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## CIVIL ENGINEERING—WHAT IT CONNOTES

### Its Scope and Prospects in Ceylon

#### BROADCAST TALK

By S. Mahadev, M. Inst. C. E.

THE lax use of the word "Engineer" has led to the formation of an Engineers' Guild in England within the last few months. Its principal aim is to bring the Engineering profession to the point where "its members would be distinguished by definite qualifications, recognised for the high quality of their training and technique, their high standard of professional conduct and by their beneficent influence in matters affecting public welfare".

All branches of Engineering today are represented by Chartered Institutions; but it is an almost daily occurrence to find the term Engineer used loosely by Press and public, and applied indiscriminately whether the person mentioned has something to do with mechanical objects, either in the role of a repairer, caretaker, or operator; or whether he is a man with the highest technical qualifications who has been responsible for the design and execution of schemes of the highest magnitude.

The word "Engineer" does not appear to have a clearly defined term corresponding to it in Sinhalese; and the word commonly used is therefore a transliteration of the English one. The corresponding term in Tamil is சாமானிய வந்தது சாஸ்திரி which clearly indicates the function of a trained scientist of general utility, and thus bears a close resemblance to the definition in the Charter of the greatest British Institution of Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers, London. The Charter defines it as a Society established for the general advancement of mechanical science and more particularly for promoting the acquisition of that species of knowledge which constitutes the profes-

sion of a Civil Engineer, being the art of directing the great sources of Power in nature for the use and convenience of man.

The term Civil Engineer originated in an attempt to differentiate between Military and Civilian Engineers. Engineering progress since those days has led to specialisation in certain branches of the profession, for example the Mechanical, the Electrical and the Aeronautical Engineers; and the Civil Engineer as now constituted in the profession is concerned primarily with works of public utility such as drainage, water supply, highway constructions, bridges, rail roads, docks, harbours, wharves, land reclamation, and constructional works associated with steel, timber, masonry and concrete structures.

A very concise statement on the course of preparation for the profession was made by Sir John Fowler in his presidential address to the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1866, 73 years ago.

He said "The preparation and training for the Civil Engineer may be shortly described as follows:—

- (i) General instruction or a liberal education;
- (ii) Special education as a preparation for technical knowledge;
- (iii) Technical knowledge;
- (iv) Preparation for conducting practical works.

The rules and regulations of the Institution of Civil Engineers and their syllabus follow that outline very closely; but there is a tendency in students, unfortunately sometimes encouraged by their parents, to outwit the provisions by finding a short method to achieve

(Continued on Page 2)

## BELIEFS AND PRACTICES OF THE HINDUS

### Their Distinct Contribution

By Swami Atulananda

IF we consider that the Hindus are the oldest race of people, if we consider that religion has always been the main aim and object of the life of the Hindus, if we consider that everything in India has always been made subservient to the supreme end, namely, God-realization, then we need not be surprised that in India we find religion developed to a degree, of which we, Westerns, can hardly form any conception.

Through innumerable ages the Hindus have struggled with the problems of existence. What is man? What is the universe? What is God? Such questions have always agitated their minds.

It is not strange then that in the religion of the Hindus we find a wealth of ideas, of beliefs and practices, found nowhere else. Each age has added to this storehouse of ancient wisdom

To-day even we may find strange practices amongst the Hindus, and as everything foreign startles the mind, so also when we hear or read of these practices we are only too apt to condemn them without further investigation. But those who have taken the trouble to examine the matter more closely assure us that behind these strange appearances, lies a sublime truth.

The Hindu religion is based on a vast mass of literature which goes by the general name of the Vedas. The Different sects in Hinduism have selected from these Vedas certain groups of scriptures, which they hold as most essential. And their religious life is built and moulded according to the teachings of such selected scriptures, each sect, of course, regarding its own scriptures as the best.

The Hindus regard their scripture as the word of God. But that does not mean that God spoke in human language or that He or one of His angels wrote out the divine revelations and then handed it over to man. The 'word'

here means the thought of God, His divine ideation. Sometimes it is called the breath of God. Now from this word of God, from this thought, the universe is said to evolve. The Vedas are not only the message of God to man, but they are also the recorded means by which the Supreme Being created or evolved the universe.

Swami Vivekananda said that the whole universe is only the meaning of words. After the word comes the thing. The word, and back of the word, the thought, is the real thing. The thing is but a feeble manifestation of the pre-existing, eternal Idea. Everything is in the mind and the material is nothing more than ideas concretized. So the name of God is greater than God. God himself is merely the objectification of eternal Idea. Your name is greater than the person, you!

We find the same idea in the Christian scripture. In the Gospel of St. John we read that in the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God and the Word was God. In the beginning God alone was. So when the universe evolved, it must have evolved out of Him and the universe and God must be the same, even as cause and effect are the same, the effect being the cause manifested. The Word or the Idea existed first and that concretized is the universe. On all this is based the Hindu practice of what they call *jabam*, that is, the repetition of the name of God, and meditation on the meaning of that name. Thus, from the name they come to the conception of God.

So we see how, according to the Hindus, God and the universe are inseparable, the universe being a partial manifestation of God. God is the cause of all that is. So the world is neither an illusion, nor a non-reality. It is, as it

(Continued on page 7)

## CIVIL ENGINEERING—WHAT IT CONNOTES

(Continued from page 1)

the qualification required for enrolment in the profession.

There may be professions where book knowledge affords nearly all the groundwork required for setting up in practice: but in Civil Engineering, as will be observed from Fowler's words, post graduate work is nearly as important a part of the curriculum as adequate academic knowledge.

There are three grades of Membership in the Institution of Civil Engineers, Studentship, Associate Membership and Membership.

Briefly the following conditions should be complied with for Studentship:—

Age limit: 18—25.

Educational Qualification: London Matriculation or an equivalent shewn in the exemption list.

The candidate must be an Articled pupil on agreement for 3 years under a corporate member in terms of the Rules of the Institution.

For election as an Associate Member, the Studentship is to be followed by an examination in Engineering Knowledge for which the exempting qualification is the London B. Sc. Engineering or its equivalent according to the exemption list.

For those who are over age and have no exemption qualification the Institution holds a Preliminary Examination followed by an Associate Membership Examination. The conditions for these examinations cannot be fully stated in the course of this talk but it should be remembered that there is no short cut to the profession.

The final step in obtaining the diploma of the Institution is the examination in practical work known as Section C, and the least period of study and training required for eligibility to sit for this Section is 5 years.

The young man who is over age for Studentship and without a degree qualification but in a subordinate position as an Engineer would take 7 years to comply with the conditions required for election as an Associate Member.

Recently Sir George Lumley, Governor of Bombay, said "I believe myself that a University's aim must first and foremost be never to sacrifice the requirements of Scholarship to the exigencies of the Commercial and Industrial world or to a public demand for certain qualifications which may be regarded as having an attractive employment value". His Excellency's words are equally applicable in the training for the profession of Engineering.

The general instruction, liberal education and the special education as a preparation for technical knowledge required for the making of a Civil Engineer are not yet readily available in Ceylon. A special standard of home and school life, environment and parental care in boyhood days would provide the necessary groundwork. An education with a classical background, with liberal reading of Arts and Sciences in a University career is specially

important for equipping Ceylonese to meet the progressive conditions of the outer world.

Some parents seem to think that the mere passing of the London Matriculation is sufficient to set their sons on an engineering career. A course of engineering study unlike that of the pure Sciences cannot be taught by lectures alone or in poorly equipped laboratories. In an Engineering College, the professors should be men of great academical achievements and vast experience, and the lecturers men of marked ability and themselves eminent in the achievement of Science. Such an equipage in Ceylon is not economically practicable and any attempt to provide some form of engineering education would amount to a pretence, not fulfilling the ideals set out by Sir John Fowler.

Five to seven years' training is necessarily costly. The degree course, which is the most desirable, would take a minimum of 3 years, and the post-graduate training two years. The first 3 years would cost about £900 according to the rate allowed for Government scholars and the later years £500, in addition to the premium for being Articled to a recognised firm. This may be reckoned as 150 to 200 guineas.

A liberal training would entail further expenditure for the young engineer should travel, see work of magnitude in course of construction, read and equip himself with knowledge of modern progress. An year of this would be advantageous before the newly-fledged Engineer assumes duties.

After many years of study and hard work the young engineer naturally looks forward to immediate and more remunerative employment than is offered by professions where the studies are not coupled with such rigorous training.

The young men of Ceylon naturally prefer employment at home and do not generally apply for the numerous posts offered in other Colonies. In Ceylon the prospect of employment as a Civil Engineer is limited as the state is practically the sole employer. The departments employing Civil Engineers are the Public Works, Irrigation, Railway and Harbour. The Municipalities offer some scope and of these the Colombo Municipality is the largest employer.

There are in all at present 66 Engineers in the Public Works Department, 45 in the Irrigation Department, 18 in the Railway, and 9 in the Harbour.

In the Municipalities there are 18 Engineers. The figures are approximate; and it should be noted that the number of Engineers is small compared with that of officers of similar status in other services of the Island.

In the matter of first employment Government has recently provided facilities for the practical training of engineering graduates. Such graduates are recruited as Junior Assistant Engineers; and to become eligible for promotion are required to prove their capacity for practical application by passing Section C of the Associate Membership Examination of the

Institution of Civil Engineers. Recruitment in this manner helps the student and his parents in reducing expenditure and the period spent abroad; but the opportunity of gaining experience on works of magnitude in foreign countries under contracting firms and British Engineers is missed.

The Civil Engineer has to be a technician, an organiser, a disciplinary, a successful manager and financier. Such qualities cannot readily be cultivated without opportunities of training.

The prospect of employment for Civil Engineers in Ceylon is restricted as I have already indicated, but it does not follow that Government employment should be the only avenue open for a Civil Engineer.

In the progressive state of the Island, it should be possible to employ qualified Engineers in the Urban District Councils and other public bodies. Besides there is scope for enterprising young engineers to forge a career for themselves in private practice in some of our major industries. Civil Engineering knowledge is necessary to a planter. From the clearing of the virgin forest to the production of the finished article for export, engineering knowledge is valuable. In surveying, setting out, contouring, drainage, building factories, equipment of machinery, use of water power, water supply and transport, the knowledge that a planter is expected to have could be advantageously supplemented by an Engineer.

Rutherford's book on planting gives a compendium of engineering knowledge. With advanced and precise knowledge many experiments could be avoided and economical operation practised in estates.

Young men in this country unfortunately expect assured careers and do not dare to try out new paths when recognised avenues are not open to them.

It will interest parents and intending students to know that there are in the British Isles today over 20 Ceylonese Students at various stages of study and training in Engineering. If we assume that the number of Engineers in the Public Services and Municipalities, whom I mentioned earlier, serve over a period of 30 years each, the number of retirements would average 5 per annum. It is clear therefore that not more than a few students who

have secured satisfactory qualifications could be absorbed each year.

I have heard it asked whether it is worthwhile following an engineering career when the service is not well paid, in its early stages. The present scale of salary for a Junior Assistant Engineer is from Rs. 2,700 to Rs. 3,600 per annum. When he secures appointment as an Assistant Engineer after election to Associate Membership in the Institution of Civil Engineers, he receives an initial salary of Rs. 4,200 and proceeds by increments of Rs. 360 per annum to a maximum of Rs. 6,360. The salaries of District Engineers range from Rs. 6,840 to Rs. 11,520; and the highest salary to be attained on the average in the higher grades would be Rs. 14,400.

The salaries and prospects do not compare favourably with those of other branches of the Public Service. There are young men in the Engineering Departments who were Government scholars chosen after open competition, who by the stipulated conditions have been compelled to follow an Engineering course and have been debarred from competing for the Civil Service. Instances are known where their contemporaries have outstripped them in the field of remunerative employment by the happy chance of being allowed to adopt the Civil Service.

A compensation for the Civil Engineer, however, is the altruistic satisfaction of knowing that he has been the direct agent of constructive works for the public good and service.

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OBITER DICTA—LXXXVI

# As Others May See Us

JAFFNA is the land of infinite leisure. Not that there is no struggle for existence. There is. The goal of all such struggle is to loll in indolence like the lotus-eaters careless of mankind. A grand unconcern grips most people. Therefore it is that the least ripple in the quiet of their unconcern stirs them into screaming. Touched on the raw they are roused into inordinate enterprise. Indeed it needs a cataclysm to wake the North into action.

NOTHING like tomorrow. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do the day after—this is the glorious version of the severer maxim of doing today's things today. In this paradise of postponements, the delightful eldorado of dilatoriness who does not flourish? Go to the law courts where the great ones of the earth foregather, and gods are in contact with mortals. A proctor applying for 14 days' time to file proxy for the defendant, the very document without which the proctor has no status to stand up and make that preposterous application causes nobody surprise. The judge, catching the contagion of his environment, is most acquiescent. Hence, at suitors' expense and to their great inconvenience matters get put off with an indefiniteness which, but for the limitations of time and space, will easily glide into eternity.

KICK and we smile. Yes, that was the way in which His Excellency the Governor's recent visit passed off. If there were people in the North, men of light and leading, some of those who made a great deal of noise in Colombo recently, who had a difference with the Governor over his Reforms Despatch, they could have very easily arranged to wait on His Excellency at King's House to lay before him their views on the Despatch and what demands they felt they ought to urge. Without a doubt His Excellency would have heard them courteously and sympathetically. A great opportunity has been missed by the big bugs of Jaffna.

MR. NATESAN, however, put his opportunity to good use. He, with characteristic astuteness, walked round the Reforms, dodged the Despatch and sang an ode of adulation to His Excellency the Governor. I have not all the verses, but the refrain, *in altissimo*, ends with a long drawn out, "Calling, calling, calling—ing—ing—ing!" The odist very dexterously told His Excellency that Jaffna was dying to have the Governor with her for ever. Mr. Natesan was

speaking for all Jaffna, for the Town, and for Kayts too.

SOME of the remarks in the State Council about the propriety of adjourning business to give Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam time to recover his voice which he suddenly lost at the end of six hours of strenuous speaking were on a par with the *Observer's* editorial which was in bad taste altogether. Appearing in a divorce appeal before Chief Justice Lascelles and Mr. Justice Wood Renton I felt my voice failing me, and I abruptly stopped in the middle of my arguments. The respondent's counsel, Mr. T. E. De Sampayo, immediately drew the Court's attention to my speechlessness, and the Chief Justice ordered water to be brought to me, and adjourned Court on his own motion. There were great men in those days.

## Complete Disarmament

### How Gandhiji would Deal with Hitler's Campaign

New Delhi, March 22.

Mr. Frederick Birchall, Special Representative of the *New York Times* left for Calcutta this morning from where he proposes to fly to Rangoon and back. Later, he may visit Madras, before sailing from Bombay on April 8.

Mr. Birchall has already visited the North-West Frontier and also attended the Tripuri Congress, where he met several Congress leaders, including Pandit G. B. Pant, Mr. B. G. Kher, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel and Mr. Nehru. In Delhi, he interviewed Gandhiji, Mr. Nehru and Mr. Jinnah in the course of the last few days.

America is mainly interested, said Mr. Birchall, in ascertaining whether India would remain inside the British Commonwealth of Nations, provided she was guaranteed the same status as Australia and South Africa; and also whether, in the event of European War, India would assist the Democracies against the Fascist Powers.

So far as Gandhiji is concerned, he seems to have told the American Correspondent that both questions were too difficult for him and he had not finally made up his mind about India's relations with the rest of the Commonwealth.

Asked how he would deal with Herr Hitler's aggressive campaign in Europe, Gandhiji is believed to have suggested complete immediate disarmament as action on such scale might strike even Herr Hitler's imagination.

Mr. Nehru seems to have favoured an alliance of friendship with the British people but not mem-

## Colonisation Scheme for the North

### Jaffna Association Discusses Subject

A colonisation scheme for the North was discussed at a meeting of the Jaffna Association held at the residence of Mr. S. Kanagasabai.

Mr. Kanagasabai said that millions of Rupees were being spent on Minneriya and other schemes for the inhabitants of the southern part of Ceylon, and sufficient attention had not been paid to the Iranamadu Scheme.

There must be some outlet for the unemployed in Jaffna and there must be a well organised scheme to suit the requirements of the people of the north.

Mr. K. V. Rasiyah spoke of his experience as a Kilinochchi farmer and referred to the causes that militated against its success.

A sub-committee was appointed to report on the subject.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved that the Government be asked to inaugurate a dental department in Jaffna to combat widespread dental decay and cancer of the mouth.

Mr. S. Appadurai seconded—carried.

Mr. V. Veerasingham moved that a tobacco research institute and an experiment station be started in Jaffna and an expert be placed in charge. Mr. S. Ambikapakan seconded—carried.

## Mr. Ponnampalam's Reforms Speech

### "Brilliant", Says "Whip"

"Few of the 25 members who have spoken so far have made any real contribution to the debate," writes "Whip" in the *Times of Ceylon*.

"Fewer still" the Whip adds, "have made a real parliamentarian's speech, to which it was worth listening."

"That being so an excuse is hardly necessary for repeating a tribute to the young man from Point Pedro, whose brilliant speech is still the subject of favourable comment among the more sober members of our Council."

"It was a great speech for both diction and delivery; it was a fighting speech in the best debating style. He resorted to no cheap jibes; no uncouth personal references. He had a duty to perform and he performed it in a manner in which few others could have."

"His peroration was one such as has not been heard in Council for many years and his speech as a whole, of which any Parliament anywhere can justly be proud, will for long live in the memory of the people of Ceylon."

bership of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Mr. Jinnah has plans under preparation for division of India into two separate political entities, one Muslim and the other Hindu.

## RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

### MINISTERS PREPARING SCHEME

### VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

A scheme of rural reconstruction is at present engaging the attention of the Board of Ministers, and this will be placed for discussion before the State Council in the near future.

This is revealed by the Executive Committee of Local Administration in their report on the motion of Mr. Geo. E. de Silva, that two million rupees should be set apart every year for such a purpose, and that a progressive policy should be adopted for a village housing scheme and a supply of good water.

With regard to the village housing scheme the Executive Committee point out that a sum of Rs. 100,000 has been approved in the current year's budget for grants to local bodies for slum clearance and housing schemes.

#### More in Future

A few village committees have taken advantage of this assistance and the Executive Committee hope that more will do so in future.

Regarding water supply schemes for villages, Rs. 60,000 has been provided in the estimates for construction of and repairs to village wells.

In addition to this, all Revenue Officers have been circularized to send up estimates for any necessary water supply schemes for village areas of a more extensive nature, for which it is proposed to utilize loan funds allocated to water supply schemes under the Loan Ordinance.

## FOOD STOCK IN RESERVE

### Department Prepares for Emergency

Colombo, Saturday.

The advisability of having a three month's reserve of the essential commodities in stock, it is understood, is being contemplated by the Food Control Department.

Several meetings and conferences have been held during the past few weeks to decide finally as to the extent of the exact stock that should be kept in reserve in an emergency.

It is understood that another conference will be held next week for the purpose of discussing the same subject.

The Food Controller has submitted a report to the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce on the same subject.

Arrangements have already been made by the Department in regard to the distribution of cards to residents both in the villages and in the towns. The village headmen will be responsible for the work in their areas.

The Food Controller is also making arrangements to have a good stock of frozen foods in reserve.

The co-operation of various stockists of frozen foods in the Island will be asked.



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1939

### CABINET VERSUS COMMITTEE

IN THE STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSION on the Governor's Despatch, which is dragging its weary length with the usual display of passions and comic relief, the main issue next to that of the weightage to be given to the minorities has been the relative merits of the Cabinet and the Committee Systems. While the Board of Ministers are agreed that the Committee System should be replaced by a Cabinet form of Government, most of the minority members and the Sama Samajists have pleaded for the retention of the Committee System as more democratic and affording better scope for the ventilation and redress of local grievances. A few others like Dr. A. P. de Zoysa and Francis De Zoysa do not hold out any hope that Cabinet Government will be less corrupt than the existing system. We do admit that the elements that go to make a successful parliamentary government are sadly lacking in Ceylon, that political grouping for many years to come will proceed on communal lines or rather on prudent self-interest. Public opinion is still inarticulate and supine. There may even be an intensification of communal bitterness as a result of the uncompromising attitude of the Sinhalese majority. It will take a long time before well defined party groups based purely on political or economic principles come into existence. The prospect of dissolution and the hazards of an election campaign will serve as an effective check, not on the irresponsibility of members as elsewhere, but on their making a courageous stand against the incompetence or irresponsibility of the Ministry.

But we do not admit that, though Cabinet Government under these conditions may not be a great success, the way out of it is the retention of the Committee System. The main recommendation which that system has for individual members is that it increases their confidence by giving them some share in the shaping of policy of a particular Minister and enables each member to get some vote for his constituency or to recommend some candidate for some appointment. Besides leading to much corruption and inefficiency, the system as we have stated on previous occasions prevents the growth of party system and destroys collective responsibility

of Ministers. The essence of Parliamentary Government is that one party should assume responsibility for the administration in normal times and the other party or parties should act as opposition. Without an effective opposition which mercilessly exposes the failings of the ministry and focusses public opinion on ministerial policy, there cannot be efficiency and purity of administration. Another important feature in the system is that individual members should stand outside the Executive which should be placed in the hands of a body practically elected by the Legislature and entirely responsible to it. By making every member of the Legislature a part of the Executive, the Committee System, as we have seen during the last eight years of its working, has singularly failed to help the evolution of any party system or to offer any effective opposition to the Ministry. Under the System responsibility cannot be fixed on anybody. Neither the Ministers nor the Committees are responsible to each other nor to the Council as a whole. Besides, there is no scope for unity of policy or harmony of action. We have had the unedifying spectacle of one Minister opposing the policy of another and one member of the Committee attacking the conduct of his own Minister. Such an atmosphere is hardly conducive to any bold or vigorous policy of national advancement. The Donoughmore Commissioners have rightly felt the pulse of the political ills of the country and diagnosed the disease correctly, but the remedy they suggested has proved worse than the disease. The premises on which they based their conclusion were true, but the conclusion itself has been invalid. The Committee System has led to so much abuse and inefficiency, has effectively prevented the evolution of a party system or the growth of collective responsibility and, by showing the possibility of the formation of a homogeneous Board of Ministers belonging for the most part to a single race, religion, caste and family affinities, has not merely failed to give any justice to the minorities, but actually widened the breach between the various communities. Under these circumstances it is strange that there are still many advocating the retention of such a system.

### Six Months For Attempting to Steal Shirt

Mylu Nadaraja of Bankshall Street, Jaffna, was sentenced by the Jaffna Magistrate to six months rigorous imprisonment for attempting to steal a shirt worth Rs. 2.50 belonging to V. Velupillai of Myliddy. The accused had eight previous convictions.

## "ORGANISE FOR SATYAGRAHA"

### Exhortation to Ceylon Indians

### "SINHALESE DESPOTISM"

### Annual Meeting of Indian Association, Jaffna

A very important meeting of the Indians in Jaffna took place in the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College on Saturday last at 5 p. m. with Dr. M. O. Chacko in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and passed, the Secretary presented the report for the year. The report made marked reference to the anti-Indian measures of the Government of Ceylon and the steps taken by the Association in conjunction with other associations to combat these measures. It also referred to its work in connection with the Jackson Commission and the happy outcome of it. It pleaded for an Island-wide agitation for the retention of the franchise under the Donoughmore Commission report and for the enactment of a law of domicile which would be simple and suited to Indian conditions in Ceylon. Finally, it laid stress on the urgent need for a Federation of the Indian associations in Ceylon so that the work of the associations might be properly co-ordinated.

A letter from the conveners of the All Ceylon Public Meeting of Indians to be held at the Town Hall, Colombo, on 2nd April was read and explained, and the meeting gave its whole-hearted approval to its contents.

The following office-bearers were then elected:- Dr. M. O. Chacko, President (re-elected); Messrs. K. A. Sitaraman and T. N. Subbiah, Vice-Presidents (re-elected); Mr. A. Subrahmanyam, Secretary (re-elected); Mr. S. Srinivasan, Asst. Secretary; Mr. P. T. Mathai, Treasurer.

Official business over, the gathering converted itself into a public meeting, when the President requested Mr. N. Narayanan to say a few words about the Colombo meeting of the 19th instant which he had attended as a delegate of the association.

### Misconceptions About The Colombo Meeting Of The 19th Cleared.

Addressing the audience in Tamil, Mr. N. Narayanan said that, as the proceedings of the Colombo meeting were confidential and not open to the press, he would not be justified in giving a detailed account of it, and that he would only try to clear away a few misconceptions. It had been reported in a Colombo daily that the staff-correspondent had met a northern delegate to the meeting and had received some information from him, and the speaker had been asked whether he himself was the northern delegate referred to. The speaker was glad to have that opportunity of saying publicly that he was not the delegate referred to and of adding that he was not aware of the presence of any other northern delegate at the meeting, taking northern in the accepted sense of Jaffna. The same correspondent had also pat-

ted some delegates on the back and hit a few on the head. In the speaker's opinion, it was invidious to single out and discriminate against a few and censure them in respect of a matter in which all had acquitted themselves with equal honour and forbearance. So late as the 12th instant, some delegates had been hoping against hope that the Sinhalese leaders could anyhow be convinced of the unreasonableness of their attitude to the Indians and it was in that hope that they had opposed the resolution on balanced representation. But a few days later, these very delegates realized, after further experience, that the Sinhalese leaders not only refused to change their attitude towards Indians but also refused even to recognize their existence as a community which had anything to do with Ceylon. When this blind obstinacy of the powers that be was brought home to the members, they had no difficulty in voting for balanced representation by an overwhelming majority. Moreover, it was made clear at the meeting of the 19th that the resolution in question had been already approved by most of the Indian associations at their committee meeting, had been moved and passed at the All-Ceylon Tamils' conference on the strength of that approval and that Indians would be stultifying themselves if, on a subsequent occasion, they went back on their own resolution of an earlier date. This explanation also influenced the audience to make a united stand. The speaker only wanted to add in conclusion that Messrs. Natesa Iyer and Satyavagisvara Iyer deserved well of the Indian Community for offering their co-operation to Messrs. I. X. Perera and S. P. Vaitilingam in giving a correct lead to the community at a critical juncture in its affairs and that the spirit of harmony and goodwill exhibited at the great Colombo meeting of more than 500 Indians of all castes and creeds, gathered together from all parts of the Island, was an object-lesson to all Indians here as well as in other parts of the world.

### Repatriation of Indian wage-earners in Govt. Departments

Next the following resolution was moved from the Chair:—

"This association records its emphatic protest against the unjust, illegal and immoral steps taken, or proposed to be taken, for the purpose of repatriating Indian wage-earners in Public departments, who have given of their best to this Island and contributed materially to its progress and prosperity".

In seconding the resolution in Tamil, Mr. T. N. Subbiah narrated his experiences at Colombo when he went there as a delegate of this association to the All-Ceylon Tamils' Conference, and explained how these experiences had convinced him that no justice or equity could be expected from the majority community. He next pointed out how the use of the words "unjust", "illegal" and "immoral" in the resolution was quite justified, and how Indians could benefit by co-operating with the other minority communities in the Island. If the Indians in Ceylon presented a united front, he was sure that their just demands would be conceded.

Mr. A. Sitaraman, in supporting the resolution in Tamil, contrasted the treatment given to Indians by the Jaffna Tamils with the treatment given to them by the Sinhalese and emphasized the need for Indians to throw in their lot with

(Continued on page 5)

## SERIOUS FIGHTING ON HUNGARIAN BORDER

### Hungary's Warning to Slovakia

#### RESORT TO GREATER FORCE IF NECESSARY

Budapest, March 25.

AN official statement reports serious fighting on the Slovakia-Hungarian border and adds that Hungary has warned Slovakia that she will be compelled to employ a greater preponderance of strength failing a satisfactory adjustment.

The statement alleges that Slovak 'planes bombed three Hungarian towns and the Hungarian air force replied by bombing the Slovak aerodrome at Iglau.

Slovak 'planes dropped bombs on Ungar, Regnie and Nagyberesna.

Hungarian anti aircraft batteries shot down seven Slovak 'planes and forced another down. The latter was piloted by a Czech who was taken prisoner.

The statement concluded by stating that in the fight Hungarian troops did not yield a foot.

#### TRIBUTE TO M. O. H.

##### Dr. V. Nadarajah Feted

Colombo, Saturday.

High tributes were paid to Dr. V. Nadarajah, Medical Officer of Health, when the members of the Kotte Urban Council bade farewell to him at a garden party yesterday on the eve of his departure on transfer to Kadugannawa.

Dr. Nadarajah was, on arrival, garlanded by Mr. Donald Obeyesekere, the Chairman of the Urban Council.

Mr. Obeyesekere, in bidding farewell to Dr. Nadarajah, expressed regret at the loss of such a great friend of the district. The doctor always stood for efficiency and integrity. Their loss was Kadugannawa's gain, remarked Mr. Obeyesekere.

It was a matter of great sorrow, continued Mr. Obeyesekere, to find one who had so endeared himself to them being taken away at such short notice before he could complete the schemes he had launched.

Dr. Nadarajah, in returning thanks, said that whatever he achieved in Kotte was made possible by the co-operation of the Chairman and the staff.

#### Organise for Satyagraha

(Continued from page 4)

the Jaffna Tamils who would stand shoulder to shoulder with them in fighting against such anti-Indian measures as were referred to in the resolution before them.

#### Sinhalese Regime And Nazi Regime.

Speaking in Tamil in further support of the resolution, Mr. M. S. M. BUHARI compared Sinhalese despotism with Nazi despotism and said that the Sinhalese were treating Indians in the same way in which the Germans were treating the Jews. For this humiliating treatment he would not blame the Sinhalese but only his own countrymen who were indifferent and lethargic. There were 800,000 Indians in Ceylon; they formed the biggest minority community in the Island; still they were powerless and weak and permitted tyranny to ride rough-shod over them. Were they not the countrymen of Mahatma Gandhi? Had they not learnt from him ahimsa and satyagraha? And if only ten of them sincerely followed his teachings, could they not succeed in bringing round the Sinhalese to a sense of fairness and justice? He, therefore, exhorted his countrymen to make a clear study of their position in the Island and organize themselves for a campaign of ahimsa and satyagraha, which alone could take them to victory.

The resolution was unanimously passed and the meeting came to a close at 7.30 p. m.

#### BOOK REVIEW

**MANIMEKALAI, CHAPTERS 3 and 4 with Notes and Comments by Vidwan N. Subbiahpillai: Publishers, Messrs Sanmuganathan Press. Price 75 cents.**

Vidwan N. Subbiahpillai, Headmaster of the Navalar Saivaprakasa Vidyasalai deserves the thanks of students and other lovers of Tamil learning for rendering the study of Manimekalai, the Tamil classic, easy and delightful, by his notes and comments. The two chapters of this

#### Franco's Ultimatum to Republicans

##### Surrender Within 48 Hours

Rome, March 25.

A telegram from the Burgos correspondent to the newspaper "Piccolo" says that the Republican envoys who were reported to have flown from Burgos on March 23 returned to Madrid with an ultimatum demanding complete and unconditional surrender within 48 hours.

General Franco also demands the immediate surrender of all Republican aircraft, arms, munitions and artillery.

The correspondent does not specify when the ultimatum expires, and the time of departure of 'plane for Madrid is not mentioned.

#### Delay in Rajkot Affairs

New Delhi, March 22.

It is difficult to understand the cause of the long delay in submitting papers to the Chief Justice of the Federal Court in connection with Rajkot. The presumption is that papers on behalf of Gandhiji and Sardar Patel had been forwarded by the Political Department to Rajkot and the reply thereto is awaited. Since everything has gone by post and Rajkot's capacity for procrastination is considerable, the Chief Justice so far has not received the materials for giving his award.

#### Cambridge Senior First Division

We learn that in the Cambridge Senior examination held in December last, Mas. Sivalingam, the eldest son of Mr. K. Sangarappillay, F. M. S. Pensioner of Karanavai North, Uduppiddy, has been successful in passing in the First Division and obtaining distinction marks in Advanced Mathematics, Elementary Mathematics and Physics.

He has left for Colombo with the intention of preparing for the Pre-Medical Examination.

Book have been prescribed for the English Teachers Certificate Examination, 1939 and 1940. Chapters I-10 of this book have been prescribed for the Entrance Examination of the Madurai Tamil Sangam and the Bala Pandit Examination of the Oriental Studies Society, Jaffna. We are certain this edition will be of immense use to candidates preparing for these examinations.

#### PRESIDENT BOSE EXPLAINS DELAY

ANNOUNCEMENT RE WORKING COMMITTEE

#### AWAITING GANDHI'S INTERPRETATION OF RESOLUTION

Tharia, March 25.

IN a statement to the Associated Press, Mr. Subash Bose sets forth the reasons for the delay in announcing the new Congress Working Committee.

He says that specific matters like the appointment of the Working Committee etc., could not be dealt with until and unless general issues rising out of the adoption by the Congress of Pandit Pant's resolution had been fully discussed and decided upon after consultation with Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Bose says that he would like to ascertain from Mr. Gandhi, the latter's interpretation of Pandit Pant's resolution, namely, whether he took it as a vote of non-confidence on Mr. Bose or whether he took it as an attempt for rapprochement between Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President, although he himself believes that there has never been any break with Mahatma Gandhi on his side.

#### A. I. C. C. Meeting at Calcutta

The acting General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. announces that a meeting of the A. I. C. C. will be held in Calcutta in April, the exact date for which will be announced later after the President consulted Mr. Gandhi.

The new Working Committee will also meet before the A.I.C.C. meeting.

Another A.I.C.C. office announcement states that the President upheld the election of Dr. Kitchlew as President of the Punjab P. C. C.

The election of the General Secretary and Financial Secretary, however, were invalid and Dr. Kitchlew has been requested to convene a meeting of the P. C. C. for the election of these office-bearers and transact other formal business.

The honour of being the first member of the Reception Committee of the 53rd session of the Congress to be held at Bihar goes to Mr. Rajendra Prasad.

A reception committee is being formed and the first meeting of the committee is expected to be held at Brindaban on April 23 when the Bihar P.C.C. also meets there for selecting the venue of the Congress session.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Mr. Donald Obeyesekera and the Sinhalese Girl.

Sir,—Mr. Donald Obeyesekera speaking on the subject of higher education for women at the opening of a Buddhist girls' school at Nawal is reported to have said that there was nothing more hideous and revolting than a Sinhalese girl with bobbed hair, tinted nails and stained lips and that such a woman was a disgusting creature. These remarks are equally or more applicable to Tamil girls—I say more because Tamil girls are less Europeanised than the Sinhalese girls.

About a decade ago, bobbed hair, tinted nails and stained lips were almost entirely unknown among the Tamil girls; but now seeing the other girls, the Tamil girls also are beginning to have those things. Even now tinted nails and stained lips among the Tamil girls are rarely seen but bobbed hair is gaining ground especially among the younger ones. It is not known why the parents of the young girls encourage the latter to have their hair bobbed. Let the Tamil girls also learn a lesson from Mr. Obeyesekera in this matter.

In this connection, I wish to make some observations regarding the upper dress of the Tamil girls worn by them at the present day. They are very fond of having flimsy material for their jackets. It is well and good (as such material looks beautiful) provided the inner garment covers the body properly. But the present day fashion is in most cases for the inner garment not to cover the body properly and to put over it a jacket made of flimsy material with the result that the inner garment and front of the body are seen through the translucent material. This looks rather disgusting. I would suggest that both the inner and outer garments be of the same size or preferably the inner one may be only a little smaller than the outer one. Nothing will be more abominable than girls wearing sleeveless jackets with armpits exposed.

Yours faithfully,  
K. Sivapiragasam.

Sivapiragasam Road,  
Jaffna, 24th March 1939.

### Nothern Assizes

#### Conspiracy Case from Irupalai

A woman named Chintamani belonging to the fisher caste of Irupalai and four men (1) S. Ramalingam, (2) V. Arumugam, (3) V. Kandiah and (5) Sabapathy Iyer stand charged at the Northern Assizes with conspiring to institute criminal proceedings against seven persons charging them with having abducted one V. Kandiah (the 4th accused) with intent to secretly and wrongfully confine him, and with giving false evidence in judicial proceedings in Police Court No. 19663 Jaffna.

Case proceeding.

### REGISTRARS ASK FOR SALARY

#### Memorial to be Submitted to Registrar-General

Matara, Thursday.

"That a monthly salary of Rs. 60 be paid to Registrars, with all the privileges of full-fledged Government Servants," was one of the resolutions passed at a meeting of Association of Registrars of Marriages, Births and Deaths of the Matara District, which was held at the Matara Resthouse, yesterday, presided over by Mr. A. De. S. Weerasinghe.

The resolution was proposed by Mr. P. M. Samarawickrama of Palana, and seconded by Mr. D. P. M. Abeysekera of Pathagama.

#### Railway Warrants

Mr. D. L. P. de Silva of Pamburana proposed, and Mr. C. D. Wakista of Dickwella seconded:—"That Registrars be granted three second class railway warrants for a year."—Carried.

On the proposal of Mr. C. D. Wakista of Dickwella, seconded by Mr. N. H. D. A. Gunaratne of Meda Veyangoda, it was resolved that an honorary rank be reserved for Registrars.

It was also resolved that the three resolutions be embodied in a memorial for submission to the Registrar-General for his consideration.

### Marijans Enter Temple

#### Indore Maharaja Thanked

Indore, March 23.

For the first time in history, Indore Harijans, including Chamars, Mahars, Bhairavars and sweepers led by Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, advanced right up to the altar of Gopalmandir, the chief State temple, where they offered flowers and received prasad.

Until now they were allowed entry up to the platform only, pending the publication of new rules under the Harijan Temple Entry Proclamation.

The new rules have now removed all restrictions and Harijans were given free entry to the temple like other caste Hindus.

A largely attended meeting with Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj presiding, passed a resolution thanking Maharaja Holkar for going farther than Travancore and granting the Harijans both civic and religious liberty.

### Acting Magistrate, Pt. Pedro

Mr. N. Ponniah has been appointed to be Additional Commissioner of Requests, Additional Magistrate, Point Pedro, and Additional District Judge, Jaffna, during the absence of Mr. W. R. D. de Silva from March 25 to 28, 1939.

### Trained Teachers Meet Principal

#### Dinner at Point Pedro

Point, Pedro, Friday.

The past students of the Government Training College entertained Mr. H. S. Perera Principal, Government Training College to dinner at the Rest House, Point Pedro. After the Loyal Toast given by Mr. C. P. Thamotheeram B.A., Principal, Hartley College, Mr. S. T. Samuel Principal, Kilner College, thanked the Chief Guest for having given them the opportunity of meeting him under such happy conditions. He referred to the various contributions the guest had made for improving the intellectual equipment of the Ceylon teacher. Some attended the annual Teachers Refresher Course at Colombo for they looked forward for something new from him and always their expectations were amply fulfilled. The guests was responsible for bringing about a better understanding between the teachers and the Inspectors of schools when he was the Divisional Inspector of the Division. He finally thanked him for the honour he had done to them and also expressed a desire that his visits to this part of the Island be more frequent.

Mr. H. S. Perera replying said that it was found beneficial to have a separate Refresher Course for the Trained Teachers and one of the kind had been tentatively fixed to take place during the second week in May. He also asked those present to form an Association of the Govt. Training College Old Students at Jaffna. Then it would be possible for him to keep in touch with them and he could frequently visit them and also organise Refresher Courses for Trained Teachers at Jaffna.

Mr. R. W. M. Walton then proposed the toast of the Organisers and Mr. S. A. Rasaratnam replied. He said that he had stepped forward to fill a gap that had been caused by the absence of the renowned sportsman, Mr. S. C. Rasaratnam who had gone to track and kill a rogue elephant in the wilds of Minneriya, at the request of the Warden of the forests. He associated with Mr. Sam. T. Solomons others who were responsible for the arrangements and on their behalf he thanked them. (Cor)

### Mr. Perera on Frustration

Point Pedro, Friday.

Speaking at a meeting of the Vadamarachy Teachers' Association held on Thursday the 23rd inst. at Hartley College, Point Pedro, and presided over by Mr. C. P. Thamotheeram B. A., Mr. H. S. Perera M. A., F. C. P., Principal, Govt. Training College, divided the cases of frustration into four classes: The Destitute, the Defective, the Delinquent and the Disordered.

The lecture was preceded by a tea party held in the Hartley College. The staff were hosts to the members of the Teachers' Association. During the tea, a number of specimen copies of the 'Journal of Education' edited by Mr. Perera were distributed, and a number of

## 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 27th March, 1939

6 p. m. European Music  
6-15 p. m. News and Announcements  
7 to 7-20 p. m. Readings from Mahabagavatham by K. Sripadacher, Esq., M. A., (by the courtesy of Pandit Moulvi Association)  
7-20 to 8-30 p. m. Karnatic Instrumental Music  
8-30 p. m. News in Urdu

#### Tuesday, the 28th March 1939

6 p. m. Lavani Recitals  
6-15 p. m. News and Announcements  
7 to 7-20 p. m. Everyday Economics: "Sales-Taxation" by Prof. V. S. D'Souza, B. Com (Lond.)  
7-20 to 8-30 p. m. Karnatic Vocal Music  
8-30 p. m. News in Urdu

#### Wednesday, the 29th March 1939

SRI RAMA NAVAMI  
6 p. m. Devotional Music  
6-15 p. m. News & Announcements  
6-30 to 8-45 p. m. Harikatha: "Sri Rama Jananam" by Harikatha Visharada Mirle Subba Rao.  
8-45 p. m. News in Urdu

#### Thursday, the 30th March 1939

6 p. m. Film Hits  
6-15 p. m. News and Announcements  
7 to 7-20 p. m. Popular Science: "Television" by B. M. Sivaramiah, Esq.  
8 p. m. Kannada Drama: "Veera Abhimanyu"  
8-45 p. m. News in Urdu

#### Friday, the 31st March 1939

6 p. m. Karnatic Light Music  
6-15 p. m. News and Announcements  
7 p. m. Hindusthani Music  
7-30 p. m. "Qirat"  
8 p. m. Urdu Drama: 'Sabr-e-Bewa'  
8-45 p. m. News in Urdu

#### Saturday, the 1st April 1939

6 p. m. Orchestral Music  
6-15 p. m. News and Announcements  
6-30 to 8-45 p. m. Vocal Music Performance by Sangitha Vidwan Seetharama Bhagavathar of Puthucode, accompanied by Asthana Vidwan Venkataramaniah (Violin) and Asthana Vidwan Venkatesh Tevar (Mridangam)  
8-45 p. m. News in Urdu

#### Sunday, the 2nd April 1939

No Broadcast.

Teachers joined as subscribers. After tea, the gathering retired to the College Hall, where Mr. Perera delivered the lecture on "Frustration". The lecturer said that in some form or other in varying degrees, one had to face disappointment. If that was realised a great deal of sorrow could be avoided. After the lecture, a number of questions put by the members were answered.

A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. Veerasingam and seconded by Mr. N. J. K. Govindapillai was carried with acclamation. (Cor)

# Beliefs and Practices of the Hindus

(Continued from Page 1)

were, God's reflection. He thought and that thought was projected outward. And thus we get the double conception of God,—God manifested and God unmanifested, or God and the universe.

When God becomes thus, as it were, divided, the universe is regarded by the Hindus as God's play-ground and God himself is then worshipped as the Divine Mother of the universe. For from her womb the universe was born. In this way, through devotion and self-culture, the devotee is made to feel and to realize that God is the all-blissful Mother of universe. And that She Herself is manifested in the universe as the living creatures. So, every man and woman is then regarded as a manifestation of God. And every living object becomes thus an object of worship. For divinity is shining behind all life.

The Hindus recognize in God the powers of creating, preserving and destroying. And they worship God in these three aspects as creator, preserver and destroyer of the universe. Therefore we find some of their images representing God with three heads on one trunk—each head standing for one of three powers and the trunk standing for the all-including God-head. God as creator is not regarded as greater than God the destroyer or God the preserver. God is equally great in all His operations and the worshipper is at perfect liberty to select any one of these three aspects of God as the object of his special devotion. Some devotees prefer to think of God as the creator of all things. They call him, Brahma, others again feel attracted towards God in his sweet aspect of the preserver of all things. And they direct their devotions to God the preserver. They call Him Vishnu. And there are still others who see His mighty power manifested in destruction,—destruction not only of life and form, but also of error and ignorance. They see that the death of the old brings in the new, that the destruction of the lesser creates the greater. So they worship God as the destroyer, the terrible one, and they call Him Siva. So Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, though worshipped by different sects and represented by different images, are, as every Hindu knows, one and the same God in His different aspects.

So there is nothing wrong in worshipping God in one of these aspects, nor is it wrong to worship Him as the most terrible. And we need not be disgusted when in India we find images and pictures of God representing him in that terrible aspect. For fearful as these representations are, they are not more fearful than God's power of destruction as we actually see it in nature.

But there are those heroes among devotees who are not satisfied to see only one phase of the Supreme. The blissful Mother, smiling at her children, the

Mother garlanded with beautiful flowers, bestowing blessings on mankind is not the whole aspect of God. If God is benevolent, if He grants boons, if He brings peace and happiness on earth, He also is all-devouring, the cause of disease, of pestilence, of wars, of floods and famine. He slays our friends, our most beloved; He throws us in the deepest despair. "Let me know Him then, as He is," says the Hindu, "in all His aspects." It is easy to sing: God is in His heaven, all is right with the world. But to sing so, one must be blind to facts. Life is a tragedy as well as a comedy.

The devotees of the terrible aspect of God worship the image of Kali, the Mother. With one hand she holds out blessings to humanity. In the other hand she holds a sword dripping with blood. That is true love, to love for love's sake, to love when blessings come, to love when misery is our share. "Who dares misery love, and hug the form of death, dance in destruction's dance, to him the Mother comes" says Swami Vivekananda. And elsewhere is written: "Thou slayest me, still shall I trust in Thee." The soul is eternal, the real man can never be destroyed. "Him the fire cannot burn, him the sword cannot cut." It is only the semblance of man, the form, the apparent man that can be destroyed. The soul is eternal.

Who then cares for this body, for happiness or misery in this short span of life? Let pleasure come, let pain come, and disease! Let misery be our share,—the soul lives for ever. The devotee knowing this, worships misery, for through misery he will rise beyond misery. He worships pain, for through pain he will soar into the realm of eternal beatitude. This kind of worship is called the heroic worship. It matters not what path we choose. It matters not how we enter into that ocean of Bliss, which is God. Happiness and misery go hand in hand in this life; we cannot accept the one and escape the other. Both will meet us in this world. But we can rise beyond all relative conditions, we can realize our true nature which is beyond pleasure and pain, which is Bliss absolute. That is the object of all practice. Know yourself, says the true devotee, and you will know God. And knowing God is becoming God. And that is the aim of all evolution, to become perfect, to become conscious of our godly nature, to be eternally united with God.

We have entered here upon another belief and practice of the Hindus, the worship of God through images,—a practice as universally condemned in the West, as it is accepted in the East. How is it that the Hindus through all these ages adhere to a practice which we Westerners, so emphatically decry? I think the answer is not far to seek. We condemn, because we do not understand. The Hindu continues in his practice because he is spiritually benefited by it.

Let us try to understand what the Hindu means by image worship. Then, perhaps, we will no longer decry it as idolatry and

heathenism. But we must remember that no religious practice can be really understood from outside. Only the worshipper understands what he is doing, and he feels the effect. Unless we practise ourselves, we will never get a true insight into any practice. We can, at most, come to an intellectual understanding.

First of all, let me point out that it is sometimes believed that image worship is only a means of producing steadiness of mind and therefore helpful only so long as we have not yet learned to concentrate the mind.

But this is not according to Hindu belief nor is this the experience of devotees. For through image worship they find a constant outflow of love towards God and an ever-renewed realization of His presence, not only in the image, but also in themselves and in all nature.

To the worshipper, God is ever present in the image. The image is the receptacle of which God takes possession, where He dwells as the divine form of the image. And through that form God holds communion with the devotee. The devotee sees God in the image: in the image God reveals Himself to the devotee.

The first act of worship for the devotee is therefore to offer at the blessed feet of his Beloved, all that is his, all that he calls me and mine, even his own personality. Through such wholehearted devotion, God, who is allconscious, is drawn towards and is made to appear in the image. Thus earth, or wood, or stone is made to yield to the devotee the fruit of his sincere love for God.

The fruit of such worship then is much more than a means to practice concentration of mind. It is an actual communion with God. Through true devotion with the help of images, God, the unmanifested, is seen as manifested. This is not simply imagination, it is a fact, realized and perceived as other things in this world are perceived. Only this perception is of a subtler and, therefore, of more intense nature.

Love and devotion bring man and man together. And so it is with man and God. When love is very intense, two persons seem almost to merge in each other; they become like one mind. So it is with God and His devotee. The devotee, as he draws closer to God, partakes of his nature; he becomes more and more God-like.

Through image worship that love for God is strengthened and the mind thinks of God constantly. And as we become what we think, so this yearning for God brings union with God.

I may mention in conclusion that the Hindus recognize two kinds of image worship, the lower and the higher. In the lower form celestial beings, angels and departed saints are worshipped. These celestial beings have the power to bestow blessings on man. But that is as far as the worship leads. The devotee may get wealth, or offspring, or other boons. But that is not the aim of man's life. The higher form of worship is the worship of the Supreme Being. From Him not only all blessings flow, but He reveals His own blissful Being to the devotee. This is pure image worship. There is no desire for material results. It is

an act of love, of devotion, an urge of the soul to approach and finally to unite with God.

When such is the object of image worship, no thinking being can condemn it. And when we consider the result that has come to man through such worship, as we find it recorded in innumerable cases, we can no longer doubt that image worship done with the only motive of realizing God, is a wholesome and most desirable practice for those to whom it appeals. Whether we shall adopt this mode of worship is another question. It depends on the temperament of each individual.

But blessed is he who attains God-realization, be it through image worship or through any other means. It is open to every one to adopt such means as bring to him the greatest and surest and quickest results.

(Prabuddha Bharata)

## APOTHECARIES GREAT SALE

Begins 16th. March.  
Ends 5th. April.

ALL DEPARTMENTS PRICED REGARDLESS OF COST

Bundles of Bargains.

SHOP EARLY.

THE JAFFNA APOTHECARIES CO.,

(O. 246 9-1-39—3-4-39) M

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction N° 8515. In the matter of the Estate of the late Chellappah Appapillai of Thavadi

Appapillai Sivagurunathan of Thavadi

Deceased. Petitioner.

- Vs. Sithamparanathan
1. Appapillai of do
  2. Nagaratnam daughter of Appapillai of do
  3. Retnam daughter of Appapillai of do
  4. Appapillai Nawaratnam of do
  5. Makeswari daughter of Appapillai of do
  6. Chellachchi widow of Appapillai of do

The 1st to 5th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 6th Respondent

Respondents.

The matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 1st day of November 1934 in the presence of Mr. T. N. Subbiah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 29th day of October 1934 having been read:

It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful son and one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 23rd day of November 1934 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 16th day of November 1934.

(Sd.) C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 31-3-39.)

Initialed C. C., D. J.

(O. 96, 27 & 30-3-39.)

## Indian Emigrants in Ceylon

### Questions in Indian Assembly

New Delhi, March 21.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked in the Assembly today:—

Whether the Government of India had any information as to the conclusions of the Board of Ministers in Ceylon on the Jackson Report on immigration;

Whether it was a fact that the Board of Ministers had decided that no person should be allowed to remain in Ceylon for more than six months if he was engaged in any profession or employment in respect of which it was considered that Ceylonese were available who could be employed efficiently in his place;

Whether they also decided that every immigrant should have a passport or identity card, and should present himself to the proper authority as and when necessary; and

Whether it was a fact that the Board had also recommended quotas of Ceylonese employees be imposed in the case of all businessmen in Ceylon employing labour other than on estates.

Sir G. S. Bajpai replied that the Government had no definite information, but that the Raj Agent in Ceylon was watching developments.

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 647.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Thambiah Kandiah of Kokkuvil west, Jaffna

Deceased.  
Kartigesu Sinniah of Kokkuvil West  
Original Petitioner.

Kartigesu Sinniah Cumarasurier of Kokkuvil West  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Navaranjithamalar daughter of Kandiah of Kopay Boarding, Kopay
2. Kandiah Masilamany of Kokkuvil West
3. Ariamalar daughter of Kandiah of do
4. Kandiah Thevarasan of do

## EMERGENCY FOOD GUARDS

### Food Control Department's Proposal

In the event of an emergency, guards will be placed at the boundaries of districts for the proper supervision of the food control machinery in Ceylon.

Mr. J. C. W. Rock, head of the Food Control Department, recently asked Government Agents how many guards would be required for their districts and it has now been decided that two guards will be placed at each boundary to prevent the carrying of foodstuffs, especially paddy, from one district to another without proper authority.

5. Mahilmalar daughter of Kandiah of do
6. Chellammah widow of Veluppillai of Eluthumadduval
7. Devasagayam Chelliah of do

Respondents.  
This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent and the 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-Litem over the minors the abovenamed 2nd to 5th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 27th day of February 1939 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and on reading the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent and the 6th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 2nd to 5th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the maternal uncle of the heirs, unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this court on the 29th day of March 1939 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of March 1939.  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 95. 23 & 27-3-39.)

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[M.]

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