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NO. 5.

"FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY IS IN THEIR HANDS"

The Majority Community Can Advance or Retard Progress

YOUTH CONGRESS SESSIONS

Difficulties in the Way of Creating Sound Public Opinion

"THE future of the country is in the hands of the Majority Community. They can, if they wish, advance or retard the progress of the country. The way to advance is not to answer communalism by communalism but to meet it by just and generous dealings with the minorities."

THUS declared Mr. M. Balasunderam, in the course of his presidential address at the sixteenth annual sessions of the Youth Congress, Jaffna. The sessions were held at Chunnakam on the 19th and 20th April in a specially erected pandal and were largely attended.

The President-elect, Mr. Balasunderam, was received by leading residents of Chunnakam and members of the Congress at a spot half a mile away from the Congress pandal. The President-elect and Mr. V. V. Karunanithi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, were garlanded and taken in procession in a decorated carriage drawn by a pair of white horses to the pandal.

Proceedings commenced with the singing of national songs in Tamil by Mrs. Maheswari Nararatnam.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and visitors, among whom were present Dr. R. Saravanamuttu and Leslie Gunewardene on the first day.

Presidential Address

Mr. Balasunderam, in the course of his address reiterated the aims and objects of the Congress and said that it seemed that the possession of those ideals was a grievous wrong according to other opponents—the Ponnampartunists.

"There is a curious parallel," he said "between reactionary politics in Europe and reactionary politics in Ceylon. We find here among our communalists the same appeal to racial prejudices, the same impatience of criticism and intolerance of another's point of view, the same unscrupulous

methods adopted to suppress contrary opinion. A few days ago the communalist caucus in Jaffna was able to wreck a meeting with the help of a few ne'er-do-wells, drunkards and criminals—in other words—with the help of a few of the scum of Jaffna society. The men who employed those hirelings had not the courage themselves to take part in the disturbance. Instead, they kept away pretending to be respectable citizens. Are these the men whose opinions we should respect? If they really represent Jaffna, I should certainly be ashamed to call myself a Jaffna man. Jaffna is in a wretched plight, if a gang of rowdies can dictate to us what we should think and say. I am sure, no sensible Jaffna man will tolerate such a state of affairs. The communalists say that they want to safeguard our interests. It seems that we have to seek protection from our self-appointed protectors.

If, as the communalists assert, the whole of Jaffna is with them, why is it that they are frightened of those who differ from them? The reason is not far to seek. They trade on the ignorance and credulity of the masses, and hence they resent any attempt to state facts as they are or to put

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Messages to Youth Congress

Indian Congress Leader on Minority Question

AMONG the several messages received by the Secretary of the Youth Congress, Jaffna, were those from Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, former Premier of Madras, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Dr. Isaac Tambyah and Dr. E. V. Ratnam.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, regretting his inability to accept the invitation of the Congress, owing to his being engaged in Bombay on the dates fixed for the sessions, referred to the minority problem in India and stated that the attitude of the Indian National Congress in regard to the minorities problem was mixed up with the constitutional issue, in which Britain was on the other side. Everybody knew that the attitude of the Indian Congress was to guarantee the rights and privileges of all minorities. No member of any minority community should be deprived of any civic right which others enjoyed. What special rights the members of the minority communities should enjoy over and above those enjoyed by the members of the majority communities, was what was worrying the leaders of the minority communities, said Mr. Rajagopalachari.

Mr. Senanayake's Message

Mr. Senanayake, in his message, congratulated the Youth Congress on having always maintained a high idealism in conjunction with clarity of vision, steadfastness of aim and sincerity of purpose, which might well serve as an object lesson to other political organisations in the country. He referred to the birth-pangs of a new political consciousness which had brought to the fore diverse problems. His impression was that the Youth Congress had consistently endeavoured to judge such problems from the background of the larger national well-being.

At the same time Mr. Senanayake cautioned the Youth Congress against the possible danger of excessive zeal which might foment new divisions

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DISSOLUTION OF COUNCIL LIKELY

GOVERNOR CONFERS WITH MINISTERS

QUESTION OF ALLOCATION OF SEATS

IN view of the fact that the Secretary of State has so far not proposed the introduction of a new Constitution at an early date, it is almost likely that the dissolution of the State Council will take place before the end of the year and the general elections will follow in or about January next year.

This is the position as it seems today, as the result of the Conference the Governor had a few days ago with the Ministers at Nuwara Eliya.

The Conference discussed two subjects of constitutional interest, namely the reformed constitution and the allied subject of the next general election due early in 1941; and the revision of those electoral lists in which a large number of Indians are stated to have registered themselves, contrary to the provisions of the law.

The discussion on the reform of the Constitution, it is understood, centred on a communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which the latter, it is learned, had suggested that the allocation of seats in the reformed State Council might be considered. This referred particularly to the distribution of the additional territorial seats, which had been recommended both by the Governor and the State Council "with a view to securing greater representation for the minority communities and the Kandyan rural interests."

It is understood that the Ministers stated that there was no purpose in considering a subsidiary question such as the exact allocation of the seats, in the absence of any definite reform proposals from the Secretary of State.

The Ministerial view was that the Secretary of State had been given a full opportunity of considering the nature and scope of the reforms, through the Governor's despatch, the State Council debate thereon,

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Notice

Wanted for the J/Araly North Hindu English School a lady teacher with Camb. Senior, London Matric or higher qualification from 1-5-40.

Apply before 30th April, 1940 to,
The General Manager,
Hindu Board Schools,
Jaffna.

Hindu Board Office,
Jaffna, 23-4-40.
(Mis. 18, 25 & 29-4-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 810.
In the matter of the estate of the late
Vaitilingam Velupillai Eliya-
tambi of Araly North who died at
Puthukkudiyiruppu in Mullaitivu
Deceased.

Nesammah widow of Vaitilingam
Velupillai Eliyatambi of Araly
North Vs. Petitioner.

1. Eliyatambi Puvanesvaran of do
2. Eliyatambi Ratnesvaran of do
3. Mangalesvary daughter of
Eliyatambi of do
4. Velupillai Kandiah of Kokku-
vil West Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
abovenamed petitioner coming on for
disposal before C. Coomaraswamy
Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the
18th day of December 1939 in the
presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Pro-
ctor for petitioner and the affidavit
and petition of the said petitioner
having been read, it is ordered that
the abovenamed 4th respondent be
appointed guardian-ad-litem over the
minors 1-3 respondents, and that
letters of administration to the estate
of the said deceased be granted to
the petitioner unless the said res-
pondents shall appear before this
court on the 12th day of February
1940 at 10 O'clock in the forenoon
and show cause to the satisfaction of
this court to the contrary.

This 18th day of January 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended to 1-5-40.
(O. 4, 25 & 29-4-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 813
In the matter of the estate of the late
Thangamuttu wife of Velupillai
Sabapathy of Moolai, Jaffna who
died at Jalan Timor, Kajang in
the F. M. S. Deceased.

Velupillai Sabapathy of Moolai.
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sabapathy Sathasivam of do.
2. Saraswathy daughter of Sabapathy
of do
3. Sabapathy Senathirajah of do
4. Sabapathy Sivapragasam of do
5. Sivapakkiam daughter of Sabapathy
of do
6. Sivakolunthu daughter of Saba-
pathy of do
7. Sathasivam Krishnar of do
Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
abovenamed petitioner coming on for
disposal before C. Coomaraswamy,
Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the
12th day of December 1939 in the
presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Pro-
ctor for petitioner and the affidavit
and petition of the said petitioner
having been read, it is ordered that the
above-named 7th respondent be ap-
pointed guardian-ad-litem over the
minors the 1-6 respondents and that
letters of administration be granted
to the petitioner to the estate of the
deceased unless the said respondents
shall appear before this Court on the
15th day of March 1940 at 10 O'clock
in the forenoon and show cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the con-
trary.

This 10th day of February 1940.

Extended to 1-5-40.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
(O. 5, 25 & 29-4-40.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1940.

THE YOUTH CONGRESS

FOR TWO DAYS LAST WEEK—
Friday and Saturday—Chun-
nakam was the nerve-centre of
political Jaffna. It was here
the 16th annual session of the
Youth Congress was held
under the presidentship of a
young patriot who, in virtue of
his knowledge and character, is
bound to play in the future
a large part in shaping the
political destinies of the coun-
try. It was here the youth of
Jaffna true to their enthusiasm
and idealism raised the stand-
ard of a United Ceylonese
Nation and a common Nation-
ality to be cherished and pre-
served for ever as the goal of
our politics and politicians.
To the large concourse of peo-
ple who gathered in the speci-
ally erected pandal to watch
and follow the deliberations and
decisions it was a refreshing
contemplation that the Youth
Congress has not been infected
all these years by the commu-
nal virus which has of late
eaten into the vitals of the
body politic, disfiguring its
beauty and harmony. The Pre-
sident himself referred in his
address, which was a lucid and
illuminating analysis of the
present political situation, to
the idealism of the Youth Con-
gress in glowing words. "It
was to mark that youthful
idealism which prompted the
formation of this Congress that
the name 'Youth Congress'
was assumed. The same buoy-
ant optimism and the same
bright vision of a better order
of things that marked the be-
ginnings of this Congress are
still with us; and it is this atti-
tude of mind that we call
youthfulness—mental youth-
fulness." It is a happy augury
for the future of this country
that during this year's sessions
old and tried public men, in-
stead of looking askance at the
Youth Congress, expressed their
sympathy with and appre-
ciation of its ideals by their
encouraging presence. For it
is the part of wisdom to har-
ness the enthusiasm and ideal-
ism of the youth in the service
of the country.

The critics of the Congress
have sometimes observed that
it is but an annual festival at
which eloquent speeches are
made, noble sentiments express-
ed and commendable resolutions
adopted, and that it has not
striven to implement them by
steady and silent work. We
hope the Chunnakam Ses-
sions will prove to be a land-
mark in the annals of the
Congress. Under the dynamic
leadership of Mr. BALASUND-
ERAM the Congress will carry

on steady and sustained work
so as to translate its resolutions
into action. Considering the
present atmosphere of Jaffna
which has been vitiated to
some extent by communal pas-
sions and prejudices, the Youth
Congress should set about its
work in a peaceful and persua-
sive way with a view to con-
verting the ignorant people to
an appreciation of the ideals
for which it stands. The fact
is well-known that adult suf-
frage without adult education
has proved to be more a danger
than a blessing to the country.
In the matter of adult educa-
tion, the Congress has ample
scope for solid service. It
should carry the message of the
Congress to every village in
Jaffna and educate the people
to a realisation of their civic
duties and obligations. All
this and much more can be ac-
complished if our young men
go about their task in a spirit
of service and with unflinching
zeal. When the dust raised
by self-seeking politicians play-
ing upon mob passions has sub-
sided, the worth and work of
the Youth Congress will be in-
creasingly appreciated by the
public.

We regret that the resolution
which was not on the agenda
and which seems to have been
sprung upon the House as a
surprise packet calls for our
comments. The resolution,
dissociating the Congress from
the war in which Britain
is engaged on the ground
that this is an im-
perialistic war, is as untrue as
it is impolitic. It is perhaps
an expression of the impatient
idealism of youth which tends
to ignore even stern facts.
Idealism is an abstract virtue
and when it is divorced alto-
gether from the realities of the
situation it leads one nowhere.
It is inexplicable why the Pre-
sident, who has in his address
set forth in clear and emphatic
terms the relative merits of the
War and Peace aims of the
Allies and of Nazi Germany,
should have silently suffered
the resolution, which is a con-
tradiction of his own views, to
be adopted. The present war
is one—to quote his own
words—"between Democracy
on the one hand and Totalita-
rianism on the other; between
that political philosophy which
permits freedom of thought,
speech, and association and
that which denies them alto-
gether; between representative
Government on the one hand
and Dictatorship on the other;
between the theory that indi-
vidual liberty is a fundamental
right of man and the theory
which has a cynical con-
tempt for it; between the
rule of law and the rule by con-
centration camps." We hope
that nobody will take this reso-
lution seriously. For we know
that no thinking man in Jaffna
will subscribe to it. Whatever
might have been the dark chap-
ters of British Imperialism,
there is no gainsaying the fact
that in this war Britain is
fighting for Right as against

Might. Even Mahatma Gan-
dhi was constrained to say at
the beginning of the war that
his moral support was on the
side of Britain and her Allies.
In the best interests of this Is-
land it is the duty of one and all
to do everything in their pow-
er to help the Allies prosecute
the war to a successful end.
Despite this one regrettable
lapse, the Youth Congress may
well prove to be an efficient in-
strument of national service.

All Ceylon Industrial Rally And Carnival

Opening by Governor
on 14th May

The All-Ceylon Industrial Rally
and Carnival will be declared open
by H. E. the Governor at 3-30 p.m.
on the 14th of May 1940, and not on
the 15th as previously announced.

The change in the date has been
made to suit the convenience of His
Excellency the Governor.

Preparations for this great event
are proceeding apace and the Jaffna
Hindu College grounds are hum-
ming with activity, and a number
of workmen are racing against time
to put up the necessary pandals
and sheds to house the large
number of exhibits that have
already begun to arrive, and the
various business stalls.

The amusement section consists
of a large number of items and
most of them are new to Jaffna.

Mrs. Lalitha Venkatram, the talent-
ed songstress of all-India fame has
been specially invited by the orga-
nisers and will be giving three re-
citals during the Exhibition week.

Maternity Home for Muslims

A Maternity Home for Muslim
women was opened at Moor Street
by the Jaffna Urban Council. Mrs.
C. Ponnambalam, wife of the
Chairman, declared the Home open
on Monday the 22nd instant. There
was a large gathering of Muslims
present.

Mr. S. M. Aboobucker, vice-
Chairman of the Council, in calling
Mrs. C. Ponnambalam to declare
open the Home said that since Mr.
Ponnambalam had taken reins of
office as Chairman he had cut down
expenditure so far by Rs. 4,000 to
5,000 in annual recurrent expendi-
ture. Mr. Ponnambalam had
stated the money so saved would be
used for works of permanent utility
such as Maternity Homes.

Doubts had been expressed
whether Muslim women would at-
tend the Home but he would as-
sure the gathering that the women
would attend the Home and that it
would be a great success.

Mrs. Ponnambalam then de-
clared the Home open.

Mr. Ponnambalam referred to
the interest evinced by Mr. Aboo-
bucker in opening the Home and
advised those present to have implicit
confidence in him and follow his lead.
Mr. Ponnambalam thanked the
Medical Officer of Health for the
enthusiasm he was displaying in
improving the health of Jaffna.

The first Maternity Home had
been established by the Council at
Kanjur.

Mr. M. Piasad, Government
Agent, said that he was glad to note
that there was no racial or religious
distinction shown by the Jaffna
Council in its administration.

OUR INDIAN LETTER.

WORDY WARFARE

Ceylon in the Assembly

(By Lanka)

Madras, 6th April 1940.

Two at least of the leading men of India have so late as now found that the best way of dealing with the madness of the Muslim League and its high priest is to ignore them. If this sound piece of advice had dawned on them earlier and been acted upon, today Jinnah would be in his proper place. From Mr. Gandhi downwards almost every leader without exception had thought it necessary to refer to the scare ideas of Jinnah, answer them in voluminous arguments, issue contradictions, broadcast statements and cause general confusion in the country. With every such answer the Muslim overlord has risen a step higher and is now definitely in the clouds where he seems to enjoy the confoundment among his "enemies". He has now set them the most frightening scare of dividing India into Muslim and Hindu, and from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin they are all arguing about it as though nothing else mattered. Herein is proof that to thwart the Indians you have only to set up some wild proposition that would admit of argument. For they are great in argument, you know, these Hindus, especially the South Indian brahmins. The Britishers know this for a long time and in their shrewd manner they project schemes and theories from time to time to engage the minds of "thinking" India. To see the ridiculous lengths to which these people will go you have only to scan the papers. The Indian Christians want a place in the Indian sun, preferably the coastal tracts, in a scheme of divided India. Other minorities will in good time peg their claims also. As counterblast to Jinnah is the Mahratta leader Savarkar who is setting up the Hindu Maha Sabha. With one thing and another the Britisher is indeed happy that the Indian situation will give no trouble for some years, unless of course Mahatma Gandhi, in obedience to his "inner voice", starts another movement. The history of this unfortunate country in the last twenty years has been one of missed opportunities, the more unfortunate because in the recent past things looked rather bright for Indian independence. Let it be admitted that the High Command of Congress counted upon the International situation to create complications which would be of advantage to the Indian plan, but things did not pan out that way, alas.

Revenge on India?

THIS little bit about Ceylon would not have come to your notice in the Island in the ordinary course. In the course of a debate in the Central Assembly on the agitation resulting from government's excluding Indians from war service training the point arose that the inhabitants of Dominions where Indians were kept out gained access to the army in India, and India wanted to treat such persons in the

manner they deserved. Maulana Zafar Ali referring to Ceylon in his speech half humorously said that by their action against Indians "the Islanders seemed to be taking revenge for Rama's conquest of the Island." The laughter that ensued somewhat eased the tension.

Rice—our Food.

FOOD now gets some much-needed attention from scientists and laymen, and therefore it will be of some interest to learn of what the Nutrition Research Laboratory of Coonoor has to say of the staple food of Indians, and Ceylonese. The craze among the rich folks to prefer what in South India is known as Nellore raw rice, thus receives a blow from science. Country folks who use par-boiled rice, as many in Ceylon too, are on the right path to health. Here is what Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, the Director of the Laboratory has stated:

"Rice was a poor source of fat, vitamin A, certain vitamins of the B-2 group and calcium. Its total protein content was low, but the biological value of its proteins was high compared with that of other cereals. Milled rice was poorer than under-milled rice; but parboiled rice, even when highly milled retained most of the anti-beriberi vitamin (B1) originally present in the unmilled grain. The parboiling process caused vitamin B-1 and a number of valuable food factors, present in the outer layers, to diffuse through the grain, so that they could not be removed when milling subsequently took place. The washing and cooking of any kind of rice reduced vitamin B-1 and nicotinic acid content by about 50 per cent. Nicotinic acid was an important member of the B2 group of vitamins. Hand pounded rice was superior to milled rice as an article of diet; but the difference between the two was small when rice was parboiled. Any tendency to abandon parboiled milled rice in favour of raw milled rice should be checked by educating the people about the greater value of the former. The use of home-pounded or under-milled rice might be encouraged by education and propaganda."

Two New Proctors

Mr. C. M. Tharmalingam took his oath as Proctor of the Supreme Court on the 19th instant and intends practising at Mullaitivu.

Mr. Tharmalingam is the son of Mudaliyar C. Chelliah, retired President, V. T. and an old boy of the Jaffna Hindu College. He was entertained at a reception at the Library Hall Mullaitivu, on Sunday, the 21st instant by the residents of the place.

Mr. C. Arulambalam took his oath as Proctor of the Supreme Court on the 19th inst. He is a brother of Dr. C. Subramaniam, of the Malayan Medical Service, and an old boy of the Jaffna Hindu College.

DEATH OF LADY ARUNACHALAM

A Devoted Social and Religious Worker

The death took place on Saturday, the 20th instant, at "Ponklar", Horton Place, Colombo, of Lady Arunachalam, widow of the late Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam. She was 75 years old.

She was a daughter of the late Mudaliyar C. Namasivayam.

Lady Arunachalam was a very devoted social service worker, and was a member, since its inception, of the Ceylon Social Service League, founded by her husband and the late Sir James Peiris.

Built a Temple

She also took a very prominent part in the activities of the Colombo Ladies' League of which she was one of the organisers under the leadership of Lady Clifford. Social service of any kind always received her warm support and during the last War the various War Charities, such as the Queen Mary's Necklace Fund, found in her a staunch worker.

Lady Arunachalam was very greatly devoted to her religion and a noteworthy act of munificence on her part in this respect was the building of the now well-known Hindu Temple at Watersmeet, Mutual, at a cost of about a lakh of rupees. After building the temple she continued her benefactions to it for its upkeep.

She was also the patron of the Saiva Mangyar Kalagam, and founder of the Tamil Women's League.

Presented at Court

Lady Arunachalam made three visits to England with her husband and was presented at Court. In 1904 they had the privilege of being received in Private Audience by Queen Alexandra and received from Her Majesty an autographed photograph of herself.

In 1920 Sir Ponnambalam and Lady Arunachalam had the honour of being received in Private Audience by King George and Queen Mary.

This visit to England by them was for the purpose of seeing their son, Mr. A. Padmanabha, but they were met with the sad news of his death just before their arrival.

When Mr. Lloyd George visited Ceylon in 1934, she entertained him at her residence "Ponklar" in Horton Place.

The cremation took place at the General Cemetery, Kamatte, at 4.30 p.m. on Sunday. Mr. A. Mahadeva set fire to the funeral pyre.

She leaves one son, Mr. A. Mahadeva, Member for Jaffna in the State Council; three daughters, Mrs. S. Pararajasingham, Mrs. M. Thambiah and Mrs. R. Nadarajah; three daughters-in-law, Mrs. A. Ramanathan, Mrs. A. Padmanabha and Mrs. A. Mahadeva; and several grand-children, including the children of two sons who predeceased her, the late Mr. A. Padmanabha and the late Mr. A. Ramanathan to all of whom we express our heartfelt sympathy.

Union Hospital, Moolai

Dr. K. Cathiravelu, retired Government Medical Officer, was taken charge of the new Union Hospital at Moolai run by the Moolai Co-operative Society.

THE MALAYAN CEYLONESE ASSOCIATION, JAFFNA

Eighth Annual General Meeting

The Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Malayan Ceylonese Association, Jaffna, was held at Keerimalai on Saturday, the 20th April, 1940, 10 a.m. The President, Mudaliyar V. Ponnampalam, occupied the chair. One hundred members were present. Before proceeding with the agenda the President reviewed the work of the past year and mentioned the deaths of the following members during the period viz. Messrs V. Nallathambi, S. Canapathypillai, S. Arumugam, V. Appadurai, R. S. V. Muttuthamby, R. Saravanamuttu, and Dr. Kanagarayer and votes of condolence were passed by the meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The report and Accounts were adopted. The President vacated the chair and Mr. W. Wijayaretnam was elected Chairman protem. The election of Office Bearer took place. Mudaliyar V. Ponnampalam was elected President, Mr. W. Wijayaretnam Vice-President, Mr. A. TambyRajah Hony. Secretary, Mr. V. Tamby Ayah Hony. Assistant Secretary, Mr. S. Sabaratnam Hony. Treasurer and Messrs. J. R. Vethanayagam and S. Kulasegaram Hony. Auditors. The following members were elected to the Committee:—Messrs. N. Selvadurai, V. Chellappah, S. Chellappah, K. Sinnadurai, M. T. Pillai, S. Vytlingam, S. Karthigasoo, J. R. Sabaratnam, V. Nalliah, A. Kandiah, S. Thampoo, K. A. Thampoo, K. A. Ratnasingham, N. Chelliah and V. N. Bartlett.

The Draft revised rules were passed with the following addition. 14a. "The Committee have power to spend a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees without the sanction of the General Meeting."

A Sub-committee composed of Messrs. J. R. Sabaratnam, S. Velayutham, S. Karthigasoo, N. Bartlett and A. Thambiyarajah as convenor was appointed to report on the advisability of establishing a sanatorium at Keerimalai for the use of the Malayan Ceylonese.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

A New Co-operative Society

A New Co-operative Society has been formed by the Karachy Kudiruppu residents and registered under No. J. 248.

The name of the Society is Mullaitivu Kudiruppu Co-operative Society and its office-bearers are as follows:—

Chairman: Mr. A. M. Kanagasabapathy J. P. U. M. District Mudaliyar, Mullaitivu.

Vice-President: Mr. V. Subramaniam, Village Headman, Mullaitivu.

Hony. Secretary: Mr. C. Kanapathippillai, Commissioner of Sales, Mullaitivu.

Asst. Hony. Secretary: Mr. C. Thambiah, Notary Public, Mullaitivu.

Hony. Treasurer: Mr. K. Arulampalam, Retired Assistant Land Clerk, Mullaitivu.

Committee members: Mr. S. K. Velluppillai and Mr. C. Sinnathamby. (Cor)

The Malayan Urumparay Union, Kuala Lumpur

Twentieth Annual General Meeting

The Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Malayan Urumparay Union was held in the Thambosamy Pillai Tamil School, Sentul, Kuala Lumpur, at 5 p. m. on Sunday, January 28, 1940, with the President, Mr. G. A. Rasiah, in the chair.

The meeting was preceded by a Social Party which was fairly well attended. At the request of the President, Mr. R. Thambipillai, I. S. M. gave away the cups and medals to the successful competitors in the 1939 Badminton Tournament of the Union. This over, the Hon. Secretary Mr. S. Krishnapillai read the notice convening the meeting.

The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting having been read and confirmed the President made a brief review of the year's working of the Union before he invited the house to move the adoption of the Report and Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December, 1939. Paying a touching tribute to those members of the Union, Messrs. K. S. Subramaniam, S. Mylvaganam and V. Nallathambi—whom the Union had the misfortune to lose by death during the year under review, he informed the meeting that, as far as could be ascertained, there were not less than 80 Urumparays in some employment or other in British Malaya who were eligible for membership of the Union. If those non-members had realised the good work the Union had already done to the village and had joined it in the noble and unselfish work it had taken in hand what tower of strength they would have been to it. He exhorted the members to exercise their influence to enrol as many new members as possible in the coming year. He added that no pains whatever should be spared to preserve the vitality of the Union from putrefaction. Continuing, he said that it was an open secret that the three schools in the village could not have attained the present envious position of self-supporting themselves, had it not been for the financial and moral support which the Union had given them liberally and generously during the early years of their life. What the Union had done during the past twenty years of its existence for the general progress of the village was not little, he continued.

Speaking about the arrears of subscription, the President stated that several members had become defaulters and that, when the question was discussed at length by the Committee, a suggestion was made by some members as to the advisability of writing off the arrears. The Committee considered the matter from all points of view, and decided to leave it to the incoming Committee with the following recommendation: "If a member finds it difficult to pay all the arrears of subscription, he may be struck off the register and admitted again as a new member. To waive or write off the arrears, is a contravention of the rules of the Union."

After thanking the Committee and other members of the Union for the kind assistance they had

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Night Mails— Northern Line

Sir,—The resolution passed by the Jaffna Urban District Council should be earnestly followed up with a view to re-time the up and down night mails in the Northern line. The trains should leave an hour later from Colombo and Jaffna and arrive at destinations correspondingly later.

This would be a decided convenience to the travelling public. The trains at present leave at 7 p.m. and passengers have to rush up with early meals and arrive at the destination station rather too early. I understand that the Railway Administration agreed to the present timings in response to representations made by a State Councillor to suit the convenience of the Government clerks, the majority of whom travel with free warrants. What a pity that the paying public has been neglected.

I am aware that the train timings are so closely interwoven that the alteration of one train will react on 50 others but the public convenience must be met. Until Mr. Hills, the General Manager, explained to me this morning, I had a very poor opinion about the table arrangements in the Railways, particularly in the Northern line.

I pointed out to Mr. Hills that the Government Officers travel in bulk once or twice in a year and their convenience should not be the deciding factor in fixing the timings and the General Manager agreed to consider the matter favourably if there is a definite feeling in Jaffna for later departures and arrivals.

Yours etc.,

S. VYDIALINGAM

Colombo 17 April, 1940.

reopened him, he invited the meeting to propose the adoption of the Report and Statement of Receipts and Payments. Mr. S. Rasiah proposing and Mr. V. Sabapathy seconding, the Report and statement were passed nem con.

The election of Office-bearers resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. R. Thampipillai, I. S. M.

Vice-President: Mr. K. Pethamparam.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. S. Karthigesu.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. V. Sabapathy.

Committee: Messrs. R. Kandiah, E. Nadarajah, P. Chelliah, M. Selvadurai, T. Rasiah, R. Subramaniam and S. Krishnapillai.

Hon. Auditors: Messrs. S. Thamboo and S. Rasiah.

A contribution of \$10/- to the Ceylon Section of the Malaya Patriotic Fund was approved unanimously.

As the Urumparay Union, Urumparay, had ceased to exist, the proposal by the President to request the Health Association, Urumparay to act as the Union's Home Advisory Committee for the year 1940 was unanimously approved.

Before the meeting terminated Mr. R. Thampipillai spoke urging every member to do his best to promote the interest of the Union. He emphasised that by paying \$8 a year nobody would become poorer.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated at 7-30 p.m. (Cor)

"FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY IS IN THEIR HANDS"

(Continued from page 1)

forward a reasonable point of view.

Some of the things they have said would be comic were they not mischievous: I have heard some of their followers say that the duty on Malaya tobacco was increased by the Travancore Government for some mysterious reason connected with the Board of Ministers. Sir C. P. Ramasamy Iyer in league with the Board of Ministers to do the Jaffna man out! They ignore the plain and simple fact that the duty has been periodically increased during the last 25 or 30 years for the purpose of securing the market for the Indian tobacco which is inferior in quality to the Jaffna tobacco. Again the resignation of the Ministers was represented in some of the handbills they distributed as a result of the Ministers being thwarted in their deep and dark design to do harm to Jaffna. Nothing is too absurd or ridiculous for them to suggest if only they could stampede the masses into a panic so that they might be regarded as the protectors and leaders of the people.

Communalism among the Sinhalese

I do not say that there is no communalism among the Sinhalese. The existence of the Sinhala Maha Saba shows that this political disease has afflicted them also. One can, to some extent, understand communalism among minority communities who might at times fear that their rights might be ignored. But I can't understand the reason for the existence of the Sinhala Maha Saba among a people who have an overwhelming strength of numbers and who are in a majority in seven out of nine provinces.

Some say that the Sinhala Maha Saba is an answer to communalism in Jaffna. It is said that the existence of Mr. Ponnambalam in Jaffna is the cause of the existence of the leader of the Sinhala Maha Saba. If that be so the existence of the leader of the Sinhala Maha Saba might be the cause of the existence of another Ponnambalam in Jaffna and so forth. We do not want this sort of multiplication of communalists by their mutual interaction. Communalism is a disease in a body politic and the

sooner we get rid of it the better it is for the body politic.

The future of the country is in the hands of the majority community. They can, if they wish, advance or retard the progress of the country. The way to advance is not to answer communalism by communalism but to meet it by just and generous dealings with the minorities. Of course, I do not say that such absurd demands as 'fifty-fifty' or balanced representation should be conceded. What is wanted is the willingness to deal justly by the minorities even under grave provocation to ignore their claims. It is admitted that even in matters which have nothing to do with the special interests of the minorities, the representatives of the Northern constituencies have been perversely reactionary in their conduct. But the disapproval of their conduct should not be allowed to warp the sense of fairness of the representatives of the majority community. I know that my suggestion appears to have the defect of being a counsel of perfection, yet I make it because to meet communalism by communalism is not the way to end it.

There are some who cannot conceive of the idea of Ceylon as a nation. They talk of some sort of racial nationalism. There is no such thing as a pure race anywhere in the world, and least of all in Ceylon. When one considers the delightful variety of colour of skin from olive brown to jet black in any part of the Island, one is led to infer that (shall we say) in the distant past, the little blind God, in a spirit of wanton mischief, had mixed the colours indiscriminately. The idea of a Ceylonese nation is no more comic than the idea of a single or pure race as a nation. Racial nationalism is but another name for communalism.

Communalism and Jobbery

It might have been observed that communal feeling is at its worst among Government servants. If a clerk fails to get a promotion or a job for his son, or son-in-law, he immediately attributes it to the reason that happens to belong to a particular race. It is forgotten that a job or a promotion goes very often, like the osculatory boon in the

(Continued on Page 5)

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"Future of the Country is in Their Hands"

(Continued from Page 4)

saying, by favour. 'Favour' has little to do with race. Not that I condone favoritism in Ceylon but that I say that it is not a vice peculiar to Ceylon. It is found all over the world. In Ceylon it has perhaps assumed proportions which call for immediate and drastic remedies. Carlyle says: 'Great Governors clad in purple with fasces and insignia are governed by their valets, by the pouting of their women and children.' It seems as if our communal politicians are moved by the pouting of Government servants and their friends.

The scramble for jobs and seats in which is really behind a good deal of communal feeling and agitation. Pandit Nehru speaking of the Indian communalist attitude at the Indian Round Table Conference in England, says: "It was all jiggery—big jobs, little jobs, jobs and seats for the Hindus, for the Muslims, for the Sikhs, for the Anglo-Indians, for the Europeans; but all jobs for the upper classes, the masses had no look in." The position is precisely the same in Ceylon. In the fierce fight for jobs the interests of the vast mass of the population who are the real producers of the wealth of the country are completely ignored. I cannot see how the addition of a few seats or jobs for Jaffna is going to affect materially the prosperity of the farmer, the peasant, and the labourer who form the majority even in Jaffna.

The principal industry of Jaffna is the cultivation of tobacco. Malayalam as a market is almost closed. The tobacco has to find market at home in Ceylon. In this economic condition of Jaffna, the good will and amity of the rest of the population of the island means much more to the welfare of the people as a whole than a few jobs and seats more or less. But communal agitation knows no consideration for the welfare of the general public.

Communalism in Jaffna Condemned

When sensible people in Jaffna protest against the short-sighted policy of the communalists, they about back that these who protest do not represent Jaffna. Of the periodicals printed and published in Jaffna, the 'Hindu Organ' and the 'Eelakesari', which are owned, managed, and edited by men of Jaffna, have time and again condemned the reactionary politics of the Jaffna communalists; but, according to the leader of the communal caucus, they do not represent the interests or the views of the Jaffna people, while the 'Times of Ceylon'—a European concern—and the 'Veerakesari'—an Indian paper published in Colombo—represent the interests and the views of the people in Jaffna. This was not said as a joke. It was seriously advanced as a reason why the 'Hindu Organ' and the 'Eelakesari' should be boycotted. This argument is on a par with many other arguments of our communalists. I gave you a few other samples earlier when I dealt with their methods of, what they call, creating a public opinion; and I do not think that it is necessary to dwell any longer on the nature of their reasoning. Appeal to reason is the last thing they ever attempt to do, instead, they appeal wholly to communal passions and prejudices. Every meeting, whether it is convened for that purpose or not is utilised for preaching racial hatred. They do not seem to realize that they

are playing a dangerous game. It is a game at which two can play. If the other side also does what these communalists are doing, the consequence will be what no man, not even these communalists, would desire to see. Fortunately, the majority of the Sinhalese people treat the antics of our communalists as a huge joke. We appeal to our communalists to cease making fools of themselves and fooling the public.

The task Before us

The difficulty of creating a sound public opinion in Jaffna, for the matter of that, in Ceylon, is due to the ignorance of the masses. When the Donoughmore Commission recommended the introduction of manhood suffrage, they did so under the belief that the masses, by taking part in elections, might, in course of time, imbibe some measure of political education. But what they seem to imbibe at elections is not political education but liquor. Elections are not fought on questions of policy, because the ordinary man can have no understanding of them, but on issues which have nothing to do with questions of policy. In this state of political understanding, it is no wonder that the average voter thinks that it is well worth bartering away his vote for a pot of toddy or a bottle of arrack. The first task then before us is to start adult education centres in as many places as possible. Through these centres the people will come to take an intelligent interest in the events that are taking place around them and in the economic and political questions that confront them. Through such centres the ordinary man will come to learn that the right to vote is an invaluable civic right, and that it is not wise to dissolve his civic sense in alcohol. In this matter of adult education, I might here mention that one of the members of the committee, Mr. V. V. Karunathilak, Chairman, V. C. Nallur, has given us a lead by starting an adult education centre in his village.

If we are to win the confidence and support of the masses we cannot afford to ignore their economic welfare. The Congress has already begun to interest itself in the economic condition of the farmers and peasants in Jaffna. A sub-committee appointed by the Congress has studied the question of the tobacco trade. They have already prepared their report. The next thing to be done is to put those proposals before those who are concerned in the matter and get their approval, and if legislation is necessary to give effect to those proposals, the Congress might approach the members of the State Council and have the necessary legislation passed. Many other economic questions might suggest themselves to you. But I do not wish to take up your time in speaking about them. My intention in referring to adult education and the tobacco trade is to indicate in outline the nature of the work we might do if we are to be anything better than those associations which meet in the back verandahs of Rest Houses, or the drawing rooms of big people, and pass resolutions pretending to be interested in the welfare of the people. The work I have indicated is necessary and unavoidable if we are to achieve even a fraction of the aims and objects we have set before us.

Conclusion

It is time now for me to conclude. I know that some will sneer at us as men of not much wealth, influence or power. We do not lay claim to any kind of greatness. We are humble men moved by the desire to contribute our mite to the general welfare. We are moved by ideals which we as humble men are not ashamed to have. Among those who are not in the Congress, I know that there are many

Dissolution of Council Likely

(Continued from page 1)

the Governor's report on that debate and the memoranda of the Ministers themselves. It was, therefore the turn of the Secretary of State to make concrete proposals.

As regards the faulty lists of voters in certain electorates, it was decided that the lists in the areas concerned should be completely revised, after giving due notice to the public of such revision. This revision, which has become so urgent, will cost the country a fairly large sum of money. When the State Council meets next month, the Board of Ministers will introduce a vote to cover the necessary expenditure.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 762.

In the matter of the estate of the late Chellachy wife of Velluppillai Chinnappah of Chunnakam.

Deceased.

Chinnappah Chelliah of Chunnakam.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kanagasabai Nayarathnam and wife
2. Muthuppillai both of Chunnakam presently of Kuala Lumpur.
3. Annappillai daughter of Chinnappah
4. Ponnappillai daughter of Chinnappah
5. Rasmamah daughter of Chinnappah and
6. Velluppillai Chinnappah all of Chunnakam Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esq. District Judge of Jaffna on the 27th day of July 1939 in the presence of Mr. P. S. Kanagaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and the petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 3rd, 4th, and the 5th respondents for the purpose of representing them in this testamentary action; that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents shall appear before this court on the 3rd day of November 1939 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,

District Judge.

This order nisi extended to 15-12-39.

S. R.

Intd. D. J.

This order nisi extended to 2-2-40.

S. R.

Intd. D. J.

This order nisi extended to 15-3-40.

S. R.

Intd. D. J.

This order nisi extended to 26-4-40.

S. R.

Intd. D. J.

(O. 3 25 & 29-4-40)

who will agree with us that our ideals are worthy of achievement and that the work we have set out to do is worthy of being done. We appeal to them to join us and give us their active support. If among those who agree with us there are men who feel that they do not have the necessary time and energy to take active part in our work, we request them to lend us their sympathy and moral support. As regards those who would oppose us because our activities run counter to their personal ambitions, we hereby announce to them our firm resolve to carry on our work, undeterred by their opposition, until our dream of a united and prosperous nation is realized.

MESSAGES TO YOUTH CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1)

and discords among the people of Jaffna.

Continuing, the message stated: "Perhaps you will wish to know my views on the vexed question of the allocation of seats under the new constitutional reforms. My views are subject to two principles, on which I have strong convictions. Firstly, I am totally unconcerned as to what community an elected representative may belong to so long as he is a member of the indigenous population of the country. Secondly, I am strongly opposed to communal representation, as I am convinced that such representation will hamper the attainment of self-Government and prolong foreign domination in this country."

Spirit of Sacrifice

Dr. Tambyah in his message deplored the absence of a spirit of sacrifice in Ceylon. He said: "My message, the message of an old man in the evening of his life to the Youth Congress and through it to the youth of Ceylon, is to be prepared for sacrifice. For the way of sacrifice is the way to leadership, and the uttermost reach of the love of man or God is sacrifice".

Dr. Ratnam in his message stated: "There can be no future for the people of Jaffna or for the people of the rest of Ceylon unless we change our present representatives, and with them the fatuous policy of recent years."

On the question of seats and safeguards, Dr. Ratnam advised the Tamils not to "go to the fox" for adjudication. No doubt men of character, ability, sincerity and vision from the North could negotiate with the leaders of the South and a settlement could be reached to the satisfaction and glory of all, said Dr. Ratnam.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 839

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Alaguthirunilainayagammah widow of Vannithamby Kandiah of Vaddukoddai West.

Deceased.

Nagaratnammah widow of Sinnappu Sellamuttu of Vaddukoddai West.

Vs.

1. Kandiah Sivasithanparam
2. Vannithamby Muttiah both of Vaddukoddai West. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of February 1940 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent and the petitioner as the niece of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any others shall on or before the 13th day of March 1940 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

The 9th day of February 1940

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 26th April 1940.

Intd. S. R.

D. J.

13-3-40.

(O. 2. 11 & 25-4-40.)

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Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testy. No. 844.

In the matter of the estate of the late Parupatham widow of Suppiah of Tholpuram. Deceased.

Krishnar Velupillai of Tholpuram Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ponnachchy wife of Krishnar Velupillai of Tholputam &
2. Vaitilingam Ramanather of Tholpuram

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 19th day of February 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. Klayathambiy Prætor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read: it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased as her father unless the respondents above-named shall appear before this court on the 17th day of April 1940 and state objection or show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,
District Judge.

26th February, 1940.
(O. L. 11 & 24-4-40.)

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