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## A World Community

### Can It Be Fostered?

(DR ANJILVEL V. MATTHEW M. Ed., PH. D.  
In the Velanta Kesari)

THE wholesome view that the whole world is a unit and that what happens in one territorial unit is the affair of all others will not become current just because a few of us think so—the people of the world as a whole should hold this view. Whatever means or agency that works towards the ideal is working for progress, and whatever that works against it is reactionary. There are well informed people—people who read history and try to interpret it—who wonder whether there is any progress in this world, and whether it is not more true to say that there are waves and cycles in history. Those who do not believe in "progress" contend that a certain thing is fashionable and is in vogue for sometime, and then gets out of fashion; and that the period of reaction is again followed by a time when the old fashion reappears, to disappear once again after a while. I do not find it possible to agree with them: I do not know about geological periods, but taking history as we have it recorded we know that science—take one instance—has never advanced so much as it has done today. Similarly the idea that the whole world is one and that what happens in one part of it is the concern of all others is practically new so far as politics is concerned. Formerly there were people who thought of world conquest, but they thought of the world as a fit place to rule over, as something that would lead to the self-importance of the world conquerors. They did not think of the world in terms of the people themselves wanting to be held together. The unity that was envisaged by world-conquerors was a superimposed unity, not being based on the conviction of the people of the world that they belonged to one world family. Occasionally there arose a few more souls here and there who felt that the world is one and that all its peoples belonged to one brotherhood, but they were looked upon as impractical visionaries. What has happened today is that the common man also has begun to see things from the standpoint of these rare visionaries and has begun to feel that practically, not idealistically alone, the whole world is one.

So far as the man in the street is concerned I am inclined to think that more than anything else it is the cinema that has brought home to him the feeling that the whole world is one, for it portrays individuals belonging to the most advanced nations of the world as

swayed by the same primary emotions as work in most primitive societies. Along with it we have international air-services, news-agencies and the radio, which have reduced both time and distance. What happens in one part of the world is known thousands of miles away in the course of a few minutes whereas in former days such information was received in certain distant places several months after the events had actually taken place. Devices like television and radio photography are cementing the world still closer. Modern means of transport between one part of the world and another has resulted in much greater personal contacts between people who would formerly have never known each other as friends and neighbours. For fast travel, the aeroplane is fast replacing the steamer and the railway trains. With the exchange of news and personal visits, has also inevitably taken place exchange of articles of daily use and luxuries. Cereals produced in Canada or Argentina can within a few weeks feed millions of people in Japan, Germany, and India and gunny bags and rubber from India and Malaya are used by people in Africa and U. S. A. to make heavy and light commodities transportable. Medicines and drugs, soaps and toilet materials, machines large and small, petrol, minerals of various kinds, and even whole industrial plants are transferred from one part of the world to another. The people of the world have begun to be so accustomed to these transportations and exchanges that they have ceased to think of the foreign origin of the things they use in their daily life. They think of it only in those critical days when through international calamities such as a global war these articles of daily use and luxury fail to turn up as they used to in normal days.

The fact of war itself is one of the things that show up the essential unity of the world. Two great wars have been fought in the course of the last thirty years, and both the wars brought together men belonging to different nations and different territorial units. Americans and Japanese, French men and men of Indo-China, Englishmen and Egyptians, Italians and Ethiopians, Germans and Cossacks, Russians and Manchurians all met in war either as friends and allies or as enemies; and in both capacities they came to know one another intimately. They found that heroism and other

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## Revolutionary Reform

### Needed In Hindusthan

"In his post-prayer statement, on Wednesday last Mahatma Gandhi has drawn the attention of all Hindus to the position of minorities and especially the scheduled castes in Hindusthan and called for a revolutionary reform in the Hindu Society. Gandhiji continues:

Let us not shut our eyes to the plain fact. The untouchables, the Scheduled Classes are the target because they are the weakest point of Hinduism. One reads reports of Muslim League speakers holding forth that the Scheduled Classes in Pakistan can have separate electorates. Is that to be a call for joining Islam of the Pakistan type? I do not wish to recall the tales of forcible conversions. But having heard so much from their own mouths, I shudder to contemplate the worst. What is the answer to this fear or threat? It is undoubtedly that there should be no untouchability whatsoever in Hinduism no Scheduled Classes therefore in India, no caste divisions whatsoever in the eye of the law. Hindus are all one, no high or low. All the neglected classes such as the Scheduled Classes, the so-called aboriginal classes should receive special treatment in the matter of education, housing etc. On the electoral roll they will be one. This

## THE GENIUS OF HINDUISM

### A Force of Universal Appeal

Mr. K. Natarajan, former Editor of "Indian Social Reformer" in Bombay, in an article "Pakistan and After" says that what is happening in the political arena of India is all a part of the historical process and is to be regarded as the outcome of historical necessity. According to him Pakistan means exist of Islam as a political force and its marked decline as a spiritual power.

The genius of Hinduism is not political. In fact, it cannot, like Islam, furnish a slogan to the Hindu Mahasabha. Its genius is for universalism and despite the fact that the men at the helm of the political movement are professed latitudinarians, Hinduism is silently but steadily growing up as a force of universal appeal. Indian Nationalism under its influence will become a pattern of wholesome Internationalism. India will stand for peace and harmony in making the nations or the world.

must never mean a worse state than the present but better in every way. Will Hinduism come up to the high level or will it court extinction by hugging infamous superstitions and aping bad manners?

## GOVERNOR TO BE SUMMONED?

### For Consultations with Br. Cabinet

IT is now definite that the Governor of Ceylon will be invited by the Secretary of State for consultation regarding the conferment of "Dominion Status" on Ceylon says the London correspondent of the Ceylon Daily News. The correspondent continues:

As the agreements will have repercussions on Commonwealth defence and foreign affairs, the preliminary work is looked upon as being very important. It will form the basis of discussions with the Dominions, especially Australia and New Zealand. It is, therefore, most likely that the Governor will be asked to come over for personal talks with members of the Cabinet concerned with the matters under discussion, as soon as it is convenient, possibly even before the General Election in Ceylon.

The excellent impression which the "announcement" created in the House of Lords, where the atmosphere has often been unfavourable to political experiments, was a surprise to many people. Three of the peers who spoke on it have had

first-hand experience of Ceylon conditions. The connection of Lord Salisbury and the Earl of Donoughmore with Ceylon reforms is, of course, well known. Lord Harlech has shown a special interest in Ceylon affairs ever since he was Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. When he afterwards became Secretary of State, he asked Sir Andrew Caldecott to report on the political situation in the island. Sir Andrew's report forms an important State paper on the subject. Viscount Hal, now First Lord of the Admiralty, too has had a hand in shaping Government policy on Ceylon's demand for dominion status.

But the chief surprise came from the Marquis of Salisbury, formerly a leading member of the House of Commons as Viscount Cranborne, Lord Salisbury, who now leads the Conservative peers, gave his unqualified blessing to the "announcement" and warmly congratulated the people of Ceylon on "this new milestone in their long history."





## Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1947.

### JAFFNA'S ECONOMY

TWENTY FIVE YEARS AGO, TOBACCO trade with Malayalam and remittances from employees in Malaya were the two main sources by which the Jaffna man was kept above water. As years passed remittances from Malaya began to dwindle and with the entry of Japan into the last war, this source completely failed; living conditions in Malaya are so difficult that it is not possible for Ceylonese employed there to make any remittances for some time more, and the prospect regarding the future is not bright. Everywhere the urge for freedom and independence is being felt. The Malays have begun to feel that Malaya must be conserved for themselves and that those of other nationalities residing in their country are exploiters. When the Malays get self-government there may be scope only for such Ceylonese as may make Malaya their home to continue to remain there. The tobacco trade was at its lowest ebb just before the war when the Jaffna—Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Society was formed and was able to bargain for better terms with Travancore, which limited the quantity of tobacco that could be exported from Jaffna for its requirements. During the war, however, there was a great boom; the price of tobacco sky-rocketed and the Jaffna tobacco growers were unable to produce the quantity required for home consumption and for export to other countries. After the war was over there was a general decline in the price of tobacco and some traders have been adversely affected.

The percentage of Jaffna's population in Government employ is small and the only hope of keeping Jaffna free from want lies in making Jaffna more productive. There is no industry except perhaps the cigar industry in Jaffna. The cement factory when established cannot give employment to all the people in the Peninsula. Agriculture has to be the main industry of the Jaffna man. There are no rivers in Jaffna and the only means of irrigating the gardens is by baling out water from wells which sometimes run dry when the rains fail in April or May. It is therefore necessary to devise ways and means for facilitating irrigation schemes. For over a hundred years the Jaffna Lagoon Scheme has been now and again discussed but nothing tangible was done. At long last work on this much discussed

## Travancore and India

### Dewan's Note of Warning

Addressing a packed gathering in the Legislative Chamber on Friday last evening Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Dewan of Travancore, reiterated that the independence decided upon by Travancore was consistent with inter-dependence with the rest of India not only in regard to communications but also Foreign Affairs and Defence.

But all this would be on the basis of complete equality, and mutual treaties and agreements in matters of common concern entered into by the independent State.

He held the view that talk of economic sanctions against Travancore and threat of internal rebellion, and worse, uttered by politicians and party leaders had no meaning if the Creed of Non-Violence proclaimed ad nauseam still prevailed, and if it was a fact that various units which went to make up the sub-continent of India were economically inter-dependent.

If it was to be violence on one side there was bound to be violence on the other. Travancore, the Dewan proceeded, was not upset by the recall by the Madras Government of the only British Indian officer lent to the State. The State had no idea of retaliating.

The Dewan sounded a note of warning that the threat to future world peace of India would come from a social upheaval to be produced by Communist ideals. Such a threat, the Dewan said, was likely to be increased by the establishment of the Indian Embassy in Moscow.

### A Boon to Kataragama Pilgrims

Information that will be welcomed by pilgrims and other visitors to the famous shrine at Kataragama is contained in a report on a private member's motion which is on the agenda for this week's session of the State Council. The report states that those sections of the Tissamaharama-Kataragama road which were particularly unsatisfactory (viz, the 3rd, 4th and 5th miles) are being improved. It is hoped to provide a better wet weather road when the next pilgrim season commences.

The motion (in the name of Mr. J. G. Rajakulendran) requested that immediate steps should be taken by the Government to improve and maintain in good condition the road leading to Kataragama from Tissamaharama and the footpaths from Kataragama to Sella Kataragama and Kathiraimalai.

Regarding these footpaths the report states that they are not at present maintained by the Public Works Department. The P. W. D. however, hopes to take them over as early as possible.

The scheme is expected to commence during the course of this month. It is proposed to construct a barrage at Thodamanar and convert the Vadamaradchi Lagoon into a fresh water lake. About 15,000 acres are expected to be reclaimed for the cultivation of tobacco, onions, chillies and pulses, and 8,500 acres of this area may be available for paddy cultivation during the rainy season. Experts are of the view that it will take many years before the lagoon can lose its salinity. With patience and perseverance it is to be hoped that the scheme will materialise.

## One Thing & Another

(By LANKA)

ALONE among publicists and politicians Mr. L. S. Amery a former India Secretary, first referred to the implications of the division of India, such as currency, customs, postage and passport arrangements that would result from each unit enforcing these rights. Others are now beginning to think about these problems. The happy state that Mr. Jinnah held out for his Pakistanists would turn out to be a veritable hell for the "nationals" of Pakistan and Hindustan and other "states" when they begin to function. What self-respecting state caring to gather the wherewithal to run it would forego the revenue from customs and trade bars? In all the discussions that all these several months canvassed division and unity there does not seem to have been any consideration for the average "national" of either state. Everything proceeded on politicians' level, leaving the citizen entirely out of count—the man who has to foot the bill in the ultimate analysis, for whom they all professed to shape a new heaven!

Those who have gone through the Mandapam and Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar barricades between India and Ceylon can imagine the shape of things to come, very soon. A man from Ceylon journeying in India, and vice versa in the not-too-distant future will have his head gone crazy what with the barriers at each "independent" state and "stan". Millions of them have to be doing it daily in business and trade to which they accustomed all these years are to go on and millions of worries will beset them. Happy state, indeed! Life will be an endless agony of filling up forms, paying duty, further filling up forms and so on, while Sultan Jinnah may well recline on his cushions in Karachi.

I wonder whether our island public men know that the Indian Government have recommended the reopening of the so-long disused port of Point Calimere along with some others. Many years ago the demand was made that traffic between North Ceylon and Point Calimere should be opened, and the Congress Government of Madras set about the question. The South Indian Railway would not agree to the proposal, as the tons of money thrown into the Dhanuskodi route would thereby be lost. On a reference from the

India Government the Southern India Chamber of Commerce gave its opinion that the major ports of Madras, Negapatnam and Vizagapatnam should continue to have the monopoly and the opening of smaller ports like Point Calimere would prove uneconomic. This was biased advice, but the Madras Government was known to be keen on opening Point Calimere. What have our island leaders done so far to push this idea which was mooted many many years ago? In the early days it was even suggested that a motor-boat service between Jaffna and Calimere was already to be started. Has anybody been known in Ceylon to have done anything about this very vital question for the people of the Island? I wonder! If something vigorous and sustained had been done from the start in Ceylon and followed up all the time the Indian Government had this matter in discussion I am sure much advantageous result would have been obtained. For I know we slept, and the thing will go against us by default.

Brush up your memory, reader. Did not Mr. Senanayake reject India's offer to discuss Indo-Ceylon problems of a political nature last year till both countries had a more permanent government? He pictured himself as the opposite number of Jawaharlal Nehru. He has his opportunity now, but, wait, he will have another Dominion Premier to deal with too in addition! But as befits Senanayake he can still tell off the two Dominions with the plea that they must be accredited from a more stable government. And so on!

Is it not, after all is said and spoken and done and damned, that it is violence that has brought the all-too sudden solution in India, albeit Pakistan is moth-eaten and truncated, and Jinnah has had to accept a much less extensive Pakistan than he dreamed? Does it mean that Congress and Hindu India has been cowed down by the show of the fist of badmashes and goondas? Perhaps, in a way, yes. But the real point is that Jinnah can snap his fingers at anything, even a holocaust of large numbers of his own co-religionists, he can sacrifice human lives by the thousands. The other side, by birth and training and instinct will draw the line at loss of life. That's the essential difference.

## THE JAFFNA LAGOON SCHEME

### To Start Work This Month

WORK on the much discussed Jaffna Lagoon Scheme will be commenced this month by the Irrigation Department.

A million rupees have been voted to proceed with the construction of a barrage at Tondaimanar to convert that vast expanse of sea water, the Vadamaradchi Lagoon, into a fresh-water lake. This will protect 15,000 acres of the marginal lands now under pasture and marine vegetation, and will be reclaimed for the cultivation of tobacco, onions, chillies and pulses, at which the Jaffna farmer is an expert.

About 8,500 acres of this area will be available for paddy cultivation during the wet weather. In money it means increasing the productive capacity of these lands by three million rupees annually, and as a

means of livelihood for the Tamil people it would be what the Kalawewa and Minneriya Schemes are in the North-Central Province.

The barrage, which is to be 600 ft. long, with eighteen gates, will prevent the ingress of sea water into the lagoon and collect the monsoon rains, forming a fresh water lake with a water spread of fifteen square miles.

Impounding such a vast mass of fresh water will also improve the quality and capacity of the numerous wells in the area which now form the backbone of the agricultural life of the Jaffna people. The need of good, fresh water, so keenly felt by these industrious and hard-working people will now be met by the construction of the first stage of the Vadamaradchi scheme.



**'WOULD HAVE BEEN A JINNAH'****G. G.'s POLITICS  
PRAISED**

(By Our Staff Reporter)

**I**F only the Tamil Representatives in the State Council had joined hands and co-operated with 'G. G.' in his demand for 'fifty fifty,' the latter would have become a Jinnah in Ceylon. But, alas! that was not to be; the Tamils members of the State Council by their act of cowardice have betrayed both their leader and the community" declared Mr. S. D. Tampoe, the veteran lawyer of Jaffna in the course of an address he delivered at a mammoth meeting of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress held on Saturday last at the Jaffna Esplanade in support of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and other Tamil Congress candidates. A number of processions preceded the meeting.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam was conducted in procession from Colombuthurai to the Esplanade. Mr. V. Coomaraswamy Tamil Congress candidate for Chavakachcheri and Mr. C. Chittampalam were conducted in procession from Chivathuru. The Point-Pedro candidate Mr. T. Ramalingam was conducted in procession from Nallore. Mr. S. Sivapalan Trincomalee Candidate and Mr. S. J. V. Selvanayagam K. C., the Kankesantharai candidate were taken in procession from Vannarponnai. Each procession was escorted by an Inspector of Police and constables.

A special platform was erected at the Esplanade. There were about 2 dozen constables in uniform and Inspectors, and the Superintendent of Police also was present. The meeting commenced at about 7 p. m. Mr. V. Joseph Advocate who was to have presided according to the notices circulated by Tamil Congress did not preside. Mr. Alfred Swampillai Proctor presided. Mr. Swampillai opened the proceedings with a 3 minute speech thanking the people for rallying round the Tamil Congress. Mr. R. Sivagurunathan speaking next introduced all the candidates and others who were seated on the platform.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham speaking next said that the Sinhalese had a communal association known as Singhala Maha Saba. The Muslims had an organisation known as the Muslim League; why should not the Tamils have a central organisation as the Tamil Congress round which all Tamils could rally; why should they carry out the wishes and directions of Sinhalese? They were a self respecting community and had not been dictated to by others. He quoted a Tamil saying "that a Tamil should be proud that he was a Tamil and should boldly proclaim that he was a Tamil" By hanging to the apron strings of the Sinhalese leaders what had the present Tamil members done to the Tamils, asked Mr. Kulasingham.

Mr. K. Natesa Iyer member State Council speaking next said that it was surprising that Sinhalese leaders like Mr. Senanayake and Kotelawala were recommending the candidature of Mr. A. Mahadeva. Had not the Tamils brains? Why should the Sinhalese leaders dictate to the Tamils whom they (Tamils) should send to the

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**CONDEMNATION  
BY U. N. P.**

**M**R. G. G. Ponnambalam by his vapourings of communalism wants to be a Jinnah in Ceylon, and there are people who are bent on propagating a theory, that "Ponna" would have achieved what Jinnah had attained in India if only the Tamil members of the State Council had cooperated with him in his fifty-fifty farce. Only an ignoramus can propound this theory for the conditions of the Tamils in Ceylon cannot be compared with those of Muslims in India." Declared Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman U. C. Jaffna in the course of an address he delivered at the Saiva Vidyasalai, Manthuvil, Chavakachcheri, where a public meeting was held to support the candidature of Mr. C. R. Tambiah Proctor, the U. N. P. nominee for the Thenmaridchy seat.

Messrs. C. Ponnampalam, S. R. Kanaganayagam, Sam. A. Sabapathy, S. Natesan, S. Kailasapillai and C. R. Tambiah were taken in a procession to the accompaniment of oriental music to the meeting place. Mr. S. Kailasapillai, Chairman V. C. Manthuvil presided and introduced the speakers to the audience, and in the course of his speech condemned the tactics of the local Tamil Congressites who carried on a nefarious propaganda that the Tamils and all that they stood for were in danger of annihilation. He appealed to all to support the U. N. P. nominee only as in that way alone, their salvation lay.

Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy who spoke next urged all Tamils to discard those who were bent on rousing the communal spirit of the masses by resorting to slogans such as "Tamils in Danger."

Mr. Sabapathy then drew the attention of the people to the sad economic condition of the masses. If this state of affairs had to be remedied, co-operation with the majority community which was sure to form the Government was essential. "The Britisher is departing bag and baggage" continued Mr. Sabapathy "and it is useless looking to him for help. Our future welfare depends on the good will and cooperation extended by the Sinhalese. The cigar industry on which more than 20,000 people depend for their livelihood flourishes here because of the trade we are having in South Ceylon. What will happen to that industry if and when South Ceylon retaliates?"

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman U. C., Jaffna in his address denounced the 'low tactics' pursued by the Tamil Congressites and making the remarks quoted above said that the Tamils ought to be thankful to those Tamil members who voted for the Soulbury reforms inspired by G. G.'s threats. Alluding to the "cooperation" policy of the Tamil Congress Mr. Ponnampalam said: "It is well and good that wisdom has after all dawned on G. G. and his yesmen, and I am glad that they are also out for cooperation with the Sinhalese, but pray let us know the party which is going to co-operate with the Tamil Congress? Cooperation cannot be unilateral."

**U. N. P. Strut Post****G. G. on Dominion  
Status**

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, President of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress, addressing a large gathering on the Big Maidan at Trincomalee said that the Governor's announcement regarding Dominion Status was "a strut post to the collapsing structure of the United Nationalist Party."

He added that the Tamil Congress was prepared to co-operate with all races in Ceylon for the common good but they would not, at any cost stealthily walk in by the back door to pick up the crumbs left on the plates of the U. N. P. leaders.

The meeting was held to support the candidature of Mr. S. Sivapalan the Tamil Congress candidate for the Trincomalee Seat. Mr. A. Saravanamuttu welcomed Mr. Ponnambalam, and the other speakers were Messrs S. J. V. Chelvanayagam K. C., K. Natesa Iyer, K. Kanagaretnam and A. J. R. Vethanatham.

**To Keep Down  
Women!****A British Society**

Twenty women have joined a society to keep women down!

It is being organised by Fred Wormull, 32, a London musician. "There's no such thing as equality of the sexes," he says—and the twenty women seem to agree with him.

There are 230 other members.

"Our society aims at a happier family life where the men make all the decisions and the women remain completely feminine," he said in an interview.

"We could be a really powerful organisation if only some of the members wouldn't weaken so quickly at the sight of a shapely pair of ankles."

Fred lives in Southwark Park-road, Rotherhithe, and hopes to marry one day.

"None of the society actually dislikes women," he explained "just the opposite, but they must be kept in their right place, which is in the home."

**Incorrect Suggestion****Dr. Wickremasinghe Explains**

**D**R. S. A. Wickremasinghe, M. S. C., and President the Communist Party of Ceylon writes:—

Your issue of the 24th instant contains a paragraph which suggests that I attended the social given by Mr. D. S. Senanayake at the State Council, despite my refusal in writing to attend this function.

This suggestion is incorrect. I did not attend this function for the reasons set out in my letter to Mr. Senanayake. As for the gossip of the Political Correspondent of the "Ceylon Daily News," I am surprised that you should have placed any credence in the reports of one whose writings have shown nothing but bias and malice against the political party to which I belong and whose statements on this subject are hardly to be relied upon.

There must be two parties. Which is the party that is ready to co-operate with G. G. and his 'Tamasas'? Why should not G. G. even now divulge the name of the party which is prepared to cooperate with him? I have already issued a challenge to G. G. regarding Karaiyoor. Now another challenge is issued forth. Let Mr. G. G. name the party or the individual in South Ceylon who is going to accept the hand of cooperation extended by the Tamil Congress and its Fuehrer?

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, Advocate, characterised Mr. G. G.'s present day tactics as those of a beast at bay which was devising ways and means to escape from the impending disaster.

Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C. made a survey of the world situation and compared the tactics of Hitler and Mussolini to those of the Tamil Congress Fuehrer, and said that as night follows the day, the fate that overtook those dictators who played on the emotion of the illiterate masses, was bound to overtake the local dictator and his "gestapo chief."

Mr. C. R. Tambiah who spoke next appealed to the people not to

**Election Dates****May be Advanced**

The Government have now decided either to advance the Parliamentary elections by one week and commence polling on August 23, or postpone the elections by one week. The date will depend on the arrival of the election registers from England.

Mr. E. R. Sudbury, Commissioner of Parliamentary Elections, stated that the original programme had to be completely altered owing to clash of dates with the Kandy perahera when the large majority of the Police force would be required for duty in Kandy.

If the registers arrive in Ceylon in time the election will begin on August 23 and continue till September 20. If the registers are delayed, the elections will be from September 6 to September 27.

Prospective candidates will receive extra rations of petrol, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, the Minister of Local Administration told his Executive Committee.

Mr. Bandaranaike explained that petrol control would continue as the situation had not improved, but he had asked the Petrol Controller to make special arrangements to conserve sufficient petrol for the election so that even in the case of any emergency, candidates could draw their rations.

He further explained that the special ration to candidates would be made available to them only after nomination day. He could not now say how much petrol would be issued to each candidate.

be taken up by empty phrase but to vote for the party which would work for the ameliorating the condition of the masses as a whole.

An attempt to disturb the meeting was promptly put down and the meeting which was attended by about 2000 people pledged its support to Mr. Tambiah.



## G. G's. Politics Praised

(Continued from page 3)

Council? His Excellency the Governor, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke and Mr. D. S. Senanayake were plotting together secretly in order that they might have a constitution by which they can suppress the Tamils and the other minorities. The Dominion Status Constitution would deprive the minorities even of the few safeguards provided for them under the Soulbury constitution. The Tamil Congress advocated National Independence and did not want the help of the British or the British Government.

Mr. S. D. Tampoe advocate who spoke next, after making the remarks quoted above said that all of them were Tamils and that they should not trust the Sinhalese who were trying to divide the Tamils.

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam K. C., speaking next said that the Tamil language was in danger of being annihilated. The Sinhalese leaders were plotting to make Sinhalese the only official language of the country and to relegate Tamil to the Northern and Eastern Provinces making it purely a local language. Their present members were joining the Sinhalese leaders in this conspiracy. They were anxious to co-operate with the Sinhalese but not with Mr. D. S. Senanayake who want to be the dictator of Ceylon. The Sinhalese were very good people but they were being misled. They should not be under the impression that Mr. Senanayake and his party would be returned in a majority at the forthcoming elections. There was a large volume of public opinion against Mr. Senanayake. He appealed to the people of Jaffna to stand united under the banner of the Tamil Congress.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam speaking next said that many wanted to know why he did not stand for election at Point Pedro and came to Jaffna. He said that he wanted to follow the orders of the Parliamentary Board of the Tamil Congress which selected him as the candidate for Jaffna. It was intended that Mr. Chelvanayagam should contest the Jaffna seat, but as there was no suitable candidate for Kankesanthurai Mr. Chelvanayagam had to be nominated for the Kankesanthurai seat. Mr. Mahadeva when he stood for election in 1934 and in 1936 solemnly undertook to fight for the 50-50 principle. In the course of his election campaign in 1934 and 1936 Mr. Mahadeva had stated that the Tamil community was in danger. Mr. Mahadeva has without authority or mandate of the electorate abandoned the 50-50 principle. After abandoning the 50-50 principle Mr. Mahadeva wanted a Commission to be sent from England to report on the question of representation. When the Commission came to Ceylon Mr. Mahadeva did not give evidence and place views before the Commission. He had let down the Tamil community. Continuing Mr. Ponnambalam said that leaflets had been distributed alleging that the Tamil Congress was against the Sinhalese and did not want to co-operate with the Sinhalese. That was not so. The Tamil Congress was not against the Sinhalese people and was anxious to co-operate with them. But the Tamil Congress

## Coconut Conference

The Coconut Conference organised by a Committee representing the Planters' Association of Ceylon, the Low-Country Products Association, the Ceylon Coconut Board and the Coconut Research Scheme will be held on Friday and Saturday, July 4th and 5th, 1947.

On Friday, July 4th, the proceedings will be held (by kind permission in the large Meeting Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Colombo. On Saturday, July 5th, the Director and Staff of the Coconut Research Scheme will welcome visitors at Bandirippuwa Estate, Lunuwila.

was against Mr. D. S. Senanayake and his caucus. Did Mr. Senanayake consult the people of Ceylon when he made representations for Dominion Status? For the present plight of the Tamils he would blame more the British Labour Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Secretary of State for Colonies and the British Government had ignored the Tamils and the minority.

Mr. Ponnambalam next stated that instead of fighting for their rights certain Tamils wanted to go after Mr. D. S. Senanayake and get positions for themselves and their relatives. The Sinhalese people were getting on very well with the Tamils in South Ceylon. Mr. Ponnambalam condemned the Public Security Bill and stated that it was like the Rowlatt Act of India.

Referring to the Karaiyoor housing scheme Mr. Ponnambalam said that Mr. Mahadeva when he was the member of the Old Legislative Council had opposed a vote of Rs. 35,000/- for constructing roads and channels at the reclamation grounds at Karaiyoor. Mr. Senanayake had also spoken against this vote. At this a member of the audience shouted out "please reply to questions put by Chairman Ponnambalam"; at this stage pandemonium ensued and Mr. Ponnambalam was unable to continue his address. Mr. Ponnambalam appealed to the audience most of whom had got up to sit down. There were shouts by a handful of men "do not tell lies". For nearly ten minutes Mr. Ponnambalam could not continue his speech until one of the hecklers named S. Somasundaram who was putting questions was arrested by the Police. Mr. Ponnambalam continuing his address said that would refer to one more matter and sit down. He said that Dominion Status was to be granted to Ceylon and certain subjects had been reserved for discussion and agreement between the future Ceylon Government and the British Government. He said that one of the subjects that should form the subject of agreement should be the rights of the minority. Therefore he appealed to the audience to return him and other Tamil Congress candidates so that they might unitedly fight for the rights of the Tamils and the other minorities and see that statutory safeguards were provided to preserve the rights of the Tamils and other minorities.

Messrs. V. S. Karthigesu, T. Ramalingam, S. Sivapalan, V. Coomaraswamy, C. Vanniasingham, Suppiah Saravanamuttu, V. Karthigesu, S. Vajirasan, V. Ilaiyathambiy, V. Sivasubramaniam and S. Masilamany spoke. The meeting terminated at about 11 p. m.

## Subsidising Food Distribution

### Food Director's Analysis

Government's monopoly of the import and distribution of rice, flour and other essential foodstuffs results in a net loss of Rs. 6,000,000 a month, which represents the extent of subsidisation, according to Mr. K. Alvappillai, the Food Commissioner (Supplies).

"The loss is incurred in spite of a profit of Rs. 2,250,000 a month on sugar," he said.

"I am satisfied that these subsidies are essential. Nevertheless, I would not advise the extension of the subsidy principle to other commodities."

At present the main subsidised commodities are rice and flour. The Government incurs a loss of Rs. 4,500,000 a month on rice, and Rs. 3,500,000 on flour.

"A subsidy," Mr. Alvappillai explained, "represents the loss incurred by the Government in distributing the commodities to the consumer, at a price below the actual cost."

"There are also certain pulses, like Masur and Green Gram, and currysuffs like chillies, which have to be sold by the Government below cost, but as the cost fluctuates frequently, the amount of the subsidisation is inconsiderable."

"Two other currysuffs sold at considerable loss are onions and maldive fish. On onions a loss of Rs. 1,500,000 a year is incurred and on maldive fish the Government loses Rs. 45,000 a month."

Mr. Alvappillai said all these items must continue to be subsidised until import prices fell below the present control prices or unless, a substantial reduction occurred in the cost of the other items of expenditure in the family budget.

"Subsidising food distribution," he added "is accepted in most countries as a sound device for checking inflation." For example, if subsidies are removed prices will rise and the cost of living soar."

Mr. Alvappillai confessed that some time ago he considered raising the price of rice by ten cents a measure. "We sell rice at two-thirds the cost," he said, "and I was of opinion that the price should be put up by ten cents but as our internal economy depends to a great extent on the price and quantity of rice available to the consumer, I am now satisfied that an increased price at this stage will be detrimental."

## Governor Flying to England

A press communique issued on Friday last states that His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon is flying to England about July 4, for discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies in respect of the formulation of the heads of agreements referred to in His Majesty's Government's announcement of June 18.

His Excellency expects to be away about three weeks and in his absence the Chief Justice, Sir John Howard, will administer the Government.

Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Financial Secretary, who is now on leave in London, will be associated with him in the discussions.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 727

In the Matter of the estate of the late Mohamed Pathumma Nachchiya daughter of Mohideen Sahib Shagul Hameed of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna. Deceased.  
Mohamed Sultan Ussan Nachchiya widow of Sahul Mohamed of Vannarponnai west, Jaffna.

Vs. Petitioner.  
1. Mohamed Abdul Cader personally and as Guardian-ad-litem of his minor son  
Minor. 2. Thajudeen, minor represented by 1st Respondent  
3. Mohamed Sulsha Umma wife of Mohamed Abdulla  
4. Mohamed Nachchiya wife of Mohamed Meera Mohidee  
5. Mohamed Meera Sahib all of do. Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for final disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of June 1947 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 10th day of June 1947 having been read.

It is ordered and declared that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 2nd Respondent for the purpose of this case and letters of administration be issued to the estate of the abovenamed deceased to the Petitioner abovenamed unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 18th day of July 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 13th day of June 1947.

R. R. Selvadurai,

Drawn by District Judge.

M. R. Karalasingham,  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 39. 27. & 1-7-1947).

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# A GREAT EDUCATIONIST A World Community

## The Late Mr. J. V. Chelliah

Gate Mudaliyar V. Ponnampalam, a devoted old student, writes: It is not my purpose here to eulogise a departed friend and GURU, but it is the great admiration and regard I have always had for him that prompt me to write a few words of appreciation in his memory.

Fifty years ago I was a student at the Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai under Mr. J. V. Chelliah, who was then a Junior teacher there. He commanded great respect and love among all classes of students as he was considered the students' champion to plead their cause in the Faculty.

I met him again in Malaya in the year 1922 when he paid a short visit to that country. His old students and other leading men of our community received him with all the reverence and respect due to an outstanding educationist of the day.

I returned to Ceylon on my retirement in 1926 and ever since have had opportunities of coming in close contact with him.

As an educationist he was known throughout the length and breadth of Ceylon. He had an intellect as keen as a razor's edge. He was a fine English scholar and one could find no flaw in his idiom or terms of expression. He never indulged in flashy writing and his racy style was full of pungency and his strokes straight from the shoulder. He was also considered one of the most fluent speakers in Ceylon. His command of the English language and his admirable delivery were impressive. He gave full vent to his views on public questions through the Press and on public platforms. He took great interest in urging the reform of the Constitution in Ceylon and helped to rouse the people here and in other parts of the Island to fight for their rights.

He was a landmark in the history of the Jaffna College. He was the Vice-Principal for a number of years and acted for the Principal on many occasions with great acceptance. He was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the institution at the time of his death.

He was a man of moral character and a true gentleman.

We need not mourn his death. He has run the race of life remarkably well. He distinguished himself in public life, lived a very full and serviceable life for his people and was a great ornament to the Tamil community. He has disappeared from our mortal sight, but he lives and will continue to be enshrined in the minds of those who admired and loved him.

At the lotus feet of the Lord may he ever abide!

## Anthoni Pillai Jailed

### For Violating Externment Order

Mr. S. C. C. Anthony Pillai, President of the Madras Labour Union, who was charged with violating the externment order of the Madras Government, by addressing a meeting of B. and C. Mil workers at Ainavaram on the night of May 31, was found guilty of the offence and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one year.

Mr. S. Ganesam Pillai, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who delivered judgment in the case on Saturday ordered the accused to be placed in a special class.

In his judgment, the Magistrate held that whatever might have been his intention which was not quite obvious "the accused had no justification to have deliberately disobeyed the (externment) order."

Mr. Anthony Pillai authorised his Counsel to prefer an appeal against the conviction.

### PERSONAL

Mr. S. Pasupathy chettiar eldest son of Mr. ST. M. P. Sithambaram Chettiar has been appointed Registrar of marriages, Jaffna Division.

The Governor has appointed Mr. R. Sabanayagam, a director of the Ceylon State Mortgage Bank.

Mr. V. Kathirkamapillai, Secretary of the Badulla District Court has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Attorney General's Department, Colombo.

### Pakistan Assembly

The Central Parliamentary Board of the All-India Muslim League has nominated 29 candidates for election to the new and separate Constituent Assembly from East Bengal and four to the existing Constituent Assembly from West Bengal. The nominees from East Bengal include: Messrs. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Minister of the Interim Government, H. S. Suhrawardy, the Bengal Premier, A. K. Fazlul Huq, M. A. H. Ispahani, Mohammed Ali, Finance Minister, Bengal, Nurul Amin, Speaker of the Bengal Assembly, Maulana Akram Khan, President of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, and others.

(Continued from page 1)

virtues were not confined to people of one country or of one complexion; and similarly they found that the most sophisticated manners and habits of people were of little avail when more cardinal human traits were called forth in critical situations. The pride of haughty nations and races has been lowered by coloured and backward people whose essentially human support was constantly used by those who formerly used to look down on them with an air of patronage and condescension if not of supercilious contempt.

(To be continued)

### THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT

The British Government have agreed to the Muslim League nominees relinquishing their Interim Government posts and Bengal Province coming under Section 93 Government with the termination of the League Ministry, it was learned last week. League members in the Interim Government, along with others, would be charged with the formation of the Pakistan Government prior to the passing of Dominion Status legislation by Parliament in August.

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(M. 62, 20 to 47-)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 712

In the matter of the estate of the late Nesamalar wife of Chelliah Nadarsjah of Manipay Jaffna late of Batu Gajah in F. M. S.

Decedent.

Ponnammal widow of Vythilingam of Suthumalai, Petitioner.

Minor 1. Vythilingam Arumagerejah  
2. Sinnacuddy Kandiah Teacher of Suthumalai.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of May 1947 in the presence of Mr. M. Matharaman, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 22nd May 1947 having been read:

It is ordered that the said 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 7th day of July 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minor in Court on the said date.

This 26th day of May 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

(O. 35, 27 & 1)

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