



# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 6.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Duke of Connaught Dead

The Duke of Connaught, died suddenly at Government House, Ottawa, where he has been the guest of the Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice.

### Sweden Warns Germany

Sweden has announced that her navy would take measures against any German forces laying mines in Swedish territorial waters or against ships firing on Swedish vessels, according to an American Associated Press message received in New York.

### World's Biggest Tugs

The world's largest tugs are being built for the Royal Navy in British shipyards. Several are already in commission. Fast and well-armed they can tow over long distances anything from a battleship or a giant passenger liner downwards.

### Not Allowed to See The Mahatma

Mr. Phillips, President Roosevelt's representative in India, in a farewell chat with Press correspondents in New Delhi, in reply to a question whether he had made an effort to meet Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru said, "I should like to have met and talked with Mahatma Gandhi. I requested the appropriate authorities for permission to do so and was informed that they were unable to grant the necessary facilities."

### Rommel Not In Africa?

A statement issued on Sunday by the 18th Army Group said that there was documentary evidence indicating that there were official German documents, dated over one month ago under the signature of General von Arnim as General Officer Commanding the German Forces in North Africa. The implication drawn from this is that Marshal Rommel is no longer in North Africa and that the Afrika Korps, together with General von Arnim's forces, are facing the relentless crushing forces of the Allies without a leader to lead their retreat.

## A CURIOUS COMBINATION OF TRINITIES

### THE THEME THAT RUNS RIGHT THROUGH THE UNIVERSE

(BY G. A. CHANDAVARKAR)

THE universe both in its phenomenal and noumenal aspects presents a curious combination of trinities. Whether it be in the realms of high imagination or in the domains of the stern realities of life, the concept of trinities holds its sway. In all the literatures and histories of the world, in social, mental or moral sciences and in the various systems of philosophies or theologies, the ideas of trinities permeate and predominate, so much so that as we study each department of human activity the theme of trinities unfailingly confronts us at every step.

#### The Three Cultural World Movements

To begin with, let us allow the three great pictures of the Hebrew, the Greek, and the Roman Movements to fall on the screens of our minds. The first is a picture of the spiritual advance as at Jerusalem, the second a picture of mighty intellect as at Athens and the third a picture of Law and Order as at Rome. They took their shapes through the Hebrew, the Greek and the Latin languages. A similar trilogy can be observed in the ancient and the modern history of India. The interpenetration of the Dravidian, the Aryan and the Budhistic cultures with their intellectual and spiritual centres at Mahendra Jaro, Benares and Gaya or Taxilla is remarkable. In modern India the confluence of the three great currents of Hinduism, Islam and Christianity is again noteworthy. The "Triveni Sangam" is remarkable. The three great languages like Sanskrit, Arabic and English were their vehicles of thought. What a unique brotherhood as symbolised in the combination of the trinities of spirit, intellect and material greatness! Three in one and one in three.

#### Trinity in Religion

When we think of the world both in its subjective and objective aspects, another concert of trinity suggests itself, viz.,

of Matter, Spirit and God with their attributes of "Sat, Chit and Ananda"—Eternal, Sentient and Blissful. Man's life again can be viewed from three standpoints, namely, of body, mind and soul. Swami Shankaracharya, with his philosophy of monism (Advaita), Swami Madhavacharya with his theory of Dualism (Dvaita) and Shree Ramanujacharya with the propagation of his qualified monism "Vishistadvaita" represent the three great aspects of Vedanta, the highest imaginable peak of human thought. When we accept the dictum that realisation of God is the "summum bonum" of life, the three paths of "Gnana", "Karma" "Bhakti"—Knowledge, Action and Love—strike our imagination and any one of these three is recommended to be followed according to the capacity of the aspirant. Similar is the threefold classification of the Yoga—the Jnana Yoga, Raja Yoga and Bhakti Yoga. "Om" is itself a three-syllabled word, A-U-M, which represents the primordial personality, an illuminating exposition of which is given in the "Mandukya Upanishad".

In man's march towards civilisation the divine urge in him or his soul hunger has manifested itself as an aspiration after the three ends of all arts and religion, "Satyam", "Shivam" and "Sundaram"—Truth, Happiness and Beauty. The trinity of Hinduism is symbolised in Dattatreya—Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwar—God of Creation, of Protection and of Destruction. "Veda Trayee Vidya" is centred round Rik, Yaju and Sama Vedas. All the maladies of the world such as wars, diseases or earthquakes are ascribed to three causes—"Adhi" "Daivik", "Adhi Bhautik and Adhyatmic." Human sentiments and feelings also are classified as three "Gunas"—"Satwik", "Rajasik and Tamasik"—Divine, Human and Devilish. The "Bhagavadgeeta" has a similar classification for

Continued on page 4

## ILLICIT TRANSPORT OF GRAIN

### VEHICLES TO BE CONFISCATED

Vehicles transporting country rice, paddy or kurrakkan from one place to another without a permit will hereafter be confiscated. This grave step is ordered in the latest defence regulation which will shortly be promulgated by His Excellency the Governor, empowering magistrates to confiscate vehicles engaged in such illicit traffic.

Hitherto it has been an offence to transport country rice, paddy or kurakkan from one place to another and it has been only the person responsible for such transport who has been penalised.

This provision alone has not proved a sufficient deterrent to illicit traffickers who have been carrying on a lucrative trade either to fill the hoarders' barns or enrich the black market, and the authorities have detected large scale operations all over the Island, more especially in the North-Central Province.

The barriers that have been set up have not proved wholly effective, for evidence has not been wanting that the guards have been genuinely hoodwinked or have permitted themselves to be hoodwinked. These discoveries have led the authorities to tighten all regulations so that there may be no leakage whatever to help hoarders or black marketeers.

The concession granted by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, in deference to the wishes of the State Council, that a person moving from one place to another should be allowed to carry with him four measures of rice for his own use was soon abused and it has now been withdrawn, much to the relief of the revenue officers of the rice-producing areas. Nearly every vehicle was beginning to carry as many four-measure bundles of rice as there were passengers in it. It was found that black market agents adopted this ingenious device on the analogy of the well-known two-bottles-of-arrack-per-person concession under the Excise regulations. The result was that revenue officers, who had been instructed not to prosecute people carrying with them four measures of rice for their use, were informed that

Continued on page 4





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1943.

### DR. JENNINGS AND HIS CHAMPIONS

WE DO NOT THINK THAT THE assistance of the "Times of Ceylon" is needed to enable us to appreciate the qualifications of Dr. Jennings. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon has come to our island with qualifications which must commend him even to the most captious critics. That he is an authority on educational problems will be readily admitted by those who know his contributions to the literature on the subject. But, the question whether the use of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction and the language of officialdom is to be preferred to the use of a foreign language like English is one which certainly does not require the assistance of an expert like Dr. Jennings or the "Times of Ceylon" to enable the people of this country to arrive at a correct solution. Nor does this question of the medium of instruction in our schools and colleges concern even in the slightest degree the future of the English language. The language of the Englishman is one of the greatest assets of modern civilisation and no effort is needed to convince anyone in his senses that the people of Ceylon cannot afford to neglect the study of this language and its literature. "No country," we are assured by the "Times," "in these days can consider itself properly educated unless it can hold free parley with the outside world in a language that is mutually employed and understood. That language is not Sinhalese, nor is it Tamil, nor ever will be, howsoever we strive." This is quite correct. Even the Englishman with his wonderful language and literature does not consider his education perfect until he knows something of French or German. Similarly, no Sinhalese or Tamil can consider his education satisfactory unless and until he is able to understand the thoughts of the English speaking world in its own language. But the question before us is radically different, and nothing is to be gained by misunderstanding it. The outpourings of the "Times of Ceylon" on this subject only show that on vital issues affecting the very life of the people of this island little guidance or assistance is to be expected from persons whose interest in the island is temporary and limited in scope. The "Times of Ceylon" may take it from us that neither the Sinhalese

nor the Tamils are willing to have their language relegated to a secondary place in our scheme of things. This language must be to us something more than the language of the "goiya" or the estate cooly.

### NOTES & COMMENTS

#### Rice Control Regulations

Regulations are being promulgated with increasing frequency to control the movement of rice, paddy and other grains. What is permitted today by a rule is prohibited tomorrow by another. The man-in-the-street seems to be cleverer than the rule maker. Every rule or regulation is circumvented and a fresh one is found necessary to render its predecessor fool-proof or fraud-proof. Human ingenuity is so vast that it is difficult comprehensively to exhaust all its possible devices. The four-measure concession as regards rice has enriched many a black-marketeer who has managed, with the help of a few hirelings, to transport from rice-producing areas as much as possible during the period of the concession. It has been found that the rule has been violated with a canny determination. Every vehicle coming from a rice-producing area has been found to have as many four-measure bundles of rice as there were passengers in it. All these went to the carter or to the cleverest among the passengers. This concession has therefore to be withdrawn now. It is also proposed to confiscate any vehicle which illicitly transports rice. We may be certain that as a result there will be hardly any illicit transport of rice from one place to another. But what device the black-marketeer has in the making to circumvent or defeat this rule remains to be seen.

#### Raj's Intransigence

Is the Raj in earnest about ending the present impasse in India? Certainly it is. But the ways it adopts towards this end defeat its very purpose. Gandhi and all Congressmen are branded as political untouchables. Even Mr. Phillips, President Roosevelt's representative, who sought facilities to meet Mahatma Gandhi has been denied the opportunity of knowing at first hand Gandhi's views and placing them before the American President. If Mr. Phillips, the trusted envoy of Britain's best friend, cannot be depended upon to keep faith with the Britisher in the event of his meeting the Indian leader, then he should not have been allowed to meet all and sundry in India who may or may not matter in the political life of India. Is H. E. the Viceroy afraid that Mr. Phillips would come to know of things which are prejudicial to the best interests of India or Britain, or that Mr. Phillips himself would be converted into

a dangerous ascetic the moment he comes under the personal influence of the Mahatma—and would recommend on his return to America the immediate grant of Independence to India as demanded by Gandhi? As it is, the Raj has helped Mr. Phillips only to see one side of the picture. The case of the Congress is therefore bound to remain a sealed book to Mr. Phillips and to President Roosevelt. Official U. S. A. will thus have little data to judge India's case in its proper perspective. This is what the Raj evidently desires. Mr. Phillips' mission would therefore be of little value either to America or to India. Only the results would reveal what Mr. Phillips has learnt during his tour.

#### The Pannai Ferry

From May 1, the Pannai Ferry will be taken over by the newly-formed Co-operative Society. The darkest tragedy that has ever occurred in the Peninsula, in which 19 lives were lost in the Pannai lagoon, has proved a blessing in disguise: ever since that tragedy, the ferry service which was taken over by the authorities themselves has been worked efficiently and to the satisfaction of the public. But the authorities did not want to continue to perform this service themselves and therefore called a conference of those interested in the Ferry, at which the Minister for Communications and Works presided, to consider the future of the Ferry. The Conference decided to hand over the ferry to a Co-operative Society formed for the purpose. This Society has now been formed of people who use the ferry, and takes over the ferry from the Government as from the beginning of next month. Having suffered long and having also seen how the service has been worked efficiently by Government, the members who have taken over the responsibility of managing the ferry service will, we hope, do their utmost to provide themselves and the public they represent [the best service that is possible within the means at their command. We hope the Society will at least try to maintain the standard of efficiency set by the Government. The proud record of Co-operation in the North should give one hope that a bright future is ahead of the Pannai Ferry.

#### MATRIMONIAL

##### NAVARATNA RAJAH—JAYALUXMI

The marriage of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor, and son of Mr. K. S. Veeravagu, Notary Public, with Miss Jayaluxmi, daughter of the late Mr. T. Paranjurupasingham, of Kondavil, was solemnised at the bride's residence at Kondavil on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 10 a.m. A largely attended reception was held in the evening at the bridegroom's residence at Vannarponnai East.

### IMMOBILISATION OF CARS

#### OVER 1000 WILL BE AFFECTED

Out of a total some 18,000 private-owned cars that are in use today, the Commissioner of Motor Transport states, the number of those which will be immobilized will not be less than 1,000 and is unlikely to exceed 4,000.

Notices of revocation have already been sent out to those owners who have been determined as non-essential as well as to owners in the basic class who have failed to send in their forms up to the end of last week.

These owners, the Commissioner states, were given a fortnight's grace for the submission of the forms.

A small cut in the petrol ration for May will be imposed on semi-essential car-owners who have similarly failed to submit their forms. They may, however, make representations in this connexion to the Controller.

The exact total of cars going off the road will be known after the Minister of Local Administration has considered the appeals from owners.

Hiring cars, omnibuses, motor bicycles and lorries, as is known, are not affected by the immobilization scheme. It is thought to be not unlikely that there will be a very small increase in the number of hiring cars under this scheme. In such areas where the immobilization is found to have drastically upset transport facilities, the Commissioner may decide, after the most careful investigation of a case, to permit an owner to convert his car into a public conveyance. In such a case, the petrol ration will be determined on an exact assessment of the mileage such a car will cover.

It has been realized that the number of semi-essential cars will increase from time to time, as when a new proctor or a new doctor for instance, joins his profession. The Commissioner of Motor Transport will issue permits for the purchase of cars to persons coming within this description.

The emergency legislation prohibiting the sale of motor cars except under a permit has emerged in the shape of a Defence Regulation by His Excellency the Governor.

No licence for any motor car will be issued by a licensing authority except with the written approval of the Commissioner of Motor Transport and no one is allowed to acquire a motor car except under a permit issued to him by the Commissioner, who is given the power to refuse to issue any permit.

Another defence regulation imposes a similar restriction as regards batteries, tyres and tubes.

A third order states that the Petrol Controller may in his discretion approve or refuse to approve applications for registration as consumers of petrol for two or more cars.

#### DENTAL SURGEON, JAFFNA

Dr. S. S. P. Silva, Dental Surgeon, Jaffna, has been transferred to Batticaloa and Dr. J. E. S. Kitto succeeds him.

#### ALL-CEYLON SAIVA CONFERENCE

The All-Ceylon Saiva Conference commences tomorrow in the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School and lasts for three days.



### DEMOCRACY IN BRITAIN

#### CONSERVATIVES RULE THE ROOST?

Answering the question "Who Rules Britain?" Harold Laski says:

The masses chose their rulers, but they selected Nazi men who largely took for granted the idea that the main lines of property system were part of the fixed order of nature.

Giving detailed statistics and analysis of the composition of the Conservative Party which dominates the House of Commons whose essential purpose (Prof. Laski says), is protection of the interests of private property in the means of production, he points out that 44 per cent. of them are directors of public companies, holding nearly 1800 directorships including banks, insurance, railways, shipping, iron and steel, engineering, textiles, electricity, coal, oil and newspapers. Thirty-five members of Parliament have directorships in companies whose stake is in the Dominions, Dominating industries in India and the colonies, all have their representatives in the House of Commons. Forty-three members were related to living members of the Peerage; another 95 were related to its members; 42 were sons-in-law of Peers. Of some 300 Conservatives, 80 per cent. inherited wealth; 125 were either sent to Eton or Harrow, 154 to other public schools, 88 either to Oxford or to Cambridge.

In the War Cabinet two members by birth are aristocrats; two have large business connections. Of Conservative Ministers, two juniors are Dukes; one is a newspaper proprietor, but all the remainder except the Minister for Pensions, have connections either immediate or indirect with big business or aristocracy.

Prof. Laski further says that the Labour Party has been a very junior partner in Mr. Churchill's Government. "All pivotal positions—economic, diplomatic, political—are remaining in the hands of the old ruling class."

### JAFFNA RADIO PROGRAMME ADVISORY BOARD

As a result of representations made about the unsatisfactory nature of Tamil Radio broadcasts from the Colombo Station, the Postmaster-General has agreed to appoint an advisory board to select and recommend artistes for Tamil music programmes, Radio plays etc. The members of the board met for the first time on Friday the 9th inst. at Parameshwara College and the following committee was elected: Mr. S. Natesan, M.S.C., Mr. W. Cumaraswamy, Mr. C. Tharmakulasingham, proctor, Messrs. V. R. Rasanayagam, C. S. Ganespathy Iyer, M. S. Param, Mrs. Gunamany Thambayyah, Mrs. Maheswari Navaratnam. Mr. Nadesan was elected president and Mr. Cumaraswamy, secretary. Artistes who intend giving broadcasts are instructed to apply to this board for recommendation to the authorities.

### ST. THIRUNAVUKARASAR

(By A. Arulambalam)

"நாமார்க்கும் குடியல்லோம்  
நமனை யஞ்சோம்  
நாகத்தி லிடர்ப்படோம்  
நடலை யில்லோம்  
ஏமாப்போம் ஞெய்யறி யோம்  
பணியோ மல்லோம்  
இன்பமே எந்நானுந்  
தன்பமில்லை  
தாமார்க்கும் குடியல்லாத்  
தன்மையான  
சங்கரம் சங்கவெண்  
குழையோர் காதம்  
கோமாத்கே காடென்றும்  
மீளா ஆளாய்க்  
கொய்மலர்ச் சேவடியிணையே  
குறுகி னேமே"

We owe allegiance to none but the supreme one—Sivan—whose feet we ever adore, we suffer not, we always remain calm, we know not disease, and ours is the life of eternal happiness—so sang St. Thirunavukarasar one of our four great Saiva Saints. But to the majority of mankind life is full of misery and fear. Wherefore is this difference? It is to be found in the outlook on life and the faith in God which the Saint had and which most of us have not. St. Thirunavukarasar was happy because he was the very embodiment of kindness and affection; he had exceptional courage because he had absolute trust in God and did not intrude the rights of others; he defied all evil because he was pure in mind and had faith in God; he was able to do the impossible because he honoured the Creator and dedicated his life to the service of mankind; and today, —Chithirai-Sathayam—the day on which he attained the feet of the Lord—we look back on the life of the great saint with reverence and admiration in order that we may have inspiration, guidance and strength.

#### Early Life

St. Thirunavukarasar, the contemporary of the great child saint Thiruganasampanthar—who affectionately called him "Appar" or father,—was born fourteen hundred years ago at Thirumunai-padi Nadu. His parents were Vellalas and Saivites and they named him Marulosekhar. Our Saint's parents died early in his boyhood and on their death he lived with his only sister—Thilakavathiar—an exemplary Hindu daughter. After studying deep in religious philosophy, our Saint, for some time came under the influence of the Jains and embraced Jainism. But through the efforts of his affectionate sister he returned to the Saiva fold and made his outstanding contribution to the Saiva Religion and the Tamil language through his immortal and soul-stirring songs—The Devarnam—which are our greatest heritage.

#### Gems of Thought

In the Devarnam we find great gems of thought and the solution for the life noble and happy.

"மெய்மையாக உழவைச் செய்து  
விருப்பெனும் ஈத்தை வித்திப்  
பொய்மையாக களைவை வாங்கிப்  
பொறைபெனும் நீரைப் பாச்சித்  
தம்மையும் நோக்கிக் கண்டு  
தகவெனும் வேலி யிடடுச்  
செம்மையுள் திற்பரகித்  
சிவகதி விடையு மன்றே"

In this very thoughtful song the saint—using a farmer's analogy—says, that if one is to attain the feet of the Lord one should till the land of his self with the plough of Truth, sow the seeds of good thought in it, pull out the weeds called falsehood, feed the plants

with the water of kindness and protect them (the plants) with the fence of knowledge, rake a thorough search of the self and lead a strictly virtuous life.

In another brilliant and illuminating stanza—drawing a boatman's analogy—our saint, always conscious of human failings and at the same time fully knowing the remedy which will act as a panacea for all human ills, implores and begs of God to make him think of God at a time when he sailing in the boat called the mind, filled with the cargo called anger, with its rudder called judgment, his raft founders in mid-ocean having struck the rock called evil desire.

"மனபெனுந் தோணி பற்றி  
மறியெனும் கோலை யூன்றிச்  
சினமெனுஞ் சரக்கை ஏற்றிச்  
செறிகட லோடும் போது  
மறனெனும் பாறை தாக்கி  
மறியும் போதறிய வொண்ணு (து)  
உணையும் உணர்வை நல்காய்  
ஒற்றியு ருடைய கோவே"

#### His Message

St. Thirunavukarasar's Devarams are replete with this personal touch and lofty ideals. It is for this reason that his message to a stricken and afflicted world has a special meaning. St. Thirunavukarasar had unswerving faith and trust in God. Without thought of the Creator he could not live even for a moment—for he says:

"தினைத்தனைப் பொழுதும்  
மறந்துப்பவே"

and again

"புழுவாய்ப் பிறக்கினும் புண்ணியா  
உள்ளடி என்மனத்தே  
வழுவாதிருக்க வரந்தரல்  
வேண்டும்" etc.

If the modern world needs anything today it is this faith in God and also the thought that we are all but human and therefore liable to make mistakes. St. Thirunavukarasar's life of piety, purity, kindness and faith—the life free from anger, jealousy, suspicion, arrogance and hatred should be an example and a source of inspiration to this warring and mad world. If the leader and the led could snatch a spark of that faith and purity which St. Thirunavukarasar possessed the whole world could proclaim with one voice "we fear none" and "ours is the life of eternal and everlasting happiness."

"அஞ்சுவ தியாதொன்று மில்லை  
அஞ்ச வருவது மில்லை"

"இன்பமே எந்நானுந் தன்பமில்லை"

"இடையறப் பேரன்புர் மனமுவாரும்  
இணையிறியும் உழுவாரத்தின்  
படையறத் திருக்காரும் சிவபெருமான்  
திருவடிக்கே பதிந்த நெஞ்சம்  
நடையறப் பெருந்தறவும் வாசீதப்  
பெருந்தகைதன் ஞானப்படல்  
தொடையறச் செவ்வாயும் திருவேடப்  
பொலிவழரும். அதித்த வாழ்வாம்"

### MALARIA CEYLON'S BIG PROBLEM

#### FREQUENT CAUSE OF DEATH

"Malaria occurs in cyclical periods, which might be called seasonal waves, extending from March till July and then again extending from October till about January. February and August might be called the months of comparative freedom from malaria," said Dr. K. J. Rustomjee, Superintendent of the Anti-Malaria Campaign, in a lantern lecture

### IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

#### INDIAN EDUCATIONIST ON CEYLON UNIVERSITY

Dr. Kewal Motwani, the Indian educationist, is once again back in Ceylon.

Discussing the great educational movements afoot in India, Dr. Motwani told a press representative that the Indian Science Congress was appealing to all the universities and departments of education to foster the study of social sciences.

An agricultural university for Rajaputana and other central Indian states is also afoot and Dr. Motwani thinks that this university should be a great help to the country, since all the research will be done along highly advanced lines.

An Indian national academy of social sciences is in the course of making Professor D. N. Wadia, Ceylon Government's Mineralogist and President of the Indian Science Congress, put up a strong plea for the academy in the course of his presidential address at Calcutta in January.

"Where does Ceylon stand?" Dr. Motwani asked and went on to say that before he leaves the island he proposed to bring out a publication stressing this aspect of education in this country.

He maintains that unless Ceylon cultivates social sciences in the earnest her university will remain "more or less a glorified high school that it is at present, and absolutely unknown in the world of scholarship.

"You cannot have universities by using mere labels," he said, "importing an expert or two from here and there, and holding a convocation before the faculties have taken shape. The world imposes a high criteria of judgment in this field most of all. You are dickering dentistry and psychology while the world is blowing up in smoke. Train your young men and women to be citizens first, and everything else should follow. Which is more important? To have many dentists or to have good teeth?"

The Indian Science Congress has decided to send Dr. Motwani to offer a series of three lectures at every Indian University on social relations of science and national reconstruction in India.

He gave at the physics block of the Ceylon University, Colombo, under the auspices of the Ceylon Geographical Society.

Dr. Rustomjee said that malaria was the biggest problem the Government of Ceylon was faced with. It was the commonest disease and the most frequent cause of death. It was a disease which cost the country a fortune every year.

Two-thirds of the island, he said, was intensely malarial. The central mountainous region was free from the disease and in the south-west quadrant plenty of rain and healthy conditions kept out malaria.

It was a paradox that although the same species of mosquito carried malaria to all those parts where it was prevalent, it behaved differently in different areas. Unlike in the Southwest, in the North east plenty of rain brought in its train malaria and disaster. That was a problem that was now under investigation.



## A CURIOUS COMBINATION OF TRINITIES

Continued from page 1

food, conduct, sacrifices and charity. In all the mental attitudes or individual aptitudes these three "Gunas" play an important part. In Christianity the trinity of God, Son and Holy Ghost is well known. God, the Prophet and the Angel may be said to form the trinity in Islam. In Judaism faith in God, faith in man and faith in social welfare form its essence. In Zoroastrianism the trinity of Humata, Hukhata and Haversheta is equally remarkable as it gives a clear programme of conduct in life.

Again, faith, hope and charity are the three holy virtues. The burden of the song of all the saints of the world is the same trinity. The protestant and the revivalist movements founded in India are also three—the Brahmo Samaj inaugurated by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the Arya Samaj founded by Swami Dayanand and the Ramakrishna Mission started by Swami Vivekanand. Thus we see that in the religious thought of the world, trinity of some sort or other finds a prominent place.

### Trinity in Literature

Literature is a record of the best thoughts of the best minds in any language. To realise the blessings of an abundant life which again is said to be 'a conscious contact with environment' the study of literature is essential. Mr. Raymond says that the work of literature is not an idle tale to entertain and relieve the reader but it is the very cry of the soul. This cry is again classified under three heads, viz., a cry of pain, a cry of amusement and a cry of approval. All literature, therefore, is a combination of the three cries of the soul—the moan, the laugh and the cheer. When master minds like Homer, Shakespeare and Milton, Vyasa, Valmiki and Tagore, Browning, Wordsworth and Tennyson, Kalidas, Bhatrihari and Bhavabhuti, Swift, Addison and Steel, Hardy, Chesterton and Bernard Shaw had drawn their inspiration from one or all these founts, they produced the best literature. All the tragedies, comedies, all the works of wit or satire, all the rhetorical writings and all the emotional effusions of orators owe their origin to this remarkable trinity of tears, joy or applause. Even poetry has its own classical, naturalistic or romantic aspect.

### Trinity in Social Sciences

Consumption, production and distribution go to form the main divisions of Economics. History is a record of the achievements of humanity in the past and in the present which go to make the future. Each question of importance logically considered has three sides—one 'my side, your side and the right side'. Politics treats of absolutism, aristocracy or democracy. Goodwill, tolerance and compromise are the breaths of party struggles. Liberty, equality and fraternity are the ground work of a logically constructed social order. In pedagogy it was first thought that the proper study of mankind was man, then the centre of gravity shifted to woman and now it is recognised

that child is the main theme of the reform. The modern day trident of the God of Wealth also is made up of Rs. As. and pises or Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

### Trinities of Other Sciences

Biology has its trinity of reptiles, birds and mammals. The science of the evolution of man has its three stages, palaeolithic, the cromaguard and neolithic where also the spirit of motherlove, family union and brotherhood was prominent. In the early stages of human history the trio of the Summerians, the Egyptians and the Phoenicians contributed largely to its progress. Three separate areas in Mesopotamia, the Mediterranean Basin and in China and India attained a high degree of culture. Chemistry deals with the three different forms of matter, solids, liquids and gases, while in Physics heat, light and electricity find a prominent place. In the Ayurvedic system of medicine there are three *Doshas*—three main and ultimate causes of all diseases—*i. Kafa*—defects of secretory system, *ii. Pitha*—derangement of the digestive system and *iii. Vata*—disturbance of the nervous system.

### Trinity of the Modern World

The seeds of civilisation being sown by the Hebrew, the Chinese, the Semitee and the Aryan races and the plant being nurtured by the Greek and the Roman nations the fruit is known by another trinity the League of Nations. The British Commonwealth of Nations and the growth of a new International nation, the United States of America. Farther evolution towards a world state is now accompanied by severe birth pangs, in which the three Axis powers Japan, Germany and Italy are engaged in a deadly combat with Britain, Russia and the United States of America. The spirit of love, brotherhood and service is being put to a severe test. It is hoped that the new order will usher in the era of liberty of speech, thought and action and freedom from fear, want and misery for all. The race for armaments and the destructive weapons of war on water, land and air may then cease and the trinity of the Parliament of the world, the Federation of the World and the world state will then be not a "dream" but a "reality". If in the past trinities have brought about ultimately good results there is no reason why in this 'century of the common man' the new forms of trinities should not do so and assert the principles such as Social Equality, economic freedom and Spiritual fraternity. Can we not take comfort in the belief that 'to travel hopefully is better than to arrive?'

### ILLICIT TRANSPORT OF GRAIN

Continued from page 1

the bona fides of the people should once again be strictly investigated.

This latest defence regulation of the Governor will result in the confiscation of even motor lorries and omnibuses if those in charge of them fail to pay heed to the warning.

(Times of Ceylon)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 165 / P.T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanthasamy Ponnusamy of Valvettiturai. Deceased.

Punniawathy widow of Ponnusamy of Valvettiturai.

vs. Petitioner.

1. Parupathippillai wife of Ramachandran of do
2. Mahalingam Ramachandran of do
3. Ponnusamy Kanthasamythurai of do
4. Ponnusamy Balavadivelu of do
5. Pushpawathy daughter of Ponnusamy of do
6. Ponnusamy Kanagarajah of do
7. Annaratnam daughter of Ponnusamy of do
8. Vadivelu Thangavelu of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kanthasamy Ponnusamy of Valvettiturai coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge on the 8th day of October 1941 in the presence of Mr. C. Thanabalasingham Proctor on the part of

### WANTED

Wanted for the Karainagar Hindu College an Assistant Teacher with experience in teaching students of the Primary classes. Preference will be given to one able to teach Latin in the Lower forms as well. Apply to the Manager, Jaffna Hindu College, before 3rd May, 1943.

(Mis: 12. 26 & 29.4-43.)

the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read, it is ordered that the 8th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th respondents abovenamed and that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out letters of administration as the widow of the said deceased and that letters of administration be accordingly issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 18th day of December 1941 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva  
This 20th day of Addl. District  
November 1941 Judge  
8-4-43, Time extended till 14-5-43  
Sgd. L. W. de Silva  
A. D. J.

(O. 2. 26 & 29-4-43)

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

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

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

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

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,  
(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-42.) (T's) Shroff.

## "THE HINDU ORGAN"

Subscription Rates

(PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE)

Town Delivery : ... .. Yearly Rs. 6 50  
Inland & India, Etc. ... .. Yearly Rs. 9 50  
Single Copy Cts. 7.

Advertisement Rates

	Rs.	Cts.
Government Advertisement ... ..	4	75 per inch
Sale Notices ... ..	1	00 " "
Casual Advertisements ... ..	1	25 " "
Pawn Broker's Advertisement ... ..		35 per item
Order Nisi for 2 publications ... ..	5	00