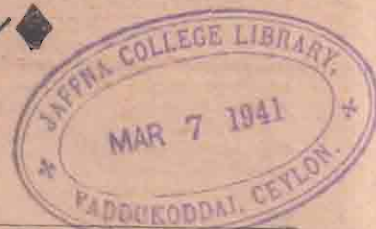


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MANIPRAVALAM

An Admixture of Sanskrit
and Dravidian Words

A THING OF THE PAST NOW

BY A. V. MYLVAGANAM, B. A.
(Madras University)

IN the early centuries of the Christian era the Jaina and Buddhist monks from the North began to settle down in South India. This fact is indicated by the inscriptions they have left on the walls of the caves which they inhabited. Such caves exist even to this day in Trichinapoly, Buddhaimangalam and other places. These monks devised a method of writing by which they were able to spread their Faith among the Dravidians. They were all great Sanskrit pandits who were conversant with the Vedas, Agamas and the Upanishads. They knew little of Tamil.

Hence, Manipravalam was chosen as the vehicle for propagating their philosophy to those who were religiously bent. The word 'Manipravalam' connotes an admixture of Sanskrit and Dravidian words in prose diction (Mani=gem and pravalam=pearl). Sanskrit words are so artistically welded together with words of pure Tamil descent, so that the combination may yield "the harmony of linked sweetness long drawn out." The cowries in a garland of pearls intensify its beauty. In like manner the beauty of Tamil prose is intensified by the admixture of Sanskrit. (This appears to be the opinion of some scholars.)

It is quite probable that during the so-called dark ages in the development of Tamil Literature, namely (200-700) A.D. there were many Buddhist and Jaina works written in the Manipravalam prose. But most of these works perhaps did not see the light of day, due to the very effective opposition put forth by an advancing Saivite and Vaishnavite Bhakti movement.

The earliest work available in Manipravalam can be said to be of the latter part of the 7th Century or the beginning of

the 8th Century. That is Sri-Puranam, a translation from the original Mahapurana in Sanskrit, written by Janasena and Gunabadra, the two Jaina saints. This work is now under publication by the Madras University.

The word Manipravalam is not a new innovation. The idea of Manipravalam seems to have existed among the Tamils even as early as the Sangam times. We have references to this idea in the Aham 400, though the context in which it occurs is not in the matter of any prose style. Even the caption 'Mani Midai Pavalam' is suggestive of the two-fold excellence in some of these Aham stanzas. That is, their diction and the ideas conveyed by them are both commendable. The stanzas 14 and 304 of the same work refer to the ruby and the pearl harmoniously blending with each other thus producing a pleasing sight to the eye. They are compared to the dry purple flowers of the Kaya (Memecylon tactorium) strewn on the ground and the crimson coloured insect (Tambalam) creeping into them.

Manipravalam is not peculiar to Tamil alone. We find it to a greater degree in Telugu and Malayalam. In Malayalam, the admixture of Sanskrit both in prose and poetry has been considered a virtue of the language. Its literature abounds in Manipravalam. The grammar Lilatilakam has been written to regulate the use of this language.

Professor Sankaran Nambiar of the Ernakulam College, in commenting upon this style says that the history of Manipravalam is the history of the great mingling of the two races Aryan and Dravidian. They endeavoured to come closer together in right earnest in a spirit of mutual trust and goodwill. It was this adjustment and compromise, says he, that

(Continued on Page 4.)

WHY THE CEYLON DELEGATION TO INDIA FAILED

DELUDED WITH THE ANALOGY
OF S. AFRICA

BURMA, CEYLON AND INDIA AS ONE ECONOMIC UNIT

"THE Ceylonese delegation would have secured substantial terms from India if it had not deluded itself with the analogy of South Africa. That the Government of India have failed in South Africa is no reason why they should submit to the expatriation of Indians domiciled in Ceylon. At the same time, we in this country should note how the failure to sustain the rights of Indians in one part of the British Empire reacts to the injury of Indians in others."

Thus observes the *Indian Social Reformer*, commenting editorially under the caption "India, Burma and Ceylon." The editorial further adds:

A delegation from Burma headed by the Prime Minister, the Hon. U. Baw, arrived in India a few days ago on the same kind of mission as the Ceylon delegation and we trust that it will not also end in a deadlock. Burma does not stand in precisely the same close relation to India as Ceylon. The Burmese are a Mongolian people. They received Buddhism not from India but from Ceylon. They have a just cause of estrangement from India for the loss of independence of their country. Historically, the conquest and annexation of Burma by India stands on the same footing as the conquest and annexation of Abyssinia by Italy. On the introduction of the reformed constitution, Burma was separated from India by what the Governor-designate of Burma has happily termed 'a major operation,' which had left some ragged edges behind. One of these is the prohibition of the levying of duties on imports from India into Burma. According to the Burmese Premier, Indian imports have increased largely since the separation and he has come among other things to get the Government of India to agree to the levying of duties by Burma on Indian imports. This will be an important addition to the

revenues of Burma. The Burmese Premier, anticipating a retaliatory demand for a duty on Burmese rice imports into India, pointed out that India did not produce enough rice for her consumption and a duty on Burmese rice would injure the Indian consumer. But the Burman can not eat up all the rice which he now grows and, if India imported less of it, he would be the first to suffer because his income from his fields would be correspondingly reduced. Prices will fall and he will have to sell the surplus at a loss. So far as India is concerned, it has been for years our opinion that we should make ourselves self-sufficient in the matter of food grains, if necessary by cutting down our cash crops like cotton which, exported to Japan, comes back to compete with Indian manufactured cloth.

The Burmese Prime Minister is labouring under an illusion if he thinks that levying duties on Indian imports will materially strengthen the economic position of his country. Burma will either not get the present amount of Indian imports or will have to pay a higher price to get them from other countries. The Burmese Premier has also in view to make an agreement with the Government of India restricting immigration of unskilled labour to Burma. He says that it is not to the benefit of the Indian or the Burmese that there should be free immigration of Indian workers to Burma. The Indian knows best what is to his benefit and what is not, and he goes to Burma because he finds it to his advantage and not because he wants to create a problem for the Hon. U. Baw. At the same time, it behoves the Government and the public of India to set about seriously thinking of ways and means to put an end to the emigration of unskilled labour from this country. More than any other

(Continued on Page 4)

CEYLON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Admissions, 1941-42

The New Academic year 1941-42 begins on July 15, 1941.

Applications for admission (in the prescribed form available at the College Office) should reach the Registrar NOT LATER THAN APRIL 15, 1941.

No student will be admitted to the Intermediate courses or the Pre-Medical course unless he passes an Entrance Examination which will be held on May 26th, 1941.

No student will be admitted to the Entrance Examination unless he has previously passed the London Matriculation Examination or secured exemption from it. Candidates who are awaiting the results of the Cambridge Senior Certificate Examination of December 1940 or the London Matriculation Examination of January 1941, will be admitted to the examination provisionally.

Candidates for the Pre-Medical Course are notified that they may offer any three of the following subjects for the Entrance Examination:—

[Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, English, Latin, Sinhalese, Tamil, History, Geography, Elementary Mathematics, provided that Physics or Chemistry or Botany or Zoology is one of the subjects selected.]

Colombo, 1st March, 1941

S. A. PAKEMAN,
Acting Principal,
Ceylon University College,

[G. 47, 6-3-41]



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1941

RESTRICTION ON ENTERTAINMENTS

THE TWO RESOLUTIONS passed by the special meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council last week, relating to theatres, should be welcomed by the general public. While one seeks to levy a tax on theatres, picture halls and every other place of public performance, the other restricts the hours of cinema shows and dramatic performances from 6 to 10 p.m., the Chairman being given the liberty to extend the time for dramatic performances as circumstances may require. The second resolution will be enforced from July this year, and the first in 1942. These decisions might not be looked upon favourably by those directly interested in cinemas and theatres. But to the generality of the public, including theatre-fans, a restriction on the time allowed for these entertainments, should prove beneficial in many ways. Cinemas and theatres are also a means of educating the public, but now these have greatly degenerated and lost much of their original purpose. These have invariably become places affording vicarious satisfaction to many while providing opportunities to the public for enjoying music and appreciating histrionic talents. Whatever it be, the time spent on such entertainment seems to be so long and far into the night as to affect not only the health of the people but also their morals. The late closure of theatres and cinemas affords to a class of unscrupulous theatre-goers an opportunity to indulge their ne-

farious hobbies which are but serious offences in the eye of the law and a source of danger to public security. It may be asserted with a certain amount of truth that since the advent of cinema in this country thefts have grown in number and magnitude. As regards dramatic performances, the hours generally chosen and taken by them are so unlimited that some sort of restriction should be placed on them. One full night extending sometimes into the early hours of the next day is an unconscionably long period which no health authority should permit at least in the interests of public health. There should be a maximum limit set on dramatic performance which should be enforced strictly. The rule restricting the hours of entertainment, decided on by the Council, is therefore a salutary one. Such a restriction was long overdue, and we congratulate the Jaffna Urban Council on having decided upon it. There must be a limit to everything and the more so in the case of entertainments which affect not only the purse of the public but its health as well.

Restriction on Entertainments

U. C. To Levy Tax and Restrict Hours

At the special meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held on the 25th ultimo Mr. V. S. Ramnathan moved:—

'That a tax to be known as Entertainment Tax be levied from all theatres, picture halls, and every other similar place of public performance which are within the Council's administrative area.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam seconded.

It was decided to accept the principle of the motion and leave it to the Chairman to implement the motion and get it enforced in 1942.

Pursuant to notice Kathi S. M. Aboobucker moved:—

"That this Council is of opinion that the Chairman should restrict the licences for cinema shows from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m."

Mr. C. Ponnambalam seconded the motion.

Chevalier S. Arulanatham supported the motion.

Mr. K. Aiyadurai suggested that the time be altered viz: from 7 to 11 p.m.

Mr. V. Suppiah moved an amendment that dramatic performances too be restricted from 6 to 10 p.m.

Mr. M. Sinnathurai seconded.

The house went into committee and on resuming Mr. S. M. Aboobucker moved his resolution in the following amended form: "that the Chairman should restrict the licence for cinema shows and dramatic performances from 6 to 10 p.m. with liberty to the Chairman to extend the time for dramatic performances as circumstances may require."

Mr. C. Ponnambalam seconded—Carried.

It was further decided to request the Chairman to enforce the resolution from July 1, 1941 after giving notice to all the parties interested.

Extensions to Jaffna Hospital

Health Ministry's Draft Budget

The main item in the draft estimates of the Executive Committee of Health for the next financial year is provision for a new storeyed ward of 48 beds in the Jaffna hospital, similar to the existing male ward.

It is estimated to cost Rs. 60,000, inclusive of covered ways and the demolition of existing old buildings (to make a start with the general scheme of extensions costing Rs. 187,000 which has been prepared for this institution). The present accommodation has been found to be inadequate.

Another improvement to the Jaffna hospital is estimated to cost Rs. 10,000. Immediately after the completion of the first two-storeyed block and before the erection of the second, a new kitchen will be built. The estimate provides for the construction of a new type of kitchen for hospitals with accommodation from 100 to 300 beds.

The township of Vavuniya is increasing in importance with the transfer of the Kachcheri to that place. Increased medical facilities will therefore have to be provided at an early date. A full scheme of extensions costing Rs. 100,000 has been prepared, but since provision for the whole scheme cannot be included at the present time it is requested that provision be granted for certain urgent requirements which would allow the introduction of the nursing service.

In the Northern Province extensions and improvements will be made to the hospitals at Chavakachcheri, Kankasanturai, Mantota, Mullaitivu, Pungudutivu, Valvettiturai, Veravil.

IMMIGRATION BILLS

First Reading in State Council

Colombo, Wednesday.

The first reading of two Bills relating to immigration took place in the State Council yesterday. The Chief Secretary, who was in charge of both Bills, in introducing the first of them questioned the necessity for it and also expressed his doubts as to whether the time was opportune. He, however, did not deny the "inherent right" of the Ceylon Legislature to introduce Bills for the control of immigration.

The Minister of Agriculture, in seconding the first reading of the Bill, severely criticised the attitude of the Chief Secretary.

Later the House passed a money vote of Rs. 760,000 for the payment of war allowances to certain classes of Government Servants, and also a vote for the preparation of a scheme to build a new town at Anuradhapura in order to preserve the old sacred city.

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)
Colombo,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th March, 1941.

(Mis. 203. 6-3-41).

REGISTRATION OF ORPHANAGES

MEASURES TO CONTROL THEM

THE DRAFT BILL

ON and after a date to be appointed by proclamation in the "Gazette" it will be unlawful to establish or maintain an orphanage unless it has been registered under the new law, according to the Bill drafted to make provision for the registration and control of orphanages.

The Bill is expected to give effect to some of the recommendations made in the report dealing with the employment of women and children and the control of orphanages.

The ordinance will be administered by registrars appointed for the purpose by the Governor; power is taken to appoint a registrar for the whole of Ceylon or to appoint Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents to be registrars for their respective provinces and districts. Provision is also made in the bill for the appointment of inspectors of orphanages and of visitors.

On and after a date to be appointed by proclamation in "Gazette", it will be unlawful to establish or maintain an orphanage unless it has been registered under the new law. Application for the registration of an orphanage will be made to a registrar and will be submitted to the Minister for Home Affairs who will be empowered to refuse the application if he is satisfied that the orphanage will not be properly managed or administered. The decision of the minister upon such application will be final.

Power is given to a registrar to serve directions on the manager of an orphanage as to the steps which should be taken to ensure the welfare of the inmates; and, if a magistrate is satisfied, after inquiry, that any such directions have not been complied with or observed, he may cancel the certificate of registration relating to the orphanage. An order of cancellation will be subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court.

A similar order may also be made in a case where the manager of an orphanage is convicted of any offence under the new law.

Where an order of cancellation is made, the inmates of the orphanage will be removed by a registrar or an inspector and it will be unlawful to receive any new inmates into that orphanage.

A Children's Home

Provision is made for the establishment by the Government of a Children's Home for the reception of orphans and deserted children who are removed from orphanages or who are found to be homeless or without visible means of subsistence.

The Children's Home will be in charge of a warden who will, in the exercise of his duties, be subject to the general direction and control of a board of management.

It is proposed that when a child is received into this institution arrangements will be made for his return to his home or for

(Continued on page 5)

MOSCOW WILL NOT HELP BULGARIA

ENTRY OF GERMANS
MEANS EXTENSION
OF WAR

SOVIET GOVT'S BROADCAST

London, Monday.

THE Soviet Government is not in a position to render any support whatever to the Bulgarian Government in the execution of her present policy. This statement occurs in a broadcast issued from Moscow today in Russian, French and German regarding the Soviet Government's attitude on Bulgaria's adherence to the Tripartite Pact.

Bulgaria had also been informed, the broadcast further states, that the Soviet Government disapproved of Sofia's action in allowing German troops into the country. The Soviet Government, it was stated, was first informed of Bulgaria's intention through its Minister in Sofia on Saturday. A representative of the Bulgarian Foreign Office then told him that the Bulgarian Government had agreed to the entry of German troops "in the interests of the consolidation of peace in the Balkans."

Declaring that the Soviet Government could not agree with Sofia's view and that the entry of German troops tended to draw the Balkans and Bulgaria into the vortex of war, the Moscow radio declared that the broadcast was made in order to correct the rumours spread regarding the attitude of the Soviet Government.

Full Text of the Broadcast

The full text of the Soviet Government's broadcast from Moscow in regard to Bulgaria is as follows: "On March 1st a representative of the Bulgarian Foreign Office informed the official representative of the Soviet Government in Bulgaria that the Bulgarian Government had agreed to the entry of German troops into Bulgaria for the purpose of consolidating peace in the Balkans.

"On March 3rd, the Deputy Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Vishinsky, replied as follows to the Bulgarian Minister in Moscow, M. Stamenov: 'In reply to the communication of March 1st from the representative of the Bulgarian Foreign Office to the official representative of the Soviet Government in Bulgaria to the effect that the Bulgarian Government in Bulgaria had agreed to the entry of German troops into Bulgaria and that this action had the purpose of preserving peace in the Balkans, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to say that:

(1) The Soviet Government cannot share the view of the Bulgarian Government as to the correctness of her attitude in this question as this attitude, independently of whether the Bulgarian Government wishes it, leads not to the consolidation of peace, but to an extension of the sphere of the war and the involving of Bulgaria in war.

(2) The Soviet Government, true to its peace policy, is not in a position to render any support whatever to the Bulgarian Government in the execution of her present policy.

"The Soviet Government finds it necessary to make this statement particularly in view of the unbrid-

HITLER'S MESSAGE TO TURKEY

Sent by Special
Courier

Ankara, Monday.

A courier with a special message from Hitler to President Inonu, is believed to have been aboard a German plane which arrived at Istanbul this afternoon. The plane is expected in Ankara today.

The German Embassy has asked the Turkish authorities to accord the plane special facilities. Nazi circles here minimise the importance of the event by saying that the German Embassy's request for a special plane has been necessitated by the interruption of normal communications.

The contents of the message are not known, but some well-informed quarters suggest that it may be an assurance that Turkey has nothing to fear from the German occupation of Bulgaria. Others believe it is more likely to contain a threat.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY

Raging in an Epidemic
Form

Bombay, February, 27.

Incidence of small-pox in the city is causing disquiet. The disease which has been raging in an epidemic form is still on the increase, the number of attacks and deaths for the current month being 600 and 286 as against 345 and 166 respectively in January.

The epidemic is following the same lines as it did in 1938 though the present outbreak has not yet reached the same gravity. During the past four months there have been 1,125 attacks, of which 535 proved fatal. The authorities however, expect a decline of the disease by the middle of next month. On an average 6,000 citizens are being vaccinated every day.

JAFFNA COLLEGE O. B. A.

Colombo Branch

The Annual General Meeting and Dinner of the Jaffna College Old Boys' Association (Colombo Branch) will be held on Saturday, March 8, 1941, at the Central Y. M. C. A., Fort.

The following will speak at the Dinner:

Dr. R. Saravanamuttu, (Mayor), Mr. P. G. B. Hemmaman, (Ex-President, Cambridge Union), Mr. C. Satharalingam, (Advocate), Rev. Fr. Peter A. Phila, O. M. I., Mr. G. Desaiya, C. T. S., Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C., Rev. S. K. Binkley, (Principal), Mr. A. S. Ponnambalam, (Advocate), Mr. S. Rajayagani, (Engineer), Mr. V. K. Kandaswamy, (Advocate), and Mr. P. K. Gurtis, (Advocate).

There are rumours spread in the Bulgarian Press which fundamentally misrepresent the real attitude of the Soviet Government.

Official quarters in London tonight decline to comment on the Moscow broadcast announcement regarding Bulgaria.

Education in Ceylon

Cambridge University
Ceylon Society's Views

Colombo, Tuesday.

The Cambridge University Ceylon Society recently discussed the future of education in Ceylon and arrived at the following conclusions:—

The progress of Ceylon depends largely on the type and extent of education imparted to her people; and despite the magnitude of financial and practical difficulties in the way of mass education, no sacrifice is too great to achieve this end.

Primary education should play a more important part in the educational system than hitherto, and hence a higher proportion of the funds available for educational purposes should be devoted to primary education. Primary education should be free and compulsory, and must last at least up to a period of six or seven years; the instruction should be in the mother tongue of the child, and the curriculum must be of an indigenous character the subjects being chosen in such a way as to rouse the interest and keenness of the child in its surroundings.

In particular, the course must include practical training in agriculture and handicrafts; this apart from its stimulating effect on the child from the psychological viewpoint, will create a higher efficiency in the technical trades and furthermore can be used as an economic advantage by the child. Also, ample provision should be made in the way of scholarships to enable able students of the primary schools to proceed to the secondary schools.

Secondary Schools

As for secondary schools, the society advocates two types—one for the preparation for the University and the other for the preparation for the polytechnic and technical schools. In this matter the society strongly supports Mr. H. S. Perera's scheme. Particularly the idea of the practical schools seems very promising and should be greatly encouraged.

Special attention should be given to agricultural studies. At present no adequate step has been taken to familiarise the peasants who form the large bulk of our people with any scientific methods of agriculture. The type of agricultural school at Peradeniya is not within the reach of a great many and has also proved expensive.

The society recommends that a number of agricultural centres be established in the villages where itinerant agricultural instructors can lecture and demonstrate to the peasants. Students should be registered as soon as they leave the primary schools and the literature should be provided by the State.

Adult education should be given serious consideration, for undoubtedly the education of the adults who form the nation of today is closely connected with and is as important as the education of the citizens of tomorrow—for the parents exercise profound influence on the formation of the character and the education of their children.

The system of night schools should be improved and supplemented.

CONGRESS OF NATIONS

PLEA FOR NEGOTIATED
PEACE

SIR RADHAKRISHNAN'S
ADDRESS

Lahore, Feb. 26.

"IS it not possible even now when the great Powers are unvanquished and are afraid of one another, might they cry halt and set up a Congress of Nations in which all the neutrals and belligerents can take their place and frame a structure of the world which will redress the blunders and barbarisms for which we have been responsible and be fair to the generations yet unborn?" This question was put by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, presiding over the inaugural Conference of the Young India League which commenced here to-day.

In the course of his speech, the President said:

Young men have little reason to be complacent about the world in which they find themselves. It is so crooked and perverse. In a world rich with natural and human resources, equipped with the most advanced scientific knowledge and industrial technique, with an abundance of goodwill and spirit of sacrifice, men starve, women are tortured and innocent children suffer. The materials for a widespread revolution are ready to hand, such as the ferment of frustration, deep resentment against the existing order, unbounded enthusiasm and energy to do something to improve this sorry state. The sense of the vast tragedy in which we are involved must give us determination to discover its causes and a resolve to find the remedy. If religion tells anything it is that we must have faith in the reality of the creative spark which is instinct in ourselves. If we kindle it and fan it into a flame, the stars in their courses cannot defeat our efforts to gain the goal of our endeavours. The application of the individualistic philosophy that, if every one struggles to get all he can in his own way, the maximum happiness of the whole is secured, has resulted, after the advent of the machine technique and the development of power production, in a maldistribution of wealth and opportunity and mass unemployment. Since we have not planned for the reintegration of the unemployed into the national community by other means than the distribution of dollars in democracies and organisation for war in 'Dictatorships', since there has not been a sufficient development of social intelligence and morality, we are fostering social disintegration and world revolution.

Conflict of Ideologies

The conflict to-day is not between 'civilisation as we know it' and its opposite, or between democracy and dictatorship or between Great Britain and America on the one side and Germany and

(Continued on page 5)

mounted by means of public lectures, film-shows, etc. as this will help in overcoming apathy and creating a certain amount of enthusiasm among adults for education.

DEATH OF MR. J. W. R. ILANGAKOON, K.C.

Attorney-General

Colombo, Tuesday

The death occurred early this morning of Mr. J. W. R. Ilangakoon, K. C. Attorney-General.

He underwent an operation for appendicitis yesterday at a private nursing home. He was 55 years of age.

The late Mr. Ilangakoon was in 1924 appointed a Crown Counsel. Three years later he was promoted acting first additional District Judge of Colombo, and, in 1930-31 acted as Deputy Solicitor-General. He acted as Solicitor-General from the year 1932 onwards. In 1936, he was acting Attorney-General, and, in October of the same year, was confirmed as Attorney-General. He was also made a King's Counsel.

The late Mr. Ilangakoon acted for some time for the Legal Secretary, and took part in the debate in connexion with the deportation order on Antony Bracegirdle, an Australian, and represented the Crown in the subsequent commission set up by H. E. the Governor to inquire into the circumstances that led to the arrest of Bracegirdle.

He was a keen volunteer and offered to form a unit for lawyers. He was an active member of the Colombo Town Guard.

The late Mr. Ilangakoon was a graduate of the Cambridge University, and a Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple). He was married to a daughter of Mr. Felix R. Dias. He leaves his widow, a son Mr. R. N. Ilangakoon, and four daughters, Misses Nanetti, Anthea Hope and Glen Ilangakoon, also his mother and three brothers.

Chief Justice's Praise

When Mr. J. C. Howard, the Legal Secretary, was appointed Chief Justice on December 1st, 1939 Mr. Ilangakoon acted as Legal Secretary until the arrival of Mr. R. H. Drayton.

WHY THE CEYLON DELEGATION TO INDIA FAILED

(Continued from page 1)

single cause, it is responsible for the low esteem in which Indians have come to be held in various parts of the world. The Burman and Ceylon Governments may also bear in mind that the rapid industrial development which is taking place both in the Tamil and Telugu districts from which they make good the deficit in their own labour market, will at no distant day greatly reduce the quantity and quality of Indian labour available to them, and adopt measures to develop their own native resources. A friendly understanding on the basis of these considerations is easily attainable between India and her two neighbours. We should, indeed, look forward to an arrangement in the nature of a zollverein between Burma, Ceylon and India which together constitute a single, ideal, economic unit. But the time for it is not yet and the mere suggestion may alarm our suspicious neighbours.

Letter to the Editor

Dr. Miss. E. M. Thillaiyampalam

Sir,—The appointment of Miss. Thillaiyampalam as Principal of the Chundikuli Girls' College was announced in the middle part of January 1941 and a reception was accorded to her only in the middle part of February.

When announcing her appointment, Rev. J. T. Arulanandam is reported to have stated that within 45 years of the establishment of this Institution, it was able to have an Old Girl at its helm and that was a great achievement. It would have been better appreciated if he had also stated that it was the first time that a Tamil was appointed to the Institution. In view of her high academical appointments Miss. Thillaiyampalam should have been appointed Principal long ago.

Referring to the speech made by Miss. Thillaiyampalam, I wish to invite the attention of the Heads of Boys' as well as Girls' Colleges to the statement made by her "that she was born in Jaffna and was a Tamil of Tamils." It was her desire to help the students of that College to develop their own culture along national lines with true reverence for the heritage of their glorious past. They should not be slavish imitators but should be ready to get the best from Europe, America, China, Japan and most of all from India their motherland. In that way they would be able to develop their literature, music and forms of worship along new lines."

Thillaiyampalam is a Hindu name and I surmised that her father must have been a Hindu and converted to Christianity and that Miss. Thillaiyampalam must have been a born Christian. I knew only from Canon Somasundaram that she joined the school as a Hindu and was baptised when in the school.

I am inclined to believe that it was her intuitive knowledge of a born Hindu that prompted her to use the phrases such as "Tamil of Tamils, slavish imitators, India their motherland."

I have no doubt that if all the Heads of Colleges and schools were imbued with the ideals possessed by Dr. Miss. Thillaiyampalam, our boys and girls will not go astray.

Yours etc.,

K. SIVAPRAGASAM,
Sivapragasam Road,
Jaffna, 28-2-1941.

DENTAL SURGERY S. CHAS. PATHIRANA

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Optician

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[Near Customs House]

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Our charges are moderate and reasonable.

(Y. 19. 2-5-40 to 1-5-41.)

Manipravalam

(Continued from page 1)

was reflected in the Manipravalam style.

In Tamil, the history is different. No critic in Tamil prose has ever commended such a kind of Sanskrit admixture. Prof. Poornalingam Pillai, Subramaniapillai, Sivarajapillai, Suriyanarayana Sastri and others have discouraged this usage. The last named, in his History of the Tamil Language, says:—"இப்படியாக அவருக்கு இத்தனை ஆயாசத்தை ஒன்று வகுக்குமா? தேவநித்தம்." This shows that the Manipravalam was a deliberate creation rather than a gradual growth.

If any Tamilian were to investigate carefully into this style and give an impartial decision on it, we can be sure that he will always prefer the unadulterated language to the Manipravalam style however sweet it may be. But the pity is, that even in this century there are learned men who seem to discover in Manipravalam a sweetness that is not actually there.

We now see what motives compelled the Jaina and Vaishnava commentators to resort to this style. In explaining the systems of philosophy based on the works of the Tirthankaras and the Alvars, clearness of thought and appropriate expressions were possible only through Sanskrit. The technical terms had no equivalent in Tamil. The desire to elevate the mind of the Tamil scholars in this branch of knowledge also and to propagate this new Faith among them was another reason for the introduction of this style. The Sanskrit pundits did not know enough Tamil to express their ideas wholly in Tamil.

A nobler reason than these was the achievement of a happy blending of the Aryan and Dravidian cultures through the medium of Manipravalam. This has been followed up to the 13th and 14th centuries even by some of our exponents of the Saiva Siddhanta system. The author of the Acharya Hrdyam writes thus:—"தென்னிந்திரமும் தாரவிடமுமாய் அந் பேராயமாய் ஏதபாஷையா யிருக்கவேண்டா? இன்ன?" This sentence alone will indicate to us the nature of this prose and the motive of the author in using it. We need not go further to table any more reasons for the appearance of this kind of prose.

A few of the important works in Manipravalam may be mentioned here. This literature is divided into two main heads. Those works belonging to the Jaina sects and those belonging to the Vaishnavites. The former are earlier while the latter are later in appearance. The Jaina works are the Sri Puranan, Ashtapatham the Commentaries to Manuvaranarai Puanam, Nilakesi and Sivasaibodanad and lastly the Jaina Ramayanam. The Vaishnava works are the various commentaries to the 4000 stanzas of the Alvars, Ashtadasa Rahasyam.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 986.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kathiravelu Kanapathippillai of Varuthalaivilan Deceased.
Sinnammah widow of K. Kanapathippillai of Varuthalaivilan, Tellipalai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kanapathippillai Sivagnanasundaram
2. Kanapathippillai Managalapoopathy
3. Kanapathippillai Sivalingam and
4. Karthigesu Nagalingam all of do

Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to her and that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 3rd Respondents coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of February 1941 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner as his lawful widow and that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 3rd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them in these testamentary proceedings, unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 12th day of March 1941 and state objections to the contrary.

The 2nd day of February 1941.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy

District Judge.

(O. 94. 6 and 10-3-41)

Acharya Hrdyam, Vachana Bhusanam, Rahasyatrayam, Sri Vaishnavam and a host of others.

It may be said here that the Sivaperipragasam also follows a somewhat similar style.

The nature of these prose works is very striking. Except for the use of the Tamil terminations like *கன், கன், கன், கன், கன், கன்* etc. and the medial particles like *ன், ன், ன், ன், ன், ன்* etc. and euphonic particles like *அத்த, இத்த, உத்த* etc. we find very few other Tamil words in it. But the predicates are invariably Tamil. Some interesting verbal terminations which are peculiar to this kind of prose may be found here. They are:—*இதே, இத்தே, கிடர், கிடாய், கோன், செய்கிறன், குயற்றன்* etc. The use of the Tamil 'து' is very rare in these works. The few words used are:—*புழுது, விழு, வறி, ஒழி, கிழ and குது*.

Another factor which is liable to attract the attention of any Tamilian and view with serious concern is the curious way of explaining away easy and simple Tamil words with hard and difficult Sanskrit equivalents. The *Idu* (இடு) gives the following:—*சிறு=சுருத்திம், வியப்பு=வீரத்திம், குழல்=கூசகம், அஞ்சு=பயப்பாடு, பழமை=பாதிமபோகம்* etc. This is fantastic enough.

An identically parallel force seems to have affected the English language entirely individually, but about the same time as in the Tamil land. This is a curiosity in the history of English Lexicography. The 'Expositor' (1568 A. D.) is found to contain an index of ordinary English words explained in terms which are highly archaic in nature. Eg. Bashful = Verecundly, Howling = Ululation, etc. (See Tamil Lexicon). After the 14th century Manipravalam slowly declined. It has become a thing of the past.

KARAINAGAR PROTESTS

ORDER TO ERECT LATRINES

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON HEALTH MINISTER

A RESOLUTION protesting against notices served by the Health authorities on over one hundred residents of Karainagar to have latrines constructed, within two months, with the threat of prosecution on failure to do so, was passed at a public meeting of residents of Karainagar. The meeting which was held at the Subramania Vidyasalai on the 9th ultimo at 5 p.m., Mr. S. A. Nathan presiding, also decided to send a deputation on the subject to the Minister for Health.

Messrs. S. Vaitilingam and S. Nallatambay were appointed Joint Secretaries.

It was resolved to represent to the higher authorities as to the utter impracticability of constructing and using latrines in this Island in view of the facts (a) that the majority of the inhabitants have no means even for their daily livelihood (b) that the nature of the soil being sandy for easy absorption. The age-long practice of instant burial of the night soil inside their compounds as hitherto accepted by the authorities is the easiest and convenient form for the inhabitants of this place (c) the want of roads, drainage and back lanes (d) the scarcity of wells and water (e) many parts of the island being subjected to floods (f) the lack of proper layout of the lanes and compounds.

Further it was resolved that the Government be urged to have public latrines erected on the shores of the Island and in the congested areas wherever found necessary. Owing to the want of public latrines in congested areas, people ease themselves on roadsides and lanes. The erection of public latrines will remedy this evil practice of surface pollution.

It was also resolved that a deputation consisting of the President and the Joint Secretaries do meet the Minister of Health on the matter.

The unsatisfactory nature of the market was also considered.

It was pointed out the market was not patronised by the people, that it was not a market in the sense that no local produce other than fish was being sold, and that too, at another public place called "Rathal" by fishermen themselves. The 2 or 3 stall keepers in the market bought their greens from other markets several miles away from the island in exactly the same way as the boutique keepers. This defeated the very object of a market. The prohibition by the V. C. of sales of vegetables in the ordinary boutiques within the radius of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile was doing immense harm to the public instead of doing good to them in as much as the people were expected to cover the distance to have ready cash and to buy at exorbitant prices at the stalls as there were no other shops outside to compete them. The proverb "செலாவைத் தரும் எதிர்ப்பு. காணும்" was also quoted in this connection. It was therefore resolved to urge the V. C. (1) to have licences issued either gratis or on a nominal fee to all boutiques irrespective of the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile radius (2)

REGISTRATION OF ORPHANAGES

(Continued from page 2)

his admission into an orphanage. In making arrangements for the admission of any such child into an orphanage, the manager will be required to select an orphanage for persons of the religious persuasion to which the child belongs or an orphanage maintained by poor relief authority; if no suitable arrangement can be made, the child may be detained in the Children's Home until he attains the age of 13 years.

The Bill provides for the payment of a maintenance grant to managers of orphanages. The rates and conditions of payment will be prescribed by regulation. It is proposed that this grant should be paid in substitution for the grant presently paid under the Codes of Regulations for Assisted Schools.

The power to make regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance will be vested in the Executive Committee of Home Affairs.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 963

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thangam wife of Kuddippillai Ponniah of Nallur Deceased.

Kuddippillai Ponniah of Nallur Vs. Petitioner.

1. Retnasingham,
2. Rasaretnam,
3. Maheswary,
4. Nadarajah,
5. Saraswathy,
6. Somasekaram,
7. Poomany,
8. Navamany children of Kuddippillai of do and
9. Sinnachchi widow of Ramalingam of Pulioy East

Respondents. This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the above-named 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 8th Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to him coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffa on the 13th December 1940 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:-

It is ordered that the 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 8th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these Testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her lawful husband unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 12th day of February 1941 and state objections to the contrary.

The 3rd day of January 1941-

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Time to shew cause extended to 26-3-41.

Hd. C. C.

D. J.

(O. 95, 6 & 10-3-41)

to obtain the sanction of Government to have market on two days in a week so that the produce of the adjacent villages and markets might be available in Karainagar.

The meeting terminated at 8 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the chair and the local manager of the school.

Congress of Nations

(Continued from page 3)

Italy on the other. It is between two contrasted ideas of human society, that of supposed 'superior' races claiming dominance by virtue of a natural law alleged to be above the common ideas of right and wrong, and the other, that of an international society seeking the life of peace in conformity with law and justice. We cannot say that any nation is free from responsibility for this war. No nation has a right to be self-righteous. From the time of the application of gun powder to the art of war, the relations of the white and the coloured peoples, of the rich and the poor have been unrighteous. If the perpetuation of these injustices is all that we are fighting for, if racial discrimination and economic inequalities are all that we have to offer as a 'New World', then this was in an utterly wasteful tragedy.

In spite of the ambiguities of the British policy and inconsistencies in her conduct, some of her bolden state men make us believe that Britain is fighting to keep open the opportunity of making civilisation increasingly just and against a system ruthlessly opposed to any such enterprise. It is yet open to her to make clear to the world by her deeds that the issue at stake is freedom for all individuals and nations. The objective of building a genuine world order based on the ideals of truth and justice must become an organic part of the war effort."

Making a plea for a negotiated peace in this war. Sir Saivapalli said: If this war continues to the bitter end, reckless of the cost of human misery, waste and shame, the victors whoever they may be, are not likely to be the pioneers of that better order for which we hope. Is it not possible even now, when the great Powers are unvanquished and afraid of each other's might, to cry halt and set up a Congress of Nations in which all the neutrals and belligerents take their place and frame a structure of the world which will redress the blunders and barbarisms for which we have been responsible and be fair to the generations yet unborn? Other wrongs besides these resulting from Nazi aggression, other uncreated questions, colonial responsibilities, etc., shall be open for settlement at the Conference. If there are matters on which no agreement can be reached, they shall be referred to a Court of Equity formed from neutral nations, for no one could be judge in his own case.

Political Unification of the World

We can hope for peace only if we realise that all human beings are men of like passions as we are that we have all been guilty in the past, and for the future we are all partners in the common enterprise of civilisation. The political unification of the world is bound to come. Need it come by the decisive victory of a single power to the annihilation of all the rest? Can it not be brought about by the voluntary union of national states? The question before us is, what makes for true life. Peace or war, love or hatred, persuasion or force, worldliness or renunciation? The burden of India's life, the backbone of her existence is

TEXT-BOOKS RACKET

Public Invited to Complain

A Board of Education communique states that the Board considered the draft of certain regulations relating to the prescription and use of text books in assisted schools proposed by the Executive Committee of Education. The Chairman moved that the draft regulations be agreed to.

The Rev. Fr. Le Goc moved and Mr. Jinendradasa seconded: "that this Board do not recommend the adoption of these regulations as they are not aware of any reasons justifying the enactment of such regulations. They are, however, prepared to consider the matter again if evidence supporting the need for such regulations is brought to their notice."

Fr. Le Goc's amendment was carried nem con. Mr. Razik did not vote.

It was agreed that the public should be invited to forward any complaint relating to the prescription and use of text-books to the Chairman or members of the Board.

faith in the values of spirit, the conviction that goodness, truth and beauty are alone permanent and a man may throw away the pleasures of life, the possessions of earth as alien things but he is secure so long as his soul is dressed in its proper raiment of rightmindedness, courage, nobility and truth. India, for centuries, has stood for a spiritual outlook. I am using the word 'spiritual' not religious, for religions are being used to divide us and the spiritual outlook has influenced the Turk and the Tartar, the British and the Moghul. One spiritual landscape dominates the Hindu and the Muslim, the Sikh and the Christian. Life and experience are more important than dogma and revelation. We are great not by what we believe but by what we are."

For the release of India's awakened soul, the President continued, political freedom is an absolute necessity. All those who strive to prevent the free India from coming to both, who oppose the drawing together of the different communities, are disloyal to the age-old spirit of India which welcomed even in ancient times different peoples and allowed them absolute freedom to profess their creeds and practise their codes of conduct. The love of one's country is no more exceptional than love of one's mother. We are not asking for the independence of India for, in the post war world no country will be independent. We are demanding equality and freedom and are ready to co-operate with other nations as a free and equal partner. Communal differences, "untouchability" and economic inequalities are disturbing the political unity & integrity. The luxurious lives of a few with their easy indifference and selfish indulgence bear a direct relation to the penury and privation of the many. We must aim at a social structure which assures work and security for all able-bodied men, proper education for the young, a better distribution of the necessities and comforts of life and individual freedom for self-development."

Volley Ball Court for the Point Pedro Maha Jana Sabha Opened

Thursday 27th.

A new volley ball court for the Point Pedro Maha Jana Sabha 'A' Division was formally declared opened by Mr. A. Murugasu, Officer in Charge of the Excise Station, Point Pedro, on Wednesday, the 26th at 5 p.m.

Mr. S. Mariampillai, Sports Secretary welcomed Mr. Murugasu, who was a great sportsman and was responsible for the inauguration of Volley Ball Clubs wherever he went. In the course of his speech he said that a separate ground for the 'A' division was a long felt want of the Sabha and it was due to the efforts of the President of the Sabha that they were having a good ground for the courts.

After the formal opening, a Volley ball match followed between The Maha Jana Sabha 'A' Division captained by Mr. V. Vinasithamby (Customs) and Mr. P. Nadason's Team. Mr. A. Murugasu refereed.

After the match a social followed where Night School children of the Maha Jana Sabha, prominent people and Government Servants were present.

Then Mr. Nadason, Sanitary Inspector, made a short speech thanking the members of the Sabha for having given them a good game and for having entertained them. He thanked the Sabha on behalf of the public for encouraging Local Industries in the Division. He appealed to the young men to co-operate in this under-taking and to bring a name to the Club by becoming champions this year.

Mr S. Roche, member of the

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 981.
In the matter of the estate of the late
Aiyampillai Manikkam Kandiah
of Chunnakam Deceased.
Achippillai widow of Mannikkam
Kandiah of Chunnakam
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kandiah Kanesh.
2. Ponnammah widow of Kandiah
Karthigesu both of Chunnakam
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of February 1941 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the abovenamed petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the abovenamed 1st respondent for the purpose of representing him in this case and that 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 10th day of March 1941 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 4th day of February 1941

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 93. 3 & 6-3-41.)

club, thanked Mr Murugasu and said that they were proud to have him that day as once he captained the Vadamaradchy Volley ball team and won the All Ceylon Championship shield. He also thanked the visitors for their kind presence that evening which was very encouraging to them. (Cor.)

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(Q. 193. 6-2-41—5-4-41) [T]

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