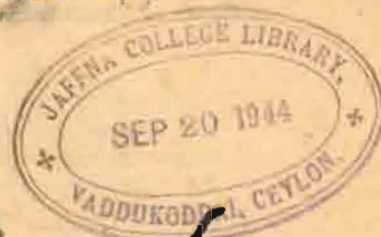


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LVI.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1944.

NO. 45.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, ANURADHAPURA

Parents' Day Celebration

Monday the 11th September was marked in the history of the Vivekananda Society, Anuradhapura which was the venue of a "Parents day" celebration as a prelude to the opening of the "Vidyalayam" under the aegis of its management. Mr. S. Natesan, B. A., B. L. M. S. C., who was the chief speaker in procession from the Grand Hotel, Anuradhapura, where he was garlanded by the President Mr. V. Ramaswamy, J.P. U. M. and Mr. C. Rasanayagam, Manager of the Hotel. The procession headed by a tableau of oriental music wended its way through Puttalam Road where he was profusely garlanded by Muslims, Indians, Tamils and Sinhalese. On arrival the guests were received by Mr. Sivaolundu and Mr. T. Natarajan, the Secretary, and taken to the dais which was tastefully decorated to suit the occasion. The meeting commenced with the singing of Thevaram; it was followed by a welcome song specially composed for the occasion by Mr. M. Arumugam, Assistant Secretary, which bespoke not only of the gifts of the guests of the evening but the object aimed at. The Chorus which was in charge of Misses Krishnapillai composed of Misses Chelliah, Murugupillai, Mylvaganam and Nadarajah in their multicoloured dress attracted the audience.

The President having reviewed the history of the Society which was inaugurated as early as 1925 and the object of the function for the day called upon Mr. Natesan to address the gathering which was packed to the utmost in spite of the inclement weather that evening. Mr. Natesan in his usual lucid style dealt at length of the ancient past of that historical city and the contributions made by the Tamils in every aspect of the life of the country which still had its traces and the peace and harmony which existed among the various communities which inhabited this Isle notwithstanding the casual disturbances which was common anywhere & exhorted the audience to cultivate and engender the same feeling with their brethren and gave his blessings to the proposed school to be opened on the Navarathiri day. Mrs. T. Sittambalam garlanded the other speaker Miss. Maheswari Thambo B. A. (Hons) Lond who had graced the occasion on special invitation. She spoke on "Tamil culture" and unmasked to the audience its hidden treasures with ample illustrations from Tamil Si'apathikaram and commended the audience to start the school early.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by the Secretary and seconded by Mr. M. Sivaramalingam in English and Tamil respectively.—Cor.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

The Leader, A One-Eyed Giant

The following is the portion of Mr. S. Natesan's Budget Speech on August, 25, 1944, dealing with Constitutional Reforms

(Continued from last issue)

And, Sir, soon after that declaration was made, we had the budget debate, and though generally questions of politics are not imported into the budget discussions, yet many of us made a fervent appeal to the Hon. the Leader of the House and said that we were all willing to play our great part in this brave new world order that would be vouchsafed to this Island in this part of the world, that we were ready to play our part in building a heaven upon earth in this Island—these were the words I used in the course of my budget speech on that occasion; that we were willing to take a hand in the building of the New Jerusalem to which the Hon. Member for Point Pedro referred, that we were quite willing to cooperate with the Leader. Not only we, the Tamil Members but the representatives of the other minority communities, the Hon. Nominated Member, Mr. N. Jayah, and others, all said in no unmistakable terms that we were all willing to play our part in the building of such a constitution.

And not only that. On so many occasions we asked the Hon. Leader of the House to give us a chance to raise a debate in this House, and when the Hon. the Leader was confabulating with the others on the Board on a new constitution, we begged of him to take us also into his confidence. Time and again we said "take us informally into your confidence, take us formally into your confidence, have a round table conference where we can discuss these matters. Even if you are not prepared to have a round table conference, give us at least an idea of the constitution that you are framing for this country." Was it too much to ask the Hon. Leader of the House to give us some inkling of what they were asking, not only for themselves but for the people of this country, not only for this generation but for all the generations to come in this country, because whenever this constitution comes, it is going to mark the beginning of an epoch in the history of this country. It is going to affect countless people who are yet unborn and we wanted to know what they were doing, what they were submitting to the Secretary of State.

And how did they treat us? They treated us with scant courtesy. They asked us to come before them. They thought that we were there only to be summoned and to be dismissed forthwith. When we

asked them what they were going to submit to the Secretary of State they would not tell us. I do not think that they even said "This is not a propitious moment for divulging our secrets." All that they said was "We have some idea of having a House of 100 members. Now tell us what you want." And then they took us in groups. On what grounds, we do not know. That aspect of the matter was well discussed by the Hon. Member for Point Pedro.

Sir, the Hon. Member for Hambantota, in whose sincerity for political advancement I have the utmost belief, spoke about a "Divide and Rule" policy of the British Imperial authorities. But what was enacted here at this juncture in the political history of this country by the Hon. the Leader of the House, who was the chief culprit in the matter, and by his colleagues on the Board? They wanted to divide us in the most insulting manner possible and they summoned us in different groups to appear before them as if they were the Commissioners, as if they were the dispensers of the mercies to be conferred on these poor contemptible minorities in this country. It was in that spirit that they asked us to come before them and yet for the sake of the cause we had at heart, we went before them.

The Hon. the Leader of the House in his peroration spoke about the conduct of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and said "the whole proceeding would have been humorous were it not so tragic". This farce which the Board of Ministers enacted on this occasion would be ludicrous were it not so tragic in its consequence. The Leader of the House had a good case; he could have played a great part and could have risen to the full stature of a statesman in this country but he spurned the opportunity of becoming a great leader of this country; he thought that it would do for him to adopt some other means of becoming great by resorting to the Shylockian interpretation of the pound of flesh. It was truly tragic, the way in which the Hon. Leader of the House set about this business of interpretation.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies had no doubt made the declaration that it was for the Ministers to frame the constitution, but he did not say that the Ministers were forbidden from consulting the minorities. The

(Continued on page 4)

VANNARPANNAI POST OFFICE

At a meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held on 8-9-44 Mr. S. Patanjali moved the resolution "that in the interest of the people of Vannarpannai the Post Office at Vannarpannai be not converted into a sub-Post Office but that the staff be increased and that it be located at Vannarpannai in a central site and that copies of the above resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Communications and Works and the P. M. G." Mr. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy seconded and the resolution was passed unanimously.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Jaffna Association held on the 13th inst. Mr. M. R. Karasingham moved and Mr. V. S. Karthigesu seconded the following resolution:

"This Association is of opinion that the closing down of the Vannarpannai Post Office and opening a sub-post office in its place will place the professional men, merchants and other residents of Vannarpannai and Grand Bazaar in great inconvenience and urges the postal authorities to continue the working of this post office on better lines with additional officers.

Mr. A. Sambandhan said that the venue of the Post Office should be changed to the Kankasanturai Road close to the Bazaar area.

Mr. A. Arulambalam also suggested that the venue of the post office should be changed to Kankasanturai Road close to the place where it was formerly located. This was passed unanimously.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY CO' OMBO

Sri Pon Kumaraswamy Adigal, a disciple of the late Sri Sri Gnanar Swamigal and lecturer Meikandar Kalagam, Conjeevaram, who is on a visit to Ceylon for the second time is delivering a series of lectures on "Prabhu Linga Eelalai" the work of Thuraimangalam Sivapragasa Swamigal weekly on Wednesdays at the Society Hall, Hill Street, Colombo. The first lecture delivered on Wednesday 6th September was largely attended and appreciated.

Under the auspices of the Society Pundit A. Periathambipillai of Batticaloa delivered a lecture on "Ramayana and Social Equality" at the Saiva Mangayar Kalagam Hall, Weliswatta, on Saturday 9th September. Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy, Principal Government Training College, presided.

Sri Subramania Bharathiar Day was celebrated at the Society Hall, Hill Street, on Monday 11th September. Mr. K. Ramachandra presided. Addresses on the life and work of Bharathiar were delivered by the President, Mr. S. Natarajan, Pundit A. Periathambipillai and Mr. V. Madhavan. Some of Bharathiar's songs were rendered by Mr. S. Somaskandan.—Cor.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1944

THE MINISTERS' SCHEME OF REPRESENTATION

IN PARAGRAPH 5 OF THE Explanatory Memorandum dated 11th September, 1944, on the Constitutional Scheme proposed by the Ministers, and subsequently withdrawn, the Ministers say: "In formulating their tentative proposals, the Ministers agreed that the *minority communities ought to have additional weightage*, but it was also agreed that every member should be elected as a Ceylonese, not as a Sinhalese, a Tamil, a Muslim, a Burgher, an Indian or a European. The Ministers agreed with the Donoughmore Commission that communal representation as such was undesirable." In the very next paragraph that says that the majority of the Sinhalese are to be found in the Western and Southern Provinces, the majority of the Tamils and Muslims in the less densely populated areas, and that the Kandyan rural population should have special consideration. To attain these aims without communal representation they claim to have found a solution "by giving *weightage to AREA as well to population*"! (The italics are ours). It will thus be seen that the Ministers, while proposing to give weightage to minority communities have given weightage to areas regardless of the fact whether they are occupied by human beings or not. It reminds us of a witty question asked by the late Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara, in the last Legislative Council, during the debate on the Donoughmore Constitution: "Why not count all the buffaloes and trees in the jungles and elect members to represent them on the basis of their numbers?"

By giving weightage to areas the Ministers have added one extra seat to the Western Province in addition to the 19 already allocated to it on the strength of population. What necessity is there for an extra seat for the Western Province? Strictly speaking the Western Province should have much less number of seats than its population warrants since the nominated members also usually come from it. Under the Ministers' dispensation the Western Province is to have twenty seats and the Northern Province only nine, in a Council of 105 seats. Under the Order-in-Council of 1920 the Western Province had

three seats and the Northern Province one seat. Under the Order-in-Council of 1923, the Western Province secured six seats and the Northern Province five. When Governor Manning proposed to give four seats to the Western Province and five for the Northern, Sir James Peiris, Sir D. B. Jayatilaka, Sir Henry de Mel, Sir Gerard Wijeyekoon and Mr J. W. De Silva admitted the justice of the proposal in a memorial sent by them to the Secretary of State in April, 1923, in the following words:

"This may be considered a fair allocation; for, although this Province (Northern) holds the sixth place in point of numbers it occupies in many other respects an advanced position which entitles it to a large measure of representation."

Further, nine delegates of the Ceylon National Congress, including Messrs Geo De Silva, P. De S. Kularatne, R. S. S. Gunawardene and T. B. Jayah, met nine delegates of the Ceylon Tamil Mahajana Sabha (consisting of Messrs W. Duraiswamy, A. Canagaretnam, S. Rajaratnam, A. R. Subramaniam, L. P. Spencer, F. B. Mailvaganam, T. R. Nalliah, S. C. Thambiah, and S. R. Rajaretnam) at Jaffna in June, 1925, and unanimously agreed in the Pact signed by them:

"That as regards the Legislative Council, the representation of the people of the Northern and the Eastern Provinces and of the Ceylon Tamils in the Western Province, and the territorial representation of the rest of the Island in any future constitution shall be in the proportion of one to two as at present."

We are giving the above quotations only to show how our leaders of only twenty years ago tried to do justice and end all bickerings and sulks. Yet, the Donoughmore Constitution of 1931 gave the Northern Province only five seats as against fourteen elected seats for the Western Province, from where the eight nominated members also hailed. The present Ministers, while giving four more seats to the Northern Province, propose to give six more to the Western with a possibility of adding another six nominated seats also to the same Province, thus giving the Western Province thrice the number of seats allocated to the Northern.

The Southern Province had one seat under the Constitution of 1920 just as the Northern Province; and under the Constitution of 1923 it secured three seats as against five of the Northern Province, but under the Donoughmore Constitution of 1931 it gained seven seats as against the static five of the North. Now the Ministers propose to add to it another five seats while adding only four more to the Northern Province, giving twelve and nine seats respectively.

This is how the Ministers have treated the densely popu-

lated Sinhalese provinces and the less densely populated Tamil and Muslim provinces, and hatched in secret a "solution" attaining the aim of "giving weightage to minorities"!

Another interesting camouflage is that every member should be elected as a Ceylonese and not as a Sinhalese, a Tamil, a Muslim, a Burgher or European. This dictum comes from a Board of Ministers which consists of Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike who declared long ago that he loathed the word "Ceylonese", and who now claims that the Nuwara Eliya seat was always a Sinhalese seat. The Tamils, soon after the election of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan for the Educated Ceylonese seat, trusted the Sinhalese, co-operated with them in starting a daily newspaper called "The Ceylonese", and heartily joined in the celebration of a National Day also which was fixed on the Tamil and Sinhalese New Year Day. Later, under the leadership of Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, they joined the Ceylon National Congress, which he founded, and soon retreated when they found that they could not forget their past, immolate themselves and commit political suicide in order to form a mongrel Ceylonese nation. "Once bitten, twice shy", goes the saying, and the present Ministers' slogan of a "Ceylonese" nation will not deceive them any longer.

SHEAVES FROM MY SCRAP BOOK

(By "Sentinel")

Here is a document, signed on the 24th February, 1939, a reminder of which will be found useful in these days.

I find that "The Times of Ceylon" has already made quotations from it. I give the full text, and the signatories were Mr. J. M. Hensman, Ex-President of the Jaffna Association; Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara, K. C.; Mr. A. Tiliampalan, President, Saiva Paripalana Sabha; Mr. R. R. Nalliah, J. P., M. B. E., Chairman, Urban Council, Jaffna; Mr. T. H. Croette, M. A., Retired Vice-Principal, St. John's College; Mr. R. Sivagarunathar, Secretary, Board of Directors, Jaffna Hindu College, and formerly Chairman, Urban Council, Jaffna; Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, Retired District Judge; Mr. A. Chellappah, General Manager of Schools, Hindu Board of Education, Retired Chief Accountant, Colombo Port Commission; Mr. V. Veerasingham, B. A. Principal, Maipay Hindu College; Mr. C. R. Thambiah, Proctor; K. Aiyagurai, Vice-Chairman, Urban Council; Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate; Mr. A. Cumaraswamy, M. A., Principal, Jaffna Hindu College; and Mr. S. Adchalingam, Manager, "Hindu Organ" and Treasurer, Saiva Paripalana Sabha.

The text runs thus:-

"Though unable to be present personally, we extend to the All-Ceylon Public meeting of Tamils,

our fullest sympathy with the objects and purposes thereof, particularly in reference to the demand for a balanced scheme of representation without which in this country there can be no democracy. For the preservation and safety of our race as well as for the promotion of a united Ceylonese nation the principle of balance of power is indispensable.

"What is of fundamental importance is that this principle of balance was evolved by the political genius of our revered leader Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan. His brother Sir P. Arunachalam, Sir Ambalavenar Kanagasabai, Mr. A. Sabapathy, Mr. A. Kanagaretnam and other Tamil leaders co-operated with Sir P. Ramanathan, worked and fought for a balanced constitution some years ago. The conditions now prevailing in Ceylon necessitate even more urgently than in the past the introduction of the principle of balance into our country."

"The principle that no single community should be in a position to outvote all the other communities in the State Council must, at all costs, be pressed home to the authorities. Any bargain which concedes even one seat more to the major community at the sacrifice of the principle of balance cannot be accepted."

"We also cannot fail to express our keen disappointment with the fact that His Excellency the Governor has in his despatch not recognized even by reference the past contributions and the present importance of the Tamil community to which we have the honour to belong."

Letters to the Editor

THE WHOLE TRUTH ETC.

Sir,—The Jaffna Town Co-operative Stores Society Ltd. has had its annual general meeting fourteen months after its inception with several short-comings. Yet according to newspaper reports it has had a progressive year (of fourteen months!). It has undoubtedly declared a dividend of 6% to its shareholders, 2½% to its subordinate dealers and societies. So far as percentages go it looks admirable. But when real figures are assessed a net profit of 4000 and odd rupees is quite a negligible amount to a total turn over of 4 lacs.

The worst short-coming in the conduct of the meeting was that the Accounts and Balanced sheet of the Society was not made available to the members. Then the members could have assessed the gross profit and scrutinised the expenses to find out why the net profits were so little. Surely the gross profits must have been colossal and the expenses too must have been equally colossal.

It appears that once during the past year a certain member raised a hue and cry over the Committee buying a safe and an expensive counter and as a result the counter was returned. Another instance of the squandering of the Committee was the purchase of a chiming clock. Imagine the use of a chiming clock — to sell chillies! How many more items of squandered money there were — only a statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet properly scrutinized would have

revealed. That pleasure or pain was denied to the members. The meeting that passed the accounts and the Balance Sheet with just one reading had the mood necessary to re-elect the same office-bearers. If my letter can only induce them not to repeat the performance and make them keep a strict watch over the staff, I have done a service to the Society.

Jaffna. FLAYFAIR.

A Correction

Sir,—The report of the inaugural meeting of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress held recently at Jaffna, which appeared in the *Hindu Organ* of the 7th inst., says inter alia: Mr G. G. Ponnambalam, "then gave the population of several Soviet States and showed how each Soviet sent an equal number of members to the Supreme Soviet irrespective of size or population...."

I wish to point out that the Soviet Constitution cannot be understood to mean the above. To quote:

"Article 35: The Soviet of Nationalities is elected by the citizens of the U. S. S. R. according to Union and Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and national areas on the basis of twenty-five deputies from each Union Republic, eleven deputies from each Autonomous Republic, five deputies from each Autonomous Region and one deputy from each national area."

The term "Soviet" is used for both Union Republics and Autonomous Republics, viz, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Further, it is worth noting that the Soviet of Nationalities is only one of the two Chambers comprising the Supreme Soviet, the other being the Soviet of the Union, which is "elected by the citizens of the U. S. S. R. according to electoral areas on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population," and that the two Chambers have equal rights.

Yours faithfully,
P. S. Rajendram.

Colombo,
9.9.44

Tamil Talkie Scenes In Ceylon

Sir,—The paragraph, with the above caption, appearing in the Sunday issue of the "Observer" (10-9-44), besides being reminiscent of the days when Martial Law was in force in Ceylon, wakes up various other memories. The Lanka Subodha Vilasa Sabha of Colombo was inaugurated on July 7, 1913. The play, "Simhalanathan", was their first effort on the stage. Although this play was ready for the stage during the early part of 1915, the staging had to be delayed as late as December 1915 on account of the Martial Law.

"Simhalanathan" is the Tamil adaptation of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline" by Rao Bhadur P Sambanda Mudaliyar B A, B L of Madras, referred to by "Observer" in the Sunday issue of the "Observer". Cymbeline belongs to the later period of Shakespeare's composition and falls under the group "Romances". Shakespeare wrote this play as a labour of love, to portray Ideal British Womanhood. The heroine, Imogen, is one of

the noblest of female characters the author has delineated for the stage.

The story itself looks an Eastern Romance, well suited for adaptation to the Tamil stage. The landscape, the loss of the King's sons, and the Masque of the second half of the play create an atmosphere of every day experience in Oriental Literature, easily assimilable to a Tamil audience.

The essence of the plot, as conceived by the Bard of Avon, remains undisturbed, the changes noticeable being in the nomenclature and location. Ceylon takes the place of Britain, the home of Imogen, while neighbouring India replaces the continent of Europe. Even Milford Haven has been given a 'local habitation and a name' in Kankasanturai. The substitution of names such as Simbalanathan for Cymbeline, Hemangi for Imogen, Pasatham for Posthumus, Palarayen for Belarius, has been made mainly for the sake of euphony.

Rao Bhadur P. Sambanda Mudaliyar has, in his adaptation, done well in having left the characterisation and construction of the play untouched. The master is seen as he truly appears in his original. Great credit is due to the adaptor for the faithfulness with which he has preserved, in the rendering, the spirit of the original.

"If any proof of organised efforts, thoroughness, unity of purpose and efficiency of the staff in particular and of the Ceylonese in general was wanted, it was supplied by the members of the Lanka Subodha Vilasa Sabha of Colombo on Saturday night (18.12.1919) at the Public Hall when they, for the first time, staged Simhalanathan" was the comment of the paper 'The Ceylonese' in its issue of 21-12-1915. "The play staged on Saturday," added the paper, "was so absorbingly interesting and the actors so perfect in their acting that continuous applause greeted the performance. Special mention must be made of Mr. V. Sinnadurai who represented the heroine of the play, while Messrs K. Chornalingam, S. P. Seevaretnam, S. V. Sabramaniam and the actor who played the part of one of the Vedas were in no way to be ranked second.

The same Sabha, with almost the same actors, staged this play on two more occasions, once under the patronage of the late Mr. (later Sir F. Ramanathan and Mrs (now Dr Lady) Ramanathan on 4-3-1916, and again on 8-4-1916, when it entertained its contemporary, the Siraswathy Vilasa Sabha of Jaffna, during the latter's tour to Colombo.

Ten years later, the Subodha Vilasa Sabha of Colombo staged this very play on two occasions, the first time under the patronage of Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher and Mrs. Fletcher, on 27-2-1926. Perhaps it was on this occasion that the Colombo Radio attempted a broadcast of an outside performance. This happened to be the first Tamil play broadcast by the Colombo Radio. Again, it was staged at the Public Hall on 27-3-1926 under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clifford. On all these five occasions, the play was produced by Mr. K. Chornalingam, presently of Manipay, who acted the

MEDICAL DEGREES

The following are the Tamils who have passed the examinations for degrees in Medicine and Surgery held by the University of Ceylon recently. Out of sixteen who passed the final examination seven are Tamils. The subjects in which candidates have gained distinction are shown in brackets after their names:—

First Class Honours

Miss. S. Panchalingam (medicine, surgery, midwifery and gynaecology)

Second Class Honours

R. Kanagasundaram (medicine and surgery), P. Paramaswamy, T. Viswanathan (medicine, midwifery and gynaecology), W. N. D. Watson.

Pass

A. Balakrishnan, G. S. Rockwood.

Third Examination, Part I

K. C. Durairajah, S. V. Thamberv R. S. Thanabalasunderam, T. W. Vanniasingham, R. S. S. Watson.

Third Examination, Part II

K. C. Durairajah, F. J. Ratnesar, N. Sathasivam, S. V. Thambar, R. S. Thanabalasunderam, K. Tharmarajah, T. W. Vanniasingham, S. Velummylum, R. S. S. Watson (with distinction)

Third Examination, Part III

Miss. S. Chinnathamby, S. Jayacodi, A. G. Mutthamby, Miss. K. Vethanayagam (distinction) in Forensic medicine)

Referred List

R. Arulambalam (Forensic Medicine)

Second Examination in Dental Surgery, Part I

For Degree of B. D. S. V. Parasjasingam, For Diploma of L. D. S. : N. Kumaraswamy, Miss. R. Kartigesu

OBITUARY

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Annapoornammal Rajaretnam wife of Mr. P. Rajaretnam, Proctor, Colombo, and daughter of Mr. S. Sabaretnam, Pensioner, which took place on the 18th inst. at Inuvil Hospital. The funeral took place the next day at her residence at Aiyarankovilady, Vannarpannai.

We regret to record the death of Mr. K. Sivaprakasam, Retired Chief Clerk, Galle Kachcheri, which took place in his 62nd year, at his residence in Sivaprakasam Road, Vannarpannai, on the 15th inst.

One of Yeshaman (Ichimo), All his actors, with the exception of the late Mr. M. Candiah, are yet living, although a number of them have retired from the stage.

It is, therefore, but fitting that the Directors of the Salem Sankar Films Ltd., the to be producers of this play in the film, should have come to Ceylon to shoot a few scenes from this our fair Island, wherein the adaptor has placed the scene of action of practically the whole play. I am indebted to Messrs A. Homer and S. Manunayagam for giving to me certain papers relating to the above, from which I have gleaned the material for this letter.

Yours etc.

M. Ramalingam
Colombo, 11-9-44

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 301. In the matter of the estate of the late Vyttingam Kandiah of Manipay Deceased. Kandiah Selvanayagam of Manipay Petitioner.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 26th August 1944 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the only son and sole heir unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary by any one on the 13th day of October 1944.

The 5th day of September 1944.

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,

District Judge.

(O. 68. 18 & 21-9-44)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 300. In the matter of the estate of the late Vijayaladchmiammah wife of N. Rasiyah of Manipay Deceased. Arumugam Mahalingam of Manipay Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Namasivayam Kandiah of Manipay and

2. Mutupillai widow of S. Arumugam of Manipay Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that Letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge on the 14th August 1944 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the heirs unless the abovenamed respondents shall appear before this court on 2nd October 1944 and state objections to the contrary.

The 5th day of September 1944.

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,

District Judge.

(O. 68. 18 & 21)

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M.

Jaffna

FOR SALE: BUGGY CART

A single bullock round buggy cart in good condition. Inspection at Maylani, Chunnakam. Offers invited.

R. Chellappah

(Miss 115, 18 & 21)

Sale of Foreign Liquor Tavern in Mannar District, 1944-45

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders for the purchase of Foreign Liquor Tavern in Mannar District close at 11-30 a. m. on Wednesday, September 20, 1944.

The conditions of Sale and any other particulars can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kachcheri,

S. A. Supramaniam,
for A. G. A. Mannar.

12th September, 1944

(G 72, 18)

Constitutional Reforms

(Continued from page 1.)

Hon. the Leader however, chose to interpret it in that way and said 'No. We shall not depart from the words used in the Declaration. We are the only people to draft the constitution. We are the only inspired oracles of wisdom'. It was in that spirit that the Leader of the House set about this business. The Secretary of State for the Colonies thought that he should give the minorities and other interests concerned a voice in the matter, however, powerless they might be from the point of view of the Hon. the Leader of the House. The Secretary of State thought that the barest justice demanded that an opportunity should be given to these minorities of stating their case, but the Hon. the Leader of the House turns with supreme wrath and tries to tell him that he is dealing with explosives. He goes further and says that the most imperative duty of the Premier of England and of His Majesty's Government at this grave moment during the course of the war is to set up a Commission of Inquiry to investigate into the working methods of the Colonial Office and that the indispensable condition for all future progress in this country namely, the building of an impenetrable wall round the Secretary of State's building at Whitehall, should be undertaken at once, so that the cries of the minorities might not go beyond those walls. That is what the Hon. the Leader of the House has called upon His Majesty's Government to do.

On the other hand if His Majesty's Government takes the Hon. the Leader of the House at his word and appoints a Commission to inquire into the working of the Colonial Office, I am sure one of its findings and not the least important of them would be this. In whatever way the Secretary of State for the Colonies may have failed, he has not failed in one thing, that is, in lending his ear to those people who cry for justice and who want their legitimate rights to be considered in the interests of this country. It cannot be said against him, fortunately, that he suffered himself to be intimidated by the bluff of this great political giant from Ceylon, this Polyphemus, this one-eyed giant. I do not know if he has got even the vision of that one eye. I do not know whether he has not gone blind in his infatuation for power.

The other day, the Hon. the Burgher Nominated Member, Mr. Wille, said that there was an old saying in politics that power corrupts. He said that absolute power corrupts absolutely. Here, Sir, we have an instance in Ceylon where power, very much short of absolute power, has corrupted the Hon. the Leader of the House. I hope that it has not corrupted him and his colleagues in the B/M irretrievably for the future of this country. Even now it is not too late for them to mend their ways. Instead of aiming these shafts at the Secretary of State and instead of sending these flying bombs against London, against Whitehall—they have got enough of flying bombs there, they do not stand in need of a flying bomb from the Leader of the House who is so solicitous about the war effort in Ceylon, of which he made a particular point in the concluding portion of his Budget speech. Certainly the Secretary of State does not expect a flying bomb from the Leader of

this House of all persons.

I do not think that the Hon. the Leader of the House need charter a plane and go to Whitehall as suggested by the Hon. Member for Moratuwa, a suggestion against which the Hon. Member for Hambantota raised his voice in protest. The Leader can do wonderful things without a plane. He can be a pilot without a plane in this country. He can still get full political independence for this country, if he sets about it wisely.

The only thing he has to do if he wants to serve the country wisely, is to abjure some of tactics I do not want to use hard words—I could have said "mean tactics". He should not look at the present situation in a short-sighted manner and think he can short-circuit this Declaration which concerns the welfare of thousands of people in this country. He should not think that he can simply ignore the existence of the minorities and produce a Constitution which might satisfy him but which certainly does not satisfy some important sections of the people in the country.

That is why before I pass on to the Budget I would like to address this appeal to the Hon. the Leader of the House and to some of the other Ministers. I do not know why the other Ministers should have taken the line of least resistance in this matter.

Some time ago the Hon. Minister of L/A wanted to have a Constitution and he tried his hand at Constitution-making. Perhaps he was not so absolutely corrupted by power, I take it, that he did not think it necessary to call in a few representatives from the other communities so that he might thresh out this question of Constitutional Reforms. I hope still it is not too late for the Hon. the Leader of the House and his colleagues to approach this problem in the right spirit, in the wise spirit. And if they do it, they will earn the gratitude of unborn generations of this country.

When one considers the Budget of a country, Sir, one thinks of its assets and liabilities. When you consider the Budget of even a Corporation or a business house, you think of the assets and liabilities of that Corporation or that body. Now, I would like the Leader of the House to be an asset and not a liability. He can be an asset if he follows the course of action which I indicated from this platform and which has also been indicated to him from some other platforms by the accredited representatives of the various communities. He can still be an asset if he chooses to follow the path indicated by us. If he does not, he will be a liability, even a serious impediment to the progress of this country. As I said, Sir, he has got a short-sighted vision of the interests of this country as a whole. He thinks that this country has been created only for certain people like himself to be the dominant figures and to boss over the others in this country. That is a short-sighted view of the future of this country. If he follows that course, he will be a liability. He would then be described in future history as one who has wasted his opportunities and one to whom great opportunities had been vouchsafed but had chosen to spurn them. That is how he will be written down in history. But we do not want him to suffer that calamity; we do not want him to be a tragic hero in the drama of politics in this country. —(Concluded)

Department of Civil Defence

NATIONAL FOOD CAMPAIGN

Home Garden Competition Valikamam West

Under the auspices of the A. R. P., V. V. C. and The Grow More Food Association Manipal Parish

1 The competition is open to permanent residents of Valikamam West Division.

2 Competitors should be bona fide cultivators of their Home Gardens.

3 The extent of the garden should not be less than half a lacham V C i. e. 1/32nd of an acre.

4 It is necessary that three fourths of the area should be grown under local vegetables viz:

Brinjals, Chillies, Onions, Bandakka, Cow-peas, Radish, Tomatoes, Cucurbite such as Snake gourd, Bitter gourd etc.

5 Additional marks will be given for Cabbages, Carrots, Radish, Cauliflower, etc, also for manuring, arrangement of beds and channels, Precaution taken against insects, pests and weeds.

6 Planting should be completed before 30th November 1944.

7 Intending competitors should inform by letter to the Chief Air Raid Warden, Valikamam West, Manipal, through the Head Warden of his area or Secretary of Victory Volunteer Centre on or before 30th September 1944.

8 An Agricultural Officer or one

authorized by him will visit periodically to inspect the progress of the competition.

9 The Final Judging of the best 100 gardens will be done by the Chief Air Raid Warden, Agricultural Officer and the Maniagar, Valikamam West, on or about the 28th February 1945.

Prizes offered are as follows:—

C. D. C's Prizes

1 Cash Prize Rs. 100 for the best garden; (2) Rs. 75- for the 2nd best garden; (3) Rs. 50 for the 3rd best garden.

Grow More Food Association Prizes

1 Gold Medal for the best local vegetables; 2 Silver Medal for the 2nd best local vegetables; 3 Cash Prize Rs. 20- for the best chillies; (4) Rs. 20- for the best onions; (5) Rs. 20- for the best cowpeas; 6 Rs. 20- for the best brinjal

A. G. A. (E) Jaffna's Prize

(1) 6 ploughs for the six best cultivators; (2) 12 Mamchies for the twelve best layouts of the gardens.

Agricultural Department's Prize

1. Cash Prize Rs. 50- or implements of equivalent value and certificate for the best plot under Cauliflower or Cabbage; 2. Cash Prize Rs. 30- and certificate for the best plot under Beetroot or Carrot or Knolkhol; 3. Cash Prize Rs. 20- and certificate for the best plot under Tomatoes.

For further particulars, please apply to

C. Thiagarajah,
Chief Air Raid Warden,
Valikamam West, Manipal.

Manipal, 6-9-44
(G 70. 14, 18 & 21 Sept.)

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs.	cts.
Wife only	36	90
Wife & 1 child	50	89
Wife & 2 children	63	45
Wife & 3 children	74	56
Wife & 4 children	85	56

per month of 31 days

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)