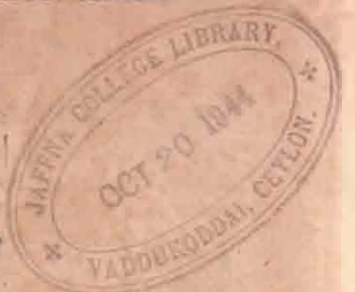


THE Hindu Organ.



Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1944.

NO. 53.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY COLOMBO

The Gurupoojah of Sri Arulnandy Sivachariar was celebrated at the Society on Saturday 14th October. After puja at the Society Shrine Room Mr. A. K. Thambimuttu rendered some devotional songs. An instructive address on the life and work of Sri Arulnandy Sivachariar was delivered by Mr. S. Murugesu and it was greatly appreciated by those present. Prasadam was then distributed to those present and the meeting terminated with the singing of Thevaram.

Depawali Day was celebrated at the Society on Monday 16th October. Proceedings commenced with Puja at the Shrine Room. Addresses were delivered on the significance of the day by Vidwan K.P. Ratnam B. O. L. and Pandit P. Rajasekarampillai. Finally prasadam was distributed to those present and proceedings came to a close with Thevaram. —Cor.

FAREWELL TO JAFFNA'S A. G. A. (Emergency)

Mr. E. B. Tisseveerasinghe, Assistant Government Agent (Emergency) was given a rousing farewell by the Valigamam West Co-operative Stores Union on the 9th inst. at the Ganesha Vidhyalaya Hall, Chankalai. Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam, President of the Union, presided.

Glowing tributes to Mr. Tisseveerasinghe's remarkable ability, efficiency, enthusiasm and honesty were paid by Mr. F. A. Sandrasegaram, Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, on behalf of his Department, and by Mr. S. Ramalingam and the President on behalf of the Union. Mr. S. Thambu, Vice-President, proposed a vote of thanks.

The President in the course of his speech, referred to the dearth of honesty and sincerity during war times and the warping of moral standard in even some of the best men whereas the departing guest stood as a glaring exception. —Cor.

WAR SAVINGS MOVEMENT

At a meeting of the War Savings Committee, Manipay Parish, held on Monday 9.10.44, the Chairman Mr. C. Thiagarajah, presiding, said that although his Committee had fixed a target of Rs. 25,000 for the forthcoming National Savings Week, he was confident that that figure would be exceeded. Mr. J. P. Nagalingam, Secretary, read an interesting report on the progress and stated that 35 Savings Groups were functioning at the moment in the Parish.

Mr. J. C. Wirakoon, Assistant Commissioner, addressed on the National Savings Movement to be held from 11th to 18th November. Mr. S. S. Edward, Superintendent of Savings Movement and Mr. S. V. Alagaratnam, Headmaster, Memorial English School, also spoke. —Cor.

INDIAN HERITAGE AND CULTURE

What Has Been Done For Backward Communities

Address By SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER

The keynote of Indian heritage and culture was striving towards unity and amalgamation, and it was not in consonance with their history or traditions to break up India's oneness, observed Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in the course of an address he delivered at the Mylapore Branch of the Y. M. I. A. on October 8, on 'Our Culture and Heritage'.

The meeting was attended by a large gathering of citizens including the Rt. hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar and Dr. and Mrs. Cousins. Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath welcomed Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said that the heritage of India was, intrinsically and considered from the point of view of its origin, a Hindu heritage. Hindu culture was woven of many strands, the several component elements intermingling to produce a harmonious whole. It would be wrong to say that Indian culture, in any aspect, had been intolerant or afraid of its neighbours, whether they were friends or not. Instancing the hospitality extended by Indian rulers in the past to Jewish and Parsi immigrants who sought refuge in India from persecution at home, the speaker claimed that the spirit of Indian life and Indian administration was "a spirit of hospitality, of tolerance and toleration and a spirit of comprehending unification." India had never been afraid to borrow nor was she ever afraid to lend in the realm of art, letters and thought. Extracts could be produced from books and the archaeology of Egyptian, Hebrew and Persian peoples to show that there had been some congruity, some identity or at least some mutual approach between the great seers of Crete, Greece, Assyria and Egypt. The history of archaeology, art and thought in India showed the assimilative process in operation right through, though in recent years, it was true, the same remark could not be made without occasioning fierce denials.

Continuing, Sir Ramaswami Aiyar said that Gandhiji's statement that he could not accept the "two-nation basis" of Pakistan, constituted an important utterance. Another statement, or rather, congeries of statements was made by a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, "Dr. Ambedkar of the Columbia University". Dr. Ambedkar had made himself res-

ponsible for such statements as these—he would only give a paraphrase and not the very words; the Vedas were "rubbish", the Gita was "even more pronouncedly nonsense": any man who was not a Brahmin and yet wore the caste mark was denying "his heritage and culture"; at the risk of shedding blood, it was necessary that "the third nation should emerge into existence, two nations having been brought into existence or nearly brought into existence, in what the speaker ventured most irreverently but most properly, to designate and describe as the 'manufactured silence of three weeks'."

"Dr. Ambedkar's 'Unjust Accusations'"

But the other nightmare was now slowly arising. Sir Ramaswami Aiyar went on to say, from the utterance of Dr. Ambedkar "I do not know," said the speaker "that a person appointed by H. M. the King Emperor, heir to Queen Victoria who published a particular Proclamation designed to prevent unjust accusations or reviling tendencies on the part of one section of any great population against another—that a salaried public servant is entitled to make, has allowed himself to make, will be allowed to make and—I hope not—may be allowed to make such statements. I ask the question how dare a salaried Government servant indict a whole nation? (cheers).... Dr. Ambedkar has indicted not only a whole nation but its whole culture and heritage!"

It might be easy, the speaker continued, to turn round and ask: "What have you done to the backward communities? Why don't you give them drinking water or shade to rest in? Why don't you allow them into your house?" Without appearing to justify all this, might be just in turn ask what was happening in Australia, in South Africa and in the United States to-day? What happened until 1829 in Britain? Was it not still a crime for a King of England to declare himself a Catholic? Would it not still entail loss of the throne? It was necessary in approaching such questions to preserve historical perspectives before indicting whole nations. And after all, did the nation merit such indictment? Not long ago, the backward communities on the west coast of India shared the same position as backward communities elsewhere. It was possible one afternoon for

(Continued on page 3)

Governorship For Sir F. K. Noon

Recognition of Work as
War Cabinet Member

How It Pays To Be
A Reactionary

According to the Lahore correspondent of *The Statesman*, Sir Firoz Khan Noon is being mentioned for the Governorship of the Punjab in succession to Sir Bertrand Glancy when the latter vacates office in 1946.

Sir Firoz is believed to have done remarkably good work from the British reactionary point of view during his recent visit to England as a member of the War Cabinet.

From reports which have reached me, Sir Firoz appears to have put forward some original ideas in regard to India's future constitution. Here are some of them; India should be divided into five dominions, Bengal and Assam forming one; Punjab the Frontier Province and Sind another; the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Bihar, a third; Madras, fourth and Bombay, fifth. Sir Firoz confessed that his scheme was not acceptable to Mr. Jinnah. In fact Mr. Jinnah was furious with him for putting it forward.

Questioned about Prof. Coupland's scheme, Sir Firoz modestly claimed that he was its real author, having suggested it in the course of a speech at Aligarh.

Anti-Congress Propaganda In Britain

Sir Firoz also did some violent anti-Congress propaganda in England. Here is one revealing passage from an important speech which he made in Britain: "The very name Congress shows that the whole organisation is based on cheating. They borrowed the word Congress from America thinking that if they call themselves Congress all Americans will think that in India the Indian Congress occupies the same position as the American Congress in America. That is quite wrong".

After giving gruesome details regarding the wrecking of trains and murder of officials, Sir Firoz observed: "The deeds of the followers of Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Party can compare with what the Nazis and Fascists may have done in Europe. These are the men who are the followers of the Congress Party and these are the men who attack the Secretary of State and call upon him to quit India and leave the administration of the country in their hands and the minorities to their tender mercies. These are the men that some members of Parliament here in England unfortunately try to help by asking

(Continued on page 4)

NOTICE

There is a stock of dried peas weighing 56 cwt. 2 qrs. 00 lbs. for sale at the Subsidiary Foodstuffs Store, Banksall Street, Jaffna. The price is Rs. 40.95 per cwt. ex store. Traders or consumers who desire to purchase this commodity are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

R. Chinthamani,
for Govt. Agent, N. P.
Jaffna, October, 1944.
(G. 78, 19)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1944

THE FAILURE OF DEMOCRACY

IN A SPEECH TO A GATHERING of Boy Scouts at Queen's House, Colombo, His Excellency the Governor is reported to have said that many people in Ceylon have come to hate the very sound of politics. "No three words", said the Governor, "have been more debased by demagoguery than 'politics', 'political', and 'politician'". It is no doubt true that even in England demagoguery has not been entirely eliminated from public life. We remember the pronouncements of the late Mr. Bottomley during the last war, but British society has a habit of dealing with such aberrations as Mr. Bottomley which has not taken root in Ceylon. In England, Mr. Bottomley was an exception. With us, however, he is the rule. In England, Mr. Bottomley was found out, and dealt with accordingly. In Ceylon, the Bottomleys flourish, and in fact look more and more virtuous in spite of the findings of Bribery Commissions and others qualified to give a verdict. As His Excellency rightly observed, the reason for this undesirable state of things is that we have got democracy without public opinion. There are communal ambitions and communal ideas, but there is no public opinion. "A democratic government is the engine of public opinion and without public opinion democracy can have no driving power", said Sir Andrew Caldecott. The Board of Ministers, however, tries to make up for lack of driving power by pandering to communalism. It is so easy to rouse any community by giving it a highly coloured picture of what it was in the great days of old and of what it is going to be in the glorious future. Mr. D. S. Senanayake's technique is to remind his people as often as possible of Pukramahaba and flourish the marmoty. Like the Tamils, the Sinhalese people love their plot of land;

they love the freedom of the fields, and they look wistfully towards a future when to them and their descendants all this will be assured. A Tamil audience will cheer readily enough if one reminds it of the days of the Tamil Kings and the glories of the Tamil race. All this is, of course, natural enough, but our complaint is that neither the Sinhalese nor the Tamils seem to be capable of anything beyond this. The "Daily News" will, however, tell us that the demagoguery of the Sinhalese politician is sound nationalism, while there are, no doubt, people in the North who may be easily persuaded to think that a Tamil Kingdom, say between Vavuniya and Jaffna, is the best solution for the troubles of the island. But, few sensible people can be misled by this sort of specious reasoning, if reasoning it can be called. Everybody is anxious for the success of democracy, but an enlightened public opinion, equipped, as the Governor says, with knowledge and discrimination, is the very foundation of democracy. Without this foundation it would be idle to talk of democracy and freedom.

If there is one thing we have noted, with great regret, in the outlook of the leaders of the present day, it is their indifference to anything like public opinion. It was not so formerly. We have no hesitation in saying that the Civil Servant who governed the island in the days of patriarchal government had greater respect for public opinion than the Board of Ministers. The press had a much greater influence then, presumably because it was devoted to the service of the public and refused to take refuge in the hypocritical cant of modern times when we are assured with the utmost gravity that communalism and nationalism are one and the same thing, and when, without so much as a blush, newspapers lend themselves to the service of family cliques and family interests. It is because of this hypocrisy there is a growing demand for radical remedies like balanced representation and the like.

There are many instances of this indifference to public opinion on the part of those in authority. We have referred to them very often in these columns. But the State Council does not mind. Its present preoccupation seems to be to bring about an agreed settlement amongst the various communities, so that Sinhalese and Tamil leaders may get together in the future and say, with the French King, "l'état c'est moi". This is an aspect of the matter which deserves very serious consideration at the hands of both Tamils and Sinhalese.

MINISTERS AND BALANCED REPRESENTATION

(COMMUNICATED)

The question of representation as between the Sinhalese and the other communities is now in the forefront of political discussions in the entire country. The schools of thought and propaganda are various and of varying intensity, the most important of them being the section that is pressing for the demand of fifty-fifty.

It is vital to the interests of our country that no commitments are undertaken by anyone section of the island's population which are detrimental to the advancement of the whole nation, unless there is no possible alternative to that project. This however has to be considered in the light of hard facts.

The facts confronting a solution of the present malady in our body politic are simple enough. It is a fact that the low country Sinhalese leaders, chief of whom is Mr. D. S. Senanayake, have been consistently ignoring the very existence of this minority problem and this problem has been accentuated by the increase in the ministerial powers conferred by the De Longmore Commission from 1931 onwards. It is a fact—a hard fact that stares us in the face—that Mr. Senanayake and his select coterie have been expending or wasting large sums of money on provinces and projects with a definitely communal bias and the Northern and Eastern provinces in particular had been sadly neglected and uncared for in respect of most economic or social progressive ventures. Mr. Senanayake talks of the "New broom" from Trincomalee and tells the honourable member representing over 50,000 inhabitants of this island to shout as much as he likes threatening to continue his i. e. Senanayake's policy of waste according to his own whim and fancy. This manifestly unfair and irresponsible treatment meted out to the minority communities is reflected in many instances, it is this that has brought about the lack of confidence and trust on the Sinhalese leaders by the Minority communities.

The Jaffna Tamil is now pondering over this question of representation with all the seriousness it deserves. There are as we have said two schools of thought one for balanced representation and the other for adequate representation. A word will not be amiss regarding the school last mentioned. Mr. A. Mahadeva is a man of undoubted honesty and integrity. His political career has been without blemish. His recent analysis of the present situation before the Jaffna Association was much appreciated. There are many intelligent members of the Tamil community who accept his lead and are with him for a settlement of the problem of representation. On the other hand it is obvious that Mr. G. G. Renukumaram's agitation is bearing fruit and the fifty-fifty principle is receiving wide support. But the success or failure of this principle depends on the Sinhalese leaders and their behaviour towards this controversy of balanced representation. If the Sinhalese leaders are men of wisdom they will see to it that moderate men amongst the Tamils are not expelled by their intransigence. The current

pendence between the Ministers and the Secretary of State however, shows that even moderate Tamils have much to fear from the advance of the Ministers.

It is frequently said that Ceylon cannot expect a gift of swaraj from any Royal Commission. As another writer put it—the end of the Commissions findings will be a case of hanging together or hanging separately. It may well be that the Soulbury Commission is more likely to bury natural aspirations for at least another generation with a polite request for us to wait patiently for resurrection some decade hence rather than make a willing conferment of the status implied by the Statute of Westminster or anything like it. Any student of Imperial politics will know it and I hope Mr. Senanayake and his school of thinkers, if they think at all sufficiently, will realise this aspect of the question. Our present British Premier has again and again emphasised his principle of *divide et impera* exhorting the British nation from the floor of the House of Commons not to fall into the opposite system—Combine and "Abdicate" that Mr. Churchill said would be a great danger and a very great error into which the British might easily fall.

Will any Sinhalese leader, barring Mr. Senanayake, dare sacrifice purely racial ambitions and bring about national unity in this country?

Letters to the Editor

Who Is Lord Soulbury?

Sir,—I fully support your sharp criticism, as contained in your editorial of Sept. 28, on "Food Supply of the Northern Provinces", of the policy of discrimination being followed by the Board of Ministers and the Civil Defence Commissioner as regards the Northern Provinces. As you say, such an attempt at the emasculation of the Tamils will boomerang on the heads of those who make the attempt. But I disagree with the meaning implied by your conclusion that the Royal Commission will expose the injustice done to the minorities in the last decade.

I disagree because "divide and rule" is more than a slogan, is an axiom of all imperialism, not merely British imperialism. It is the time-hardened policy of all powers which have enslaved other nations. And it was with no difficulty that the ex-public school boys of the British Colonial Service got this slogan, because they remembered their Latin and construed the Roman motto—*divide et impera*. Therefore, we may rest assured that a formula ensuring communal justice for Ceylon will not be in the portmanteau of the impending Royal Commission.

Lord Soulbury is a representative of imperialism as safe as the Bank of England. His antecedents show that he is even more reactionary than Churchill. The *Forward*, a Colombo fortnightly, says (apparently on the basis of information not supplied officially through Reuters) that Lord Soulbury was a Tory M. P., "a staunch supporter of and apologist for Chamberlain and appeasement", and that he defended the pro-fascist sell-out of Abyssinia and Czechoslovakia to Mussolini and Hitler respectively. This puts

him in the class of Amery, who defended Japan's war on China as an act of self-preservation against aggressive (!) Chinese rationalism.

Further, on Lord Soulbury's attitude towards Asiatics, the *Forward* quotes him as having said of Russia in the days when it was campaigning for collective security against fascism, that it was a "doubtful quantity" as it was "an Asiatic power rather than an European one."

That is an added reason why we should not insult our "Asiatic" shrewdness by hoping that the Royal Commission will be the knight-errant crusading for minority rights.

Jinnah, as we know, was at one stage exhorting British imperialism to "divide and quit" but he only shouted himself hoarse. Now he realizes that the road to self-determination for the Muslim nationalities is through Congress-League unity.

That does not mean that I take D. S. Senanayake to be Gandhi's counterpart in Ceylon. But I mean that the Sinhalese people are as democratic, though not so politically conscious, as the Congressites in India, that the Tamils have to secure their rights through understanding with the Sinhalese and other peoples and through a nationally united fight for freedom; that to expect the Soulbury Commission to secure justice for the various peoples of this country is only to bury our souls.

Colombo, Yours faithfully,
6-10-44. C. V. Rasiab.

WAR PUBLICITY

Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman V. C., Manipay, has been appointed District Organiser, Northern Province, (War Publicity). --Cor.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 311

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Walliamanai wife of Variar Maniccer of Varany Iyattalai Deceased
Variar Maniccer of Varany Iyattalai Vs Petitioner

1 Maniccer Subramaniam of Varany Iyattalai
2 Velupillai Sithanparappillai of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of September 1944 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthigesu Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner and of the witnesses and No. 1 to the Last Will of the above named deceased.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovesaid deceased dated 10th day of March 1944 and attested by M. S. Sivaguru Notary Public under No. 21440 and filed of record in this case be declared proved and Probate thereof issued to the petitioner as the executor named in the said Will and the abovesaid 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovesaid 1st respondent, unless the abovesaid respondents appear before this Court on the 23rd day of October 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 14th September 1944

Sgd H. A. de Silva,
District Judge.

(C 34, 12 & 19).

CEYLON COMMUNIST PARTY'S CALL

Chamber of Nationalities

Contribution of Tamils And Other Minorities

Resolutions urging the immediate summoning of an All-Parties Conference to forge a united demand for recognition of independence and a free constitution and appealing for a declaration that a free constitution will be based on the principle of the equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Ceylon were passed unanimously by over 5,000 people who attended a People's Rally, called by the Ceylon Communist Party at the Town Hall, Colombo on Sunday, October 16.

Prior to the rally, a demonstration of 2,500 people marched through the streets of Colombo in support of the slogans of the rally.

Among the proposals made at the meeting was that a free constitution should provide for two equal chambers, both elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. One chamber should be a Chamber of Representatives on the basis of territorial electorates while the other should be a Chamber of Nationalities ensuring the principle of the equality of nationalities in a free united Ceylon.

The speakers included Pieter Koenigman, General Secretary of the Communist Party, Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe, N. Sanmugathasan, A. Vaidelingam, M. G. Mendis, U. Sarananka Thero, P. Sanker and B. H. Pieris.

The resolutions passed read as follows:

United Action

"This rally of Colombo citizens, called by the Ceylon Communist Party, welcomes the decision of the Special Sessions of the Ceylon National Congress to summon an All-Parties Conference to forge a united demand for recognition of independence and a free constitution and urges the Congress to summon this Conference without delay. It appeals to all political parties, public organisations and communities to abstain from making any separate or unilateral representation to the Royal Commission but, instead support such a conference, seek to establish a united demand for recognition of independence and a free constitution on the basis of common patriotism and mutual recognition of the interdependence and just substance of each others' demands. It urges the Board of Ministers and State Councilors, not to seek settlement merely among themselves within the framework of the 'Reforms Office' but instead make common cause with the people for a united demand for recognition of independence and a free constitution."

Minority Safeguards

"This rally of Colombo citizens, called by the Ceylon Communist Party, declares that, in order to achieve unity between the different communities and a common demand for the recognition of independence and a free constitution, it is necessary to recognise that the development of Ceylon is taking and will take a multinational form and that a united, free Ceylon can be realised only on the basis of guaranteeing full and equal opportunities for the development of all nationalities and minorities in Ceylon.

"As they are distinct, historically-evolved nationalities, for instance, Sinhalese and Tamils, with their own contiguous territory as their homeland, their own language, economic life, culture and psychological make-up, as well as interspersed minorities living in the territories of these nationalities, this meeting declares that the constitution of a free and united Ceylon should be based on the following democratic principles:

(a) Recognition of the equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Ceylon;

(b) Recognition that the nationalities should have the unqualified right to self-determination, including the right, if ever they so desire, to form their own independent state;

(c) Recognition that the free constitution should contain statutory guarantees protecting and advancing the political, social, economic, educational and linguistic rights of interspersed minorities, as well as their freedom and religious worship, and secondly, statutory abolition of discriminations and privileges based on caste, race or community and making it a penal offence under the constitution to infringe the above;

(d) Recognition that those Indians, now in Ceylon, who are prepared to make this country their permanent home and adopt Ceylon citizenship should have the same rights and privileges as any other community.

As, however, the most economically developed areas are in the traditional homelands of the Sinhalese people while the Tamils and minorities have contributed and will continue to contribute towards such development as well as towards the general development of the whole country, this meeting further declares that the constitution of a free and united Ceylon should provide for two equal chambers, one a chamber of representatives elected on universal adult franchise according to territorial electorates and the other a chamber of nationalities elected on the basis of universal adult franchise and ensuring the principle of the equality of the nationalities of a united Ceylon."

BIRILE SEAT

Mr. W. Dahanayake, former Mayor of Galle, has been elected member for Birile at the by-election held last Saturday by a majority of 1108 votes. He secured 2948 votes as against his opponent Mr. S. A. Peiris 1840.

At the by-election held on March 11, 1944, Mr. S. A. Peiris defeated Mr. W. Dahanayake by a majority of 274 votes, Mr. Peiris scoring 2387 votes and Mr. Dahanayake 2113. Last July Mr. Peiris was unseated on an election petition presented by Mr. Dahanayake on the ground that Mr. Peiris was connected with a contract with the Government at the time of the by-election.

INDIAN HERITAGE AND CULTURE

(Continued from page 1)

a ruler of Travancore to abolish untouchability, and throw open all the temples to all Hindus. It was also possible to see the High Court Judges, Chief Secretaries, District Judges and Collectors and various other officers came from the Depressed Classes. He mentioned all this not to extol what had been achieved there but to show that it wanted only a great impulse, a spiritual upsurge and revelation, to make possible throughout the country what had been possible in one corner of it. Long before this experiment, Sir Sayaji Rao, Gaekwar, the great ruler of a great Indian State, had taken the first step already in the matter. Generations and generations of leaders in Bengal, Bombay and elsewhere had tried through social reform organisations like Prarthana Samaj and Arya Samaj, to elevate the lot of the backward communities. But social reform was a much more difficult thing to achieve than even political reform. Great work had been done in the past, it should be realised. And was it part of their heritage and culture, was it in consonance with their history or in keeping with their traditions to break away and not bring together, to separate and not to unify? Even Dr. Ambedkar must realise and admit that a great deal was being done for unification in many parts of India. Before calling the backward communities a separate nation, one should reflect as to whom it would benefit.

Unity of India

It was all very well to say, Sir Ramaswami Aiyar went on, that India had been always disunited, that until *pax Britannica* spread an umbrella of unity over the whole country, it was a land of separate microcosms. Unity of administration embodied in the ideal of Chakravarti in the Ramayana and in anterior times was part of the ideological make-up of every Indian which he had always striven to achieve and sometimes had achieved and sometimes had lost. People talked glibly of the incapacity of Indians to unite; but did anyone talk of the incapacity of Europeans to unite? The Moghul Rulers did not want two nations. Should the exception of Aurangzeb stultify the continuous example of Moghul ideology in this connection? If one were to go north of the Vindhya, one can notice the amalgam produced in all those things that lifted and sublimated humanity—art, painting, music. "I make bold to say," Sir Ramaswami Aiyar said, "that the keynote of our culture and of our heritage is not necessarily unity, but striving towards unity, towards amalgamation, towards including and not excluding, towards absorbing and not rejecting, joining and not jettisoning. That has been our past; will that be the future also? History will show; will the present generation show it also?" (Applause.)

Mr. D. H. Nambudipad proposed a vote of thanks to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.

GOVERNORSHIP FOR SIR F. K. NOON

(Continued from Page 1)

questions in Parliament and pressing His Majesty's Government to make peace with them and hand over the administration to them." He exhorted members of Parliament to remember the effect which questions asked in Parliament have on the people of India. "Please bear in mind that in your zeal to please your enemies—enemies that you will never placate, no matter what you do—you are doing an injustice to your friends and your collaborators."

Expansion of Viceroy's Council—A Bold Step

Sir Feroz wanted immediate Dominion Status to be granted to the Punjab even during the war as reward for its contribution to the war effort. He explained that men like himself were with Britain because of the realisation that the country's constitutional advance is being forwarded. "It is hardly realised what a great constitutional advance has been made during the course of this war. The late Viceroy and the present Secretary of State have taken a very bold step forward during the war time when feelings in India were running very high. These might have been exploited by the Congress and the Japanese. By the expansion of the Executive Council and giving of ten seats out of fifteen to Indians, the Government of India has passed into our hands already. That is a thing which has had an enormous effect on moderate public opinion in India and the sting has been taken out of public feeling. Let us see what sort of Indians have been put into power. Are they flatterers and sycophants and puppets in the hands of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy or are they men worthy of the confidence of their own people?" Referring to Dr. Khare he pointed out that he was a former Congress Premier of the Central Provinces. Sir J. P. Srivastava was an elected member of the United Provinces Legislature and a Minister for eight to ten years. Dr. Ambedkar was the accepted leader of all untouchables. Sir Jogendra Singh was an elected member of the Punjab Legislature for 14 to 15 years and Minister for nine to ten years. Finally, with becoming modesty, he mentioned himself. "I hope I shall be pardoned for mentioning that I was myself an elected member of the Punjab Legislature for 16 years and a Minister for 9½ years holding different portfolios. The Viceroy and the Secretary of State did their best to select men who were held in high public esteem for services they had rendered to their country."

Speaking on behalf of the entire Executive Council, Sir Feroz said that the Indian members would feel insulted if either the Secretary of State or the Viceroy tried to dictate to them what they should do inside the Government or throw over the real interests of their own country. "I assure you, I, for one, if I knew I was not able to serve my people according to my conscience and had it been suggested to me what I should do by the Secretary of State or the Viceroy I would not be there for one week."

Referring to the Indian Press, Sir Feroz said the vast majority of the papers were in the hands of the Congress and the Congress would attack any Secretary of State so

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 255 P.

In the matter of the Last will and testament of the late Murugesu Somasundaram of Karaveddy North.
Deceased.
Muttupillai widow of Murugesu of Karaveddy North. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Murugesu Thambirajah of do
2. Nagammah widow of Somasundaram of do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Eardley Wijewardene Esqr., Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 18th day of September 1944 in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 3rd September 1944 and the affidavit of the n. tary and witnesses dated 8th September 1944.

It is ordered that the Last will and Testament bearing No. 15775 dated 11th September 1943 and attested by Mr. K. Subramaniam Notary Public and deposited in court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the petitioner is the executrix named in the said Last will and Testament and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents on any other reason shall on or before the 19th day of October 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 13th day of September 1944.

Sgd. Eardley Wijewardene,
Additional District Judge.
O. 86, 12 & 19-10-44)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 312
Muttachchy widow of Murugesu Chelliah of Kokkuvil
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Tillaiyampalam Balasundram and wife
2. Sivaparkiam
3. Chelliah Ratnasabapathy
4. Chelliah Balasingam
5. Nagammah daughter of Chelliah and
6. Sukirthaledchumy daughter of Chelliah all of do Respondents

In the matter of the Estate of the late Murugesu Chelliah deceased, of Kokkuvil

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of September 1944 in the presence of Mr. C. Arulambalam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 8th September 1944 having been read,

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased as his lawful widow unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before the 23rd day of October 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 14th day of September, 1944

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,
District Judge.
O 89 12 & 19)

long as he did not become a henchman of theirs and carry out their decrees. He hoped it would be a long time before any Englishman would be so supine and amoral as to give way to these critics and let down the four hundred million people of India.—The Hindu

Order "Nisi" Declaring Will Proved

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 144

Kathiravelu Sinnathamby of Chavakachcheri
Vs

1. Kumaramy Nedeesan
2. Kumaresamy Arulnandy
3. Kathiravelu Kasithamby
4. A Kanagasabai all of Chavakachcheri Respondents

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of the late Pillaiyinar Ponniah of Chavakachcheri

This matter coming on for disposal before G C Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 14th day of July 1943, in the presence of Mr. V. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner and of the witnesses to the last Will filed of record in this case.

It is ordered that the Will of the above-named deceased dated 17th February 1942 and numbered 117 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 20th day of December 1943 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd respondents and that the said petitioner, is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 20th day of December 1943 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of November 1943

Sgd James Jose, h,
District Judge

Time to show cause extended to
15 May 1944

Sgd James Joseph
District Judge

20-3-44
Extended to 18th September 1944

Sgd H A de Silva

DJ
Extended to 16th October 1944

Sgd H A de Silva
O 88, 12 & 19)

FOR SALE

Flower pots in four sizes.

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Wm. Mather & Sons,
Jaffna.

[Mis. 99, 24 to 24-11-44 T.]

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 293

In the matter of the estate of the late Kailayar Velum Mylum of Chunnakam
Deceased.

Visaladehipillai widow of Velum Mylum of Chunnakam Petitioner,
Vs

1. Visuvanatha Tharmalingam of Jaffna Town
2. and wife Kamalampikai of Chunnakam
3. Saraswathy daughter of Velum Mylum
4. Velum Mylum Kumaraswamy
5. Annaledchumy daughter of Velum Mylum
6. Velum Mylum Kailayanathan all of Chunnakam
7. Dr. Sinnathamby Subramaniam Beach Road Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 2nd day of August 1944 in the presence of T S Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and the petition of the petitioner

It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 3rd to the 6th respondents to represent them in this action and the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents shall on or before the 1st day of November 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of August 1944

Sgd. H A de Silva,
District Judge.

(O 85 12 & 19-10-44.)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00

Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

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

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-. FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

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

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-44.) (T's)

Shroff.