

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

No Break, Says Vichy

The Vichy radio said on Friday that the Turkish Foreign Minister had declared that there is no truth in the rumours of a breach between Turkey and the Vichy Government.

British Troops On Turkish Border?

The Rome radio on Friday said that large British forces were concentrated along the southern frontier of Turkey.

"Independence" a La Tokyo

Japan will immediately set up a Preparatory Commission for the independence of the Philippines composed of "representatives of the Filipino people," says an official Japanese announcement.

Donation to Annamalai University

Mr. R. M. Alagappa Chettiar, Barrister-at-Law has given a donation of five lakhs of rupees to the Annamalai University for the promotion of technological education. This is the biggest gift to the University since its establishment by the Rajah of Chettinad.

First Graduates Of University

Four doctors who passed out in the recent medical examination held by the University of Ceylon, had the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery conferred on them at a Convocation of the University held on Wednesday, presided over by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ivor Jennings. The recipients are N. T. Sampanthan, V. Rajadurai, A. R. Deane and Percy de Zilwa. They are the first students to become graduates of the University of Ceylon.

Warning About Japan's Intentions

The former Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Joseph Grew, said at a press conference at Indianapolis that the Japanese military leaders were thinking in terms of a 100 years' war if necessary to attack and conquer the United States. If permitted time to consolidate her conquests and develop the national resources now at her disposal, Japan would, he declared, surpass in potential strength the United States, Britain or Russia. The American conflict with Japan would be a "long and hard row."

THE ANTIQUITY OF INDIAN IMAGES AND TEMPLES THEIR PLACE IN HINDUISM

BY RABINDRA NATH ROY

III

[F the practice of worshipping images was current in India from early Vedic times, it is reasonable to expect some amount of material vestiges or remnants of archaeological data as tangible evidence of this practice. Several colossal Yaksha-images have come to light of which the most typical is the famous Parkham Yaksha in the Muttra Museum. Most scholars believe that these belong to times much earlier than the Maurya period (320-185 B. C.) They could not be later than the time of Ashoka. Their characteristically early Indian plastic style forbids any suggestion of contact with Hellenistic art. The temple of Yaksha, and the worship of the Yaksha-cult undoubtedly antedate the birth of the Buddha. Although these images represent the earliest surviving remains of stone sculpture, effigies in other materials go back to still earlier times. Thus, Dr Bloch dug out from the remains of a Vedic burial mound at Lauriya Nandangarh a small gold leaf representing the effigy identified by him as the Earth-goddess referred to in the Vedic burial hymn. Dr Bloch, a distinguished and learned archaeologist, has assigned this effigy to the eighth century B. C. There is also a very interesting series of effigies of goddesses in terracotta some of which have been identified by various eminent scholars as representing Vedic divinities. Dr Coomaraswamy has identified some of them as the representations of the Vedic goddesses Aparajita, Viraja, and Aditi and has assigned them to a period between 1000 to 300 B. C. We have, therefore, abundant evidences of images in India long before the Christian era, which tend to push the antiquity of the practice to early Vedic times.

If there were images of gods, there must have been shrines and temples for their worship—for Devas, there must be Devayatanas, Devakulas, or Deuls. Passing over the literary references to temples, and

'abodes of gods' in ancient literature, let us take stock of the actual vestiges of temples and shrines which the spade of the archaeologists has recovered for us from the debris of dusts and the forgotten mounds of history and pre-history.

In the neighbourhood of Pathan-kot, archaeologists have discovered a series of coins of the kings of Audumbara dynasty, who lived in the Gurudaspur district of the Punjab and who claimed to have descended from Vishvamitra Rishi, celebrated in the third book of the *Rigveda*. Dhara-ghosa, one of the kings of this dynasty, most probably reigned in the latter half of the first century B.C. (Marshall). On some of the coins of Dhara-ghosa there are representations of buildings with railled pavilion with five pillars and domed roof with projecting eaves and small finial, which certainly represent temples. One of these effigies on Dhara-ghosa's coin is interpreted by Cunningham as 'a pointed-roofed temple of two or three storeys, with pillars.'

By excavations conducted in the year 1891, Dr. Fuhrer, Archaeological Surveyor of the Government of India, recovered from the ruined mounds near Ramnagar (ten miles from Tahsil Aonla in the Bareilly-district), the ancient site of Abichatra, the kingdom of the Northern Panchalas, the remnants of a Shiva temple which must have been seventy feet in height. The foundations of the temple are built of archaic bricks of the size of 18" x 12" x 3", and the exterior walls of the temple are enriched by a display of ornamental bricks and terracottas illustrating scenes from the life of Shiva. From the coins of the Panchala kings (Dhruva-mitra, Surya-mitra, etc.), recovered from the ruins of this temple, the date of the temple has been assigned to about 178 B. C.

In 1908 an inscription was discovered near the village of Besnagar (Bes), ancient site of Vidisa (Bhilsa), in Central

Continued on page 4

PIECEGOODS FOR CEYLON

INDIA GOVT. TO IMPOSE RESTRICTION

Madras, June 14.

The Madras Government have issued the following Press Note:

Owing to the loss of the Burmese and Malayan markets, the Government of India, on a representation made by this Government introduced a scheme in October 1942 under which exports of handloom piece-goods from this Province to Ceylon were licensed freely as and when consignments were actually ready for shipment. They indicated at the time that if the exports became unduly large it might become necessary to review the position. The exports to Ceylon have become very large and in view of the deterioration in the supply position of the cotton piecegoods in this country the Government of India have decided to restrict exports of piecegoods to Ceylon and have allocated quarterly quotas for such exports. The quota fixed for the quarter ending June 1943 is 4 million yards. This was exhausted by the middle of May 1943.

Manufacturers Warned

An additional quantity of one million yards for the remainder of the current quarter has been allotted, as a special case, to mitigate the hardship caused to the commercial community during the beginning of the quota system. The quota for the next quarter is likely to be 4 million yards only. The Export Trade Controller, Madras, will issue licenses freely for the export of handloom piecegoods as and when shipments are actually ready, provided the quota fixed for each quarter is not exceeded.

The manufacturers and exporters of handloom piecegoods to Ceylon are warned against excessive production of piecegoods which find a market in Ceylon only and they are reminded that there is ample scope for the production of suitable types of cloth for sale in India.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1943.

THE NEW VICEROY

THE APPOINTMENT OF FIELD-Marshal Wavell as Viceroy of India must come as a shock to the politicians in England as well as in India. The appointment does not certainly conform to the conventions of the past, but the Prime Minister must have had in mind, not the conventions that had hitherto determined the selection of the Viceroy, but the grim necessities of the hour. There is no doubt that the war is entering on a crucial phase. The invasion of Europe, which is likely to take place at any moment, will render Allied anxieties in the East more acute. Once the Allied nations are deeply and definitely committed to operations on an unprecedented scale on the European continent, the situation in Asia will require very close watching. The announcement that operations in the East against the Japanese will be entrusted to another Commander-in-Chief while General Auchinleck, the new Commander-in-Chief of India, will be in charge of his own command, is an indication of the plan that has now taken definite shape for a more vigorous and effective attack on the Japanese. In the execution of such a plan India will have to play, directly or indirectly, an important part. We take it that the appointment of a distinguished soldier like Field-Marshal Wavell to the Viceroyalty is nothing less than notice to all and sundry that the Government of India will hereafter be more concerned with the prosecution of the war than with political squabbles. And yet we feel confident that a soldier as Viceroy will not be more indifferent to the political aspects of the war than his predecessor. The fact is notorious that Lord Linlithgow has not handled the political situation in India in a manner helpful to the prosecution of the war. He and Mr. Amery have ignored the fact that, even an armed camp in the sub-continent of India must have its camp-followers and that in the struggle that looms ahead the goodwill of the entire Indian population is essential. Field-Marshal Wavell is a soldier as well as a scholar. He is bound to have a closer grasp of military necessities than Lord Linlithgow and his advisers.

It is said that the new Viceroy is a great admirer of "Lawrence of Arabia". He must have admired not only the

courage but also the vision of Lawrence. In India today what is needed is both courage and vision. The new Viceroy must be one who will be able to see clearly what the future holds for the peoples of India and Britain; he must be able to understand the forces that have been let loose by the entry of Japan into the war. One of the grievances of Indian politicians is that the present Government of India is utterly incapable of any such understanding. We hope that the new Viceroy will justify Mr. Churchill's choice.

THE THESAWALAMAI

II

The law regarding Thedia Theddam requires amendment in the matter of inheritance, especially when there are no children of the marriage. At present when the wife of a business man dies without issue, the heirs of the wife inherit the wife's half share of the business. Take for example a man who does business with a capital of 100,000, and his wife dies without issue. The husband is not an heir of the wife under Theswalamai; her heirs are entitled to half the business; the husband is forced to part with half the capital and the difficulties and inconveniences he is subjected to are very great. Should the death have occurred in South Ceylon, under the Roman Dutch Law, the husband would not only be entitled to keep with him the full business and capital but also to inherit half his deceased wife's estate. We feel that the law of inheritance regarding Thedia Theddam should be amended. Regarding the status of a married woman and her capacities under the Thesawalamai, the fair sex must be heard. No married woman can appear by herself in a court of law without joining her husband to vindicate her rights. She cannot except by last will or testament dispose of her immovable property without the consent of her husband obtained in writing. Married women all over the world have been suffering under such disabilities. In England the Married Women's Separate Property Acts were passed so early as 1883; in Ceylon an ordinance was passed in 1923 by which married women in the island (other than those governed by Thesawalamai) were enabled to do what they liked with their property. Muslim women also never had such disabilities. Some men may feel that the present system should continue. We feel that this is a matter which should be decided by women in the first instance. Their view should be found out and the law amended as they desire. We see no reason why a married woman to whom the Thesawalamai is applicable should not be a *feme sole* and have full powers to deal with her

property both movable and immovable as a married woman to whom the Roman Dutch Law or the Muslim Law is applicable.

THE AGAMAS AND UNTOUCHABILITY

By K. Shanmukham

The Agamas are in three groups: Sakta, Pancaratra and Saiva Agamas. The Saiva Agamas are 108 in number of which 28 are recognised by the Saivites, the chief of which is Kamika including the section with knowledge called Mrgendra Agama. Besides the Agamas there are the Tirumurai compiled by Nambi Andar Nambi (1000 A. D.) containing the devarams of the three Saints, Appar, Sunderar and Sambandar, and the Tiruvasagam of Manikavasagar; (2) the Meykanda Sastrams, the fourteen works on Saiva Sidhanta, the chief of them being Sivagnana-bodham. The Sivagnana-bodham is an exposition of the twelve Sutras of the Raurava Agama and is a concise presentation of the Saiva Sidhanta view. The Santana Kuravars expounded the truth in the Agamas whereas the Samaya Kuravars presented to the world the gnana aspect of the Vedas in their devarams and Tiruvasagam. These together form the gospels of the Saivites, if by gospel is meant the Revealed Truth.

To the question whether untouchability is enjoined in the Agamas the answer is definitely in the negative. The Sanskrit word 'Varuna' implied some ethnological distinction of complexion and does not find its basis in religion. Untouchability as it exists today is purely a social development and is not supported by the Agamas or the other religious texts of Saiva Siddhanta. "The system of caste is in reality neither Aryan nor Dravidian but was introduced to meet the needs of the time when the different racial types had to live together" says Prof. Sir Radhakrishnan. Tirumular, one of the Santana Kuravars, in his "Tirumantram" categorically denounces the caste idea when he says "ஒன்றே குலம் ஒருவனே தெய்வம்." In the writings of the Hindus, from the Vedas down to the laws of Manu and the Puranas, we do not find any word which has the same meaning as is conveyed by the term caste.

The greatest devotee and saint of South India, Nandanar, was a pariah by caste and the ancient sacred temple of Chidambaram bears its close association with the name of this greatest devotee of the Lord Appar (6th century B.C.) in one of his devarams says:

அங்கமெல்லாம் குறைந்திருந்த
தொழுநோயராய்
ஆவரித்துத் தின்றுமுறும்
புலையோனும்
கங்கைவாய் சடைக்கரத்தார்
கன்பராகில்
கவர்கண்டிர் காமவணங்குல்
கடவுளாரே.

Gopala Krishna Bharati describing the திருச்சிற்றம்பலம் of Chidambaram said: "சாதிகுலப் பிறப்பென்னுஞ் சந்தேகக் தெளி யாத தூய்மையும்" Where then is the religious sanction for caste and untouchability?

As regards Sri Arumuga Navalar there can be no question that he has been one of the Saviours of Hinduism. We have just to imagine what our plight would have been if it were not for the regeneration in our religious lives by those seers such as Sri Arumuga Navalar, Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayananda Saraswati and such others.

In his work of Saiva Vinavada Sri Arumuga Navalar has interpreted the Carya and Kriya aspects of the Agamas for general observance.

The observance of untouchability is a sin against society. There is not the least doubt about this, viewing the question broadly and squarely. There is no religious sanction whatsoever for this intolerance. No Hindu savant or teacher or reformer admits the position that the Saiva Agamas or any other religious text of Saiva Siddhanta supports this theory of an unsocial evil. An eminent student of Indian history such as Romesh Chandra Dutt in his "Civilisation in Ancient India" denies that the word Varuna anywhere indicates separate sections of the Hindu Community. Our ancestors have banished a considerable section of our people into a narrow enclosure of insult, branding them with the sign of permanent degradation. A moment's serious thought will reflect to us this shameful position in our social organization. The sooner the caste Hindus atone for their sins the better for all mankind. But reform will not come in a day. Service and sacrifice are necessary in this direction to obliterate this evil in our midst.

SIR GEOFFREY IN JAFFNA

VISITS IMPORTANT TOWNS

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Geoffrey Layton, accompanied by his Private Secretary, arrived in Jaffna on Saturday morning. The railway station was gaily decorated with flags and bunting.

His Excellency was received by Mr. A. Mahadeva, Minister of Home Affairs, who introduced Mr. M. Prasad, the Government Agent; Mudaliyar S. K. Appadurai garlanded the visitor and Mr. Prasad introduced the Chairman and members of the Urban Council, the heads of the departments and other leading residents. Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy, Speaker of the State Council, and Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., were present at the station.

Sir Geoffrey inspected a guard of honour of boy scouts and cubs under the Command of Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, District Commissioner.

His Excellency's crowded programme included visits to Kayts, Kankasanturai and Point Pedro. In the evening there was an A. R. P. parade at the esplanade.

INDIA'S NEXT VICEROY FIELD MARSHAL WAVELL

London, Friday.

It is officially announced that the King has approved the appointment of Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Percival Wavell to be Viceroy and Governor-General of India in succession to the Marquess of Linlithgow who will retire in October next.

The King has likewise approved the appointment of Field-Marshal Wavell to succeed Lord Linlithgow as His Majesty's representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with the Indian States.

The King has further approved the appointment of General Sir Claude John Eyre Auchinleck to be Commander-in-Chief, India, and a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in succession to Field-Marshal Wavell.

Sir Archibald Wavell, who is now in this country, will vacate the appointment of Commander-in-Chief, India, forthwith and will return to India to take up the Viceroyalty in the autumn. General Auchinleck will, therefore, assume the appointment of Commander-in-Chief, India immediately.

It is proposed to relieve the Commander-in-Chief, India, of the responsibility for the conduct of operations against Japan and to set up a separate East Asia Command for that purpose. A further announcement on this subject will be made soon.

GURUPUJAH OF SEKKILAR

The Gurupujah of Sekkilar Swamikal was celebrated at the Vivekananda Society Hall on Monday the 7th instant at 5.30 p. m. Mr. R. N. Sivapragasam presided. After pujah at the Society Shrine Room Mr. K. Sabanathan delivered an address on the life and work of the Swamikal. Mr. K. Ponnudurai then sang some devotional songs in honour of Sekkilar Swamikal. After the chairman's address prasadam was distributed to those present and the meeting came to a close with the singing of Thevaram.

MATRIMONIAL

SOMASUNDARAM--
RAJALAKSHUMI

The marriage of Mr. S. Somasundaram, (Apothecary), son of Mr. & Mrs. Saravanamuttu of Nallur, with Miss Rajalakshumi, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Kanapathipillai, and sister of Mr. K. Kailasipillai, V. C. Chairman, Mandaitivu, was solemnised according to Hindu rites at the bride's residence on Monday the 14th instant at 10 p. m.

PARAMESHWARA COLLEGE, JAFFNA

Parameshwara College, Jaffna, prepares students for the Higher School Certificate Examination, the University Entrance Examination, and the London Intermediate Examination in Arts, Science and Economics.

For Prospectus apply to the Principal.
(Mis. 60. 21-6-43.)

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, COLOMBO

40th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Fortieth Annual General Meeting of the Vivekananda Society was held on Saturday the 12th instant at 3 p. m. at the Society Hall, Hill Street, Colombo. Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., the President of the Society, presided. After the Annual Report and Statements of accounts were read and adopted certain amendments to the constitution of the Society were passed. The Office-bearers, members of the Committee and Council of Management and Auditors for the ensuing year were then elected. The following were among the office-bearers elected:

President: Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C.
Vice-Presidents: Messrs. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C., N. Nadarajah, K. C. A. Sellamuttu, M. B. E., Peri Sundaram, Dr. G. Wignaraja, Messrs. H. M. Desai, J. P., S. Pararajasingam, J. P., K. Kanagaratnam, M. Kanagasabay and A. Sabaratnam, Chairman of the Committee: Mr. M. Kanagasabay. Hon. General Secretary: Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. N. Somaskandapillai.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Soma Saravanapavan and seconded by Mr. S. Natarajan was passed unanimously.

"The Vivekananda Society should engage the services of a well qualified Saiva Kurukka (குருக்கர்) to impart to the Hindus of Colombo the knowledge and art of singing Thamil Marai in its correct form (viz., பண்முறை) and to attend to their spiritual needs."

STABILISING COST OF LIVING

It is understood that the question of the stabilisation of the cost of living in the Island and the control of inflation, which had already been under the consideration of the Board of Ministers, has recently been the subject of a communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies who has expressed some concern as regards the situation in Ceylon.

The Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, as previously stated, proposed for the consideration of the Board of Ministers the appointment of a Special Committee to report as early as possible on the ways and means of stabilising the cost of living and checking inflation.

SIX FOR FIRST POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL COURSE

The post-graduate course of studies for doctors organised by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Ceylon is to commence next month. Six doctors who are at present in Government service will take it.

LEND-LEASE AND CEYLON

Mr. Frank W. Petter, a member of the United States Lend-Lease Mission to India has come to Colombo to investigate the operations of Lend-Lease in Ceylon and to assist the local authorities in problems connected with Lend-Lease arrangements.

Ceylon is receiving an ever-increasing quantity of Lend-Lease supplies from the United States. Some of these supplies are for the armed forces and others for the Government of Ceylon, for commercial firms, and for the benefit of the civilian population. Indents for supplies which it is desired to obtain from the United States under Lend-Lease arrangements to meet the needs of the government and of the civil population of Ceylon are prepared by the Controller of Imports, Exports and Exchange under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

The Lend-Lease Administration in Washington was established by the Lend-Lease Act of March 11th 1941. Its primary motive is to assist the war economy of the United Nations by furnishing not only military supplies, but also foodstuffs, semi-manufactured goods and raw materials that are required to strengthen the war potential of the United Nations and to meet the essential requirements of the civilian population insofar as these requirements must be augmented by imports from abroad.

SUTHUMALAI WELFARE LEAGUE

The annual celebrations of the Suthumalai Welfare League took place on Friday 11th June at the Suthumalai Hindu Mixed School with Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, in the Chair.

The President of the League, Mr. A. Chelliah in welcoming Mr. Prasad, Mr. G. Crosette Tambyah, District Judge, Miss. Thilliambalam, M. A., and Rev. Arulanantham, paid a glowing tribute to the great interest the Government Agent takes in the welfare of the district. He read a report detailing the various activities of the League, touching principally on Food Production.

Miss. Thilliambalam, Mr. Crosette Tambyah, and Rev. Arulanantham made stirring appeals to the people on the importance of Food Production, co-operation, etc., and complemented the League on the good work done.

Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman, Village Committee, and Mr. V. Veerasingham J. P. also spoke.

At the end of the meeting, the Government Agent and other distinguished visitors proceeded to the office of the League where at the invitation of the G. A., Miss. Thilliambalam distributed grafted Mango Trees. Light refreshments were served, and the meeting terminated at about 7 p.m.

"TAMIL ISAI" MOVEMENT

Under the auspices of the Tamil Kalagam, Colombo, Mr. N. Balasubramaniam, disciple of Chittoor Subramaniampillai inaugurated the first 'Kutcheri' in connection with the 'Tamil Isai' movement. Mr. R. Muttuswamy and Mr. M. Atchuthan accompanied him on the violin and mirudangam.

The programme consisted of a choice selection of Tamil "Krithis" from such composers as Vethanayagam Pillai, Thandavaraya Mudaliar, Arunachala Nair, Sudhananda Bharathi and Ramaswami Sivan. There was a large gathering of distinguished people and the programme was highly appreciated.

Mr. S. Natarajan, Secretary, thanked the artistes and said that the cause deserved every support from all lovers of Tamil and that such associations should encourage all amateur musicians.

RURAL WORK AT PUTTUR

At a recent meeting of the Rural Reconstruction Advisory Board held at the Rural Service Centre Building, Puttur, Mr. S. Thanikasalam, B. Sc., presiding, it was decided to introduce the egg marketing scheme, a plantain sale society and a circulating Tamil library. The library, which will be under the auspices of the Victory Volunteer Centre, will be sponsored with the profits of the 1942 Valikamam East exhibition.

The Government Agent, N. P., the Deputy Director of Commerce and Industries and the Divisional Inspector of Schools, N. D., have been invited to attend the annual celebrations of the Vembrai Adult Class and the prize-distribution of the Sirupiddy Government Tamil School which will be held jointly on 30 June. The Board will soon have at its disposal a Thousand Rupee Rural Development Fund to which public contributions are invited.

TELLIPPALAI MAHAJANA ENGLISH SCHOOL

The Founder's Day of the Tellipalai Mahajana English School will be celebrated on Thursday, the 24th instant at 7.30 p. m. Mr. K. Nesiah, M. A., and Mr. P. Sivappiragasam, Vidvan, Madras University, will be the speakers. Mr. S. U. Somasgaram, District Inspector of Schools, will preside.

OBITUARY

MR. C. POOLOGARATNAM

Mr. C. Poologaratham, of P. W. D., Matale, son of Mr. V. Chuntarampillai, Postmaster, Kadugannawa passed away, after a brief illness at the Government Hospital, Kandy, on Thursday, the 10th instant. The funeral took place on Friday. The remains were cremated at the Kadugannawa Crematorium, the funeral pyre being set fire to by the father of the deceased.

Mr. Poologaratham was educated at Manipay Hindu College, and at St. Peter's College, Colombo. After a brilliant scholastic career, he joined the P.W.D. as an Engineering apprentice and on the completion of his apprenticeship was appointed to Matale. He has passed a part of the A. M. I. C. E. examination. He was 26 years of age at the time of his death. (Cor.)

TEA

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THE ANTIQUITY OF INDIAN IMAGES AND TEMPLES

Continued from page 1

India. The inscription records the erection of a pillar as a Garudadvaja, in honour of God Vasudeva, by one Heliodorus, son of Dion, a Greek ambassador from the Indo-Bactrian king Antialkidas of Taxila (175-155 B. C.) to the Court of the local prince Bhagabhadra. The epitaph thus points to the existence in the immediate neighbourhood of the column, a temple of Vasudeva, which was as old, at least, as the middle of the second century B. C. to which time Antialkidas has been assigned by numismatists. Incidentally, it indisputably establishes the fact, as does the conversion of the Greek king Menander (c. 175 B.C.) and, later, the conversion of Kanishka to the faith of Buddhism, that during these centuries Indian culture was in a state of aggressive vitality influencing the adherents of Hellenic or Zoroastrian culture, instead of succumbing to the debased Hellenism of Bactria. And the so-called influences of Hellenistic culture of India and Indians is a gross perversion of the actual state of things. The recent discoveries of vestiges of reliefs of the Muttra school at Begram, the heart of Gandhara area, is another clinching evidence which demolishes the so-called 'Greek influence' of Indian culture.

The remains of a still earlier temple have been discovered by Dr. Bhandarkar at Nagari (ancient Madhyamika), eight miles north of Chitorgarh in the Udai-pur State (Rajputana). The inscription recovered records the erection of a devotional stone enclosure on a site called Narayana-vata by one Gajayana, son of Parasari, in connection with the divinities Samkarshana and Vasudeva. Bulher, an eminent epigraphist, assigns this record to the period between B.C. 350-250, that is, to a pre-Mauryan epoch, an epoch during which there can be no question of any 'Hellenistic influences.' As Dr. Bhandarkar has pointed out, 'this is the earliest epigraphic reference to the worship of the gods Samkarshana and Vasudeva', the suggestion being that the worship of these images must be much earlier than the fourth century before Christ.

With all these tangible and solid archaeological evidences staring us in the face, it is impossible in the year of Grace one thousand nine hundred and forty-three to assert or to believe that the brahmins of Hindustan learned to worship images or to build temples to house them from the Eurasian colonists of Gandhara.

(Prabuddha Bharata)

WANTED

An elderly Matron with administrative ability. Applications with testimonials should reach the Managing Secretary, Women's Art and Industrial Institute, before June 30.

(Mis. 48. 7, 14, 21, 28-6-43.)

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE

ISLAND - WIDE A. R. P. PRACTICE.
THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1943

There will be an Island-wide A. R. P. Practice on Thursday, the 24th June, 1943, sometime between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. SIRENS will sound the "ALERT" and the "ALL CLEAR."

2. This Practice is intended to test:-

(a) THE CO-ORDINATION between the Civil Defence Services and passive Air Defence organizations of the Fighting Services in dealing with incidents.

(b) THE CO-OPERATION of the general public in putting into operation the A. R. P. organisations IN THEIR HOMES, IN BUSINESS PREMISES, IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND IN SCHOOLS; and by generally KEEPING UNDER COVER in shelter rooms, House and Surface Shelters, covered trenches and slit trenches.

3. THE A. R. P. OFFICERS in charge of the Internal Schemes of A. R. P. in Industry, Government Departments and in Schools are kindly requested to organise Practices to extend fully the resources of their organisations and to send to their respective A. R. P. Controllers details of such practices. Controllers will arrange as far as possible to send Observers to report on these practices.

4. ALL HOUSE FIRE PARTIES should take part in the Practice if called upon to do so.

5. THE POLICE will control vehicles and traffic according to the Defence Regulations.

6. The co-operation of every member of the Public is kindly requested to make the Practice a success.

O. E. GOONETILLEKE,
Civil Defence Commissioner.

(Mis. 55. 14 & 21-6-43.)

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R. L. RAMANATHAN,
President.

(Mis. 57. 14 to 21-6-43.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 120

In the matter of the estate of the late Arunasalam Seeniappah of Chunnakam Deceased.

1. Seeniappah Ponnampalam and wife

2. Rasammah both of Chunnakam Petitioners.

Vs.

Annammah widow of Arunasalam Seeniappah of Chunnakam

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of May 1943 in the presence of Mr. T. S. Kanagaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioners and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioners.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioners be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to them accordingly unless the respondent abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 25th day of June 1943 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 24th day of May 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge.

(O. 12. 17 & 21-6-43)

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S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.

(H. 206. 25-2-43-24-8-43) (M)