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NO. 85.



RESTRICTION ON ADMISSION TO VARSITY SANCTIONED

A Temporary Measure

MANNAR MEMBER ON THE NEED FOR FOUR COLLEGES

AFTER a prolonged discussion the State Council sanctioned the motion, sponsored by the Minister of Education, to restrict admission to the University College. The Minister gave the assurance that it was only a temporary measure until the establishment of the University in Kandy, when the new University would have its own entrance test.

Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara (Minister of Education) moved:—

"That this Council is of opinion that no students shall be admitted to the Intermediate Courses of the Ceylon University College unless either—

(1) He passes an entrance test to be held annually by the authorities of the University College or,

(2) Produce a certificate from the Headmaster of an approved secondary school in Ceylon that he has successfully completed at least one year's post-matriculation course in such school.

Mr. Kannangara said that that proposal was made not as a permanent feature of the University College. When the University was constructed at Peradeniya that restriction might be removed.

Mr. J. L. Kotalawala (Minister of Communications and Works) seconded.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Point Pedro) who opposed the motion, said that the problem of increasing numbers was not a problem of this country alone. It was a problem which Indian Universities also had been faced with, but there had been no restriction on the part of a single University in India.

Referring to the second part of the motion regarding certificates from head-masters of secondary schools, Mr. Ponnambalam said that the standard of education imparted by secondary schools was by no means uniform in this country. Nor could it be said that the same kind of scrutiny and care would be exercised by principals granting the certificates.

People's "Birthright"

Mr. A. Ratnayake (Dumbara) said that the second part of the

motion, at least, was to relieve the congestion at the University College. Possibly, it would also be a relief to the parents. Many of the secondary schools were well fitted to conduct post-matriculation education and he was sorry that it was not stated in the motion that the secondary schools would be allowed to train students for the Intermediate examinations. He personally thought that a democratic institution like the State Council should not agree to any restriction of higher education.

Dr. A. P. de Zoysa (Colombo South) said that it was the birthright of the people to receive as high an education as possible. Dr. de Zoysa was of opinion that it was time that they had another University College.

Empire Standard

Mr. B. H. Aluwihare (Matale) said that the mere fact that there was unemployment was not justification for the restriction of education. They must give those people the education to find a way out. Although they called this institution "University College" it was only a tutorial institution, which trained students for examinations conducted by others. That being so why should they not accept the London Matriculation examination, which set at least a general standard for the British Empire.

Referring to the proposed post-matriculation course in secondary schools, Mr. Aluwihare

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KASHMIR AND TAMIL SAIVISM

Did Saivism Go From the South to the North?

THE Adyar Library has brought out an excellent edition of the handbook of Kashmir Saivism, entitled Pratyabhijnyanahridayam, the Secret of Recognition, with the Sanskrit text and an authorised English translation by Dr. Kurt F. Leidecker, based upon the German translation of the work by Dr. Emil Baer. In his introduction the learned editor points out that this work is one of two compendiums which are used to this day as religious text-books and catechisms among believers in Kashmir. He adds, as testifying to the esteem in which the book is held among Southern Saivites, that two editions of it were published in Madras, one with a Tamil and the other with a Telugu translation. The work consists of 20 sutras into which are condensed much abstruse philosophy. The author is Rajanaka Kshemaraja, pupil of Abhinavagupta who flourished in the second half of the ninth century, known as the founder of Kashmir Saivism. The other great school of Saivism developed in the extreme south, in the Tamil country, and came to be known as Saiva Siddhanta. In a learned and interesting note prefixed to this edition of the Pratyabhijnyanahridayam, Mr. S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, compares and contrasts the Kashmir and the Tamil schools of Saivism. "Between the idealist non-dualist school Saivism developed in Kashmir", he writes, "and the realist pluralist Saiva doctrine that has grown in South India, there is considerable agreement in externals, but differences in fundamentals." The differences are doctrinal and abstruse and do not interest the layman. Both the schools are based on the Agamas. The question of interest to the historian of Indian thought, is, where were these Agamas originally composed and what is the relation between the two schools at either extreme end of the country. Western scholars wedded to the idea that Indian culture

and civilisation went from the north to the south—this itself is the corollary to their inveterate belief that culture and civilisation was imported into India through the north-western passes—have inclined to the view that South Indian Saivism was influenced by Kashmir Saivism, though they have not been able to trace the channel by which it was conducted to the South. Macnicol in his "Indian Theism" quotes Dr. L. D. Barnett's theory that the theological ideas of the north "following the natural geographical route, filtered down southwards." Macnicol also quotes the same authority as stating that the teaching of Abhinavagupta was "in all essentials identical with the orthodox Siddhanta of the Dravidian south." This identity rather suggests that if there was interchange of ideas between Kashmir and Dravida, it was from the south to the north. A reference to dates makes this clear. Abhinavagupta's date is fixed as the second half of the ninth century by the nearly contemporary testimony of Kalhana in 'Rajatarangini.' Southern Saivism was developed, if not finally settled, in the sixth century, according to the testimony of inscriptions found in Conjevaram. The Ceylon Christian Tamil scholar, Mr. Isaac Tambiah in his extremely interesting and learned introduction to his English translation of the Psalms of the Saiva saint, Thayumanavar, deals with this point in a convincing manner. He writes:

"Saivism whether of Kashmir or of South India, is built upon the books known as Agamas. This is an admitted fact. Now, the earliest Tamil religious writer who mentions the Agamas is Tirumular and Tirumular's age is certainly prior to the ninth Christian century. How long prior to the ninth century? This can not be answered with much sureness of conviction, but it may be noted that he has been placed in the first century after Christ. Greater sureness

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IF NAPOLEON WERE LIVING NOW

Aspects of Modern Warfare

(By R. T. Clarke)

THESE have been profound psychological changes, and one may well doubt whether any modern professional army would consent to being literally walked off its feet as were Kluck's men in 1914, or stand up to the punishing effect of the machine as did Wellington's men or Marlborough's and that for no other reasons than that the thinking bayonet is the rule today, rather than the exception, and that fanaticism is no substitute for a genuine morale. But actually it is no adequate explanation.

Generals have often deeply mistrusted their armies, and none the less risked battle and won startling victories. The more adequate explanation is simply the opposite, that once again scientific achievement has outstripped experience, and a general, however trained, when given a modern army is given an instrument which he does not understand. War itself is simple and the soldier essentially a simple man; the instrument given the soldier is absurdly and ferociously complex. Worse still, it is untried.

Three Elements

Since 1918 there has been no war in which two modernly equipped, scientifically trained armies have met each other. The director of a modern war has to work in three elements in none of which he has adequate experience to guide him, with instruments so complex that only the specialist can work them, and so inherent that on the one flank he has cavalry little better than Wellington's, and on the other ultra-modern times, for an estimate of the value of which he has to accept largely the verdict of specialist who, he instinctively feels, must overestimate.

If he is a student, he knows that in war the unorthodox usually has won, but his whole training leads him to fear to risk the unorthodox. In that fear there are elements completely divorced from that fear of responsibility characteristic of the 'ordinary general,' for he is now not working with a little army of his own, but with a nation.

'Total' Wars

As a student and simply as a reasonably intelligent man, he knows that a modern war is a 'total' one, and that one destructive air raid at home may have deplorable if very varied effects on his army in the field. Trained to command a body of trained men, he is asked to reckon with masses of machinery and masses of civilians both of which he at once fears and despises by instinct, and by such experience as is available he tends to distrust

Characteristically enough, the naval men speak with far more confidence than do the others. That is because, relatively speaking, there has been much less change in the purely naval sense since Jutland than in the army sense since the Marne. It is possible to speak perfectly confidently of our possible wars, and of the command of the seas, forgetting entirely that if the

present rate of development is maintained the disappearance of the sea as a theatre of war is only a matter of relatively short time. We can be perfectly confident in the results of blockade or a great naval battle, forgetting that the changes in the political situation make a sea blockade of Germany innocuous, and that there is no need for any hostile coalition to risk a great naval battle.

Regarding air and land we cannot be so confident. We know the limitation of weapons, for both weapons are still 'parvenu' and cannot be spoken of with just that reverence that is due to a ship of the line of a Peninsular battalion. We cannot forget, as a naval man so often pardonably does, that we are dealing with machinery, and that while a defect in mere man may be overcome in a variety of ways, some, fortunately, no longer tried, a defect in a machine is disaster.

All specialist writers more or less admit that they are reasoning in the dark, not merely because 1918 supplied the last documented war experience, but because subsequent experience may be entirely misleading. It would be unwise to build theories of aircraft 'versus' battleship on the Panay or a lucky hit in Spanish waters, particularly as the latter hit is still in dispute, to deride anti aircraft guns because of failures in China or Spain, to reckon the value of light tanks from Italy's experience in Africa, to conclude that there will be tank battles from what happened outside Madrid, or to deduce the effect of a mass air raid on London from those of a succession of small raids on Barcelona or Valencia.

Leadership

And none can solve the real problem, that of leadership. To the Navy men it does not arise; the others ignore it, though they admit the problem by frank admission about the limitations of the weapon they are discussing. We cannot see the tank displacing cavalry never to speak of infantry; We cannot believe that the days of armies are numbered. None of the experts faces the problem of unity.

It is admittedly a difficult problem to formulate, for in essence it is rather something in the mind of the commander communicated to the force he commands than 'vice versa'—a unity that is not destroyed by diversity of armament, nor impaired even by hatred of one arm by another. It is something much more than co-operation, the need for which all must virtuously stress; the Navy men have naturally a slightly more individual view of co-operation.

Co-operation

There must be co-operation between the arms, or there will be failure, just as there must be co-operation between allies. In the later the difference between co-operation and unity of command is easy to see. In the former it is not so easy, because the nature of military hierarchy creates a formal unity, the

MANIPAY HINDU COLLEGE

Post-Matriculation Class

Aim: Students after passing the Matriculation examination are not able to find out their vocation in life. In former times, the young men who chose any one of the learned professions as their vocation in life did so impelled by an inner urge of an inspiring nature. This inner urge has now been substituted by economic conditions. Economically favoured ones think of Inter-Arts and Science as the next course open to them and keep on sending applications for all sorts of work under Government irrespective of their natural aptitude for the work or their qualification for it. The object of this class is to discover the vocation in life of the students and to give them an opportunity to obtain the necessary preliminary qualifications for admissions to the learned professions, the University, and other departments of work open to them.

Compulsory Subjects: English, Colloquial Sinhalese, Advanced Physical Culture, Hygiene, and First-Aid, Agriculture, Co-operation, Commerce, Civics and Morals, and for Hindu students alone, Religion. Residence in the College Hostel is essential.

Dr M. O. Chacko and Messrs R. N. Sinniah, C. Ragunathan and K. Somasunderam have consented to deliver one lecture a week on First-Aid, Agriculture, Co-operation and Religion respectively.

Optional Subjects: English, Tamil, Latin, Pure and Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geography, History, Logic and Economics. Special arrangements can be made for the study of Sanskrit, Botany and Geology. Students who want to learn Book-keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting have to pay additional fees. Students can take only 4 of the optional subjects.

Admission: Only students who have passed the London Matriculation or an equivalent examination will be admitted.

Fees: Tuition Fees Rs. 10 00 per mensem payable in advance
Boarding Fees Rs. 13-00 per mensem payable in advance.

There is a necessity for such a class in Jaffna. The College is starting this class at a great sacrifice and cannot afford to run the class at a loss. Therefore, I appeal to the public to help us make this class self-supporting by sending to us candidates fit for this kind of work. Applications must reach me before the 15th of February, 1939.

V. VEERASINGHAM,
Principal.

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reality of which has—though often unnoted—disappeared.

It was no formal unity that enabled Napoleon to carry out a campaign like that on the Lech—his most brilliant achievement—but a unity that meant an instrument entirely in the hand of its user. No subsequent commander ever has had that complete unity of control, and it was so lacking in the Great War

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Broadcasting

AKASH-VANI, MYSORE

This Week's Programme

Wavelength: 70.2 Meters. Frequency: 4265 Kc/S.

CALL SIGN: V. U. 7. M. C.

Monday, the 13th February 1939

6 p.m. Nagaswaram
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
7 to 7-20 p.m. "Uses of Radio in the Modern world" by K. S. V. Rajan, Esq.
7-30 to 8-45 p.m. Karnatic Instrumental Music
8-45 p.m. News in Urdu

Tuesday, the 14th February 1939

6 p.m. Film Hits
6-15 p.m. News & Announcements
7 to 7-20 p.m. Recitation from "Bhartru Hari" by C. Rama Murthy, Esq.
7-30 to 8-45 p.m. Karnatic Vocal Music
8-45 p.m. News in Urdu

Wednesday, the 15th February 1939

6 p.m. Orchestral Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 to 8-45 p.m. Flute Recital by Vidwan A. K. Subba Rao, accompanied by Asthana Vidwan Venkataramanah, (Violin) and Asthana Vidwan Venkatesh Tevar (Mridangam)
8-45 p.m. News in Urdu

Thursday, the 16th February 1939

6 p.m. Karnatic Light Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
7 to 7-20 p.m. Popular Science: "Conquest of Diseases" by E. M. Sivaramiah, Esq.
8 p.m. Tamil Drama: "Kuchela"
8-45 p.m. News in Urdu

Friday, the 17th February 1939

6 p.m. Hindusthani Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-45 p.m. "Qirat"
7 to 7-20 p.m. Urdu Talk: "Modern Mysore" by Mohommed Dastgir, Esq., Secretary, Lajnat-ul-adab, Mysore
7-30 p.m. News in Urdu
MAHA SIVARATHRI
7-45 to 8 p.m. Devotional Music
8 to 10 p.m. Harikatha: "Girija Kalyana" by Harikatha Visaharada Mille Subba Rao

Saturday, the 18th February 1939

6 p.m. Hindusthani Light Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 to 8-45 p.m. Vocal Music Performance by Asthana Sangitha Vidwan B. Devendrappa, accompanied by Vidwan Subramanyam (Violin) and Vidwan Seshappa (Mridangam)
8-45 p.m. News in Urdu

Sunday, the 19th Feb. 1939

No Broadcast.

Jaffna Delegates to U. D. C. Conference

At the last meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council it was decided to appoint Messrs. S. Patanjali, K. Aiyadurai (Vice-Chairman) and M. Jacob delegates for the Annual Conference of Urban District Council to be held in 1939.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL POWER IN CEYLON

Struggle Has Just Begun, Says Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam

JAFFNA ASSOCIATION RATIFIES EXECUTIVE'S RESOLUTIONS

"THE real struggle for the proper distribution of political power in the country has just begun, and behind it and in front of it will stand the serried ranks of the Tamil community whose demands if conceded will form the condition precedent to the creation of a true national outlook in the country."

THUS declared Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam addressing the largely attended special general meeting of the Jaffna Association held in the Town Hall on Saturday, to ratify the resolutions on the Reform proposals, passed by the Committee.

MR. PONNAMBALAM'S INTERVIEWS WITH GOVERNOR

Mr. S. Kanagasabai, one of the vice-presidents of the Association presided, and explained the purpose of that special meeting. He appealed to the house to pass the resolutions that would be placed before them. The time for words had passed, he said, and the time for action had begun.

The resolutions were then unanimously passed by the meeting.

Balanced Representation

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam addressing the meeting after the adoption of the first resolution demanding balanced representation, said:

Although asked to speak on the first resolution I did not want to influence such a representative and distinguished audience, on the question of balanced representation, as I considered that every one of them felt deeply and strongly as myself. I was particularly moved that the Tamil community had unequivocally and unhesitatingly laid down its chapter of faith by unanimously passing this resolution. The principle which had been the pivot of previous constitutions, a principle which was the basis of the Tamil Mithajana Sabha demands under the leadership of Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam and enunciated by Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan in the Council, the principle accepted by a selected committee of a pre-Devonshire Legislative Council, a principle which received the approval of Sir Henry Gollan and the benediction of Sir William Manning on the very spot where I am speaking—the old Ridgeway Hall, a principle sanctioned by His Majesty's government through His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, a principle with a principle of weightage for the minority communities has formed the basis of the structure of the Government of India Act of 1935, a principle which was the basis of the Jewish demands for to the Arabs in Palestine, a principle which was the foundation of the Czechoslovakia republic in pre-Munich days, a principle which you have unequivocally

accepted and which the All-Ceylon Indian Association has unanimously accepted which is representative of a million of the population of the country, which principle is to be placed in the forefront of the demands of the All-Ceylon public meeting of Tamils to be held in Colombo, in which this Association would be participating.

Struggle has Begun

You, Sir, if I may say so, struck the proper note when you admonished us that the time for words had passed and the time for action had begun. The real struggle for the proper distribution of political power in the country has just begun, and behind it and in front of it will stand the serried ranks of the Tamil community whose demands, if conceded, will form a condition precedent to the creation of a true national outlook in the country. The Tamil community is not an undisciplined mob or a vociferous rabble. It represents an advanced and intelligent section of the public as any in the country. It does not, nor do its leaders, advocate sectionalism. It will always be ready to grasp with both hands any gesture of goodwill from the major community, provided it is not to be a surrender of its cherished principles and on the basis of absolute equality.

What the Governor told them

I could not think of a more appropriate occasion on which to discharge my responsibility as your chosen delegate to Whitehall and as one who made representations to His Excellency the Governor prior to the writing of his Despatch. In view of what I propose to state I wish to say that the relationship of His Excellency and myself is of the utmost cordiality and I am always of the opinion that the representative of His Majesty the King in this outpost of the Empire shall be treated with the utmost respect. But in so far as the Secretary of State has laid open His Excellency's observations on the Constitutional reform for public discussion I

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OBITER DICTA—LXXXIV

CRIME—SCREAM!

SOMEONE once said (was it Max O'Rell or P?) that when a man is stung by a mosquito he either writes a "letter to the editor" (not over his name of course) or gets up a public meeting. If there are bugs in a railway privileged carriage, why write defamation about it to the papers? The proper destination of the complaint is the office of the General Manager, C. G. R. The defamatory mentality of the anonymous coward really accounts for most letters to the editor.

Mr. S. P. Q. R. There is a big man in the village, big in girth and gastronomic prowess. A mosquito had the temerity to sting him the other day. His portly proportions may be due to his being well nourished or to his having been stung by mosquitoes all his life. From various memorials sent to the G. A. by undoubtedly disinterested outsiders for nearly nine years one could gather that he was worthy of being made a Muhandiram. One day Mrs G. A. shook hands with him when he bought Rs. 21.50 worth of poppies. Such a man the victim of the

malice of an enterprising mosquito! The public Meeting It was duly convened, a public meeting. Of the 97 signatories, 49 were Proctors and the rest others. The large school hall of the village was "filled to its utmost capacity and many had to be content with standing room. The chairman was a serious man. His opening remarks showed how serious he was, or could be:

This is a solemn occasion. This is a grave occasion. This is a tragic occasion (cheers). A great citizen has been stung by a small mosquito, great, I say, in every sense of the word (Applause). And we, what are we doing? Where is public opinion? Where? I ask. Echo answers, "Nowhere". And the police? (Cheers) And the police, where were they, where are they, where will they be, where can they be, where should they be, where may they be? (Loud applause). It is the duty of this "large and representative gathering" to protest against a state of affairs that is full of peril. (Prolonged applause to be continued in our next)

The Resolutions The meeting, upon whose corporate countenance there was contorted a sense of fierce indignation, proceeded to pass formidable resolutions. These were moved by ferocious orators and seconded by fire-eating, excited stammerers. Copies of the resolutions were directed to be forwarded to the Anopheles headquarters, to the Director of Education, to the Minister of Communications, to the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, and to the Marine Biologist. A resolution to send copies to the Archbishop of Colombo and to the Master Attendant was voted out as somewhat irrelevant. At the close of the meeting everybody relaxed into normality. No one looked fierce any longer. Within fifteen minutes S. P. Q. R. and his anophylic woes were forgotten, and some people regaining sobriety began to be openly amused at there having been a public meeting for no purpose.

Now, this Crime Scream? All this is a parable. The moral is that no tangible concrete action in the direction of a serious study of crime has so far been attempted by anybody in Jaffna. The easier thing has been done, and over-done, namely, there has been a lot of squealing, and screaming and screeching on the part of a number of timid people scared out of their skins by fear of unforeseeable perils, marauders, free-booters, and other malefactors. Let us scream, they say, and keep whole over carcasses.

Punitive police I have not yet heard it suggested that Sandilipay, much in the news of late, should have punitive police quarters there. A couple of years ago, Sandilipay so molested a young school-mistress in broad day light that, after fruitless appeals to the police vidhan, she threw up her job, and left rowdy Sandilipay to itself. Why is that drunken rotter permitted to parade the lanes? One wonders what the P. V. is doing. The worst thing that can befall Sandilipay is the formation of an Anti-Crime Society, and the very best thing is the quartering there of a sergeant and four constables. Do not let us go on crime-screaming all the time.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF U. D. C.

At the last meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council the following were elected members of the following committees:—

- (a) Finance Committee: the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, Messrs K. V. Sinnathurai, S. Patanjali, C. Ponnambalam and Mr. C. R. Thambiab.
- (b) Karayur Housing Scheme Committee: the Chairman, the Provincial Engineer, N. P., the Medical Officer of Health, Mr. M. Jacob, Rev. Fr. P. M. Francis and Mr. R. R. Nalliah.
- (c) Law Committee: the Chairman and Messrs S. Patanjali, C. R. Thambiab, S. M. Aboobucker, K. V. Sinnathurai and Mr. C. Ponnambalam.
- (d) Light Committee: the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and Messrs K. V. Sinnathurai, S. Patanjali, V. A. Durayappah and Mr. M. Jacob.
- (e) Sanitation Committee: the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health and Messrs R. R. Nalliah, V. A. Durayappah and Mr. M. Jacob.
- (f) Works Committee: the Chairman, the Provincial Engineer, N. P., Messrs S. M. Aboobucker, S. Patanjali, V. A. Durayappah and Mr. M. Jacob.
- (g) Tender Committee: the Chairman, Messrs R. R. Nalliah and C. Ponnambalam.
- (h) Market Committee: the Vice-Chairman, Messrs K. V. Sinnathurai and M. Jacob.

It was decided to appoint Mr. V. A. Durayappah and Mr. N. Mailvaganam members of Board of Survey (1938)

The Chairman, Messrs S. M. Aboobucker, S. Patanjali, K. Aiyadurai, M. Jacob, R. R. Nalliah, C. Ponnambalam, K. Nivaratham, T. Muttukumaru and Rev. Fr. A. S. Singarayar and the Secretary were appointed members of the Board of Management of the Jaffna Central Library for 1939.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1939

CRISIS IN INDIA IMMINENT

THE EVENTS OF THE PAST few weeks in India point to a crisis greater than any other in her struggle for freedom. The agitation in the States for responsible Government, the growing opposition to Federation, the persistent propaganda by the Imperial Government for bringing it into effect, and the issues involved in the Congress presidential election, portend an unsettlement of the brief span of peace India has been enjoying since the acceptance of office by the Congress. These causes seem enough to set the continent on fire. Statesmanship is on trial both on the side of the Congress and the Imperial Government.

The success of Congress Governments in the provinces of British India has fired the imagination of the States' subjects, and a strong movement for responsible Government has been launched in most of the States. The more magnanimous and progressive of the Indian Princes have acceded to the wishes of their subjects by giving them some share in their Governments. But there are others who would not make up their minds to part with power. And they are not their own masters. The British Residents, Agents of the Imperial Power, are virtually the rulers of these States. The events in Rajkot and Jajpur States have drawn Congress leaders into the fight for the rights of States' subjects. Already civil disobedience has been launched in these States, and many arrests have been made. The State authorities are showing their red claws and the struggle has assumed serious proportions, threatening to become an all-India issue. Mahatma Gandhi has taken up the cause of the States' peoples and in a statement has severely condemned the attitude of the authorities towards the peoples' demand and the methods adopted to suppress the popular agitation. MRS. KASTURIBAI GANDHI has plunged herself into the popular movement and courted arrest. So far the struggle has remained confined to the States, but now it is taking a turn, threatening to bring once again the Congress and the Raj into open conflict. The desire of the Raj to keep the States under its thumb in order to work the Federal Scheme according to its plans, and the decided hostility of the Congress to the proposed federation, coupled with its opposition to the States joining the

federation in their present autocratic form, hardly leave any room for compromise. An all-India crisis is thus looming large on the horizon on the issues of Federation and States.

The contested election of MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE as President of the Congress for next year, has apparently caused a rift in the Congress ranks, and this question seems to divert for the present the attention of the Congress from these great issues. We are certain that the more serious problems of the States and Federation will help to bridge at the Tripuri Congress the seeming differences that have arisen between the Leftists and Rightists and that the towering personality of MAHATMA GANDHI will be able to rally all the ranks under the Congress banner. Unless things take a different turn, the course of events should naturally lead to a clash between the Raj and the Congress. The Tripuri Congress therefore will be a critical one. Statesmanship alone can save India from a grim struggle that is imminent.

MANGO SHOW THIS YEAR

Mango Growers' Association To be Formed

It is considered desirable that the Mango Show postponed from last year should be held this year under the auspices of an organization, interested in the cultivation and marketing of mangoes.

It is therefore, proposed, if possible, to form a Mango Growers Association and for this purpose a meeting of those interested will be held on Monday the 27th February 1939 at 4-30 p.m. at St. Patrick's College Hall, Jaffna.

Mr. R. B. Naish, C.C.S., Government Agent, N.P., Jaffna, has kindly consented to preside.

RECONVERSION TO HINDUISM

One Hundred Christian Families

Devakottai, Feb. 10.

Thanks to the efforts made by Mrs. Kamala Sivasubramanian, Secretary of the Devakottai Gandhi Harijan Sevaka Sangh, one hundred Protestant Christian families, who were converted to Christianity about six years ago in the village of Kallangudi in Devakottai taluk, embraced Hinduism to-day.

The Shuddhi ceremony took place at the Gandhi Ashram this afternoon.

The Premier of Madras and the hon. Mr. Muniswami Pillai sent messages of felicitation on the occasion.

Speaker Votes Against His Conscience

No Clerical and C. C. S. Posts for Women

Colombo, Friday.

The Speaker, Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy, by his casting vote in the State Council yesterday defeated Dr. A. P. de Zoysa's motion which aimed at opening the Civil and Clerical Services to women.

Giving his casting vote, the Speaker said: I am the only man who is not voting according to his conscience. I have to maintain the 'status quo' and I cannot make a change in the present position. Therefore I vote with the "Noes"

4 Years Each for 4 Accused

Burglary and Robbery at Tandaimanar

Sadayan Muttan, Andy Sinnacuddy, Alvan Sinnavan and Sangaran Sinnappan who with 3 others stood charged with burglary in the house of M. Muttusamy of Tondamanar, causing grievous hurt to Muttusamy and his wife and simple hurt to Thangamani, and robbery of thalikodies and other jewels belonging to Thangamani and Sivapakkiam, were each sentenced by the District Judge, Jaffna, on Saturday to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The last named two accused were each further sentenced to three years' police supervision.

HEAD OF CATHOLIC CHURCH DEAD

Pope Pius XI

Pope Pius the XI, one of the greatest to grace the Fisherman's Throne, is dead. The end came at 4.31 a.m. on Friday, Greenwich time, (Ceylon time: about 10 a.m.), two days before the celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of his elevation to the Throne of St. Peter as Vicar of Christ. His Holiness was elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Benedict XV, on February 6th, 1922. He has thus reigned over the souls of 35,000,000 Catholics for 17 years. (Times)

Ā "Home Lesson" to Ceylonese

Governor on What a Visitor Thought of Ceylon

SPEAKING at the Zahira College prize-giving. His Excellency the Governor referred to the impressions of a visitor to Ceylon who had not only many complimentary things to say about Ceylon but of a great defect found in the Island.

The Governor said:—

"Well this visitor was not merely complimentary to this Island, but warmly grateful; he had enjoyed a wonderful time in the Island. Excellent roads, magnificent scenery; clean cities; marvellous antiquities; charming people, witty and humorous and hospitable. And so he went on and on and on until I asked him if there were no flies in our ointment.

Attack, not Support

'To this he replied that he thought that he had detected one. In the newspapers, in public debates and in private conversations he had noticed a prevalence of personalities such as he had not come across in his other travels. He had been amused by ready repartee and smart and subtle riposte, and he had seen much humour in much of what he had read or heard.

"Yet he had been left with an uneasy feeling that there were too many personalities in our writing and talking, to be good for a State with a democratic future; that men rather than matters, politicians rather than politics or policies were the focus of thought and speech. The result seemed to him a large preponderance of destructive over constructive criticism, and of attack over support. Since he left I have been weighing his words and I have an uncomfortable feeling that he was right.

"I avail myself therefore of this present gathering of fellow learners in the great school of life to suggest that we each of us go away this evening with a home lesson to learn", remarked Sir Andrew, "the lesson of trying to avoid personalities. No boy is too young and no grown-up too grown up to start on that lesson. Let it begin now."

THE SPANISH WAR

Nationalists' Claim

Salamanca, Feb. 11.

A Nationalist communique announces that the war in Catalonia is over with the Nationalists' forces reaching the French frontier.

According to a message from Madrid Senior Negrin announces that the Government's headquarters have been established at Madrid, declares that the Republicans intend to fight until the evacuation of Franco's foreign troops and the safety of life and liberty is assured to all and a free choice of Government guarantees to Spain.

The war must not end in foreign domination or in an atmosphere of fury and reprisals.

"I SAID SHE WAS TOO WEAK"

Mrs. Gandhi Goes to Jail in Spite of Gandhiji

GANDHIJI ON THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN RAJKOT

BOMBAY, FEB. 11

GANDHIJI writes in today's "Harijan"—

"I had not intended to say anything about my wife having joined the Rajkot struggle, but some cruel criticism I have seen about her intervention prompts an explanation.

"It never occurred to me that she should join it. For one thing she is too old for such hardships as is involved in being in civil disobedience struggles.

"But strange as it may appear to the critics they must believe me when I say that though she is illiterate she is, and has been for years absolutely free to do what she likes.

"When she joined the struggle in South Africa or India it was of her own inner prompting and so it was this time.

"When she heard of Maniben's arrest she could not restrain herself and asked me to let her go.

"I said she was too weak—she had just then fainted in her bathroom in Delhi and might have died but for Devadas' presence of mind.

"She said she did not mind.

"I then referred her to Sardar.

"He would not hear of it either, but this time he melted. He had seen my grief over the breach of faith by the Thakore Shahab and induced by the Resident.

Rajkot Connections

"The reader must realise my ancestral connection with Rajkot and my intimate personal relations I had with the present Ruler's father.

"Kasturbai is a daughter of Rajkot. She felt a personal call. She could not sit still whilst other daughters of Rajkot were suffering for the freedom of the men and women of the State.

"Rajkot, no doubt is an insignificant place on the map of India. But it not insignificant for me and my wife.

"As a child she was brought up in Rajkot, though born in Porbander, and after all neither she nor I can be unconcerned in a struggle which is based on non-violence and in which so many reliable co-workers are involved.

"The success of the struggle in Rajkot will be a stage forward in the fight for freedom, and when it ends in success as it must sooner or later I hope Kasturbai's share will count as a humble contribution towards it.

"Satyagraha is a struggle in which the oldest and the weakest in body may take part if they have stout hearts."

Struggle in Rajkot must Succeed

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Writing in today's "Harijan" again on Jaipur Gandhi says that



Congress cannot wait and watch whilst it has the power and allow the people of Jaipur to die of mental and moral starvation, especially when this denial of natural right is backed by British might.

He adds that if the Prime Minister has no authority to do what he is doing let him at least be recalled.

MR. BOSE TO MEET GANDHIJI

Working Committee Summoned

Patna, Feb 10.

It is understood that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, is leaving for Calcutta today, from where he will proceed to Wardha to meet Gandhiji.

The meeting between Gandhiji and Mr. Bose is expected to take place on February 13.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party will meet at Allahabad on February 18 and 19 to discuss the situation arising out of the Congress Presidential election.

Working Committee Summoned

Allahabad, Feb. 10.

The All-India Congress Committee's office announces that a meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held on February 22 in the afternoon. The place of the meeting will be announced later.

The Northern Assizes Today

The Northern Assizes commenced today in the Jaffna Town Hall, Mr. Justice Nihill presiding.

310 Unemployed Found Work

Colombo, Saturday.

The Government of Ceylon Labour Exchange completed five months of active yesterday.

During this period work has been found for 310 unemployed persons. These included technical, clerical, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled employment.

WOMEN CAN DO MUCH

(Continued from page 6)

mightiest force, The woman can make and mar. She can build empires and ruin kingdoms. A fair number of serious crimes committed in the past showed 'sex' instinct as a predominant factor contributing to the wounded self-respect, whose emotional expression ended in fatal crimes. The speaker confessed that he had not sufficient data to draw indisputable inferences and wished only to point out that the perpetrator of crimes happened to be uneducated. He also attributed the outbursts of criminal acts to the lack of self-control which was the result of declining physical health leading to an increase of neurotics. Women can do much more than men in the prevention of crime on account of the very great influence they have in all stages of their growth and the speaker fully believed that unless the woman came to the rescue of the society anti-crime societies could do very little.

The Police

Commenting on the police force of Ceylan, he cited the example of the Police Department of Kansas in America and after giving statistics proving the efficiency of the Wichita Police said that every constable there, was a graduate. He wished to see qualified and cultured men joining the police force as constables and Police headmen who should receive such a remuneration as to make them proof against corruption.

Comparing the judicial system of England and France, he pointed out that the Judge should be given more power to pass sentence based on convincing proofs as was done in olden days in India and now in America instead of depending on law and the words of witnesses who are often coached up. The Criminal Procedure Code should be revised to suit the psychology of the people. He wished to allow such a nationalisation of the Judicial procedure and the Criminal Code to learned lawyers.

After the lecture the lecturer answered questions from members of the audience.

The Chairman, in his concluding remarks, said that moral and religion's influence was not adequately brought to bear on the younger generation now-a-days. It should be remedied. He referred to the place which religion and the communal outlook had among ancient Tamils. He civic spirit should be revived. The referred to the conciliation Board formed by the Association under whose auspices the lecture was given and hoped that it would

INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF CEYLON

CONSTRUCTIVE PLANNING

TRINITY PRINCIPAL ON SLAVISH IMITATION

Kandy, Saturday.

"WE need real constructive planning for the industrial future of Ceylon if we are to make the best use of the latent possibilities of our youth, and I feel also that the whole of our educational system needs to be considered," said the Rev. R. W. Stopford, Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, at yesterday's prize-day assembly over which the Ven. F. L. Beven, Archdeacon of Colombo, presided, deputising for the Bishop of Colombo who is still indisposed.

"I have been greatly encouraged by the recent report of the Spens Commission on English Education with its insistence upon the development of a new system of secondary schools giving an applied type of education to be parallel to the more academic schools. This commission, and the Report of the Wardha Commission on India open up new fields for educational experiment.

"It is cheering to hear from the Minister of Education that he proposes to establish central schools at an early date.

"We are very ready to welcome and to co-operate in all efforts to plan our education policy as a whole in the light of modern knowledge and opportunities, and in harmony with the national heritage and aspirations.

"It is a great weakness of our present system that it is unbalanced; it has been made up largely of expedients and there is still a great deal of slavish imitation of Western methods and of the domination of external and alien examinations.

"There is much devoted and sacrificial work being done in our schools which is unco-ordinated and which is nullified by the lack of a comprehensive policy.

Working Attitude

"Moreover, I am often worried by the utilitarian attitude which is so widely adopted. In the minds of very many a school is a place where a boy or girl goes in order to pass an examination in order to obtain a job.

"Until this is made to take a secondary place, and until education is seen in its true light as a training for the whole of life, we shall not be able to give value for the money which is spent on our schools.

"I do not wish to trespass in the field of politics, but I must say that I feel that a Commission composed of experts with a knowledge of local conditions, is as urgently need in Ceylon, as were the Spens's Commission in England and the Wardha Commission in India."

be utilised in the settlement of disputes which would otherwise lead to crime or litigation and in conclusion moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer which was carried with acclamation,

WOMEN CAN DO MUCH

PREVENTION OF CRIME

THE PROBLEM IN JAFFNA

Mr. V. Veerasingam B. A. Principal, Manipay Hindu College, addressing a meeting of the newly formed Public Welfare League of Ward No. 4 of the Jaffna Town on the causes and prevention of crime on Sunday the 5th inst at Parvati Vidyasalai, said that women can do much more than men in the prevention of crime on account of the very great influence they have over men in all stages of their growth. The meeting was presided over by Mr. C. Arulampalam Advocate, the President of the Society.

Mr. Veerasingam said that he was sorry to hear a few days back a gentleman holding a responsible position in life attributing the increase of crime in Jaffna to foreign rule. Though the speaker at one time refused to believe that Jaffna men were capable of such gruesome murders for the purpose of robbing, he wished to point out that there were robberies and burglaries of the same magnitude even a fifty or hundred years ago, but those crimes were not accompanied by man-slaughter. The thieves of those days were men with a code of honour peculiarly their own and had a respect for life though not property.

Best Preventive

The recent notorious crime of the lopping off of a maiden's arms had made him seriously think of the causes of such crimes and he had come to the conclusion that Jaffna must have been criminally minded for the past fifty or more years in order to produce such acts of crimes as recently chronicled. When criminal ideas grew in strength they were manifested in words and acts equally criminal. A large percentage of the population all over the world entertained criminal ideas which would have resulted in the perpetration of very great crimes had not education, culture, and fear checked them. The best preventive to acts of crime was the prevention of the germination of criminal ideas.

As a result of an analysis of a few acts of crime within his knowledge, the speaker said that a false notion of self-respect and self-pride appeared to him to be the most contributory cause of crime. He instanced caste feuds etc. other outbursts of anger which lead to crime, as a result of wounded self-respect. This primary instinct of man has to be educated in such a way as to ensure social ends. He called the men who refused to give evidence as devoid of any sense of self respect.

Women's Influence

The speaker continuing said that he was rather unlucky to find in a few cases he was able to examine a woman also involved as a factor either contributing to crime or as a victim of the crime. He called to mind the part played by woman in the Mahabharatha, the Ramayana and the classic epics of Europe. The influence of woman on the Society was the

(Continued on Page 5)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Deaf & Blind School Flag Day

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the enclosed accounts for the Deaf and Blind School Flag Day Collection held last year.

The delay in publishing these accounts is due to the fact that the Village Committees were slow in sending in their collections.

I should like to express my very grateful thanks to the many people who gave their services so willingly, to the very large number of the public who responded so generously to this most deserving cause, and to the Manager of the Regal Theatre for giving a Benefit Show.

Yours truly,
J. R. NAISH.

The Old Park,
Jaffna, 9-2-39.

| Town | Account | Rs. |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|
| Outstations: | | Rs. 408-27 |
| Pallai | | 19-75 |
| Point Pedro | | 76-36½ |
| Kankasanturai | | 91-70½ |
| Kayts | | 63-31 |
| McLeod Hospital | | 16-42 |
| Manipay | | 19-36 |
| Tirunelveli | | 30 00 |
| Mullaitivu | | 13-00 |
| Vavuniya | | 35-17 |
| | | 365-08 |
| Schools | | 491-30 |
| Maniagars | | 313-72 |
| Village Committees | | 282-51 |
| Benefit Performance | | 150-00 |
| Regal Theatre | | — |
| | | Rs. 2,010-88 |

Auction Sale

No. 11850 D. C. J.

1. Swaminather Kandiah of Copay South (Plaintiff) and Saravanamuttu Mahadeva and wife Maheswari of Changanai (Subtd) Plaintiff.

Vs

Sivakumarasurier Sathasivam Kumarasurier of Tellipalai Legal representative to the estate of the late Coomarasurier of do

Defendants.

PROPERTY

1. Land situated at Irupalai called Parukuveli in extent 24 Lms. V. C. with well, cultivated and spontaneous plantations palmyras and share of water on the Southern and North Eastern boundaries with the right of using the way and water course bounded on the East by the properties of the heirs of S. Appathurai, North by the properties of Nellalingam Kaneshalingam and shareholders and others, West by lane and on the South by the property of Muttuthamby Senathirayer

2. Land situated at Irupalai called Kalali in extent 56 Lms. P. C. is bounded on the East by tank and the property of Sinnavan Velan, North by the properties of Sinnavan Velan and others, West by the property of Saravanamuttu Kumarasurier and others and South by the property of Appakuddy Vaithilingam and brothers and sisters.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 11850 D. C. J. I shall sell the above properties on the 4th Saturday March 1939 at the respective spots at about 3 p.m.

N. KANDIAH,
Commissioner,
Van-West.

(Mis 959 13-2-39)

Distribution of Political Power in Ceylon

(Continued from Page 3)

consider it my clear duty to make a certain statement here whilst reserving my general criticism of his proposals to later dates and other occasions. I wish also to state that since my return from England I have had occasion to see His Excellency and tell him what I propose to state here. I must confess to a feeling of abject disappointment and complete disillusionment at his proposals particularly in respect of the Tamil community. This feeling is rendered all the more poignant in that His Excellency had on the occasion when I led a deputation of representatives of minorities clearly made us understand that he would be prepared to recommend 40% of the elected seats together with seven or eight nominated seats for the minorities. In his Despatch however he seems to reject what he is pleased to call the fifty-fifty demand or even the forty-sixty demand. I have to point out to His Excellency that no group or section of individuals had on behalf of the minorities made a forty-sixty demand and that it was entirely his own suggestion that originated from him as late as April 1938.

Why H. E. Changed His Mind

What then was the reason for his change? I can attribute no reason but the undue and persistent pressure brought to bear on him by a Board of Ministers composed entirely of one community and brought into being as a result of a well balanced coup d'état. His Excellency also on more than one occasion had indicated his mind that he would be prepared to accept the principle of weightage in the matter of representation for the minorities and now for reasons best known to him all reference to this universally accepted principle of democracy is omitted. I should like to know if the simple word weightage used in reference to representation could convey two ideas to two men. His Excellency was also definitely favourable to the consideration of the device of multiple member constituencies, by no means a communal device, for the protection of minorities, and it is passing strange this question has not even received a cursory attention of His Excellency in his despatch when under the recent Government of India Act a special committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir Hammond to go specifically into this question in respect of India, and when in point of fact in two provinces at least, namely Madras and Bombay, it had been universally accepted.

Ill-Equipped

I consider that His Excellency with his experience of a nominated Legislature in Malaya with a complete absence of representative or responsible Government and his no more elaborate experience of Hongkong in spite of his distinguished career in the Civil Service was ill equipped

to frame the final proposals for a government of this country which if accepted are certain to affect adversely the future prosperity and happiness of more than two millions of His Majesty's subjects. Nor had His Excellency been confronted with a communal problem of anything like the same magnitude or intensity as exists in Ceylon, and it is only comparable with that of India. It is therefore more than strange that His Excellency should in precise terms restrict the scope of an inquiry of a commission if appointed, when in point of fact we have the definite precedent in India where in every instalment of Reforms there had been a Parliamentary Commission whose survey and recommendation have formed the basis of discussion by a joint Parliamentary Committee of both Houses assisted by further Commission of Inquiry which have not hesitated in rejecting almost in entirety certain recommendations of the Provincial Governments of India. I have every hope that when the British Parliament and Whitehall become aware of the strength of our united demands a constitution will be evolved which will be the first step in the creation of a contented and united Ceylon.

Resolutions

Mr. A. R. Subramaniam moved: The Jaffna Association unequivocally reaffirms the demand of the Tamils for an immediate amendment of the Constitution for the restoration of a scheme of representation based on the principle that no single community should be in a position to outvote a combination of other communities.

Muhandiram S. Kandiah seconded. Carried unanimously.

Dr. C. Sivasubramaniam moved:

That this Association demands that the Northern and Eastern Provinces should be allotted at least 17 seats in a Council of sixty elected and eight nominated members.

Mr. V. S. Karthigesu seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved:

This Association demands the continuance of Government by Committees in the best interests of the country.

Mr. C. Arulambalam seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. R. Sivagurunather moved:

That a joint select committee of both Houses of Parliament should examine and report on the Constitutional position in Ceylon before any final conclusions are reached regarding the future Reform of the Constitution.

Mr. V. Veerasingham seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Coomaraswamy, proposed that the resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of State for Colonies, the Governor, and the Board of Ministers. Mr. V. S. Karthigesu seconded carried unanimously.

The meeting also decided to reduce the annual subscription to Re. 1-

IF NAPOLEON WERE LIVING NOW

(Continued from page 2)

that strategy was almost given up and operations degenerated into a mere senseless battering.

It may be questioned if there is any room for him today, and if that is so the supreme problem is, not the multiplication of armaments in number and in kind, but the development of a new conception of direction; until the way thereto is found, treatises on the use of this or that weapon are—if one may use the expression—mainly of local interest.

It is not possible here to do more than state the difficulty. War itself is changing both in its conduct and purpose, and we have lately seen a great Power win a major war against a coalition without any casualties and even without hostilities. It is now therefore possible to argue that the mere piling up of unco-ordinated masses of weapons is in itself sufficient to win a war.

If that is even approximately so, the function of a commander and the direction of war have fundamentally changed, for war is no longer the continuation of policy by other means; war is policy. When that is so in an epoch like ours, the art of war is in full degeneracy with the unintelligence of the machine communicating itself to and triumphing over the intelligence of man.

Carry the existing uncontrolled mechanical development to its logical conclusion, and war becomes simply an affair of skilled chauffeurs, so skilled as to escape all direction even by intelligence if unskilled in mere chauffeurage. Napoleon himself would find insoluble the problem of controlling an army so composed, and therefore, the modesty of his successors—often mistaken for pacifism—may well be understood.

New Problem

The old problem of relations between the civil and military hierarchies, solved as by Napoleon, by unifying them and left in a state of compromise solution by all democracies and in a state of chaos—at present—by totalitarian States, is still with us, but it has been largely displaced by the new problem of finding anybody or any body capable of directing a total war.

No military man can deal adequately with the home front—now the most important, and that not merely as a source of supply—and no civilian statesman in the democracies has attempted to deal fundamentally with the problem of its organisation, for 'total war, besides meaning what Ludendorff and the military mind mean, means that there never is peace but only an absence of actual physical fighting. Under a 'total' war system we are perpetually at war, even if not a single soul but a policeman is wearing uniform.

Propaganda

The word 'propaganda' is still used in the totalitarian States, but less by their leaders than by their critics. The aim of propaganda now means revolu-

Restriction on Admission to Varsity Sanctioned

(Continued from page 1)

hare said he could not see the reason for that. If it was to prolong a student's course by a year, it was a crime to make a boy spend a year more in his education.

Mr. Aluwihare continuing said that his fear was that the plans and estimates for the construction of the University were based on a certain number of admissions and that was the reason why they wanted to restrict the students now itself.

Mr. A. Mahadeva (Jaffna) said that it was only some village gossip that the member for Matale had heard that the object of the resolution was to restrict University education filtering to as large a number as possible. The House should look at it as a temporary but urgent measure introduced to meet a situation in July next, when new admissions to the University College took place. Even additional buildings could not be put up by that time and so far as renting out buildings were concerned they could not rent out laboratories. Even at Oxford and Cambridge they had to pick and choose new entrants by means of tests. He, therefore, hoped that the House would pass that resolution unanimously with the qualification of a time limit.

Mr. S. Natesan (Kankasanturai) said that, if the members were anxious not to restrict admissions, let them force the hands of the Board of Ministers, who had turned down the proposals of the Executive Committee on Education to put up extensions. But even then they had to meet the situation in July.

Mr. Geo. E. de Silva (Kandy) said that resolutions like that were

tion in the strict sense of the term, and once the revolution has been achieved propaganda ceases. The aim is the complete identification of the individual with the State so that he will accept intellectually and materially as self imposed—the doctrine of race, for instance, or a wretchedly low standard of living—what is, in fact, imposed upon him.

The aim of propaganda in a total war is not the heightening of morale, but the creation of a way of life and thought that renders questioning unlikely and doubt impossible. Morale to a governing class or clique really means continued confidence in a so far unsuccessful Government; in a total war morale is just the duty of citizenship—a duty which is not conceived as a duty, but is taken for granted. Given that achievement, propaganda in the enemy country is limited to proving to its citizens that they have actually been defeated and on the point of being conquered, and that further sacrifice is not only vain but from the patriotic point of view undesirable. (*Nineteenth Century and After*)

periodically brought forward to delay the establishment of a University in Kandy, which would solve the problem.

"Deterioration"

Dr. N. M. Perera (Ruwanwella) said that, Professor Marrs need not be worried about the number of failures because the passing of examinations was not the most vital element in University life. The present position made a very serious case for the establishment of two Universities.

Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardene (Gampola) said that if there was congestion, it was the fault of those who had to deal with the student problem. The Ceylon students were as good as any students in any other part of the world. If the London Matriculation was a test good for the British Empire why should they have another test.

Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan (Mannar) said that in Switzerland with three and half million people there were seven Universities but in Ceylon with a Ministry of Education for the last seven years they had not yet been able to establish a University. In Oxford and Cambridge over and above the usual tests there was also a College test and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher had told him that they were holding special examinations to restrict students. The only way to solve the problem in Ceylon was to have four University Colleges, one in Jaffna, one in Colombo, etc.

Mover's Reply

Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara in reply said that so far as the report of the Principal of the University College was concerned, he had stated that in practically all the Universities there were restrictions. It was not fair to state that the Principal of the University College was against the people of the Island when he had done splendid work for the last 18 years. They had either to put up more buildings and increase the staff or restrict the numbers. That restriction was temporary because when the University was established it would have its own entrance test.

The resolution was then put to the vote and was carried by 31 votes to 14, the division resulting as follows:—

AYES: Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Messrs D. S. Senanayake, Bandaranaike, Corea, C. W. W. Kannangara, J. L. Kotalawala, Amarasuriya, Geo. E. De Silva, Francis de Zoysa, Freeman, H. A. Gunasekera, Griffith, Neil Hewavitarne, Hanga illeke, Jayah, A. P. Jayasuriya, R. C. Kannangara, Mahadeva, Natesan, Nugawela, Oldfield Parfitt, Sri Pathmanathan, I. X. Pereira, Ratnaike, Ratwatte, Dudley Senanayake Tambimuttu, Wanigesekebe, Villiers and Wille. —31.

NOES: Messrs. W. A. De Silva, Abeyagunasekera, Aluwihare, De Fonseka, C. E. P. de Silva, A. P. de Zoysa, Tharumaretnam, Goonesingha, D. P. R. Gunawardene, R. S. S. Gunawardene, R. Hewavitarne, Natesa Iyer, N. M. Pereira and Ponnambalam.—14.

Kashmir and Tamil Saivism

(Continued from page 1)

attaches to the statement that Tiru Gnana Sambhandar who flourished after Tirumular belongs to the sixth Christian century. The Agama, and Saivism based on the Agamas, did not originate with Tirumular; their existence is anterior to Tirumular's time, anterior to the sixth century A. D. at the least. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that Agamic beliefs may be ascribed to the periods of the Brahmanas. The evidence of inscriptions establishes the fact that Saivism was flourishing in Conjeevaram in the sixth century, and that there were men proficient in the system of the Saiva Siddhanta."

Mr. Tambiah is strongly of opinion that Southern Saivism is of purely Tamil inspiration and origin. If Abhinavagupta's Saivism is identical with Dravidian Saivism, it follows that either Abhinavagupta was a Dravidian who had migrated to Kashmir or a Kashmiri who had studied Saivism in the South, presumably Conjeevaram which was a great centre of religious culture from ancient times. Or he must have studied under some great teacher from the South who visited Kashmir. All these are probabilities. There was more cultural intercourse and understanding between different parts of the country in the old days than now. We can go from one place to another more quickly by the railway, the motor-car or air-craft but the very speed of locomotion militates against any but a superficial knowledge of the people of the places we visit. The old slow means of travel enforced on the traveler as a necessity the study of the manners and customs of the districts through which he passed. Scholars and pilgrims were constantly journeying between North and South. The movement of thought during the Christian era has been from south to north rather than the other way. The great Sankaracharya sojourned for a time in Kashmir. The close affinity between his Monism and Saiva Siddhanta might have influenced the shape which Kashmir Saivism took in the hands of Abhinavagupta. The decline of Hinduism in Kashmir has been attributed to the Mahomedan conquest of the country. But military conquest has never yet killed a religion unless it had already become corrupt and decrepit and only awaited some accident to give the final blow. Saivism grew and flourished in the South because of the great number of saints and poets who rallied to its banner. "No cult in the world," says Dr. Barnett, has produced a richer devotional literature, or one more instinct with brilliance of imagination, fervour of feeling and grace of expression." There was no similar outcrop of religious genius to uphold the cause of religion in Kashmir.

(Social Reformer.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testy. No. 663

In the matter of the estate of the
late Ponnamma widow of Pillayambalam of Karaidivu East.
Deceased.

Kandar Arumugam of Karaidivu East.
Vs. Petitioner.

- Minors. {
1. Tillayampalam Kandiah
 2. Tillayampalam's daughter
Theivanai
 3. Tillayampalam Sangarapillai
 4. Tillayampalam Subramanian
 5. Kasinathar Ampalavanar and
wife
 6. Sivakamipillai all of do

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire,
District Judge, Jaffna, on the 25th
day of October 1938 in the presence
of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the
part of the petitioner and the affidavit
of the petitioner having been read;
It is ordered that the 5th and 6th
Respondents be appointed Guardians-
ad-litem over the minors 1st, 2nd,
3rd and 4th Respondents and the
Petitioner be declared entitled to
have letters of administration to the
estate of the abovenamed deceased as
the grand father unless the respon-
dents or any other person or persons
interested shall appear before this
court on the 19th day of December
1938 and state objection or show suffi-
cient cause to the contrary.

14th November 1938

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended to 13-2-39.

Intd. C. C.

D. J.

(O. 86. 9 & 13-2-39.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Trust No. 61

In the matter of an application
under section 112 of Ordinance
No. 9 of 1917.

Visuvanathar Thamothersampillai
of Chavakachcheri Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire,
District Judge, Jaffna, on the 23rd
day of January, 1939, in the presence
of Mr. V. Canagasabai, Proctor on the
part of the petitioner and the affidavit
of the petitioner dated the 23rd day
of January, 1939 having been read:

It is ordered that the properties of
the temple called "Sappachy-
mavadiyitpillaiyar Kovil" situated at
Chavakachcheri be vested in the name

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Q. 246 9-1-39—8-4-39) M

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 637.

In the matter of the Estate of the
late Pillaiammah wife of S. Sada-
sivam of Nallur Deceased.

Sinnathambiy Sadasivam of Nallur
presently of Houpe Estate Kaba-
watte Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thangeswari
2. Selvapooshanam and
3. Goonapooshanam daughters of
Sadasivam and
4. S. V. Kandiah of Nallur

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire
District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th
day of December 1938 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 abovenamed 4th
Respondent be appointed Guardian-
ad-litem over the minor 1st to 3rd
Respondents for the purpose of pro-
tecting their interests and of repre-
senting them in these testamentary
proceedings and that Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased be granted to
the Petitioner as her lawful husband
unless the abovenamed Respondents
appear before this Court on the 15th
day of February 1939 and state ob-
jections to the contrary.

The 15th day of December 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O 84 9 & 13-2-39)

of the petitioner abovenamed unless
the person or persons interested in
the subject matter of this application
shall appear before this court on or
before the 22nd day of February,
1939 and state objection or shew
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of February, 1939

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

(O. 85. 9 & 13-2-39)

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(M)

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