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THE NEW FREEDOM

The Social Revolution in India

THE SHACKLES THAT KEPT INDIA IN BONDAGE

BY SWAMI VIPULANANDA,
(Editor, The Prabuddha Bharata.)

THE old law books, we are told, prohibited sea-voyage to the highest caste in Hindu Society. The brahman, the man of wisdom, the repository of the cultural traditions of the Hindu race had as his birth-right the doubtful privilege of being perpetually interned in the land of his birth. That land, of course, was a world in itself. The pilgrim's path, that stretched from the mightiest mountain range on earth to the holy Cape where the waters of the eastern and western seas mingle, had in those good old days, more thrills than what a modern explorer can hope to have in an expedition into the dense, forest regions of the Amazon valley. The forests south of the Vindhya range were infested not only by wild animals, but also by wilder men and goblins and such other supernatural beings. Nevertheless, for the salvation of his soul, the pious brahman undertook the hazardous journey from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. The perils of a sea-voyage were nothing compared to the dangers of this long pilgrimage. Let us also remember that ship-building was not an unknown art in ancient India. There is ample testimony to prove that merchant vessels of India ventured westwards to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea and eastwards to Sumatra, Java and the islands of the East Indian Archipelago and possibly right across the Pacific to Central America; it is also known that in these voyages they met with cannibal races and such queer folk. In later days, that is about a thousand years ago, the imperial Cholas commanded naval expeditions across the Bay of Bengal and annexed those regions that constituted what are commonly known as Greater India. All these go to show that it could not have

been merely the perils of the sea that made the brahman of ancient India a stay-at-home gentleman. The law-givers must have had some other sound reason for prohibiting the brahman from undertaking sea-voyages.

The men of the highest caste were expected to be entirely free from the love of gain; consequently there was no positive incentive for the brahman to venture across the high seas. Conquest and trade were the functions of other castes. The brahman was expected to maintain the sacred fires and perform other religious rites that required his presence on dry land at the auspicious hours of sunrise and sunset. Above all, wisdom which he considered to be the highest wealth on earth was to be had in abundance within the frontiers of his own land. There was no need for him to venture out. But, when an alien race of people from across the seas, first came as traders, then as rulers and then as teachers of a new learning, the man of the first caste felt the necessity to break the age-long tradition and go forth to the land of these people and obtain first-hand information regarding their life and their learning. It is well known that orthodoxy has its stronghold in the hearts of the gentler sex and consequently the males who successfully broke the rule and voyaged to foreign lands were outcasted by the women-folk and were readmitted into society only after they had undergone certain purificatory rites. The new learning from the West brought with it prestige and professional or official status which were accompanied by worldly benefits. These weighed heavily even with orthodoxy, and in course of time the old prohibitions of the Shastras were set aside.

THE HEADMEN SYSTEM

Superior Headmen to Remain for the Present

It is announced that the Executive Committee of Home Affairs will shortly present a report to the State Council pointing out the impracticability of replacing the entire existing Chief Headmen System by a Probationer Service or the immediate abolition of the superior Headmen Service in a short time.

The resolution passed by the State Council on February 16, 1938, asked for the abolition of the posts of Chief Headmen within two years. The two years have now passed and although the Probationer Service has been started it is anticipated that the replacement of the old system by the new one will take several years.

At its last meeting the Executive Committee of Home Affairs interviewed the Minister of Agriculture and Lands on the services rendered by the superior Headmen to the departments under his control.

The Executive Committee decided not to discontinue any superior Headmen for the present.

The New Freedom won its first victory.

The origin and development of the caste-system are variously interpreted by various scholars; some trace it to Varna or colour-distinction between the fair-skinned, blue-eyed Aryans and the dark-skinned, dark-eyed Dasyus; others trace caste origins to more elastic groupings such as are found in the present-day trade guilds. Some tell us that in the Vedic Age caste-barriers were not so well-marked as in the later days of the Puranas. Whatever the origins might have been, in mediaeval times the attitude of the higher castes towards the lower had become sufficiently intolerant to make religious reformers among the Buddhist, Jain, Vaishnava and other sects to cry halt and initiate a levelling-down process, by extending the privileges of the higher castes to those of the lower orders also. The radical movement tending towards the breaking down of caste-barriers is as indigenous as the conservative movement for erecting them. Persons who attempt to ascribe the former to Christian and Muslim influences only exhibit their ignorance of the religious history of India. In this connection, it may also be noted that no true religious reformer

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SPREADING ALARMING WAR STORIES

BAN ON PUBLISHERS

IMPRISONMENT FOR CONTRAVENTION

Colombo, July 7.

Any person who publishes a report or statement, relating to matters connected with the war, which is likely to cause alarm or despondency, is liable to be prosecuted.

An announcement to this effect is made in a Defence Regulation published in a Gazette Extraordinary last night.

The Regulation made in this connection in October last year referred only to the publication of reports prejudicial to the defence of the Island or the efficient prosecution of the war.

A person contravening the present regulation is liable, on conviction after a summary trial by a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding a month, or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Exemption

However, a person charged under this regulation will not be convicted if he proves that he had reasonable cause to believe that the report was true and that the publication was not malicious and ought fairly to be excused.

The regulation does not apply to reports or statements made by or to any police officer or other servant of His Majesty in the course of his duty as such.

The Attorney-General's sanction is necessary to institute a prosecution under this regulation.

Another Defence Regulation published last night, provides that any person who is charged with the contravention of a Defence Regulation may be arrested although the sanction of the Attorney-General has not been obtained for instituting a prosecution against him.

New Raj Agent in Ceylon

Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan, Deputy Secretary of the Finance Department, Madras, has been appointed Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon.

Mr. Raghavan succeeds Mr. A. Vittal Pai, and will assume duties early in September.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1940.

A HINDU COLLEGE FOR GIRLS

THE HINDU COMMUNITY IN Jaffna may well congratulate itself on the network of Hindu schools and colleges it has provided for the education of Hindu boys. There are a fairly sufficient number of English schools and colleges to cater to the needs of Hindu boys. But the number of Tamil schools in the peninsula is yet too small to meet the needs of Hindu children: the Hindu Board of Education, one is glad to note, is well on its way to remedy this defect. But the greatest need of the community today is a college for girls in the town where there are no facilities at present for the English education of its girls, for which, judging from the large number of girls attending the Christian Colleges, there is a great and growing demand. The Ramanathan College which is the only Hindu college for girls in the Peninsula supplies this need to a limited extent. Because of its distance from the town where the demand for English education is greater than in the villages, a large number of Hindu girls of moderate means in town find it difficult to avail themselves of this college and have perforce to attend the Mission schools. There is therefore a growing feeling among the Hindus that this deficiency should be remedied without further delay. The idea of a Girls' College in town for Hindus is gaining strength among leading Hindus and it remains for some one or some organisation to give the necessary direction and impetus for it to materialise. We are certain that the project if undertaken will have the whole-hearted support of every Hindu. We are also certain that no one will be so lacking in imagination as to question the necessity for such an institution. The need for educating Hindu girls, not to speak of boys, in a Hindu institution and in a Hindu atmosphere will not be questioned by anyone. It is the womanhood of our country who should be the bulwark against the disruptive tendencies created by the impact of alien cultures. The ideals of Hindu womanhood stand today in greater need of emphasis. The Hindu woman has been the saviour of the Hindu society throughout the dark periods of our history. She has brought to us intellect, though with little understand-

ing but with a fidelity worthy of admiration, almost everything that is worth preserving in our society. But for her conservatism, little would have been left in us that could be recognised as Hindu or Tamil. It is therefore the supreme duty of all Hindus to see that the tradition so jealously guarded and handed to the present generation is glorified and magnified by the zeal, devotion and broad outlook that are revivifying the Hindu India today. The only way to do so is to fashion the womanhood of our country after the pattern of the noble and renaissance womanhood of Hindu India that has blazed the trail for us. Only a Hindu institution run on ideal Hindu lines that can achieve this great purpose. It is time that earnest efforts were made in this direction. The present, some might say, is not the time to launch on a task like this. To them we say, war or no war, man has his difficulties always, and one cannot wait for a day when everything will become smooth and bright. There is now a definite and insistent demand for a girls' college in town. If this opportunity is seized in all earnestness, the project is certain to succeed. We, therefore, appeal to Hindu leaders and particularly to our patriotic ladies, to come forward and supply this long felt need of their community. We have every hope that before long Jaffna would be having another Hindu College for girls.

NORTHERN ASSIZES

Sessions Open

The Northern Assizes commenced on Monday, Mr. Justice Gannon presiding. The first case taken up for trial was from Navally in which A. Kandayan stood charged with attempt to murder Sinnappodiam Velupillai of the same place a Kandyan Kathirkaman also of Navally stood charged with aiding and abetting the offence.

Jaffna Urban Council

A general meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council will be held at the office of the Council tomorrow at 5 p.m. There are about 50 items on the agenda.

Applications received for the post of Electricity Superintendent will be considered at the meeting.

Mr. K. Aradurai is down to move:—"That the report of the Electrical Engineer on the alleged damage to the alternator of the Engine and the Power House be circulated to the members and tabled at the next monthly meeting."

Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai will move:—"That this Council resolves to vote a sum of Rs. 2,500 to the Duke of Gloucester Fund."

All-Ceylon Malaria Week Celebrations

Preparations At Pt. Pedro

At the Annual General Meeting of the Vadamardachy Tamil Teachers Association, presided over by Mr. E. Arulampalam, Inspector of Schools, Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector, Pt. Pedro, gave an interesting account of the forth-coming All Ceylon Malaria Week and the object of celebrating same in Ceylon. He outlined a scheme for the Health Exhibition to be organised during the week and urged them to co operate with him to bring the celebration to a success. It was decided to celebrate the week on a grand scale at Point Pedro.

A committee was formed with Mr. P. Nadesan as convener and Organising Secretary to arrange the details for the exhibition.

The Committee has decided to have the celebrations on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of July, 1940, at the Sithivinayagar School, Point Pedro. The Exhibition to be opened by Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, B.A., Divisional Inspector of Schools, Jaffna, on the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m. The following items will be included in the programme: Health Procession by the School Children, Health Oratorical Contest, Health Lectures and Shows, Health Plays, Health Songs and Health Dramas by the Schools in the District. The Schools have been circularised to send Health Songs with illustrations, Health Posters, Health Charts and Health Models. Prizes will be awarded for the best exhibit. Mr. Nadesan has offered a special prize for the School that gets the highest points in the competition.

A Clean-up Campaign has been arranged in the area during the Week. There will be a mothers and infants' day at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic Centre on the 19th, inst. and the M. O. H. Jaffna, Dr. Thurairajah, will be delivering a lantern lecture on Maternity and Child Welfare Organization.

An appeal has been made to the Public by the Sanitary Inspector to co operate with the Health authorities to bring the Week's Celebrations to a success.

4 Planes Destroyed: 7 Damaged

Simultaneously with the operation in the Central Mediterranean, another force based on Gibraltar carried out a sweep towards the Central Mediterranean.

This latter force reports that four enemy aircraft were destroyed and seven others damaged of which three are unlikely to return to their base, but no surface forces were encountered.

Personal

Mr. N. Rasiah, Shift Engineer, Electrical Department, Kuala Lumpur, who was here on short leave, left yesterday by night mail.

His marriage with Miss. Rasmanah, daughter of Mr. T. Murugesu, Chief Clerk, Electrical Department, Kuala Lumpur, was celebrated on the 7th ultimo at Karaikalagar. Mr. Rasiah is a nephew of Mr. T. Arumugam, retired Teacher, F. M. S. and late of the staff of the Jaffna Hindu College. (Con.)

INDIAN CONGRESS DEMAND

FULL INDEPENDENCE

BRITISH DECLARATION SOUGHT

New Delhi, July 8.

AFTER a five-day session, the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has adopted a resolution demanding an unequivocal British declaration giving India complete independence and, as a first step that Britain shall constitute a provisional National Government.

The resolution declares that if these measures are adopted Congress will be able to throw its full weight into the effort for the effective organisation of the country's defence.

The following is the full text of the resolution:—

"The Working Committee has noted the serious happenings which have called forth fresh appeals to bring about a solution to the deadlock in the Indian political situation, and in view of the desirability of clarifying the Congress position it has earnestly examined the whole situation once again in the light of the latest developments in world affairs.

"The Working Committee is more than ever convinced that an acknowledgement by Great Britain of complete independence for India is the only solution to the problems facing both India and Britain.

"It is, therefore, of opinion that such an unequivocal declaration should immediately be made, and that as an immediate step in giving effect to it, a provisional National Government should be constituted at the centre, which, though formed as a transitory measure, should be such as to command the confidence of all the elected elements in the central legislature and to secure the closest co-operation of the responsible Governments in the Provinces.

"The Working Committee is also of opinion that unless the aforesaid declaration is made and a National Government accordingly formed at the centre without delay, all efforts for organising the material and moral resources of the country for its defence cannot in any sense be voluntary or as from a free country, and will therefore be ineffective.

"The Working Committee declares that if these measures are adopted it will enable Congress to throw its full weight into the effort for the effective organisation of the defence of the country."

Simla Reaction

Simla, July 7.

Simla has not yet had sufficient time to make any considered statement on the resolution passed this evening by the Congress Working Committee.

The first impressions are that in the main they follow the lines for which Mahatma Gandhi's recent statements prepared the public.

Now that the Congress decision is known and the Viceroy's talks with Indian leaders are drawing to close, it is assumed that the Secretary of State will take the earliest opportunity to inform Parliament of the results of the Simla talks, and the Viceroy's reaction to them.

That he will do so, the Secretary of State has indicated in his reply to questions in the House of Commons a few days ago.

JAFFNA WAR PLANE FUND

Splendid Gesture of Hartley College Staff

JAFFNA'S WAR EFFORT

Point Pedro, Monday.

AT the General Committee meeting held on Friday the 5th inst. Mr. R. W. M. Walton, one of the Secretaries announced that the staff of Hartley College had subscribed Rs. 2350 towards the Jaffna Plane Fund. He explained that teachers who draw Rs. 60 a month subscribed Rs. 50 at no little sacrifice. A Committee to collect subscriptions was formed for Point Pedro town, Valvettithurai, Uduppiddy, Kaddaiveli, Puloly and Kudaiththanai.

Puloly V. C. Votes Rs. 1000

At the Puloly Village Committee meeting held on the 6th instant Mr. R. W. M. Walton, Chairman, explained the present International situation and the appeal of the Mass meeting for a thousand rupee vote out of the Committee funds. The Committee unanimously voted the sum of Rs. 1000 subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of Local Administration, deciding to shelve temporarily the lighting scheme for which Rs. 1200 had been provided in the budget.

Co-op. Union's Decision

At the Vadamaradchy Co-operative Union Executive Committee meeting held on the 6th inst. at Nelliady Government School Mr. Sam T. Solomons, President of the Union in the Chair, Mr. R. W. M. Walton, Chairman Village Committee addressed at length on the present situation of the War and appealed to the 32 Societies in Vadamaradchy to pay into the Jaffna Plane Fund the 1939 profits. A vote of thanks was proposed to the lecturer by Mr. A. Sundaram. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Sam T. Solomons and seconded by Mr. A. Sundaram and it was unanimously carried:

"The Vadamaradchy Co-operative Union recommends to the Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Jaffna, that all the Vadamaradchy Co-operative Societies do pay the 1939 profits into the Jaffna Plane Fund in conformity with the appeal made by the Mass meeting of the residents of Vadamaradchy held on 1st July."

Headmen to Pay a Month's Salary

At the Division day held on the 6th inst. presided over by Mr. N. Velupillai, Maniagar of Point Pedro, the Headmen of Vadamaradchy unanimously resolved to contribute a month's salary for the Jaffna Plane fund.

The Maniagar and Mr. R. W. M. Walton thanked the Headmen for taking the lead in the matter and also invited them to assist the Collection Committee in their respective areas.

At Ramanathan College

A public meeting was held on 6.7.40 in the Ramanathan College Hall, at the request of Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C., for collecting funds for sending an aeroplane from Jaffna to the front. Adigar Naganather presided and Mr. Vanniasingam, Advocate, was elected Secretary of the meeting. In his introductory speech, the Adigar pointed out the benefit of British citizenship and described the sufferings of the people under the Portuguese and Dutch Governments.

Mr. Natesan, M. S. C. pointed out how the war would affect our future and said that indifference at present might lead to irreparable ruin. Thambipillai, Maniagar of Valikamam North and East, pointed out that we have been nurtured in all our rights and privileges by the English and that the enemies, in spite of their tactics, would fall like Suran before God Subramanya.

Mr. S. Swaminathan, B. A. deplored the attitude of those who admired the enemy for his might and skill and expressed his conviction that injustice can never defeat justice. He hoped that every Village Committee would contribute at least a Rs. 1,000.

The Secretary Mr. Vanniasingam spoke of Germany's utter disregard of treaty obligations and pointed out that Hitler was out to enslave the nations of the world. Even the Mahatma had said that independence was not worth having if Britain and France were defeated and even the Congress was ready to forsake its pledge of non-violence to help the British. If the Village Committees had no money, he suggested that donations could be obtained from the general public. Mr. Saharatnam said that all must help, just like persons helping to put out a great fire. Mr. Seetharama Aiyar remarked that the Tamils must show their bravery not in words, but in substantial deeds, and that all must explain the true situation to the ignorant masses, and pray for Britain's victory. If they did not part with large sums now and give big cheques, all their cheque books will become quite useless later on.

Then Messrs. Narayanan and Subramaniam stressed the duty of the Ceylonese to be grateful to Government and said it would be easy for Village Committee members to collect money in the villages.

Mr. Anbalaganar, Chairman, Village Committee, Udavil, assured the audience that the Udavil Village Committee would contribute all that it could, although some money had already been set apart for specific purposes.

Mr. Nalliah speaking next raised a point whether the Village Committees will be empowered to make gifts of money out of the public funds. After

Britain Prepared for "Long Siege"

Food Minister's Exhortation

London, Monday.

Tea is to be rationed immediately at two ounces per head-weekly, margarine and cooking fats will be rationed in association with butter in a fortnight's time; hotels and restaurants will be forbidden to serve both fish and meat in the same meal.

Announcing these measures tonight, Lord Woolton, the Food Minister, explained that there were adequate supplies of food in the country but the country must prepare for a "long effort of siege."

Cups of tea in restaurants are not being rationed at present, but caterers will have to make a return of the amount of tea consumed. Butter or margarine coupon will be available to purchase either butter or margarine or various quantities of each, while cooking fat coupons will enable either cooking fats or margarine to be bought.

Lord Woolton said: "The time has come when we must ask everybody to go on hard living and to cut out all luxuries. The present position is, in fact, better than when I gave an assurance some time ago that food supplies were adequate, and we are bringing into the country every ounce of food we can buy. The person who can last a week or half-a-week longer than the other fellow will win, and I have every intention that we shall be able to last the longest."

The Food Minister estimated that the new tea ration represented a reduction of about 25 per cent. on the average person's consumption.

Manipay V. C. Chairman

Mr. V. Mylvaganam was elected Chairman of the Village Committee, Manipay, at a meeting of the Committee on Tuesday, in place of the late Mr. H. Thambipillai.

This the names of the office bearers were read out and approved by the meeting.

Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C. announced that the Government Agent, Jaffna, had kindly consented to be the treasurer and urged that the Executive Committee should meet and take steps to complete the collection by the 10th of August.

Mr. Prasad, Government Agent, N. P., described the present situation and observed that even one plane from Jaffna would be a great help. Everyone must do his duty. In the Radio news from Daventry it was announced that Jaffna would send a plane. So the people of Jaffna must not fail on this occasion, but carry out their promise. He thanked the conveners for asking him to be the treasurer. Mr. Walton then read a report of the strenuous and successful work done in the Point Pedro area for collecting subscriptions. It was also announced that Mr. Natesan, M. S. C. and Mr. Natesan would contribute Rs. 1,000 to the funds. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. to the chairman, the Government Agent, and to the public who had so readily responded to the call.

Maviddapuram Kandaswamy Kovil

Alleged Mismanagement

Worshippers Want It Declared a Public Trust

A meeting of the worshippers of the Kandaswamy Kovil of Maviddapuram and other Hindu residents of several villages in Valikamam North adjoining Maviddapuram who are interested in the said temple as a place of Public Worship for the Hindus of Ceylon and India was held at The Kathiravelpillai Shroff Madalayam at Keerimalai on the 7th July 1940 at 4.30 p. m. Hindus from the following villages viz: Maviddapuram, Tellipalai, Mallakam, Chunnakam, Udavil, Kantherodai, Alaveddi, Ilavilai, Keerimalai, Kankasanturai, and Myliddy were present.

Messrs. K. S. Kanagarayar and S. Kanagasabapathy (Proctors) were elected Joint Secretaries to carry out the objects and resolutions of the meeting. Mr. S. Nagalingam, tobacco merchant of Alaveddy, was elected Treasurer to collect funds necessary to carry out the object of the meeting. Mr. C. Rajaratnam of Alaveddy, an F.M.S. Pensioner, was elected Chairman of the meeting. Several speakers explained to the meeting the necessity of having the Kandaswamy Kovil of Maviddapuram declared a Public Charitable Hindu Trust in terms of Ordinance No. 9 of 1917. Several allegations were made against the manager of the Temple, as regards the daily poojas and the management of the Temple properties.

It was resolved that all possible steps should be taken forthwith to have the Kandaswamy Kovil of Maviddapuram and its properties both movable and immovable declared by the District Court of Jaffna a Public Charitable Hindu Trust and to have a scheme for the management of the said Trust and its properties framed and settled by Court.

It was also resolved that steps should be taken to prosecute the petition presented by the worshippers in the year 1939 to the Government Agent, Northern Province, and to deposit the amounts required by the Government Agent to cover the expenses of the Commissioners and to take all the necessary steps in Court to have a Receiver appointed for collecting the incomes of the said temple from all sources.

A representative committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting and to collect the necessary funds for the said purposes and to defray all the necessary expenses. (Cor.)

Germany and Eire

A Zurich message states that German propaganda alleging a "threat" to the neutrality of Eire, opened up a few days ago, is being continued. Articles in various German newspapers, the aim of which may be to provide the Nazis a pretext to invade Eire, refer to reports from "leading national Irish circles in New York" that Britain has offered a "guarantee" to Eire based on the promise to send Polish and Czechoslovak troops to the help of Eire. The articles declare that news of the intention to place the country under British protection has caused great anxiety in Eire.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

A TALE OF OLD JAFFNA

Sir,—In the "Ceylon Observer" of February, 4, 1940, Mr. Padmarajah Sittampalam published an article under the above caption giving the popular version of certain incidents connected with the career of Madaliyar Don Manuel D'Andrade in Jaffna. In the "Observer" of February 11, 1940 two Sinhalese correspondents gave the historical version of these incidents refuting Mr. Sittampalam's version in the interest of Jaffna history. I wish to give here a new aspect of Andrade's career in Jaffna which also refutes at least a part of the popular version which is current in Jaffna. During his career in Jaffna Andrade contracted a marriage at Thondamanar and had three daughters whose descendants are still living at Thondamanar. Andrade had his residence in the land where the retired Vidane of Thondamanar lived which is about 100 yards away from the bridge. The names of Andrade's wife and two of his daughters appear in connection with the Thombus of several lands at Thondamanar. I give them below exactly as they appear in the Thombus:—

Valli wife of Anthirasi Mudali.
Koni and Theivi daughters of Anthirasi Mudali.

Yours etc.

C. NAGALINGAM.
Colombo, 7th July, 1940.

WEDDING

MUTUNAYAGAM—

TIRUCHELVAM

A fashionable wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church, Batu Gajah, Malaya on the 13th ultimo, the contracting parties being Mr. Arthur Brito Mutunayagam, M. Sc. (Cornell U. S. A.) F. C. S., Agricultural Bio-Chemist to the Government of Travancore, Trivandrum, and Miss Beatrice Tiruchelvam.

Mr. Mutunayagam is a son of Rao Bahadur A. M. Mutunayagam, Kt. St. G., Retired High Court Judge of Travancore and a grand-son of both the late Mr. T. Arinayagam Pillai, Chief Justice of Travancore and of the late Mr. Christopher Brito, the eminent Advocate of Colombo.

Mr. Mutunayagam received his early education at the famous Jesuit institution, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore. After graduating at the Madras University he proceeded to England and the United States of America where he completed his studies in Agriculture.

Miss Beatrice Tiruchelvam was educated at the Catholic Convent at Taiping, F. M. S. the Tutorial staff of which institution she later joined. She is the youngest daughter of Mr. James Tiruchelvam of Malaya and a grand-daughter of the late Mr. A. N. Tiruchelvam of Jaffna.

Rev. Father Louis Cordeiro, officiated at the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father. She was attired in a white saree of chiffon material trimmed with silk net and rose petals while her hair veil was held in state by a cluster of wild roses. She carried a chaf of arum lilies and wore shoes to match her dress. Mrs. Antony Tiruchelvam, sister-in-law of the bride, acted as Matron of Honour. The Birdsmen were Miss Carmen Tiruchelvam, a niece of the bride.

The ceremony in church was followed by a reception held by the bride's aged father at which there was a large and representative gathering present.

Dr. M. E. Tiruchelvam, F. M. D. S., the Malayan Surgeon, brother of the bride, spoke a few words on behalf of his father thanking the gathering for their presence and good wishes.

(Cor.)

THE NEW FREEDOM

(Continued from page 1)

ever attempted to bring down the ideal for which the brahman stood. That ideal of non-violence, truth, non-possession and self-restraint is the highest ideal of Hinduism and has remained unshaken throughout the ages. The radical movements never interfered with the brahman; the efforts of reformers were directed towards raising up those who, on account of their birth, were prevented from giving expression to their highest innate tendencies. The great reformers set up certain ladders by which it was possible for a man of disciplined life to scale over caste-barriers. The Sramana who took refuge in the Buddha, the Dharma and the Sangha and who observed the vows of celibacy and voluntary poverty became the peer of the Brahmana. Those noble souls who were waited to the feet of the Deity by intense devotion became gods on earth and rose above all caste-barriers. Scholars and men of wisdom were also freed from the limitations of caste restrictions. The impact of the West and the presence of proselytising faith induced leaders of thought among the Hindus to intensify these liberalising influences and extend to all castes the inherent rights of citizenship and give them increased opportunities for self-expression.

Organized effort for social amelioration took the form of social reform societies. The history of these societies exhibits the interesting fact that in the early days of social reform, it was the brahmins more than anyone else that laboured hard to raise up the less-favoured classes. Although the work was carried on in a liberal and sincere spirit, the social reformers of the latter half of the nineteenth century approached their problems more or less in the manner of the social reformers of the West, with condescension and shall we say, "Christian charity". The right lead to social reform and the up-lift of the masses was given by Swami Vivekananda who learnt from his Divine Master that the poor and the distressed should be looked upon not as objects of charity but as manifestations of Narayana. Those who were more favoured by fortune, men of the higher castes and men of wealth and position should consider it a privilege to serve these Narayanas. Swami declared that the upper classes should give up their patronizing attitude, extend the benefits of education to all those that needed it and allow them to solve their own problems. This salutary advice has worked wonders. Within a generation, the masses have risen up; they are not looking up to anyone for charity, patronage or condescension. These they resent; they rather stand on their own feet and demand their rights and their privileges. None dares deny their rights to them. Who can obstruct the path of those who have chosen to march behind the banner of the New Freedom?

One evening, when dusk was gathering and the pariah boys who live in the Chetti near Annamalaiagar were driving the buffaloes to their folds, and pious brahmins were wending

their way to the temple-tank for their ablutions and prayers, the writer and a brother monk stood upon the upper verandah of the Tamil professor's quarters and directed their attention to the passers-by. A brahman widow was hurrying home after her ablutions and from the opposite direction of the road, a pariah woman carrying a basket on her head was approaching; the following conversation took place between them. The incident and the conversation lie indelibly impressed in our mind, for to our eyes the brahman widow represented old orthodoxy and the pariah woman was the picture of the New Freedom. The widow said, "You, there, keep out of the path, step aside". On hearing this the pariah lady—her manner and bearing at that moment were such as would do credit to any high-born matron—lifted up her head with dignity, looked squarely at the face of the poor widow—who really meant no harm when she uttered those offending words—and with calmness and due deliberation said, "You ask me to step aside, do you? My husband tilled the fields of your sons; I and my sisters planted the seedlings of paddy; we watched the growth of the paddy-plants and at harvest-time, we reaped and thrashed the paddy and my husband carried the bags of grain to your very doors; you eat our food; if I and my husband step aside, you and your children will starve, do you know that?" This interesting conversation was extremely illuminating. Economic interdependence, the dignity of labour, the inherent rights of the individual citizen and such other learned questions stood revealed by the light shed by the simple heart-felt words of an unlettered peasant-woman. What great Shakii has inspired the words of this poor woman? Hush, it is Mother India that speaks. The great Mother is speaking through the mouth of her humble daughter. The awakened India is addressing these words to all who eat India's salt and ask Indians to step aside.

Silently and steadily a tremendous revolution has taken place before our very eyes. Who would have believed, a few years ago, that some of the great historic temples of South India would be thrown open to all classes of Hindus? Nevertheless, the im-

(Continued on page 6)

Northern Province Teachers' Provident Society, Ltd.

An Executive Committee Meeting of the above Society was held on the 27th June, 1940 at 5 p. m. in the Jaffna Central College. The President Mr. J. W. Arudphaganam, B. A. occupied the chair. After going through the usual business the President informed the other members that a sum of Rs. 1835 being 60% of the amount due to the society could be recovered within a week from the official liquidator of the Jaffna Branch of the Quilon Bank. Further, he assured the Committee that the balance also could be recovered in a short time.

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(Mis. 74. 11-7-40)

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(Y. 19. 2-5-40 to 1-5-41.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 893. In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Sinnappillai wife of Sabapathippillai Arumugam of Telukansan. F. M. S., Deceased. Sabapathippillai Arumugam of Karativu West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Saraswathy daughter of Arumugam
 2. Arumugam Kanagasabapathy
 3. Manonmany daughter of Arumugam
 4. Sithamparappillai Kandar all of Karativu West
- The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd respondents being minors by their proposed Guardian-ad-litem the 4th respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd respondents in this Testamentary action and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Sinnappillai wife of Sabapathippillai Arumugam of Telukansan F. M. S. be granted to the petitioner or coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 3rd day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. S. Candiah proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and his petition and the Supreme Court order dated the 24th day of June 1940 conferring sole and exclusive Testamentary Jurisdiction on this Court in respect of the properties left behind by the deceased within the Jurisdiction of this court having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents for the purpose aforesaid and that the Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner as her widower unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 12th day of August 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July 8th, 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(C. 24. 11 & 15-7-40.)

SURVEY WORK IN CEYLON

By R. A. N.

AT the Annual Session of Surveyors' Association which was held in Colombo and reported in the Ceylon "Daily News" of 10.5.40 one of the speakers said that, 'There were very few Survey Departments in the world that could claim superiority over the Ceylon Survey Department.'

We'll and go d indeed.

I was under the impression that the Australian Survey System is the best in the world. The disclosure allowed in Survey Works in the F. M. S. for 1st class works is one link in 80 chains and in 2nd class one link in 40 chains.

Anyhow there was an order by the late Governor of Ceylon Sir John Anderson, that a Surveyor holding a certificate from the Surveyor General of the F. M. S. was entitled for a licence to do Survey works in Ceylon. I believe that rule even now is in force.

In July 1924 the Surveyor General, Ceylon, Mr. Arthur Joseph Wickwar, gave a licence to me to do Survey and leveling Works in Ceylon on the payment of Rs. 2.50 (for stamps.)

There are capable surveyors on pension now in Jaffna. It seems to me that there are survey and leveling works to be done urgently in Jaffna and in the adjoining Islands.

The land is flat and is without any jungle thereon. The survey works could be done very cheaply, if given on contract to the lowest tenderer. All survey works got to be connected to the existing Government Surveys. The boundaries should be fixed with good permanent boundary stones. The works should be done in main circuit and subcircuits, wherever possible along the district and parish boundaries. Payments can be made after being checked and approved by the Survey Department.

The crown lands between the sea shore and private holdings should be surveyed including creeks. This work will prevent encroachment by adjoining land owners. It will help to demarcate pasture lands, forest reserves and enable designing an experimental fresh water tank by enclosing a part of the lagoon with causeways and roads, as suggested by Mr. K. Balasingam.

All the ponds with inlets and outlets should be surveyed. This work will help to open up drainage and flood outlets. The Government spends lot of money on flood relief works now and then.

The establishment of level should be started from the Central Province along the main road connecting the irrigation works that are close to the road and from Elephant Pass along all roads in Jaffna. Permanent bench marks should be built up at least one close to every mile stone. Level should be reduced to a common datum of mean sea-level. The inlets and culverts and bed and water levels where bridges exist should be taken. This will be very useful for designing flood outlets and drains and other irrigation works.

Spot levels and position of water springs and other natural features such as Nilavara, Vilund, Jumbana of Nallors and the one at Chemman between Nallors and Manipay, and Keemalay Springs could be

A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR FRANCE

Assembly Adopts Bill

A Message from Berlin states: "The German news agency claims that the French National Assembly has adopted the Bill for the reform of the constitution by 395 votes to three.

The following resolution was submitted by M. Laval at the meeting of the French National Assembly, according to an "official" Vichy despatch to the German official news agency.

"The National Assembly confers on the Government of the Republic, on the signature and authority of Marshal Petain, full powers for the purpose of drawing up a new constitution for the French State. The constitution will safeguard the rights of labour, of family and of the Fatherland. The constitution shall be ratified by the Assembly which will itself have created it."

Following the Chamber's vote in favour of revision of the constitution today, the Chamber and the Senate met jointly as a National Assembly.

According to the German official news agency, the French Parliamentary session was opened by M. Herriot, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Reynaud was present with his head bandaged as the result of his recent motor accident.

According to the French radio, the Petain Government has approved the plan for the revision of the French constitution. President Lebrun presided over the meeting.

The Government of Ceylon War Purposes Fund

Contributions to the above Fund may be paid at the General Treasury and at any Kachcheri, or they may be remitted by Cheque or Money Order made out to "Deputy Financial Secretary, War Fund Account."

"Armistice" Coach at Berlin

Berlin, Monday.

The historic railway coach of Compiègne, in which the armistice of 1918 and that of 1940 were signed, has reached Berlin and will be placed in the Anhalter railway station until Hitler decides its permanent site.

rounded. These works are necessary to make a geological survey and also irrigation and other water works and artesian wells wherever required.

The deeds that are sent to the Land Registry for Registration should accompany two copies of plan of the lands in question. One copy of the plan should be sent by the Land Office to the District Survey Office. The plan would there be charted in the District Survey Office sheets and returned to the Land Office before the deeds are registered. This will of course cost some money, but it saves future disputes regarding the boundaries. In Jaffna we often have quarrels and litigations for a tree or a sq. foot of land, whereas we do not have any disputes in F. M. S. arising out of boundaries.

This scheme can be altered and the works can be done section by section according to the funds available.

Naval Engagement in Mediterranean

Italian Vessels Attacked

London, Friday.

AN Admiralty communique states: "During the course of operations in the Central Mediterranean, east of Malta, the Commander-in-Chief, The Mediterranean, reported this afternoon that he had made contact with enemy forces consisting of two battleships, a number of eight-inch and six inch gun cruisers and destroyers.

"Almost immediately after contact was gained, the enemy retired behind a smoke-screen laid by their destroyers, but before the enemy were obscured, one hit at extreme range was obtained by one of our capital ships on an Italian battleship.

At the time of the receipt of this information, the enemy were being pursued. Enemy ships were also attacked by our Fleet Air Arm. No other details are as yet available.

Apprehension in Turkey

Istanbul, Tuesday.

Before sailing from Istanbul this morning en route to Moscow, M. Terntien, the Soviet Ambassador, conferred for over an hour with Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador. Political circles attach considerable importance to the meeting. Von Papen curtailed his stay at a Bosphorus summer resort and is returning to Ankara tonight.

Some observers are apprehensive at M. Terntien's unexpected departure for Moscow as they fear that publication of the German white book, alleging that Turkey had convinced at an eventual attack on the Russian oilfields, may imperil friendly relations between Turkey and Russia.

It is emphasised here that Turkey has scrupulously abstained from fostering any anti-Soviet action.

HEALTH AND ART LECTURE

Point Pedro, Thursday.

Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector, Point Pedro, gave an interesting health talk on Art in relation to Health to the Art Students of the College under the auspicious of the Hartley College Art Association. Mr. Sam. T. Solomons, President of the Association presided. The Hygiene students of the College were also present.

Mr. Nadesan gave a series of Health Slogans and proverbs and explained their significance. He appealed to them to draw posters and charts illustrating health matters and to cooperate with him to make the forthcoming Malaria Week Exhibition a success. He explained that he was arranging a Health Exhibition during the Malaria Week and Mr. A. J. R. Vethanaram, B. A., Divisional Inspector of Schools, would be opening the Exhibition.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. D. B. Mammaduwa. The President Mr. Solomons has promised to render all assistance to make the Celebration a success.

(Con.)

The Jaffna Dramatic Club

Eleventh Anniversary Celebrations

The Jaffna Dramatic Club celebrated its eleventh anniversary at the Chundikuli Vernacular School Hall on Saturday under the chairmanship of Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Advocate, Chairman, Urban Council, and one of the Patrons of the Club.

The Managing Director, Mr. J. T. Solomons, on behalf of the club welcomed Mr. Ponnambalam and congratulated him on his election as Chairman, Urban Council.

Mr. A. Anandanadarajah, the Secretary, read the minutes of the previous Annual Meeting which were passed. The Managing Director then submitted the Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the Club. These were adopted.

The Managing Director then read messages received from Sister Sabhas, members and friends from different parts of the Island. The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—

Patrons: Dr. S. Subramaniam, Retired P. S., Jaffna; Mr. A. Sellamuttu, M. B. E.; Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Advocate and Chairman, U. C.; Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, Proctor S. C.; and Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy, Proctor S. C.

Managing Director: Mr. J. T. Solomons, Art Master, St. John's College.

Hony. Secretary: Mr. K. Sabaratnam.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. Hector S. Hitchcock.

Administrative Advisory Board: Mr. A. M. Brodie, Mr. E. T. Hitchcock, Mr. V. S. Ramanathan, Dr. R. E. W. Jehorathnam, Mr. R. Rajadurai and Mr. T. S. Durairajah.

Dramatic Advisory Board: Mr. E. T. Hitchcock, Mr. A. M. Brodie, Mr. R. E. Rajanayagam, Mr. K. S. Manuelpillai, Mr. V. Rajaratnam and Mr. M. Antony.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. J. T. Solomons and seconded by Mr. E. T. Hitchcock was unanimously passed:

"The Jaffna Dramatic Club at its 11th Annual Sessions pledges its unqualified loyalty to the person and the throne of His Majesty the King and fervently prays for speedy victory of the British Army in the present war."

The Chairman, Mr. C. Ponnambalam then addressed the house. He congratulated the Management on the successful completion of the 11 years of its existence and wished all success in the future. He complimented the Managing Director for his enthusiasm for the promotion of Tamil Drama, music and Literature.

He hoped that all of them present there will be able to live to celebrate the Silver Jubilee.

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, Proctor S. C. and one of the patrons of the Club then spoke a few words in appreciation of the splendid work done by the club and by its managing director. He appealed to the Jaffna Public to support the club and encourage its activities in every way. He suggested that the club should get up an entertainment in aid of the "Send a Plane Fund". A musical entertainment then followed. The beautiful songs rendered by Master R. Panambalam were greatly appreciated. The meeting then adjourned till 8 p. m. for the Annual Dinner.

The Annual Dinner took place at the Premier Cafe, Main Street, Jaffna, where covers were laid for over 30. Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Advocate and Chairman, Urban Council, elected the patrons of the club took the chair.

THE NEW FREEDOM

(Continued from page 4)

possible has happened. The guardian Deities of India could not have lagged behind when the whole country is marching ahead in the path of the New Freedom. The saints and noble souls whose memories we revere, provided the necessary inspiration and an enlightened Hindu prince gave the lead to this far-reaching reform in Hindu social life. The disabilities regarding educational facilities and civic rights were removed earlier and temple-entry has now been achieved. Hope has been brought to the doors of those who were fast losing it. The universities of Benares and Annamalai-nagar are encouraging Harijan young men to prosecute higher studies, and a generation is growing up with strength in their body and faith in their hearts to labour for the motherland standing shoulder to shoulder with other Hindus.

A friend from Australia recently sent us a book on the "Education of Women in India" by Manna G. Cowan, M. A., published from Edinburgh in 1912. The book is written with a certain amount of sympathy and insight. The authoress says: "It is not a little thing to open the door of self-realization, with its opportunity for an even greater selflessness, to the myriads of Indian women. The new thought and new ideals which are permeating the whole East have no more striking phase than their manifestation in the life of women. The tentative attitude towards growing freedom, the hesitation to enter in and possess, the recurring tragedy of those who are ahead of their times, and of others for whom the new wine is too strong, are only partial aspects of a problem which cuts deep into modern civilization." Much water has flown during these three decades and the call of the nation has brought to the forefront of the national struggle not only educated women, but also matrons and maidens of the working classes, who though unlettered have a surprising grasp of the

part they have to play in shaping the destinies of the future.

In girls' schools and colleges, open air life and athletics are breaking up age-old traditions. The swing of the pendulum—as it is only to be expected—tends to carry women students towards that social freedom which their sisters in the West enjoy. Reactionary elements cannot hold back those who have chosen to march on the path of the New Freedom. It is neither necessary nor desirable to curb self-expression and attempt to place barriers on the path chosen by the would-be mothers of a Free India. The right thing for leaders and elders to do is to keep themselves aloof and allow women to solve their own problems.

It is said that, "Servitude begets servitude." Likewise, liberty leads to liberty. The path from bondage to freedom lies in the direction of giving freedom to those to whom it is possible for us to give it. There is a moral law, the working of which is inexorable. This great country noted for its learning and wealth, its spirituality and high ideals has been in bondage for the last few centuries. The one great reason for that state of affairs is that on account of caste-restriction and sex distinction certain sections of our people kept certain other sections in a state of semi-slavery. Outworn customs and meaningless formulae enslaved the minds of upper classes. These shackles were no less strong than the other shackles that bound the entire nation. The breaking of one set of fetters would make the other set drop down spontaneously without much effort. The New Freedom that has been won in the social sphere would definitely lead to a fuller emancipation. They that have given freedom to others may with a clean conscience turn to the Heavenly Father and pray, "Forgive us our debts, for we also forgive everyone that is indebted to us."

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