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**THE**

# MORNING STAR



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**Notice**

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RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION, BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE.

## THE MORNING STAR

Dear Subscriber,

If you have not paid your subscription for this year yet, it will help us immensely if you will be good enough to do so before the 15th of October.

Respectfully yours,  
THE MANAGER.

### NEWS

#### LOCAL

##### Edition of Tamil Text Books

The Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha convened last Sunday a meeting of those interested in editing Tamil text books to suit the requirements of schools for adopting the mother tongue as the medium of instruction. A provisional board of editors was selected and further steps will be taken in due course.

##### Udaval Girls' English School

The Annual Inter-Clan Athletic Meet took place on Wednesday, the 10th inst. in the presence of a large and representative gathering of Parents and Friends. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the competition and the championship was keenly contested by the different Clans. The Reds eventually won with a great spurt towards the end after the Golds had established a big lead. All the four Clans finished very close in the following order: Red, Gold, Green, Blue. The lay-out of the grounds and other arrangements reflected great credit on the Games and Clan Mistresses. Miss E. Scowcroft distributed the prizes which included cups for the best performances. The Principal, Miss A. H. Paramasamy, thanked the Judges and the Visitors for their cordial response.

##### Malayan Relief Fund

A public meeting under the auspices of the Jaffna Branch of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress was held at the Jaffna Town Hall last Saturday to devise ways and means for helping the Ceylonese in liberated Malaya and the Straits Settlements who have suffered untold hardships during the Japanese occupation. Dr. S. Subramaniam, J. P., President of the Jaffna Branch of the Congress presided and Mr. S. N. Rajadurai, one of the Secretaries of the Congress, acted as Secretary. There was a large gathering and Messrs. S. Sivaramaniam, Proctor, and S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, Advocate, the Secretary and the Treasurer respectively of the Relief Committee appointed by the Tamil Congress in Colombo, were present.

Dr. Miss E. M. Tillalampalam and Messrs. J. V. Chelvanayagam, Rev. James Mather, Dr. C. Chelliah, V. S. Kartigesu, C. Ponnambalam, A. T. Vethaparanam, C. Thambalasingham, and C. N. Deva Rajan, addressed the gathering. A large Committee was appointed to make collections and appropriate resolutions were passed.

#### INDIAN

His Highness, the Aga Khan has fixed Wednesday, March 20, 1946 as the most auspicious day for the purpose of weighing His Highness against diamonds by his followers all over India. The place fixed is Bombay. The ceremony will be held in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Aga Khan's accession to the Imamate throne.

The death is reported of Rev. T. I. Crowley, Bishop of Dacca, Bengal. Rev. Crowley was an American Missionary with 38 years of service. For the last three years he was Chaplain for the American military hospital in Dacca. His body was buried in Dacca.

—Dr. Stanley Jones will be visiting India in January 1946. Rev. H. A. Popley of the L. M. S., Erode, South India, is in charge of his programme.

—The golden jubilee of the Royappa Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Madras which was founded in 1895 was celebrated from the 29th of September to the 6th of October.

—Rationing will be continued up to the end of 1946 or even later says Mr. W. E. Kirby, the Rationing adviser to the Government of India.

### The Courts and the Languages of the people.

By S. J. C. KADURAMAR (President, The Law Society of Ceylon)

The language of a people is the sanctuary of its soul. To be natural and precise in the expression of thought they must think in it, speak in it, write in it, sing in it, preach in it, teach in it, plead and argue in it. In Ceylon for five generations or nearly 150 years the English language has been the official language of the country and the language of its Courts. A change in the Courts is undoubtedly highly desirable. But the change to be effective and to achieve its purpose should be gradual and logical in the process. If sudden, it will jolt and dislocate the machinery producing situations inimical to the administration of justice. The country must be gradually prepared for it. Sinhalese and Tamil should be taught compulsorily in every school. Every man, woman and child (particularly Judges and Lawyers) should have a working knowledge of the two languages. A sudden change therefore is both undesirable and impracticable.

With regard to the legal aspects of the question. The Legal Secretary's relationship with the Judicial Service is defined in the Judicial Service Minute of 1st July 1939.

"For purposes of leave, discipline, and administration officers in the Service will be under the general control of the Legal Secretary"

The issuing of a circular to Judicial Officers on the question of the language of the Courts does not come within the purview of the Minute. Besides, the anxiety even the desire on the part of Judicial Officers to please or humour the Legal Secretary's fancies or policies might release forces or produce causes tantamount to interference with the course of Justice. In these circumstances I am inclined to the view that the issuing of a circular of this nature by the Legal Secretary to Judicial Officers is both ultra vires and illegal. It will be wise to withdraw that circular and without delay. If the present course is persisted in, it will furnish a new ground for appeal and on a point of law at that. Appeals will be the order of the day and the Supreme Court will be flooded with appeals. Before making a revolutionary change of this nature the question should have been examined in all its bearings and from all points of view, exhaustively thought out, made the subject of discussions and opinions and a sensible line of action projected acceptable logical and legal.

### Paddy Field for Lease or Sale

An undivided 1/16th share of all that allotment of land situated at Changuvally in the parish of Udaval in the division of Valikamam North of the District of Jaffna in the Northern Province of Ceylon called Vaerakkaiyaval and Pampaadyvaval in extent 20 lms. P. O. bounded on the East and South by water-course, on the North by the property of Sittampalam Appukkaddy and by the property of the heirs of the late William Paul and on the West by the property of Lucipillai wife of Marugesapillai.

For full particulars apply to:

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Proctor and Notary,

Changuvally.

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தேசியர்களுக்கும் தலைமுருகு  
பாசனீகப் பரிசீலிமையோடு  
யேசு எம்மீமென்சென்ருமே மொக்சீவ

உதய தாரகை

1945ம் ஆண்டு ஓக்டோபர் மீ 12

ஐப்பசி விழா  
October Festival.

முன்னொரு சங்கீதத்தில் அமெ  
ரிக்கை மீஷன் 1810ம் ஆண்டு ஸ்தா  
பனமயத்தென்சு கூறப்பட்டது.  
1812ம் ஆண்டு மாகி மாதம் Hall,  
Rice, Nott, Judson, Newell,  
எனும் குறாமரும் அவர்கள் பாரியா  
ரும் பாதேசு மிகுமெரிமாரகப்ப  
புறப்பட்டனர். ஐந்து மாதங்கள்  
சென்றபின் இவர்கள் கற்றுத்தாசில்  
வந்தறிவிக்கொள்ளினருமே, 1813ம்  
ஆண்டு சிபூவில கொழும்பு வந்து  
சேர்வுதந்தமையில் அவர்களடைந்த  
கஷ்டங்கள், அபசாங்கத்தாரால்  
வேந்த தடைகள், அவர்களுக்கு  
வேந்த மரணங்கள் இவற்றை விவ  
ரிக்க முடியாது.

சிபூவில யாழ்ப்பாணம் வந்து  
சேர்ந்து, இவ்விடமுள்ள சீர் சிவா  
கங்களை பெல்லாம் கற்று சிசாரித்து,  
1813ம் ஆண்டு அமெரிக்கன் மிஷன்  
சங்கத்தாருக்கீர் கடிதமிழுதி,  
யாழ்ப்பாணம் மிஷன் கிறித்தியத்  
துக்கு ஏற்ற இடமென்றும், இங்கு  
மிகுமெரிமார யணுப்ப வேண்டு  
மென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டீர். இக்  
கேள்விப்படி யாழ்ப்பாணத்தாரு  
மிகுமெரிமார அனுப்ப அமெரிக்க  
கை மிஷன் சங்கத் தீர்மானித்துக்  
கொண்டது. அத்தீர்மானப்படி,  
யேம்ஸ் மிச்சேட்சீஸ் (James  
Richards) இவர் வைத்தேற்பட்ட  
டைடயிற செபுரே சேய்த ஐயா  
லொருவர், மென்ஸ் (B. C. Meigs),  
தானியெல் பூர் (Daniel Poor),  
பேட்டெவல் (H. Bardwell),  
எட்டெல் வாரன் (Edward  
Warren) எனும் ஐந்திம்பரும்,  
முதல் நாள் குழிபாளுடைய மணன்  
கன்றாக 9 பேர் 1815ம் ஆண்டு ஐப்  
பசி மாதம் 23ம் திகதி பிரயணமாய்,  
ஐந்து மாதப் பிரயாணத்தின்பின்  
1816ம் ஆண்டு பங்குனி மாதம் 22ம்  
திகதி கொழும்பு வந்து சேர்ந்தனர்.  
மறுபடியும்வர்கள் பிரயாணப்பண்ணி  
1816ம் ஆண்டு ஐப்பசி மாதம் 15ம்  
திகதி உயாறன் பேரும் பூர் ஐயநூர்  
தெல்லிப்பனையில் வந்து குடியேறி  
னர்.

மேற்குறித்த திகதிதான் அமெ  
ரிக்கன் மிஷன் கடவுளுடைய திருக்  
குமாரனின் தீர்த்திய சகிசேஷத்தை  
யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற் பிரபலயுகுசிசயத்த  
தொடக்கியவகலம். இத்திறானை  
கிணவுகரும்புடிக்கே அமெரிக்கன்  
மிஷன் சபையைச்சேர்ந்த கிறிஸ்த  
சாஸ்திரத்தார் (தற்போது தென்னுந்  
தில் ஐக்கிய சபையாரொணப்படுகிறவர்  
கள்) ஐப்பசிகிழாவைக் கொண்டிடு  
கின்றனர்.

இந்த நாளை ஏற்ற பிரகாரமாகக்  
கொண்டுவேண்டுமொகிள், நாம ஆழ  
மாய் நினைவுகாரவேண்டிய சிலபல  
காரியங்களுண்டு. அமெரிக்கன்  
மிஷன் முலமாய் நாம் பெற்றுக்  
கொண்ட கன்மைகள் அன்றதம்.  
ஆதலினால் இந்த உற்சவ காலிலே  
சுனையிற்ற்த உள்வத்தோடு நாம் கட  
வுளைப் போற்றித் துதிக்க வேண்டிய  
து மறுத உடமை. எம் போற்  
பித்த துதிக்கவேண்டியது எந்நகர?  
பரிசுத்தவான்களும் பரிசுத்த  
வாட்டிகளுமாய் நூற்றுக்கணக்க  
வாய் மிகுமெரிமாரின் மேலான  
அமுதுவாய்ந்த தீயவங்களை யாழ்ப்ப  
பாணத்தவர் சென்ற 129 வருடங்க  
ளாக தரிசித்தனர். ஆற்ற்த கிறிஸ்த  
பக்திவி எடக்கிய தியாகத்தியும், ஆத்  
மீக சத்தம், சேர்மை, திதானம், நிதி

சியாயும், சகதாயும், அன்பு முறையி  
யவ உறுதிவித்த வந்தாய்ப்பால்  
அந்த கலம் மிஷனரிமார் காணப்பட  
டனரே. அவர்கள் சில நூடைய திரோ  
கங்கள் எங்கள் பூமியிலே தாளுந்  
செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த  
தீயிப்பின் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தவரை  
எல்லோருக்கும் இன்று மென்றும்  
பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கும். அச்சிசியல்  
களுக்காக எம் கடவுளைத் துதிக்க  
வேண்டும்.

மிகுமெரிமார் யாழ்ப்பாணத்  
துக்கு வந்தவுடன் தமிழ்ப் பாஷை  
வைக் கற்றுத் தமிழிலே சகிசேஷத்  
தைப் பிரசுமிக்கத் தொடங்கினர்.  
முதலாவதாக பூர் பண்டிதர்  
(கட்டைப்பாதிபியாரொன் கண்கறியப்  
பட்டவர்) தமிழைக் கற்றுத் தேறித்  
தமிழிலே பிரசுமிக்கத்தொடங்கினர்.  
அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த தீர்த்திய சகி  
சேஷத்துக்காக யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலுள்ள  
சாஸ்திரத்தார் அவருக்குத் துதி  
செய்துதரிசனிடம். வேகிழிந்து  
முலமாய் நமக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கும்  
ஆன்மாதீகனியத்தக்காவும், அந்  
தேயுறு சங்கீதப் பாக்கியங்களுக்காக  
வும், புதிய தீயிய மாகிசிக்காவும்,  
அநக மறுத சிசியத்திற் கித்திக்கச்  
செய்யும் சகிசிக்காவும் அவரை நம்  
துதிக்கவேண்டும்.

யாழ்ப்பாண எரி கலிவி விஷ  
யத்தின் இலங்கையிற் கொழும்புக்கு  
இணையாயிருப்பதற்குரிய சிவமயம்  
ஒன்றே யென்றது. அது அமெ  
ரிக்கன் மிஷன் கொடுத்த கலிவி  
முலமாதீகனம். உய்தரக் கலங்கிச்  
சுழகமாய் ஸ்தாபனம் பெற்ற  
Batticotta Seminary யும்  
(1823) அதன்பின்வந்த யாழ்ப்பா  
ணக்கல்லூரியும் (1872) பெண்பாலா  
ருக்காக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட உரிசிற  
பெண்கள் பாடசாலைமும் அத்தீமூ  
சேர்ந்த மற்றைய கலாசாலைகளுமே  
இலங்கையிலே கலைநிறுவனப் பிரகா  
சமாய் கற்கு காலச் செய்திவிதம்பதை  
யார் மருக்கமுடியும், பெரிக்கடவுளை  
யறியக் கலிவி வேண்டும். மேலான  
கலிசியைத் தந்ததற்காகக் கடவுளை  
நாம் ஸ்துதிக்கவேண்டும்.

மேலும், சீர்தாராக்கியம்வேண்  
டில், வைத்தியசாலையும் வேண்டும்,  
புறப்பட்டுப் போங்கள், போணையில்,  
பிரசுமிக்கும்; கியாதிதைதாசு  
காமார்க்குக்கள் என்ற அருள்  
நாதருடைய கற்பனைப்பு வைத்திய  
சிலமங்களை நிறுத்தினர். கிழைத்  
தேசத்திலே முதல் வைத்தியசாலை  
(Dispensary) Dr. ஸ்டீட் ஐய  
ரார பண்டைத்தரிப்பிலே ஸ்தாபி  
க்கப்பட்டது. மேலும் பொருவான  
வைத்தியசாலை ஒன்று மானிப்பாயில்  
ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டது. வைத்திய சிபூ  
ராகிய கிறீன் (Dr. S. F. Green)  
தொடக்கத்தில் வைத்தியம் உடரப்பி  
த்தார், வைத்தியசாலையாரைப் பயிற்  
றும்படி வகுப்புகளை (செற்படுத்தி  
வைத்தியவகலிசியைக் கற்பித்தனர்)  
Dr. கிறீன் என்பார். Drs. C. T.  
Mills, Chapman, Danforth,  
M. D. போற் பட்டவர்கள் அங்கு  
பயிற்றப்பட்டனர். மேலும் பெண்  
களுக்கும் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் பிரத்தி  
யேகமாய் வைத்திய சிசிக்கைக்காக  
இணையின் வைத்தியசாலை ஸ்தாபி  
க்கப்பட்டது. இத்தகைய மறுத நாட்  
டுக்குச் சீர்தாராக்கிய சம்பந்தமாய்  
வந்த கன்மைகளைத்தரிக்கீர் அமெ  
ரிக்கன் போட் சங்கத்தின் கிறுஞ்சன்  
வைத்திய மிகுமெரிமார்கள்தான்  
இந்த கன்மைமை நம் நாட்டிற்குச்  
காப்பினர். யாழ்ப்பாண எரி மேற்  
கட்டிய வைத்தியசாலைத்துக்காக  
என்றும் உடமைப்பட்டுள்ளது.

அம்மட்டுமே? அமெரிக்க தேய  
பிரயோகாரிகளும், அமெரிக்கன் போட்  
சங்கமும் மறுத நாட்டின கன்மைக்  
கொண்ட செல்வத்தித்துகிட்ட பண  
மெய்யவையு! அது தேசாக்கணைக்  
கள்ள முயாய்க்கும் மிகுக்கும்.  
தனயந்தான, கோமலமாய் மாதீத  
மல்ல, வறியவர்களுக்குத் தவகீ  
ஒன்று. Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.  
noolaham.org ravanaham.org

துர் கிறிஸ்தவ காப்பிரி கிறிசுத்தானை  
வொருத்துப் பணுந் சேர்த்து, யாழ்ப்  
பாணத்தில் மிஷன் வேலைக்கே  
அனுப்பி வைத்தானென் மிஷன்  
சரித்திரக் கறுகின்றது. கிறிசுத்த  
பெருகும், பூவியாசில் அமெரிக்க  
மிஷன் சங்கம் யாழ்ப்பாண நாட்டா  
ராகிய நமக்குச் செய்த கன்மைகள்  
எவ்வளவுவளக் கணக்கிடுதல் முடிய  
காரியமல்ல. ஆயிரம் காலுள்ள ஆதி  
சேஷனுக்கு சொல்லிமுடியாது. கட  
வுள் அருளிய அனந்தமனை சவுரானுக்  
காக அவருக்கே துதியுண்டாகட்டும்.  
கபம்.

கடிதம்

அமெரிக்க மிகுமெரிமார்  
யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்குச் சேய்த  
நினைவ என்னை  
(முற்கொட)

செவியூரியிற் கற்பலரும் மிஷ  
னரிமார் சிலரும் சேன்னைபிலும்  
மதுரை முதலிய இடங்களிலும் கலா  
சாலைகளை புண்டாக்கியும் மார்க்கத்  
தைப் போதித்துப் பாப்பியும் வந்  
தார்கள். சிலர் சிலசெப்போனும்,  
இதவரையும் அநெர் சந்தி சந்தி  
யாய் இன்றுவரையுச் சித்திச் சிடி  
யாராயிருப்பதைக் கண்ணாக்கண்  
டும். யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்கு மிஷன்  
செய்த கன்மை பெண்மைகே ரேட்  
பது உண்மையாகுமே?

1816ம் ஆண்டு முதல் அமெ  
ரிக்கமீஷன் சங்கத்தார் 48 மிகுமெரி  
மாரையும் அவர்கள் மனைசியரையும்  
20 ஆசிரிய இனம் அடியாமரையும்  
சேர்த்து 116 பேரைத் தமது செல்  
வில அனுப்பி கலிமுலம் சகிசேஷ  
வேலைகளைச் செய்தித்தரிமே இக்  
குளா காரமங்கலில் 130க்கு மேற்  
பட்ட தமிழ்ப் பாடசாலைகளும்  
ஆசிரியர்களும் ஏற்படுத்தி நடத்தி  
வந்தனர், வருகின்றனர். அத்துடன்  
முன்று கலனுசிரகும் இரு பெண்  
பாடசாலைகளும் பல ஆக்கில பாட  
சாலைகளும் அவைகளுக்கேற்ற ஆசிரி  
யரும் இந்த நோக்கத்தையே அடிப்  
படையாகக் கொண்டு கடைபெறு  
கின்றனர். அத்துடன் இரு வைத்  
தியசாலைகளும், கைத்தொழிற்சாலை  
களும் ஸ்தாபகமாய் நிறுத்தினர்.  
இவைகளால் யாதொரு கன்மையு  
மில்கையென்போமே?

அந்திரோ அரிய கோரிக்கை.

தேவாரம்  
(தொடர்ச்சி)

“பாக்கிணத்துட்டிம்” என்ற தேவார மெட்டி.  
(இராம்: யோகனம்)

- 1. இன்னுமு ஆண்டீர்? இங்குமேல் இரண்டோ?  
என்றதின் திருவுள் அனுமுப்போ  
என்னயான் அறிவேன் இனிபுரமுதீர்!  
இருகாய் குசித்தனம் கொக்க  
உலகின வெறுத்தார பதவி  
தன்னைய அடையச் சாகீ களிந்து  
தமியினப் புர்த்துள் வாயே.
- 2. புர்த்துள் வயநற் புண்ணிய! யானுக்  
புதல்வனை தந்தை? யன்தீரு?  
இரத்தகிள் பாதம் இருகையும் கப்பி  
என்னுமீ தொழுதலென் எனினும்  
பார்த்தவுள் அன்பால் பாசியே சென்றன்  
பவகினை யாலும் அடர்ந்த  
கார்த்தினத் தந்து கண்ணினான் மணிரேபால்  
கடைபனைக் காதற்குள் கண்ணீர்!
- 3. கண்ணினுன் மணியே! குருணைய கடலே!  
கருகரும் கண்ணிய முத்தலாய்  
கிண்ணிடை கிண்கும் கிண்புயர் அன்பே!  
மேதெனி மிக்கிள் குசித்த  
அன்னகலில்! என்றன் அப்பினே! எனது  
அடியினை ஆகிரேசார் திரு  
மண்ணினுக் கணாயய முடியுநன் உன்றன்  
வாந்தினம் வழங்குமாய நீயே!

The Morning Star

Friday, October 12, 1945.

A NEW MENACE

What is wrong with the rising generation? This is a question which naturally arises in our mind as we read of reports of School Boy Strikes in various parts of the island. That the epidemic has spread even to Catholic institutions which are well-known in the island for their rigid discipline often enforced with the rod makes the situation more ominous. Never before in our fair island's history have we heard of strikes organised by School Boys in their teens. How do we account for this sudden criminal propensity in our youth? One explanation given is that school boys are tools in the hands of politicians who have now found a new weapon to achieve their ends. If this is true what about the parents and guardians of the children? Are they also a party to the strike or is it that they are utterly helpless and are unable to check the criminal propensities in their children? The one is as tragic as the other.

In any consideration of this subject of school strikes, the reasons or motives for this action on the part of the boys should not enter into the question at all for it will be generally admitted that even if the boys had grievances, strikes are not the weapons they should wield. Apart from that, school boy grievances and complaints are often so frivolous and trifling, ranging from favouritism on the part of the teacher to severity on the part of the Principal, that if the complaints are to be taken seriously the efficiency of our schools will be impaired to a degree which no parent would desire. Besides the parent has always the option of removing his child if he is dissatisfied with the management without the need of a strike on the part of his son to achieve this object. Reasons, therefore, if any, for these strikes do not and should not enter into the question at all. Whether the school goes in for Free Education or not is not the business of the student, much less is it of the parent who has the option of putting his child in a school which has joined the Free Education Scheme.

What is more important than a critical examination of the reasons for School Boy Strikes is the restoration of a mental health among the school-going population in the light of which such actions as theirs will seem base, sordid and socially unpraiseworthy. The problem is at bottom a psychological one and needs the concentrated and co-ordinate effort of the Home, the School and Community. What is far more desirable than seizing his son who has struck work and frog-marching him to school is for the parent to give him such a systematic home training that he would not fit in a Company of School Boy Strikers. In this training of course the School and the Community should have a share. But the brunt of the responsibility must be borne by the Home.

With the portals of most schools now being open to the rich and the poor alike irrespective of their ability to pay fees, the parents' responsibility towards their children is bound to become heavier. While schools struggle to adapt themselves to a heterogeneous school-boy population the parent should be careful that his child receives such a home training as would fit him for life,

CORRESPONDENCE

(I)  
Sir, I have been in America now for just a month and I believe members of the S. I. U. C. Community in Jaffna would like to get some news from this end. Will you therefore be kind enough to put this in?

We set sail from Ballard Pier in Bombay on 5th July. Mr. Devapiragasam, delegate to the Seminar from the Madura Mission, embarked along with me. On board we made the acquaintance of Miss M. Power, delegate from the Marathi Mission. The "Gripsholm" which carried us has been used often during this war on errands of mercy, like carrying refugees, repatriating prisoners, etc. On this occasion its chief business was to take back the large number of American Nationals who had long been due to go home. Altogether when we started we had nearly 1,200 on board. At Piræus in Greece we took on 350 more. So the boat was really crowded. The Indian ocean voyage was good. We arrived in New York on the morning of 2nd August.

Mr. Dudley, one of the Secretaries of the Board, had travelled from Boston to receive us and took us to Auburndale, his home, 12 miles from Boston. At Auburndale the Board has two big Homes, one for missionaries on furlough and one for those who have retired. It has various little cottages for families. It is a very quiet little village. Evidently it has a very beneficial effect upon its inhabitants. Mr. Herrick, formerly of Bangalore, and now 82 years of age, walks much faster than I and invited me to walk longer than I could do. Mrs. Bicknell, another occupant of the Missionary Home (Walker Home), looks exceedingly well and is quite vigorous. Stuart Wright and his wife dropped in for tea the next day. Mrs. Wright is a Quaker lady, quite accomplished and quite modern. Dr. and Mrs. Clark who live about 2 miles away also dropped in. Dr. Clark met with an accident some two years ago and now looks thinner than he did in 1936, when he visited Ceylon. He looks Clark has recovered from her previous illness, but recently fractured her wrist. She has now recovered from this also. At the Walker Missionary Home I also met Mr. Bunker's parents. They were passing through Boston on their way to New York.

We paid our first visit to 14 Beacon Street on 6th August. We had written down our address as 14 Beacon Street so many times in so many forms that we were eager to see it. 14 Beacon Street is another name for "The Congregational House", a modest (as buildings go in America) 8-storied building in the heart of Boston in one of the most historic streets in the city. It is the headquarters of many congregational activities. The Board for Foreign Missions is housed on the 7th floor. At 12.15 p. m. every day the Staff gathers together for prayers, each day being set apart for praying for 1 missionary or layman in the widespread field of the Board. Mr. Belcher, the Treasurer, is a tall thin man, Dr. Goodsell is looking the picture of health.

For three weeks we were at the Andover Newton Theological School, a Mission Institution, comprehending the old Andover Seminary of the Congregationalists and Newton, the Seminary of the Baptists. The school itself was in vacation, but there was a Summer session going on. The school authorities were very kind to us. The Board needs 200 missionaries for the field and there are many good young men in the Seminaries of America to whom Foreign Missions have no appeal. My own opinion is that such an appeal could be induced only by a more robust theology. Dr. Vaughan Dabney, Dean of the School, was a contemporary of Dr. M. H. Harrison at the time that Andover Seminary was at Harvard.

Dr. and Mrs. Harrison came half way from "Mountain Rest" to Springfield to meet us. Mrs. Harrison is now entirely recovered from dysentery and is looking quite hale. From there he went to the Lockwoods at Mt. Hermon. This was a school founded by D. L. Moody and occupies an area of 1,200 acres. Mr. Lockwood took us in his car to Williamstown 52 miles away, to see the Haystack monument. One of the men who prayed there is buried at Tellipalai. Three or four days later, Dean Dabney took us to Old Andover where the founders of the Board and most of our earliest missionaries like Higgin, Poor, Spaulding, etc., had studied. A brass tablet marks the site where the founders of the Board had been accustomed to pray in their anvil days. I had been assured more appropriate than any other. From there we went to the home of the late Missers of Massachusetts decided to organise the A. B. C. F. M. in 1810. A

stone with a brass tablet marks the spot now. The Church has been shifted a little further off. From here we went to see the birthplace of Whittier.

Yours sincerely,  
Sgd. S. KULENDRAN.  
Boston,  
3rd Sep. 1945.

(II)  
Dear Sir,  
Since last I wrote to you I have seen some person and things and I thought it might interest you to hear about them. So I have felt it my duty to write you another air-mail letter.

I met Mr. S. K. Bunker here for the first time on 10th Sept. He had come down from his home in Genesee, New York State, to Boston. We discussed the Church situation before Dr. Aljen Clark. Dr. Clark is greatly interested in the new constitution being drawn up to co-ordinate the Council and Mission. The future of the College was also discussed. Dr. Clark, as is well known, is Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The hearing of the New Education Bill and the nature of the adjustments necessary were also gone into. In view of the new Education Bill, I believe, the Board of Trustees will view sympathetically the plans for a Collegiate Dept. Of course they will go carefully into the question of finances.

On 12th Sept., I went down to New Haven to see two of Miss Bookwalter's sisters, Mrs. Bunker and Mrs. Ward. Mrs. Ward is not as healthy as she used to be and had come for summer from her home in Florida to stay with her sister. The elder of Ward boys, Lewis, is teaching Psychology in the Air Force School at Colorado. He is a Major now and has two sons. Arthur, the younger one, is a Medical Graduate of Yale and has recently been in Toronto doing Neurology. He is also married.

I am just now staying with the Jamesons in Schenectady, a fair-sized city of a 100,000—about 160 miles from New York City. This is the place where Dr. Jameson was born and bred and here he has settled down in practice. He is highly respected in the community and has a large practice. He has restricted himself to Gynaecology. In the morning he is mostly at the Hospital. The Hospital is run by the community; those doctors on the staff take their patients there. In the afternoons and evenings he is attending to those who come to his home. People come only by appointment and his telephone bell is always ringing. Any attempt to dislodge him from here will, I understand, be met with stout resistance. His son Bill is in the Navy and is in the Philippines. The daughters are at College. Gerardus, the youngest boy, now 11 years of age is at school. When the children are through College, Dr. Jameson says he wants to go out to the Maldives. I found him as warm-hearted as ever. Both Dr. & Mrs. Jameson have spent long hours getting news about everybody in Jaffna. Yesterday I was taken to see the Saratoga battlefields, where one of the decisive battles of American War of Independence took place. The Jamesons would like to be remembered to all friends in Jaffna.

It was my good fortune to see almost by accident Dr. John R. Mott in Boston. He had called at the Board rooms and there was a meeting of the Prudential Committee in the afternoon. He therefore stayed on. He asked me to send his love to Rev. D. T. Niles, for his contribution to Christian life in America and Britain; he was profoundly thankful. He said it was a great privilege to have known him. He is one of the greatest evangelists Dr. Mott has known. Dr. Mott thought that Mr. Niles should make evangelism his main work, as there were not many people, he said, to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ. Dr. Mott is now 80 years of age and looks his years. He is somewhat hard of hearing and has an earphone; but it was a great thing to have seen this veteran who has written his name deep in the history of the Christian Church during the last 50 years.

Last week-end I attended the Conference of the Furlough Missionaries in Boston. The subject was post-war work. An important point about post-war period is that it will be Church centric. Mr. Bunker made an important contribution to the Conference.

I would also like to say that I have been to see Salem from where the first Missionaries of the Board set out to the East. I have heard General Evangeline Booth, who bears her 80 years very well, speak with extraordinary force on the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Salvation Army. I also saw Dr. Decker, one of the Secretaries of the International Missionary Council. He has a very high opinion of Mr. Niles.

Your etc.  
Sgd. S. KULENDRAN.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Printed and published for the American Ceylon Mission by Mr. V. Joseph Ariyanayagam, residing at Tellipalai - at the American Ceylon Mission Press, Tellipalai.

The Jaffna Urban Council NOTICE

Tenders are hereby invited for the lease of the undermentioned Markets, Gala and Bas-stand for one year beginning from 1st January 1946. Tenders for the first and sixth leases are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon a deposit of Rs. 500 for each form at this Office. In the case of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th a deposit of Rs. 250 will be required, in the case of the other five a deposit of Rs. 50 will be required. In the case of 1st, 2nd 3rd 4th and 6th Leases a further sum of Rs. 150 should be deposited as cost of stamps and notarial fees for the purpose of entering into a Notarial Bond in order that tender forms may be issued.

Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for lease of markets, etc." on the left hand top corner of the envelopes and addressed to the Chairman, Urban Council, Jaffna, and should reach this Office not later than 12 noon on Friday 20th October 1945.

Separate Offers must be made for the different Leases

The tenderer selected by the Council will be required to deposit within three days of such selection 1/3rd of the tendered amount.

The balance amount to cover up the full tendered amount in respect of the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th leases should be paid on or before 1st Dec. 1945.

The tenderer selected in respect of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th leases, should enter into Notarial Bond paying stamps and Notarial Fees in addition to Rs. 150 already deposited on or before 1st December 1945.

The balance amount to be paid in eight equal instalments on or before the 15th January 1946 subject to the conditions of lease, copies of which are posted at this Office.

Should he fail to make the deposits and enter into the Notarial Bond as stated above his deposit will be forfeited and the rent will be resold.

The Council reserves to itself the right to reject any or all the tenders without any question.

Any further information can be obtained from the Secretary.

There will be no reduction in the rate of rents obtaining at present in the markets. The Chairman has power to allocate specified places inside the Market premises for different kinds of trades and the Renter and sub-leasees are bound by the decision of the Chairman.

Markets Referred to :

1. Grand Bazaar surrounded by Roads (excluding the tin sheds and the space of land between the road and the entire tin sheds) and the sherbet stalls and book stalls are excluded.
2. The Fish market near Grand Bazaar (including Pannattural where fish is sold).
3. Small Bazaar (excluding all meat stalls) and the meat Stall No. 3 used as a Fish Stall is excluded.
4. The Sengunthar market inclusive of the two rooms.
5. The Chivittoru Market including Passayoor Beach where Fish is sold (excluding the room).
6. Grand Bazaar Gala including the Bus-stand at Grand Bazaar.
7. The Thaddutharu Santhal (excluding the Junction of Sivaprasadam Road with Carpenters Lane where Vegetable and Fish are sold) and the Western portion of Thaddutharu Market in extent 3 lachchams leased out to Mr. K. Pillaiyampalam is excluded.
8. The Muthural Santhal.
9. The Colombattoral Market.
10. The Navantural Market.

C. Ponnambalam,  
Chairman, U. C.

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