

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NO. 4.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Indian Prisoners in axis hands

The annual report of the Indian Red Cross which has just been published reveals that there are approximately 20,000 Indian prisoners in Germany and Italy, of whom those in Italy were mostly captured in North Africa.

Director of Education

The Executive Committee of Education has recommended the appointment of Mr. H. S. Perera as Director of Education in succession to Mr. L. Mc D. Robison, who retires from service at the end of this month.

Textile Control Regulations

By 20 votes to ten the State Council decided on the immediate removal of certain textile control regulations, the mover, Mr. P. de S. Kularatne (Balapitiya) remarking that they were detrimental to the interests of the people of the country.

Rice Purchases Inquiry

The committee appointed to inquire into the allegations made against Mr. M. H. Kantawala, C.C.S., Ceylon's Trade Commissioner in Bombay, and Mr. K. H. Jayaratnam, a clerk at Ceylon House in Bombay, in connection with the rice purchases for the Government, met on Thursday at the Secretariat.

Village Ordinance to be Amended

It is understood that the Government of India has objected to the enactment of the new Village Tribunals Ordinance on the ground that it discriminates against Indians resident in Ceylon. Consequently, it is learned, the Ordinance will not be brought into operation until another ordinance has been introduced to amend it in respect of the provisions to which the Government of India has taken objection.

Japan Seeking Foothold in Australia

Japan has at least 60 aerodromes established in the island arc north of Australia which they are now equipping with scores of planes, it was disclosed by Mr. N. J. O. Makin, Commonwealth Minister for the Navy and Munitions. "Japanese strategy is now one of infiltrating through the island arc and, by using land-based planes as air cover, obtaining a foothold in the north of the continent", he said.

EDUCATION IN FREE CHINA AMAZING PROGRESS DURING THE PAST THREE DECADES

THE great westward migration of China's students and the wholesale removal of their libraries and equipment from the path of the invader makes one of the most colourful stories of modern times. But it is more than a thrilling story. It symbolises the attitude of the New China towards education and her recognition of the tasks that lie before her.

How successful she has been in maintaining her rapidly developing educational system is evident from the fact that not only most of her 111 pre-war universities and colleges are still functioning—though often a thousand miles or more from the place of their foundation—but also new schools and universities have been founded. It is a not less remarkable fact that the Chinese Government has refused to recruit students, even when of military age, because it is realized that the future of China depends largely on this nucleus of highly educated men.

A Reorientation

Since the foundation of the Republic in 1911 China has made rapid progress towards removing the anomaly of a narrow highly cultured class existing alongside mass illiteracy. She has also almost completely reorientated her attitude towards educational methods. Formerly Chinese education laid emphasis almost exclusively on the knowledge of Chinese classics. Thus memory was much more important than originality and creative knowledge. The scholar was a man apart. To show he did no manual work he wore his finger nails exceptionally long. Educational progress was still further stultified by the ideographic form of writing which made the process of learning to read and write long and painful.

But the Chinese outlook on education began a change when the impact of the Western world made itself felt. The Chinese went abroad and saw that advances were being made in other countries which threatened to leave China intellectually and materially far behind. Christian missionaries went to China and established schools embodying Western

ideas. China was quick to realize that the time had arrived for revolutionary changes.

Broadened Curriculum

The Republic's first Ministry of Education established many new schools in which the curriculum was broadened by the addition of such subjects as foreign languages, science, higher mathematics and world history. Though political troubles—and in the 1930s Japanese aggression—have hindered progress, there has nevertheless been a remarkable expansion in educational facilities. Impetus to the movement has been given by the adoption of the "thousand-character" system of writing. This system has reduced Chinese writing to 1,000 characters most commonly used and it is now possible to teach an illiterate adult to read and write in six months.

The attempt to educate the masses finds further expression in the acceptance of the principle of compulsory education. In practice of course, under war conditions the principle is difficult to enforce and even before the war, its application was considerably limited by the shortage of primary schools and necessary staff. Nevertheless substantial progress is being made and in this the efforts of the Government are being seconded by the work of such organizations as the Chinese Industrial Co-operative and the New Life Movement.

Science & Technical Subjects

One marked tendency noticeable in recent years and specially since the outbreak of war has been the increasing interest in science and technical subjects. By the end of the 1930s more than half of China's university students were studying engineering, medicine, science and agriculture. Thus China's need for scientifically trained men is fully realised by her leaders. In addition institutions, have for instance, sprung up with the purpose of equipping young Chinese with knowledge likely to make them sound leaders in the technical aspects of war. The "Resist Japan" University

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GLOWING TRIBUTES TO HINDU MINISTER

RECEPTION BY HINDU ASSOCIATIONS IN COLOMBO

Glowing tributes were paid to the Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva's integrity and ability, courage and leadership, and to his breadth of outlook, at a reception accorded to him at the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, on 3rd April, under the auspices of the Vivekananda Society and the Ceylon Saiva Paripalana Sabha.

There was a religious service conducted at the Society Shrine Room by Brahma Sri Pathmanabha Kurukal, High Priest, Pillaiyar Temple, Sea Street, Colombo, invoking divine blessings and praying for the success of the Hindu Minister.

Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C., President, Vivekananda Society, presided over the proceedings of the meeting which followed. There were welcome songs sung by students of the Vidyālayam and the Misses A. P. Kandasamy. After the presidential speech welcoming the Minister, Mr. M. Ambalavanar, Chief Postmaster, G. P. O., spoke regarding the services of Mr. Mahadeva and his family and read an address of welcome in Tamil verse, which was then presented to Mr. Mahadeva. He trusted that Mr. Mahadeva would co-operate with Mr. Natesan and other Hindu leaders and help to give a fillip to the advancement of Hindu religion in Ceylon.

Late Chief Justice's Opinion

Mr. N. Nadarajah, K. C., paid a tribute to Mr. Mahadeva's integrity and ability and quoted the opinion of Sir Sidney Abrahams, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, as expressed to Mr. Nadarajah, regarding Mr. Mahadeva's balanced judgment and breadth of outlook. Mr. Nadarajah further congratulated the Board of Ministers on their having Mr. Mahadeva as one of their number. He also appealed to Mr. Mahadeva for more assistance in the work of the two Societies and in the religious activities of the Hindu community in general.

Mr. Peri Sundaram said that he had not the slightest doubt that Mr. Mahadeva would bring to bear as Minister of Home Affairs the knowledge of his vast and varied experi-

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MANAGERS'S NOTICE

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed for the New Year Holidays from April 14th to 23rd, both days inclusive, and re-open on Saturday, the 24th instant. There will be no issues of the paper on the 15th, 19th and 22nd April.

MANAGER,
The "Hindu Organ."



Hindu Organ.

"MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1943."

THE HINDU NEW YEAR

WE ARE DRAWING TOWARDS the end of the year "Sithrapanu," and the time is come for us to review the events that have happened during the last twelve months. When the year began, we were hoping for better times; Colombo had been raided and so was Trincomalee. We little thought that there would be no further air raids. It is our duty to thank Providence for sparing our little island the ordeal of attacks from the air. Ceylon has passed through a critical period in her history. The danger is perhaps not yet over, and we ought not to become self-complacent. The Civil Defence Commissioner has to be congratulated on the success of his work, but we should be more prepared. The Defence Regulations that had been promulgated during the year are innumerable. The quantity of rice rationed to an adult has been reduced to half a measure per week. Several articles including chillies have been controlled. There has come into existence the Black Market where one has to pay Rs. 1-50 for a measure of rice, and Rs. 5 or 6 for a pound of chillies. The Government has encouraged the people to grow more food. Several exhibitions were held all over the island to demonstrate to people the various preparations that can be made out of wheat, manioc, yams etc., as substitutes for rice, which has been their staple food for centuries. More land has been brought under the plough. In spite of all this, the food situation cannot be said to be satisfactory. Sugar and kerosene have become scarce, and are now controlled. The scheme is ready for rationing cloth. The war has been on the whole favourable to the Allies. The battle of Stalingrad will remain for ever written in gold in the history of Russia as an example of the heroic defence of a country by its people. The Germans had their first taste of defeat. Leningrad, Moscow and Stalingrad have been successfully defended against the enemy. The battle for Africa

has swung to and fro. With the landing of the Americans in North Africa, and the success of the Eighth Army, the enemy has been brought to the prospect of facing a Dunkirk. The submarine menace has not yet been completely overcome. The sinkings in the Atlantic have been heavy. The progress made in ship-building is wonderful. America promises to turn out more ships, more planes and more munitions to win the war for the Allies. The phenomenal successes of the Japanese have been brought to a halt. The loss in ships, men and aircraft sustained by the Japanese in the battle of Midway Island and the battle of the South-west Pacific, has been heavy. Events in India are unpleasant to recollect. The Congress leaders are still in jail. Mahatma Gandhi has survived the self imposed 21 days' fast. Satyamurti is dead. In Bengal the Governor has taken over the government after the resignation of the premier Sir F. Huq. The leaders have failed to persuade the Viceroy to give them an opportunity to meet Gandhi or release Gandhi. The Secretary of State for Colonies stated that the colonies of Britain will remain the sole concern of the British; Churchill has endorsed the views of the Secretary of State. Thus ends Sithrapanu. Let us all hope that with the advent of the New Year 'Supanu', the Allies will win the war, and peace will be concluded; the sufferings of humanity will abate and equal opportunities will be given to all human beings on earth without reference to caste, colour or creed. The new year connotes the moving of the sun into the constellation or house Aries in the heavens. The Hindus and Buddhists compute and calculate their calendar paying regard to the apparent movements of the sun. We wish all our subscribers, readers and friends

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

A CHAIR FOR SINHALESE

A curious situation has arisen over the question of Professorships for Sinhalese and Tamil at the University of Ceylon. The need for establishing a Chair for Tamil having been granted, the question of establishing one for Sinhalese has created a problem. The need for it is not questioned. But the problem, as it stands now, seems to depend for its solution on the discovery—or rather creation—of a man or woman fit to occupy the Chair. This unenviable situation has perhaps led to the suggestion made, it is reported, by the Professor who is now in charge of Sanskrit, Pali and Sinhalese recommending the establishment of two Professorships, one for Indo-Aryan Languages and the other for Tamil. This proposal will virtually mean the continuation of the *status quo* as far as Sinhalese, Sanskrit and Pali are concerned and the establishment of a separate Chair

for Tamil. Unless there be something sinister about the suggestion to include Sinhalese in the group of dead languages, one cannot find any reason in it why a Chair should not be established at the University in view of the singular position the language occupies in this country. Nowhere else in the world can this language find a place for its growth and development. To plead absence of men qualified to fill the post is nothing less than begging the question itself. One would not believe that among a population of about four million Sinhalese-speaking people there is not one learned in Sinhalese and capable of taking charge of this branch of study in the University. To trot out this plea as a reason for shelving the question is anything but prudence. We would, on the other hand, urge on the Council and Senate of the University to make a start immediately and not wait until a man is taught and equipped to fill the post. We wonder where this super-Sinhalese scholar is going to be educated, and by whom. There is no university or scholar outside Ceylon to enable him to widen his knowledge of the language and further to get the seal of fitness stamped on him. It seems to us an impossible ideal which those who are planning to postpone the establishment of this Chair are trying to achieve. The best course would be to start with the best available man and build the foundations higher and higher till a satisfactory standard of scholarship can be attained. It is but foolish to expect to find one now, anywhere in the world, who can equal the standard of learning possessed by professors of other subjects. Sir Baron Jayatilake who is reputed to be a Sinhalese scholar found qualified to edit the Sinhalese Dictionary should be consulted in the matter. If out of his abundant love for the language and literature, he prefers to fill the place, in the absence of anybody whom he can suggest, he may be asked to take upon the unique and onerous responsibility of being the first Professor for Sinhalese and laying the foundations for higher learning in Sinhalese. His status and reputation as a scholar and politician should certainly lend great weight and honour to the language and literature of the Sinhalese. Let not pessimism and intrigue be allowed to torpedo the proposal which every Sinhalese who loves his language and literature should see carried out. As for Tamil, there is no difficulty of finding a Professor. One need not go out of Ceylon so long as there is one of us whose scholarship and ability have been recognised not only here but by Universities in India as well. We feel certain that before long the Ceylon University would have established the Chairs for Sinhalese and Tamil.

LASKI ON BRITAIN'S INDIA POLICY

London, April 6.

"I don't think it is either legitimate or wise for the British Government to place the whole responsibility for the present deadlock on Mr. Gandhi," says Prof. Laski writing in Sunday's "Reynold's News" under the caption "Indian Danger".

Prof. Laski adds: "From the outset of war, our Indian policy had been a bad mixture of gracefulness and miscalculation. It is a hopeless policy, had been a bad mixture of gracefulness and miscalculation. It is a hopeless policy simply to wait until the Indian parties come to an agreement."

U. S. Interest in India

London, April 6.

Mr. Anthony Eden is shortly reporting to the War Cabinet his Washington and Ottawa conversations. It is understood he will report his talks concerning India. Dr. T. V. Soong, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, America's leading publicists, radio commentators and editors met Mr. Eden and discussed problems relating to India. According to the "New York Times", intense interest in the Indian problem is daily becoming evident by the Americans always asking British lecturers "about India."

U. S. Journalist on Gandhiji's Fast and After

London, April 5.

The "Chicago Daily News" correspondent, Mr. Steele, who has returned to United States after a stay in India, has written an article on the Indian problem, in which he says, "The great and complex political issues which provoked Mr. Gandhi's fast are no nearer solution than ever. If anything, the fast showed the bleakness of the prospects during the war for any kind of political solution to bring the people of India wholeheartedly into the United Nations' war effort."

Mr. Steele says that British victories in Africa and the halting of the Japanese in Burma have changed the views of many Indians probably as a result of the war strengthening the British hand. "Unquestionably Mr. Gandhi intended to use the crisis to force British concessions, yet the great mass of material that the British have published shows no evidence of connection between the Congress Party leadership and the Japanese."

The correspondent is convinced that the majority of the Congress leaders are sympathetic to the Allied cause. "Distrust of the British promises, dissatisfaction with the Cripps Plan and belief that the crisis is the best opportunity promoted the leaders' den and for immediate freedom," he adds.

The correspondent states that Mr. Gandhi's movement has now diminished in vitality due to many reasons. "Prompt and rigorous police suppression and arrest of all important Congress leaders, hurt the revolt before it actually started. Thousands of intelligent Indians sympathized with Mr. Gandhi but thought the Congress resolution of August was too strong and might impede the Allied war effort."

Saying that Mr. Gandhi's fast

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MORE CEYLONESE FOR ROYAL AIR FORCE

OPPORTUNITIES FOR LARGER NUMBER

It is understood that further opportunities will shortly be available to young Ceylonese to serve in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

So far, about forty-three Ceylonese have been recruited from Ceylon to Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve and they are now on service in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

It is understood that there is a prospect of more recruits being called from Ceylon for this Force and that it is likely that a larger number will be recruited this time.

Through Volunteer Reserve

Recruitment of Ceylonese for service in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve was carried out in accordance with a decision of the Board of Ministers as a part of Ceylon's contribution to the war.

The first contribution was a sum of five million rupees which was given to the Government of the United Kingdom.

MORE BIRTHS AND FEWER DEATHS

The preliminary report on Vital Statistics of Ceylon for the year 1942, presents the following important features:—

The marriage rate, 15.1 per thousand of the population is the highest recorded since 1902; the birth rate, 36.7 per thousand of the population, is the highest since 1937; the death rate, 18.6 per thousand of the population, is the lowest recorded during the present century; the infant mortality rate, 120 per thousand births, is the lowest ever recorded.

CEYLON ONION QUOTA PRICE FIXED

The price at which Ceylon-grown red onions will be sold to an applicant to import red onions has been fixed at Rs. 9.25 per cwt.

An importer must purchase Ceylon red onions in the ratio of 20 bags to 100 bags of imported red onions.

IMMOBILISATION OF CARS

Mr. H. W. Amarasinghe's motion directing the Minister of Local Administration not to proceed with the scheme of immobilisation of motor cars without the instructions of the House, particularly in relation to compensation, was rejected in the State Council by 20 votes.

DEATH OF BEGUM AZAD

Calcutta, Friday.

After a prolonged illness, Begum Azad, wife of the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, died today.

WANTED

A Manager, with knowledge of accounts and correspondence for the North Ceylon Union Bakery Ltd. Salary Rs. 50/- per month. Cash security Rs. 500/-. Applications close on 20-4-43. Apply to the Secretary, No. 76, First Cross Street, Jaffna.
(Mis. 8, 12-4-43)

EDUCATION IN FREE CHINA

Continued from page 1

specializes in subjects ranging from military strategy to social sciences. Similarly, there is a three-months course for women arranged by the New Life Movement which aims at preparing them for war-time work. The influence of war is indeed paramount. Unity and discipline are the primary aims of men in the colleges and universities now.

As in every other respect the Chinese educational system has made vast strides during the last 30 years in catering for women. In the days of the emperors, daughters of well-to-do families would have probably been given a good literary and domestic education but it was certainly not uncommon to find an educated man married to an illiterate woman. The coming of the Republic in 1911 brought with it the recognition of the equality of women in the political sphere and, inevitably, the opening to them of educational opportunities available to men. At first they had their own schools and colleges but at the universities today co-education predominates.

No one attempting to paint a true picture of education in China would attempt to suggest that there are no weaknesses. Thus, progress in the sphere of higher education has tended to outstrip that in the primary and secondary grades. Failings in the primary grades are probably attributable to the inadequate training given to the teaching staffs. But it remains beyond dispute that China has made amazing educational progress during the past three decades. This progress undoubtedly inspires the New China now arising from the ruins of the old. That the torch of learning should be so bravely borne in the midst of a great national tribulation is the surest sign that China has the strength and the will to victory.

AUCTION SALE IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 16188

Ramalingam Chellappab of Chullipuram Vs. Plaintiff.
Sinnathamby Arumugam
Karthigasar Assaipillai and others
Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned property on Saturday the 8th day of May 1943 at 9.30 a. m. at the spot.

PROPERTY REFERRED TO

All that piece of land situated at Chullipuram called Soorianthudal in extent 20 Lms P. C., bounded on the East by Channel and the properties of Sithaparam wife of Suppar and others; North by the property of Karthigasar Assaipillai, West by the properties of Theivanai wife of Arunasalam and others and channel, South by the property of Kuncharapillai widow of Murgasar and others.

V. A. DURAYAPPAH,
Commissioner.

Jaffna, 6-4-43.
(Mis. 10, 12-4-43)

LASKI ON BRITAIN'S INDIA POLICY

Continued from page 2

has failed to realise the hopes placed in it by Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Steel declares that Mr. Gandhi's supporters say the fast has nevertheless brought the Indian problem back into world spotlight. "Millions of Hindus again are convinced that Mr. Gandhi is favoured by the Gods perhaps or actually for the good."

Stating that it is unlikely that Gandhi's movement can be revived and that the British police are able to handle any situation, Mr. Steel concludes, "It is now quite clear that the British do not intend to transfer full power to the Indians while the war continues. Moreover, no formula acceptable to all the important Indian parties yet exists."

Mr. Phillips To Return To America

Washington, April 6.

President Roosevelt's representative to India, Mr. William Phillips, is returning to the United States shortly. The trip has as its sole object presentation of a preliminary report.

FIREWOOD SALE

About 900 tons of firewood lying on or at the Kilinochchi Colony will be sold by tender or public auction. Tenders must be received before 12 noon on Friday the 16th instant. Full particulars are available at the Kachcheri.

M. PRASAD,

Government Agent, N. P.

Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 10-4-1943.

(G. 3, 12-4-43.)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 99 T

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

1. Kannathal widow of Sinnayan Raman
2. Chinnamma widow of Karthigesan Raman
3. Annappillai widow of Murugan Nagamuthan all of Chernia 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.
(G. 1, 8 & 12-4-43)

SCAVENGING LABOUR CORPS

REQUEST FOR CO-OPERATIVE STORES

Trincomalee, 2-4-43.

The Scavenging Labour Corps of Trincomalee had their first Annual Parents' Day Celebration yesterday. Mr. Sam T. Solomons, Propaganda Officer, A. R. P., Trincomalee, was responsible for organizing the celebration.

Mr. A. I. Rajasingam, A. R. P. Controller, and Mr. T. F. C. Roberts, (District Judge) Hon. Chief Air Aid Warden were among those present. Items included Dancing, Oriental Music, Games and Kolatram were provided while children were busy at the light refreshments served them. A meeting of Scavenging Labour Corps consisting of more than 500 men, women and children attended.

The Chairman, the A. R. P. Controller, in his remarks promised the Labourers that every need of theirs would be attended to and that he would endeavour to open a Co-operative stores for them. Mr. Solomons speaking next thanked the A. R. P. Controller and the District Judge for their presence and remarked that this celebration was the first of its kind in Trincomalee. The speaker proposed to organise a series of Night Classes for the Scavenging Labour Corps with a view to improving their standard of Health and Habits. (cor.)

TURKISH WARNING TO GERMANY

Istanbul, Thursday.

The well-known Turkish journalist, M. Yalcin, who visited Britain last September with the Turkish Press Mission, writes in today's "Yeni Sabah" of which he is the editor: "The Germans should not believe that they can treat Turkey like the occupied countries or those under the German yoke—if they do, Turkey is strong enough to kick out the German Commercial Mission with empty hands." During recent negotiations with the Turkish Newspaper Corporation, the Germans stipulated that the "Yeni Sabah" should not have any German newsprint. The Turkish Press Director took the matter up with the German Embassy, but the "Yeni Sabah" has been waiting for newsprint for six months.

PENSION RIGHTS

It is understood that the Government proposes to exclude from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance those officers who joined its service before August 1st, 1935. All those officers who joined prior to August 1st, 1935, possessed a right which was taken away by the Compensation Ordinance; this right was not possessed by those employed subsequent to August 1st 1935.

JAFFNA COLLEGE

Jaffna College re-opens on May 17th. The Intermediate Entrance Examinations begin June 16th, and not on May 24th, as announced earlier. Provision has been made for the teaching of Biology and Government, from the beginning of next term in the H.S.C.
(Mis. 9, 12-4-43)

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO HINDU MINISTER

Continued from page 1

ence as lawyer, teacher and Secretary of the Ceylon National Congress, the Workers' Welfare League and the Ceylon Labour Union. He also referred in eulogistic terms to two distinguishing qualities of Mr. Mahadeva—thoroughness and efficiency. He finally referred to the influence of Sir P. Arunachalam and Swami Abedananda which helped to convince him of the true worth of Hinduism.

Mr. H. M. Desai offered to Mr. Mahadeva on behalf of the Indian community their congratulations and said that he had no doubt that Mr. Mahadeva would follow in the footsteps of his father and uncles. He expressed the hope that the new Minister would make an effort to harmonise relations between India and Ceylon so that the deserving Indians might be given citizenship rights.

Emblem of a Family

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam said that Mr. Mahadeva was the modern emblem of a family which had contributed largely to the religious and national life of the country. He further stated that but for the unique services of Mr. Mahadeva's family in the past, public life in this country in all its branches would not be what it is today. In particular he stressed their contribution to the cause of Hinduism.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam referred to Mr. Mahadeva's unostentatious activities 12 years back when his community perpetrated a masterpiece of political imbecility in boycotting the State Council. He spoke highly of the great qualities of courage and leadership which Mr. Mahadeva showed to his community during the years 1931 to 1934. He said that in winning back their rights Mr. Mahadeva had made not only one of the most abiding contributions to his community but had also earned their undying gratitude. He could not find himself completely enthused, he said, over the fact that Mr. Mahadeva had become a Minister only now. He pointed out that it had required the perspicacity of two sets of electors and the imminence of a third general election for the realisation of the necessity of such a step to dawn on the incipient intelligence of the leaders of this country. But he was certainly happy that Mr. Mahadeva had been placed in a position in which he could be of greater enduring service to the community and the country. He finally hoped that Mahadeva's tenure of office would make for a continuity of policy on the lines that he had hitherto followed since 1931 and that had been handed down to us by his respected uncle and father.

Portrait Unveiled

Mr. Natesan then unveiled a portrait of the late Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, one time President of the Vivekananda Society and of the Ceylon Saiva Paripalana Sabha. In doing so he referred to the great qualities of the veteran leader and the great services he had rendered to the people in all walks of public life.

He said that just as Goethe had found an epitome of all that was good and beautiful under the

heavens in the word "Sakuntala", he would epitomise everything that helped towards political advancement in Ceylon in the two words "Ramanathan" and "Arunachalam", as it was these two who really forced the pace of political progress in Ceylon. He further referred to Sir P. Arunachalam's speech before the Tamil League as an expression of his mature judgment and as a corrective to his earlier address to the Ceylon National Congress. He therefore urged every Tamil not to miss reading this great speech of his. He finally said he was sure when Mr. Mahadeva retired from office it would be said that he had been a very worthy son of a very worthy father.

Mr. S. Saravanamuttu, merchant, read some verses in Tamil in honour of Sir P. Arunachalam and Mr. Mahadeva and trusted that Mr. Mahadeva would co-operate with the lion-hearted leader of the Tamils, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, and with the great Hindu scholar Mr. Natesan, and place the Tamil community and Saiva Religion on a footing of equality and honour with the other communities and religions in Ceylon.

Mr. Mahadeva's Reply

Mr. Mahadeva thanked the speakers for the kind references that had been made to Mr. P. Coomaraswamy, Sir P. Ramanathan and to his father Sir P. Arunachalam, adding that he would try not to sully a name that had been honoured throughout this Island. Mr. Ponnambalam and he made a good combination, he continued; without him Mr. Ponnambalam in his advocacy of the Tamil demands would have been like a motor car without brakes. Without Mr. Ponnambalam he might not have moved at all. If today he had found favour in the eyes of members of the State Council who did not belong to his community, he could assure them that it had not been at the cost of anything that he held as a principle. He was never asked to give any assurance that he would forsake any of those principles that he stood for, nor had he given any. He welcomed his appointment to the Board of Ministers because it showed that that cry which was raised once upon a time—the racial cry—would not be raised

again. "As far as I see there is on all sides a great desire to bury the past; and if we can succeed in burying the past and go back to the days when both my father and my uncle were recognised leaders of public opinion in Ceylon, I think we shall have achieved a great deal and also we shall have set our feet upon a future which

will lead to contentment and satisfaction for all."

There was some good music provided by Balasangeetha Thilakam Master S. Sethukulasingam and light refreshments were also served.

Mr. S. Velupillai, Secretary of the Ceylon Saiva Paripalana Sabha, proposed a vote of thanks.

"THE HINDU ORGAN"

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Authorised Capital	Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made	Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-42.) (T's) Shroff.

THE ORIENTAL BANK OF MALAYA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in F. M. S. with liability of members limited)

No. 8, CLOCK TOWER ROAD, JAFFNA.

AUTHORISED AND APPROVED TO FUNCTION BY
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR

The only Indigenous Banking Enterprise in Ceylon,
transacting every description of Banking Business such as:—

1. Accepting current and Fixed Deposits accounts; (2) Allowing loans on approved securities; (3) Granting Drafts on Colombo, Madura, Madras and Tuticorin and T.Ts. on these and other principal towns in India; (4) Buying and selling Indian Currency notes, etc., etc.

S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.

(H. 206. 25-2-43—24-8-43) (M)