

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
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PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 3.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

World Currencies

A broad plan for international stabilisation of world currencies after the war on the basis of gold was submitted to a group of senators by the United States Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau.

Aircraft flown to India from America

The War Department announced that a United States Army heavy bomber had completed a 11,748 mile flight from America to India in 67 hours and 35 minutes, establishing a new record for the delivery of aircraft over this distance.

Bribery Report with Governor

Mr. L. M. D. de Silva, K.C., who was appointed to enquire into charges brought against certain members of the present State Council having accepted gratifications, has concluded his labours and his report is now before H. E. the Governor.

Mr. Eden Returns

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, returned to London last Sunday from the United States accompanied by the American Ambassador, Mr. John Winant. Mr. Eden immediately went to see Mr. Churchill.

Famine in China

The Chinese Government state that some 5,000,000 persons are affected by famine in Honan. Describing the famine as the "greatest natural disaster which has befallen the people of China since the war," the Government revealed that \$110,000,000 had been granted up to April for relief.

War May End Sooner Than Believed

Lord Halifax, speaking at an informal luncheon on Sunday said that the end of the war "may come more suddenly than some of us thought six months ago. We know that Germany is under great stress in her man-power." Lord Halifax added: "She has suffered huge losses in Russia and she is finding it increasingly difficult to keep the conquered countries in subjection. In whatever direction you look, you see that the strain is growing on the German war-machine which is delicately balanced."

RESOLVING PEACE PROBLEMS

POST-WAR ECONOMIC RELATIONS

(BY NORMAN CRUMP)

NO country is entirely self-sufficient. No country can prosper if the rest of the world is depressed. No country can achieve complete freedom from want for its nationals by its own unaided efforts. Whatever plans it makes for the betterment of its own people, sooner or later it has to co-operate with other countries for the fulfilment of those plans. And it can never forget that co-operation means give as well as take.

These are the thoughts underlying two important speeches delivered recently—one by Mr. Herbert Morrison in the City of London, the other by Mr. Sumner Welles in Toronto.

The Objectives

Discussion of this kind followed by comprehensive agreements could go a long way to solve the world's post-war economic problems. The objective is general improvement in national standards of living and in national income to a point where the world's capacity to buy and consume equals its war-developed capacity to produce.

Currency and exchange systems must fertilise and not choke international trade. There must be no exchange problem between London and New York any more than there is between London and Edinburgh, or New York and San Francisco. The key is that nations must be prepared to buy as well as sell and banks of all nations must be prepared to hold currencies of other nations and regard such currencies as cash on all fours with their own currency.

International Commerce

Finally, the growth of international commerce must not be interrupted by variations in the economic systems and needs of the members of the United Nations. Russia has one economic system, Britain another, and the United States a third. Britain is seeking to

carry out her post-war plans for social security, housing and education, but is at times fearful lest financial effects of these on her industries might be too great an increase in her export prices. The United States has her relatively high wages and large mass production industries, the latter greatly developed by the pressure of war. The British Dominions and the Latin American countries can now make at home a wide range of industrial products which formerly they imported. The occupied countries must after their liberation re-establish their industries. Their success in remaking their lives will, in Mr. Sumner Welles's words, depend upon the commercial policy of other nations.

Here are the dimensions of the problem. It can only be solved by agreed action on the part of the United Nations. Action must be inspired by high ideals and wide vision. Above all, sectional interests—wherever they are and however important they may be—must not be allowed to block the way.

A CONFERENCE OF UNITED NATIONS

Raymond Clapper writes:—

All of the United Nations are to be invited to a meeting which will be held in the United States before long to consider post-war arrangements.

What we hope for from the meeting is not a complete blueprint of the future but the creation of some continuing machinery of the United Nations, so that the requirements of the future might be studied. We do not need plans for dealing with the future nearly so much as we need an organization of competent people who are ready to go to work. Without such an organization, even the best-drawn plans will be merely filed away for reference.

A sound, practical analysis of what can and should be done has just been completed by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. This is a

"KEY TO ASIA'S FUTURE"

SETTLEMENT WITH INDIA ESSENTIAL

Mr. Rajagopalachari, in an interview, stated that Mr. Amery's statement in the course of the debate in the Commons means that though Indo-British friendship is essential, it should come about through sheer unilateral repentance on the part of the imprisoned Congress leaders and that there is no need for any British contribution towards that end.

Mr. Rajagopalachari is clear on three points. First, that lasting victory of the United Nations can be based only upon an immediate political settlement with India, in which lies the key to Asia's future and he fears that any thought of correcting the position secured by Japan in the Far East would be futile if the Indo-British problem is bypassed during the war. Second, that however successfully propaganda may camouflage from the world's view British unwillingness to trust Indian leaders, a Hindu-Muslim settlement will break British obstinacy, though alternating pronouncements of Mr. Amery and the Viceroy tend to give a further lease of life to the Hindu-Muslim controversy. Thirdly, that the India Government's suspicion of Indian leaders is born of inferiority-complex, which British statesmen should help to overcome. An Indian Government, in its true sense, is absolutely essential during the war if the problems gathering at accelerated speed are to be tackled without increasing the people's sufferings and a Free India is to take her proper share in the reconstruction of the world.

"Jam yesterday and jam tomorrow but no jam to-day", Mr. Rajagopalachari declared, represented the attitude of Mr. Amery and Mr. Attlee.

group of public-spirited Americans, many of them with years of technical experience in international affairs. The Chairman, Dr. James T. Shotwell, is one of the world's foremost authorities on problems of collective security. The group is not official, but its report undoub-

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Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1943.

THE MOTHER TONGUE

ACCORDING TO DR. IVOR JENNINGS, there is no such thing as a mother tongue. "I have no mother tongue nor has my wife one, as far as I know," added Dr. Jennings in the course of a speech at the Seevali Vidyalaya, Ratnapura. The speaker proceeded to develop his theme by citing the case of Mr. Bernard Shaw. "Even Mr. Bernard Shaw," he said, "does not know what his mother tongue is. He is by nationality Irish, his name is Scottish, and, therefore, his mother tongue should be Gaelic, but he wrote all his plays in English, an alien language." As for the view that Tamil and Singhalese should be the media of instruction in schools in Ceylon, Dr. Jennings thinks it necessary that "very long notice of any such alteration should be given" and that men would have to be found who could translate Shakespeare and Plato. According to him, it was not the medium of instruction that mattered but the type of instruction that was important.

If Dr. Jennings wishes to indulge in paradoxes, he is at perfect liberty to do so. Paradoxes, however, have no place in the utterances of a man who aspires to help the people of Ceylon to place their system of education on a sound basis. If Dr. Jennings and Mr. Bernard Shaw have no mother tongue, we offer them our condolences, but the great majority of the people of this country have two languages of their own which are spoken by them whenever the necessity for lisping in English does not arise. It is somewhat too late in the day for a newcomer like Dr. Jennings to ignore this basic fact while he regales the people of this island with his own views on the problems of education. He ought to know by now that there is a wide measure of agreement among Ceylonese educationists on the need for introducing the vernaculars as the media of instruction. These educationists have had far greater experience of the educational needs of Ceylon than Dr. Jennings. Besides, they have before them the lesson of other countries, including Japan. The question is, therefore, one that cannot be decided with the aid of carefully chosen paradoxes which do not apply to the facts of the case. If Dr. Jennings thinks that people in Ceylon are going to waste time by arguing with him on an ele-

mentary principle of education like this, he is greatly mistaken. The State Council is responsible to the people of Ceylon for the educational policy of the Government, and the Council has indicated the lines on which this policy should be framed. If Dr. Jennings is unable, for very good reasons of his own, to agree with this policy, the least he can do is to betake himself to some country where his views about the mother-tongue will meet with the approval he evidently expects. In Ceylon, people have learnt wisdom by bitter experience of the very system which has found in Dr. Jennings a faithful but incautious knight-errant.

Taking his argument at its best, does Dr. Jennings mean to tell us that the great majority of English people have no mother-tongue and that it is due to a mere accident that English is the medium of instruction in English schools? We do not think he does. Nor do we believe that he has considered the whole question from the point of view of the people of this island. Public servants of the eminence of Dr. Jennings will do well to study the educational history of Ceylon and the views of thoughtful Ceylonese on educational problems before advocating policies which are bound to bring them into conflict with public opinion and thereby curtail their usefulness.

VENGEANCE FROM THE AIR

The R.A.F.'s plan for punishing Germany and Italy from the air is becoming clearer with the progress of the Tunisian campaign. The Allied armies are doing well in Tunisia, and in spite of the hard fighting that is inevitable, the Axis forces are being steadily driven back. With the advance of the Allied forces, the tempo of the air attacks on enemy objectives in Europe is increasing appreciably. It must be said that, notwithstanding the discouragement received from expert opinion on the ability of air power alone to defeat the enemy, the R.A.F. has persevered in its attack on Germany and Italy, and it is satisfactory to know that experts of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare are now able to say for the first time that they now see signs of a crisis in the enemy countries as a result of the R.A.F. campaign. According to the Air Ministry, "in every sphere, the R.A.F. attacks have accentuated every unfavourable factor, wearing down workers, destroying plant and stocks and creating at the same time demands for more labour and material for building and consumer goods. The results achieved by this carefully-planned offensive on the German industrial and economic system are very great. If the attack is maintained

and intensified, it may well be catastrophic in 1943". It seems that the Air Ministry is right. No country can stand the hammering the Germans are getting from the air and will get on a much larger scale once the German pocket in Tunisia is cleaned up.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Firewood Too!

Profiteering does not seem to stop at anything. Every item of household requirements, except those bought through controlled agencies, reaches the consumer after earning for the dealer and middleman the maximum profit possible under the present abnormal conditions. One such item that has come to our notice recently is firewood, a ton of which was sold for Rs. 10-50 in 1940, Rs. 12 in 1941, Rs. 16 in 1942 and Rs. 40 at present. One can thus have an idea of how the price has shot up precipitately. There is hardly any reason for the price so soaring but for the profiteering propensity of the dealer. As a correspondent clearly points out in another column, firewood is there in plenty in the crown forests and jungles, and any scarcity one may complain of is due mainly to some artificial excuse. Transport difficulties may be trotted out as the excuse for the scarcity of firewood and hence its increase in price. But, as the correspondent points out, where railway transport is not easily available, the cheaper water transport system can always be availed of to import any quantity of firewood from jungles adjoining the sea. If at all there should be an increase in the price of firewood, it should be proportional to the increase in the cost of transport and wages which would under no circumstances warrant such a skyrocketing of the price as has been done now. A competent authority assures us that, all told, a ton of firewood in Jaffna would never cost more than Rs. 17: it had cost about Rs. 13 in 1942, Rs. 11 in 1941 and Rs. 9-50 in 1940. One finds, therefore, that more than 125 per cent. profit is being made now by dealers who mean to make hay while the sun shines. We feel the authorities have allowed this wanton robbing of the already overtaxed people sufficiently long and it is imperative steps are taken without delay to control the price of this household necessity. Let the people at least have the consolation of cooking, as cheaply as possible, the food-stuffs which they are forced to buy at exorbitant prices. We trust the Government Agent will give this matter his serious attention and take steps to ensure a steady supply of firewood at as cheap a price as possible, which need not, if our figures are correct, exceed Rs. 20 a ton.

GITANJALI

By S. V. Sivagnanaprasam

[An essay read at the meeting of the Yaparimoolai Young Men's Association, Pt. Pedro, on 21-3-43.]

III

Tagore sees, feels and hears God in all things, animate and inanimate. He experiences the mercy and grace of God in the joys and sorrows of this existence. "If it is not my portion to meet thee in my life, then let me ever feel that I have missed thy sight—let me not forget for a moment, let me carry the pangs of this sorrow in my dreams and in my wakeful hours." Tagore, with poetic eyes, sees the Lord in the morning, which comes "with the golden basket in her right hand bearing the wreath of beauty, silently to crown the earth", and in the Evening that "comes over the lovely meadows deserted by herds, through trackless paths, carrying cool draughts of peace in her golden pitcher from the western ocean of rest". "The sunbeams come upon this earth of mine with arms outstretched and stand at my door the live long day to carry back to thy feet clouds made of my tears, sighs and songs."

"Thou hast made me endless, such is thy pleasure.....At the immortal touch of thy hands my little heart loses its limit in joy and gives birth to utterance ineffable". The infinite gifts of God come to us only on these very small hands. "Ages pass, and still thou pourest and still there is room to fill." The gifts of the giver of all gifts are so endless that they fulfil our needs and go back to the Lord "undiminished." "The river has its every day work to do and hastens through fields and hamlets; yet its incessant stream winds towards the washing of thy feet. The flower sweetens the air with its perfume. Yet its last service is to offer itself to thee. Thy worship does not impoverish the world. From the words of the poet, men take what meanings please them, yet their last meaning points to thee".

The Lord is the giver of all wealth and fame. It is for him to give or withhold them. But our sorrow is entirely our own. Let us "weave a chain of pearls" for the Lord's neck "with our tears of sorrow". The stars have wrought their anklets of light to deck thy feet, but mine will hang upon thy breast.....and when I bring it to thee as my offering, thou rewardest me with thy grace."

Death is, to Tagore, "the servant and messenger of God, the last fulfilment of life." Day after day, Tagore says, he has kept watch for this servant of God, for him has he borne the joys and pangs of life. He worships Death with folded hands and bows to him his welcome. "All the sweet vintage of all my autumn days and summer nights, all the earnings and gleanings of my busy life will I place before him at the close of my days when death will knock at my doors."

Tagore bids farewell to all his brothers. He gives back to us the keys of his door and only asks for last kind words from us. A summons has come, says he, and he is ready for his journey. In his own words, the sky is flushed with the dawn and his path lies beautiful. He starts on his journey with empty hands and an expectant heart. Thus he gives up his life "to plunge into the great waters of life." "Like a flock of home-sick cranes flying night and day back to their mountain nest, let all my life take its voy-

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COMMITTED TO DISTRICT COURT

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS

The Jaffna Magistrate, Mr. V. Manicavasagar, made his order on Tuesday before a crowded court committing all the three accused (1) Police sergeant J. M. Arulappa (2) Police constable V. Muttiiah and (3) Mr. S. G. de Zoysa, Assistant Superintendent of Police to District Court.

Mr. G. H. Bromley, Deputy Inspector-General of Police filed plaint against the accused.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Crown proctor, assisted by Inspector John Attygalle of the C.I.D. Colombo, led evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. C. Thanabalasingham with Messrs C. Storer and S. K. Thiravivanayagam appeared for the 1st accused, Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam with Mr. J. Patrick appeared for for the 2nd accused.

Mr. Stanley de Zoysa instructed by Mr. C. D. Singaretnam defended the 3rd accused.

The Magistrate read out the charges to the accused. All the accused were charged with conspiracy and wrongful confinement of Siva Sarma Iyer at the Kopay Police Station between 3rd June and 8th June 1942. They were also charged with wrongful confinement at the Jaffna Police Station of Siva Sarma Iyer and Ponnuthurai Iyer on the 12th June 1942. The first and second accused were also charged with wrongful confinement between 13th and 18th June at Neervely of Siva Sarma Iyer and Ponnuthurai Iyer with fabricating false evidence.

1st accused and 2nd accused pleaded not guilty and stated they would file a list of witnesses.

The 3rd accused Mr. de Zoysa pleaded not guilty and said, "I am not aware that Siva Sarma Iyer was wrongfully confined at the Kopay Police Station or at the Jaffna Station or that Ponnuthurai Iyer was wrongfully confined on dates alleged or any other dates. Great deal of evidence against me has been false and perjured, a fact implicitly recognised by this court in its refusal charge to me on certain of counts originally under investigation. The case has been patched up from day to day since the beginning of the investigation in October last year and even during the course of this inquiry. This is evidenced by the attempt to corroborate the two Iyers on certain point by the evidence of witnesses whose statements were first recorded after cross-examination. Even though these witnesses if truthful should have been referred to by the Iyers and questioned by the police at earlier stages of the investigation, they were not even mentioned by the Iyers in their evidence in chief. That false evidence had been procured, that patching up was done as the result of conspiracy against me on the part of certain persons whose displeasure I had incurred during the course of my official duties. Conspiracy is still active and opportunity for patching still remains. It was therefore I did not anticipate in cross-examination and did not propose to disclose in the court details of my defence. I am not leading evidence.

The Magistrate allowed the accused on bail in Rs. 150 each.

TEMPLES

By A. Arulambalam

"முன்னவரை கோயில் பூசைகண் முடிபுகள் மன்னர்க்குத் திங்குள வாரி வளங்குன்றுங் கன்னங் களவு மிகுந்திடுங் காசினிக் கென்னரு ணந்தி பெயெந்துரைந்தானே."

A Temple is a sacred place of worship. It is dedicated to the Supreme One and it is therefore absolutely necessary that whatever is done in a Temple or regarding a Temple should conform to the highest standards of piety, purity, honesty and efficiency. This should be done not for the benefit or pleasure of the creator but rather for our own benefit and salvation. People should honour the creator not because He loves praises but because obeisance to the Supreme One helps to remove many a human failing and makes man humble and noble. The thought that we are answerable to none but the state makes us morally bankrupt because we know that the authority of the state could be defied by clever dodges and then there appears to be an end of the matter. This should not be so. There should be a higher power to punish man for his misdeeds and to reward him for his good acts. The Temple reminds us of that ultimate authority—a benevolent and unerring judge—who cannot be deceived or placated and before whom Hitler, Mussolini, Tojo, Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt, you and I have to stand our trial whatever be the terms of the peace treaty and whatever be the plaudits of their and our respective countrymen.

The Worshippers

The Temple is of direct concern to three parties, the worshippers, the managers and the priests. In the first place Temples should be open to all irrespective of caste prejudices. The important consideration or qualification to enter a Temple should be cleanliness and piety, not wealth or caste. If however the so-called high-caste people cannot be persuaded to worship side by side with their Harijan brothers let there be separate temples. It is the duty of the rich and educated Hindus to open Temples for the benefit of the Harijans if existing Temples cannot be thrown open to them also. The worshippers in a temple should be pious and clean in body and mind. Worshippers in Saiva Temples shall gain immense benefit and delight by reciting the sacred songs found in the Devaram and the Thiruvashagam. They are an aid to concentration and they also bring noble and lofty thoughts to the uncontrollable mind. Moreover they make one pure and benevolent and instil love and affection towards all creations, a virtue remarkably absent in the modern world.

The Managers

From the worshipper let us pass on to the manager. The manager of a temple occupies the position of a trustee: as such he should be a person of outstanding character, integrity and ability. It is absolutely necessary that the temple funds should not only be not misappropriated but also be properly and usefully spent. If worshippers and managers of temples can truly appreciate the essence of religion and come to some understanding a great sum

of money which is now thrown away in fire-works and extravagant musical and dancing contests can be usefully and profitably spent. One of the most essential needs of the day is to have proper schools for the imparting of religious knowledge and learning to the Hindu laity and the Hindu priests. The wealth which is wasted in Temples (as mentioned above) could and should be applied for this great and noble purpose. This is a matter of prime and immediate importance, and we trust that managers of temples would give serious thought to the opening of schools for religious learning. This suggestion is not a new or novel one. It is as old as the Hindu Religion itself, but now forgotten and neglected as a matter of the past.

The Priests

The officiating priest in a temple occupies the position of an intermediary and "interpreter" between the worshipper and the Supreme One. This practice of calling in the services of a priest is a tradition in the majority of Hindu Temples. But in certain temples as in Benares the worshipper personally performs the poojas and makes his offerings. As the priest performs the functions of an "interpreter" he should be exceptionally capable, learned, pious and honest. It is very plain that mere birth cannot give learning; therefore Hindu priests should make honest efforts to acquire religious knowledge. In every walk of life one has to qualify oneself for the career of one's choice and the temple priest cannot be an exception. Therefore it is the duty of Hindu priests to study deep in the religious scriptures before they venture out to perform their duties as priests. In this matter it is the duty of the Hindu laity to offer reasonable opportunities to the priests by opening schools where suitable religious knowledge is imparted. [In this connection the services rendered, in Jaffna, by Mr. T. Sathasiva Iyer and others and the All Ceylon Hindu Young Men's Association are much to be praised. It is regretted that for want of sufficient encouragement from the priests the classes conducted for their benefit had to be stopped. However, it is worth making fresh and enduring attempts.]

A United Effort

There are associations to care for the various walks of life. There are associations for individual groups of men professing certain occupations. Lawyers, doctors, teachers, cultivators, pensioners and a number of others have their own societies. It is time that temple managers had at least one association for themselves and took steps to make temples more useful to the community. They should see that temple funds are not misappropriated or spent in litigation. Priests too may collectively take steps to educate themselves and work jointly and harmoniously for the welfare of their class and the laity whom they propose to serve. If they are learned in the scriptures they can do some thing more than merely perform poojas and rites. They can themselves educate the laity and be its guide, philosopher and friend.

Letter to the Editor

FIREWOOD

Sir,—Firewood is an essential need. It is progressively becoming scarce in the Town and adjoining villages in Jaffna. Where it is found, scarcity value is demanded. Hardship on the householder on this account has become almost unendurable. There is no good reason for circumstances to tend to this point. Extensive Crown jungle is being felled on government account at Kilinochi for cultivation At Poonakari (Pooneryn) clearing of jungle goes on. The timber and firewood require to be removed from the area to enable cultivation to begin. There is railway service for transport and open trucks designed for conveyance of fire-

wood are available. The cheaper water transport system is also available. And yet firewood is scarce and price soaring high.

The Government can afford to be generous in the matter of disposing its own unwanted jungle wood, but it seems to be that it needs to be reminded that it should be so.

In 1940, according to a bill of working charges examined by the writer, the expenditure to get a ton of firewood from Kilinochi to depot in the Town inclusive of royalty cost of felling, collecting, carting, loading, rail freight etc. etc. was Rs. 9.69 and the quantity was sold in the Town for Rs. 11.

In 1943, owing to ruling higher wages, the cost of the same quantity has gone up to Rs. 16.33 and it is sold for Rs.40. This is heartless profiteering!

Here is good ground for bringing firewood under Government Control.

Yours truly
R. C. PROCTOR

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, NAVALY

At a public meeting held at the R. C. School, Navaly, on 3-4-43 presided over by Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman, V. C., it was unanimously resolved to form a Co-operative Society to establish a Co-operative Stores in the Village. Mr. Thiagarajah explained the objects of the meeting, and emphasised the importance of establishing Co-operative stores in all the villages as "check depots" and to kill black-marketeers. Mr. A. M. Samuel and Mr. C. J. Eliyathamby also spoke. The election of office-bearers for the Society resulted as follows: President: C. Thiagarajah, Chairman, V. C.; Vice-President: Mr. A. M. Samuel; Secretary: Mr. C. J. Eliyathamby; Treasurer: A. M. Asirvatham, with a strong committee of 14 others. Rs. 1500 was subscribed on the spot, and it is hoped to reach Rs. 5000 within a fortnight.

GITANJALI

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age to its eternal home in one salutation to thee!"
"This is my prayer to thee my Lord—Strike, strike at the root of penury in my heart.
Give me the strength lightly to bear my joys and sorrows.
Give me the strength to make my love fruitful in service.
Give me the strength never to disown the poor or bend my knees before insolent might.
Give me the strength to make my mind high above daily trifles,
And give me the strength to surrender my strength to thy will with love."

CEYLON RAID REMEMBRANCE DAY

The anniversary of the Easter Sunday raid of last year was commemorated at the Vivekananda Vidyalyam Hall by the Hindu public at 10.30 a. m. on Sunday 4th April 1943 with Poojah and Prayers for the success of the United Nations. Mr. N. Nadarajah, K. C. presided at the meeting which included the students of the Vidyalyam. There were addresses by the Chairman, Pundit A. Sittampalam, Messrs Arumugam, Headmaster of the Vidyalyam, S. Saravanamuttu, K. Ponniah and Balasubramaniam—the last speaker having been one of the casualties in that raid.

Mr. Nadarajah exhorted those present to face whatever perils may come their way in the true Hindu spirit of renunciation and with that moral courage that arises from a deep spiritual understanding. He deplored the general exodus from the city last Easter and impressed on the audience the sanctity that attached to the performance of one's duty particularly as revealed in the Maba Bharatha and the Bhagavat Gita.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of Hindu sacred hymns.

The necessary Poojahs for the occasion were offered in the Hindu temples in the city.

MATRIMONIAL SUBRAMANIAM—

BHUVANESWARI

The registration of the marriage of Mr. V. Subramaniam, Assistant Master, Jaffna Hindu College, son of Mr. T. Vaithilingam of Irupalai, Jaffna with Miss. C. Bhuvaneshwari, daughter of the late Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Proctor and Notary of Tellipalai and sister of Messrs. C. Vanniasingam, Advocate, and C. Balasingam C. C. S., took place at the bride's place at Tellipalai on Monday the 22nd March in the presence of Mr. S. Perinpanayagam, Registrar, Valigamam North and East, Jaffna.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 99 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of Kanapathy Kanthiah of Cherna Street, Vannarponnai East, Jaffna Deceased.
Kanapathy Chellar of 3rd Cross Street, Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kannathai widow of Sinnavan Raman
2. Chinmamma widow of Karthigesan Raman
3. Annapillai widow of Murugan Nagamuthan all of Cherna Street, Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 8th March 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:—

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as brother of the deceased and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person interested shall appear before this court on the 19th day of April 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 8th day of March 1943.

G. C. Thambyah
District Judge

Drawn by
V. Sivasubramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner.
(C. 1, S. & 12-4-43)

RESOLVING PEACE PROBLEMS

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tedly will be thoughtfully considered in official quarters.

Continuing Conference

The most important recommendation in the report is that the United Nations organise themselves into a continuing conference as soon as possible.

This conference would have nothing to do with military conduct of the war. On that, the commission's report makes a wise distinction. The responsibility for conducting the war must rest with the few large nations that are fighting it and which alone have the military resources for waging it. They must exercise full responsibility in military affairs.

But in the post-war preparations and rehabilitation work that must follow the advancing Allied Armies, the United Nations as a body can and should assume the responsibilities.

The war is not likely to end in all places at once. We shall have war going on in some places and reconstruction in others. The armies should not have to divert their effort to do wet-nursing in liberated territory. The United Nations conference should assume that duty. The lack of preparation for it in North Africa has loaded General Eisenhower with headaches which should have been borne by others. With the invasion of the Continent, the need for such assistance behind the lines will expand rapidly.

I think we have here a practical route of accomplishment, not in an over-reaching blueprint nor, on the other hand, in a halting island-by-island plan that might never arrive anywhere in time but only provide too little, and too late.

There is no time to delay. The nations are already making their

plans, as they must. The small nations are setting up boundary claims in shrill voices already, and they are trying to play one Power against another. If there is to be no United Nations, if it is to be each nation standing alone then to achieve security, deals must be made and allies sought by any means that work. But a strong continuing United Nations organization now would cushion some of these fears and moderate the claims which are being made. This is the time to set it up.

"THE HINDU ORGAN"

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