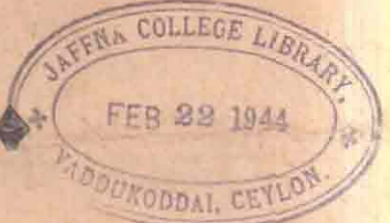


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NO. 88.

War At India's Door-Step

Japs Disconcerted At Refusal To Retreat

Indian Division's Tenacity

Commander-in-Chief On Arakan Position

New Delhi, Feb. 16.

In the course of a statement on the War situation in the Council of State Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-chief of India, referring to the War against Japan said: "On our own immediate front, the Allied air forces of Lord Louis Mountbatten's command have, since I last spoke to you, greatly increased their co-ordinated offensive action in depth, weight and frequency". The Indian Air Force, in addition to continuing its hazardous and important reconnaissance work, was also in offensive action on the Arakan front with Vengeance dive bombers in support of the Fourteenth Army.

Refusal To Retreat

Coming to the position on the Arakan front, Sir Claude revealed that it was the Seventh Indian Division commanded by Maj-Gen Messervy which was responsible for holding the recent Japanese counter-attack in the Bethadaung area, and standing fast on the positions they had won. "We have direct evidence," he added, "that this tenacity on the part of our troops was not in the least according to the Japanese plan. The refusal of the Seventh Indian Division to retreat in confusion at the first display of initiative on the part of the enemy is proving disconcerting to an over-confident foe".

Referring to the very occasional and widely separated air attacks on India, Sir Claude said that they were aimed at creating a diversion in order to retrieve pressure against the Japanese on the Burma front. The limited nature of their air effort bore witness to the dominance of air forces.—A.P.I.

FAUGHT TO A STANDSTILL

New Delhi, Feb. 16.

The latest Arakan reports indicate that after nearly a fortnight's heavy battles, the Japanese have been fought to a standstill in their attempt to encircle and destroy the British forces east of the Maru range. There are many indications that the Japanese are tired and short of food and supplies.

Although the struggle is far from over and the Japanese are still full of fight, it begins to look as if their big effort has been exhausted.

The operations for clearing the Ngadyak Pass are progressing steadily and Japanese counter-attacks are being beaten off. As soon as the block at the eastern end of the pass is removed the problem of evacuating our supplies will be solved.

East of the Kalapanzin River, on which stands Tunng, Bazar, and also

COUNTERBLAST TO SOVIET MOVE?

Imperial Cabinet Proposal.

To Deal With Single Power Domination.

London, Feb. 15.

Set the task of dealing with the possibility of any single Power dominating Europe or any part of Asia and other diplomatic and economic problems after the war the British Cabinet is being requested to form an Imperial Cabinet, according to American Congressional circles.

According to a message from New York, American Congressional circles believe the British Cabinet is being requested to give the Dominions and possibly also Holland and Belgium representation in what would become an "Imperial Super-Cabinet". No comment is forthcoming from British authorities but Congressmen are reported to expect an immediate announcement from London.

The New York Hearst paper *Journal American* suggests Sir John Anderson to be the Premier of Imperial Cabinet with General Smuts as Foreign Minister.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON ANZIO BEACH

GERMANS HAVE NOT STOPPED TRYING

London, Feb. 18.

Marshal Albert Von Kesselring's beach-head army, regrouping after the Fifth Army had beaten off its powerful new counter-attack, has been hammered by Allied medium bombers in a nine-hour non-stop night attack.

The latest reports from the bridgehead, where the Germans have been attacking in division strength, say that very heavy fighting is still going on. The Allied defences are intact following the thrust against the Germans, but there is nothing to indicate that Marshal Von Kesselring has stopped trying.

General Baker's nine-hour bomber assault started in the darkness last night soon after big four-engined Allied attack had given the Germans a terrific pounding. The night attacks were aimed at preventing the Germans re-forming. It was the latest instalment of a 24-hour, continuous, night-and-day bombing in which over 1500 sorties were flown yesterday.—Reuter.

Paratroops Dropped

London, Feb. 18.

The Rome radio reported tonight: "German paratroops are being dropped behind the Allied lines in the Nettuno invasion area."—Reuter.

south of Saseippung, the Allies pushing south have contacted the original defenders of the area. The Japanese have been hard hit and some are even reported to be killing and eating monkeys.—A.P.I.

Lawyer Victims of Repression

Deprived of Livelihood For Political Views

Amendment Proposed To The Law

New Delhi, Feb. 15.

Among the victims of repression particularly after the August "Quit India" declaration of the Indian National Congress, have been many lawyers who have been struck off the rolls by order of High Courts because of convictions by criminal courts for certain political actions.

A Bill to safeguard the rights of Advocates and other legal practitioners who are penalised for expressing political opinions has been tabled in the Central Legislative Assembly by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

Objects and Reasons

The statement of the objects and reasons of the new Bill says: "An amendment to the Bar Councils Act and the Legal Practitioners Act has been made necessary by the action taken by certain High Courts in striking off the names of Advocates from the rolls of the Bar Councils because of convictions by criminal courts for political opinions held by such Advocates and for acts committed by them in the course of giving expression to such opinions. It is felt by responsible members of Bar Councils that in the face of the present wording of the Bar Councils Act and the Legal Practitioners Act, a thing can be done to prevent High Courts from taking such actions. The inquiry of a person being deprived of livelihood for political opinions held by him is understood by all people in this country and in order to obviate the difficulties experienced by the members of the legal profession this Bill has been sponsored."—U.P.I.

INDIA SAVES OTHERS

HERSELF COULD SHE NOT SAVE?

Birmingham, Feb. 18.

Mr. Rajaram Rajaji Bhole, Member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, said here today: "We are proud that Indian soldiers have helped to liberate countries struggling for freedom, because there are some people in this country who say that Indian are unfit to govern their own country. Can you imagine that these people are unfit to govern their country? They are fighting today to crush any movement that will try to smother their drive for victory." He declared that if the resources of India were only half developed, she could equip all the Allied armies of the world. A number of Indian workers were at the meeting.—Reuter.

PERSONAL

Mr. P. S. D. Ariaratnam, Accountant Jaffna Central Co-operative Bank, has been appointed a Public Auditor and Valuer under the Statute Ordinance.

COBLER'S SON WINS AGAINST MARQUIS

300-Year Parliament Monopoly Broken

MR. CHURCHILL'S ALL-OUT SUPPORT DISREGARDED

London, Feb. 18.

A cobbler's son has defeated a marquis in the liveliest by-election campaign in Britain since the present Government was formed.

In spite of all-out support by Mr. Churchill and Conservative, Labour and Liberal Party headquarters, the Independent Labour candidate, Alderman Charles White, won the West Derbyshire contest with a large majority over his National Government opponent, the Marquis of Hartington.

Except for the period between 1918 and 1923, members and relatives of the Cavendish family have been identified for about 300 years with the Parliamentary representation of this constituency. In 1918, the father of Alderman White won the seat from the Duke of Devonshire.

Alderman White's victory, following the by-election at Brighton where the Government candidate only just escaped defeat, comes as a shock to Conservative Party Headquarters who are alarmed by the trends in recent by-elections.

The Voting

The voting was: Mr. White 16,336, Lord Hartington 11,775, and the Independent Agriculturist, Mr. Robert Goodall 232. The by-election was caused by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hanloke, uncle of Lord Hartington, whose majority over Alderman White at the 1918 by-election was 5,524.—Reuter.

JAP CONVOY SUNK

Three Warships and 12 Merchantmen

Washington, Feb. 18.

The entire Japanese convoy, which was badly mauled yesterday by Allied aircraft of General Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Command of Nasau island, is believed to have been sunk.

Three warships and 12 merchantmen are already reported to have been sunk.

The convey was attempting to take supplies and reinforcements to the hard-pressed garrisons in the Biakara archipelago.—Reuter.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT

Moscow, Feb. 18.

It is officially stated that Staraya Barisa and Shinsk have been captured. Staraya Russa is one of the strongholds of the famous German "Hedgehog" positions south of Leningrad. It is linked by a railway running westwards through Dno to Pskov and with its evacuation the Germans have now lost control of all the railways south of Leningrad for a distance of 80 miles.—Reuter.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1944

SOVIET AND POLAND

THE NEARER THE RED ARMY advances towards the Curzon Line—the boundary suggested years ago by the late Lord Curzon, who was an expert on national frontiers—*anxiety is becoming more and more acute among United Nations statesmen to find a solution to the Russo-Polish crisis.* Readers will recall to mind the charges and counter-charges regarding alleged Soviet atrocities against Polish citizens and the precipitate breaking off of diplomatic relations between the U. S. S. R. and the exile-Government of Poland in London. The relations between the two Governments have progressively drifted apart since, until today authoritative Soviet spokesmen and newspapers have categorically declared that the Polish Government in London do not possess any right to speak or act in the name of Poland.

The point at issue is primarily the question of a boundary between the Soviet and Poland. The Soviet have offered terms at various intervals which have not been acceptable to the Polish Government in London. The question was discussed at the Moscow and Teheran Conferences and the hopes then entertained of a successful solution of the problem have almost been dashed to the ground. Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Premier, is now again taking active personal part. He is reported to have already addressed a memorandum on the subject to M. Stalin and got a reply. The Premier is expected to send another memorandum to Moscow as soon as he can get the Polish position clarified. Political and diplomatic observers in London, however, according to cables to the daily Press, put the possibility of a solution in the realm of miracles. The Soviet Government has the whip hand. The Red Army can take what it wants in Eastern Europe; and before the beginning of next week probably the Curzon Line would have been reached and crossed. Ever since the exile-Polish Government rejected the original Russian offer the Soviet Government have progressively stiffened their attitude. Once the "Line" is crossed, it is feared, the Kremlin cannot be expected to tone down its demands. They may be stiffened despite Britain's intercession. The Soviet Government may then definitely

refuse to recognise the exile-Government of Poland, in London and create a puppet Government of Poland out of the Council of the Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow. Observers however consider that there is still a chance for the exile-Cabinet to regain recognition, by agreeing to the Curzon line as the basis for negotiation and secondly by revoking their order, which Moscow regards as provocative and in the nature of black-mail, that the underground army in Polish territory should fight the Germans wherever possible but co-operate with the Red Army only if Russia meets Poland's conditions.

Apart from Mr. Churchill's natural anxiety to remove this cause of discord among Britain's allies, there is the none-too-enviable role in which Britain finds herself. Her position in the dispute is particularly embarrassing. The Polish Government is on British soil under the protection of that Government. Britain had undertaken to ensure that the eventual Government of Poland is really representative of the Polish people; and Britain has no reason to believe that the Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow is more representative of Poland than the refugee Polish Government in London.

London reports also suggest that Moscow has now re-stated terms for a settlement of the frontier dispute with greater precision than before. According to the *Sunday Observer* the Soviet Government have added a new proposal that Eastern Prussia be partitioned allotting the naval base of Königsburg to the Soviet Union and giving Poland the Masurian lakes district, the population of which are akin to the Poles. The old corridor will be abolished and Danzig be absorbed by Poland. Polish territory is proposed to be extended to parts of Pomerania and Upper Silesia. The Soviet do not contemplate the return of Lyov. The new scheme is said to be based on a modified Curzon Line and incorporates a plan for a large-scale transfer of German population back to Germany and a corresponding transfer of Poles from Eastern Poland to the Baltic coastal districts. The demand for the reconstruction of the Polish Government is said to be also strongly insisted on by the Soviet.

Will the eventual Government of Poland be British-controlled or Russian-controlled? In any case will any future Government of Poland be capable of defying the U. S. S. R.?

The strange palpitations of the United Nations' heart provide the answer.

THE MANNAR SEAT

March 15 has been fixed as the day for the nomination of candidates to contest the Mannar Seat in the State Council rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Jos. I. Gnanamuttu.

NO CHANGE IN INDIAN POLICY

Viceroy's Speech Disappoints

Congress Resolution Must Be Withdrawn

Lord Wavell Says Views Are Not Final

New Delhi, Feb. 17.

The long-awaited speech of Lord Wavell has disappointed even the Moderate elements in Indian public life.

Panjit Hirday Nath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society, who stands for the Govhale tradition, commenting on the speech says that it left the problem where it was.

The Viceroy not merely stated that Congress leaders will not be released but also made it clear that the Government will take no part in bringing about a political settlement.

His Excellency Lord Wavell, addressing a joint session of the Legislature, said:

"It has been the practice of Viceroys to address the Legislature at the first opportunity after taking office. Hitherto it has happened that the earliest opportunity has been about six months after the Viceroy's arrival. For myself, as you know, the first opportunity occurred within so short a time that I felt obliged to postpone the occasion, I have now spent some four very busy months in my post, and am prepared to offer you such views and guidance as I can at this momentous stage of India's history. You need not regard them as final views. I always look forward to making fresh contacts and gaining fresh knowledge. But they indicate certain principles on which action for the progress of India must, I consider be based.

United Nations' Debt To India

"Though not entirely a stranger to this Legislature, I have till lately served India as a soldier. As a soldier, in the position which I have held during this war, I know better perhaps than anyone what the United Nations owe to India for our success in the struggle against Nazism and Fascism and the barbarous ambitions of Japan. I shall do my best to see that the debt is acknowledged and paid, not only with tributes of words but with practical aid.

"Cripps Offer Still Stands"

His Excellency declared, "Nearly two years have passed since the Cripps Draft Declaration was made public, but it stands forth to-day as the solemn pledge of His Majesty's Government that India shall have full control of her own destiny among the nations of the Commonwealth and the world". His Excellency added, "The Cripps offer was an offer to India of full Self-Government, of the right to frame her own constitution and even of the right, if she so desired, to sever her partnership with the British Commonwealth".

Lord Wavell said that the offer of co-operation in the Government, on this basis, by the leaders of Indian opinion was still open to those who had a genuine desire to further the prosecution of the war and the welfare of India. "But the demand for the release of those leaders who are in detention is an utterly barren one until there is some sign on their part of willingness to co-operate", he declared. "It needs no consultation with any one or anything but his own conscience for any of these under detention to decide whether he will withdraw from the 'Quit India' Resolution and the policy which had such tragic consequences, and will co-operate in the great tasks ahead."

"You Cannot Alter Geography"

Referring to the main problem of Indian unity, the Viceroy said, "You cannot alter geography. From the point of view of Defence, of relations with the outside world, of many internal and external economic problems, India is a natural unit. What arrangements you decide to make for the two great communities and certain other important minorities as well as the Indian States to live within that unit and to make the best use of its wealth and opportunities, is for Indians to decide."

Lord Wavell referred to the examples of England and Scotland, Canada, Switzerland, the United States and Russia, each of whom had solved racial and communal differences within their borders. "These examples are before India for her constitutionalists to study. It is for her to say which will most nearly fulfil her own needs. But no man can alter geography."

"First Task To Assist In Driving Japs From India's Gates"

The Viceroy observed, "My first task is to assist the South-East Asia Command to drive the enemy from the gates of India. There can be no peace and prosperity for India or anyone else till the Japanese ambitions are utterly destroyed."

The Viceroy said, "we cannot settle the future of this country without the full co-operation of the British and Indian peoples and the co-operation, which the Indian people, Hindus, Muslims and other minority groups and of the Indian States." He said he was conscious of the co-operation of many elements in this country, the eminent and patriotic Indians of my Executive Council and of Provincial Governments, the fighting forces of India, the leaders and workers of industry and the Rulers of Indian States.

"Congress Policy Barren And Unpractical"

"There is" the Viceroy proceeded, "an important element which stands aloof; I recognise how much ability and high-mindedness it contains; but I deplore its present policy and methods as barren and unpractical. I should like to have the co-operation of this element in solving the present and future problems of India. If its leaders feel that they cannot consent to take part in the present Government of India, they may still be able to assist in considering future problems. But I see no reason to release those responsible for the declaration of August 8, 1942, until I am convinced that the policy of non-co-operation and even of obstruction has been withdrawn not in sackcloth and ashes—that helps no one—but in recognition of a mistaken and unprofitable policy."

"Britain not Prompted by any Sense of Imperialism"

Regarding the political future of India, Lord Wavell said "I can state to you what I know is the point of view of practically the whole of the British people, of His Majesty's present Government and I am confident of any future Government of the United Kingdom. It is their genuine desire to see India a prosperous country, a united country, enjoying complete and unqualified Self-Government as a willing partner of the British Commonwealth.

That last desire is not prompted by any sense of Imperialism or wish for domination but by a real belief that in such association India can best find security and help in the taxing years ahead and that peace in the East can so be best assured."

"We are bound in justice, in honour, and in the interests of progress to hand over India to an Indian rule, which can maintain peace and order and progress which, we have endeavoured to establish", Lord Wavell declared. "We should take some risk to further this, but until the two main parties can come to terms, I don't see immediate hope of progress".

Minorities And Reforms

All Ceylon Conference Suggested

Mr. Senanayake's Views On Indian Rights

Even from his death bed he would fight against the Indian demand for rights of citizenship in Ceylon.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake is reported to have made this statement to an Indian deputation.

The President of the Ceylon Indian Congress made the above reference to Mr. Senanayake's attitude in the course of his speech from the chair at a protest meeting of Indians held in Colombo recently.

Mr. A. Aziz, President of the Ceylon Indian Congress, presided. There was a large gathering present including many prominent Indians and members of other minority communities including Messrs G. G. Ponnambalam, S. P. Vytilingam, A. A. Davoodbhoy (President Indian Merchantile Chamber), J. Tyagarajah, S. Sivasubramaniam, A. Mammujee, S. H. Moosajee, S. Saravanamuthu and A. Mutthusamy.

In his address Mr. Aziz observed that the attitude taken up by the Board of Ministers with regard to Indians in relation to the Reforms proposals was indeed alarming. In the interview the Secretaries of the Ceylon Indian Congress had with Mr. Senanayake, the Leader of the House, Mr. Senanayake categorically stated that the question of rights of citizenship to Indians did not form a part of the Board's Reforms proposals. Mr. Senanayake had also stated that even while sinking in his death-bed he would fight against the rights of citizenship to Indians, and that the only obligation that the Government of Ceylon recognised was to finance the repatriation of Indians from this Island. It was necessary that Mr. Senanayake realised that the country does not belong to one race and that it belonged to all races that inhabit it and produce its wealth, and any attempt on the part of the Board to whittle down the rights of citizenship of Indians in the Island will be resisted by all the Indians.

Mr. Aziz further stated that five years ago he led the opposition in the Indian circles against the demand of Balanced Representation, but today he was convinced that the only way to remove communalism which is so rampant in the country and which is the only political platform is to give different minorities their representations in the legislature and thereby destroy the communal cry at the elections and other occasions. Mr. Aziz said that this remedy might sound paradoxical but that is the only way. He further stated that the Indians in Ceylon stood firm on the demand for self-government but wanted to know for whom was this self-government to be obtained. Self-government to be self-government must be an effective self-government for all the communities in the Island. He then moved the following resolution against the attitude of the Board of Ministers:—

"This public meeting of Indians strongly protests against the attitude of the Board of Ministers in disregarding the question of the rights and status of Indians in Ceylon in their Reforms proposals to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and requests the Working Committee of the Ceylon Indian Congress to take such steps as are necessary for the inclusion of the Indian rights in the Reforms proposals."

Citizenship Rights

The following resolution was moved by Mr. S. R. M. Valliappa (Continued on page 4.)

Anavamalam In Siddhanta Mukti

By S. Thiagaraja

Saivism, as claimed by Saiva Siddhantham is the mother of religions. It embraces all religions, gives each its due place, ascends to the highest spiritual heights, points to the highest Mukti (Paramukti) and explains the ways and means of attaining it.

Saiva Siddhantham, which is the essence of the Sivagamas, consists of fourteen sastras of which Sivagnanabodham is the foremost and Sivagnanasiddiyar is a detailed exposition of the same with illustrations where necessary Sivagnanasiddiyar, not to speak of Sivagnanabodham, is meant, as the author himself lays it down, for those who are thirsting for Mukti. They alone can rightly understand, visualize and experience the sublime truths contained in it.

The study of Saiva Siddhantham as a hobby and its exposition either in the press or on the platform is obviously ridiculous. Realizing as I do this fact, my attempt to write something about Mukti which is not a matter for the ordinary intellect is questionable. I am prompted to do so by some contributions in the Hindu Organ I have to beg enlightened readers to pardon me and correct me where necessary, a humble student as I claim to be.

Mukti while living on this earth is called Jivan Mukti, and Paramukti is attained at the end of birth and deaths. It is held that Anavamalam devoid of its binding nature persists in Paramukti as well. This view is said to be that of not one or two individuals but that of an influential school of thought based on Saiva Siddhantham.

"அழித்திடும் பாசமென்றினித்தமென் றாராதல், வேண்டா அழித்திடாதென்றினின்று மடைவது கருவேண்டா அழித்திடமுடிந்த நித்த பழித்திடாதொ ளியின் முன்னர் அழித்திட மிருக்கும் காச மடைக்கிடா மிகைத்திடவே" (சிவப்) "முத்திதளின்முன்று முதலும் மொழி யர்க்கை சுந்தரது போதனைத்தயத்தல்அனு மெத்தவே இன்பப் பொடுத்தத்தூரை இத்தை வினா வித்தம்மலம் அன்புடனே கண்டுகொள் அப்பர்" (உ. வி.)

are quoted as authorities in support of the above contention. No doubt superficial reading makes one accept the view readily. But writings acknowledged as correct give a different interpretation and the foremost Saiva Siddhantha sastras leave no room for doubt.

Thasakariyavilakham, a book written by Mr. P. Muttiapillai a member of the Madura Tamil Sangam and accepted by Saiva Siddhantha institutions in India, holds that the first stanza clearly refers to Jivan Mukti and not to Para-Mukti and that the second stanza emphasizes the cause and the fullness of Bliss. (Pages 76, 83, 84 and 85). Supported by authority it is illustrated by the simile of a man at the fireside in time of low dew. The dew at the fireside is evaporated by the heat of the fire unlike in the case of darkness in the presence of light, and the fire is enjoyed because of the presence of dew beyond the field of the fire. It has to be borne

in mind that if it is accepted that Anavamalam devoid of its original binding nature exists in Paramukti, "இத்தைவினாவித்தம் மலம்" (Bliss is caused by malam) could also be held, to imply that the Malam has contracted a second nature VIZ the one of causing bliss, and used to turn tables.

Umapathisivachariyar the author of Sivapirakasam is a disciple of Maragnasambandar who is a disciple of Arulnandisivachariyar who is the foremost of Meikandathevar's disciples. Manavasakankadanthar the author of Umanavilakkam is another disciple of Meikandathevar. Both of them pay homage to their Gurus and the original works. In case of doubt it is the time honoured rule to accept what the original book lays down in preference to the subsequent ones which are based on the original. Unless it is to be taken that when a master teaches that two and two make four and the student while writing a book himself based on his masters teaching pays homage to his master and at the same time says that two and two make five, we have to simply refer to the originals and clear our doubts.

"சரித்தொன்றின்... சரித்தமலம் அப்பிரணந்த உப்பின்உண மணந்து செ டமம் அப்பின்ரும்கசன் முல்" (சி. போ) (கு 11)

(Just as the solid nature disappears and the salt dissolves in water the mala disappears and the soul becomes one with God).

"மெல்லினுக்குத்தவிடுமிசை அகாதியா யே செல்லவிட்டு நீக்குமவைக ளன்றனை நிகழ்த்தீர் சொல்லியிடுல் தகன்ற தரிசியின்பா வில்லை தொக்கிருந்து மற்றொரு செல் தோன்றிடாவாம் மெல்லினுவலிடுமறவே இவைபோல அணுவை மேலமல முடல்க்கம் அகாதிவிட்டே நீக்கும் கல்விய முத்தியின்சட் பெத்தான்மா வைகணுதி நிகுமாதலால் காசமு மின்ருமே" (சி. சி. கு 11)

(Just as the husk, the bran and the shoot which are in beginningless union with the paddy disappear and are nonexistent in the cleaned rice the Anavamalam which is in beginningless union with the soul disappears and is non-existent in Sivamukti, (Paramukti). As it continues to exist with Peththantham it is endless as well). This is quite in accordance with Sakkariyavadam. Anavamalam is singled out in the translation to meet the needs of the subject.

It will be seen that the above enunciations are decisive.

OBITUARY

T. SIVAYOKACHELVAN

The death occurred on the 17th inst. of Sivayokachelvan the three year old son of Mr. A. Thillaiampalam, Town Overseer, Jaffna and Mrs. Thillaiampalam, of Chankarathai, Vaddukkodai. The cremation took place the following day.

NOTICE

The Printing Press and Offices of the Hindu Organ will be closed on Wednesday, the 23rd inst, for Sivathiri Theertham. There will therefore be no issue of the paper on Thursday the 24th inst.

Letters to the Editor.

THE KANTAWALA SCANDAL

Sir,—The enquiry which has resulted in the dismissal of Mr. Kantawala should serve, it is hoped, as a prelude to the institution of a more thorough-going investigation into the conduct of public affairs under the regime of our "homogeneous" Ministry. It is impossible to lull the taxpayer into silence in the face of the outrageous exploitation of food famine in the country for private gain and such scandalous betrayal of trust and responsibility. No man with his native shrewd commonsense can be induced to believe that the late Trade Commissioner could have ventured to turn into his pocket "hundreds of thousands of rupees" unless he has had the assurance of support or agreement to accept a share of the booty by some person or persons on this side of the Palk's Strait. The finding of the Bribery Commission was bad enough, but the finding on the Kantawala enquiry is shocking revealing as it seems to me the existence of an organised system of corruption.

Behind the report dated January 29, 1942 by chief clerk Jayaratnam, there seems to hang a long tale to unfold. Was it part of his duty to make the report that he did make to his Chief? Was he in the privileged position to appeal to the relevant Minister, if the Commissioner would not take notice of his memo? What was the nature of supervision the relevant Minister exercised over Mr. Kantawala? Did he, or his office ever consult trade bulletins or trade information notes in newspapers or trade agencies of Bombay?

11-2-44 R. C. P.

RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND TO EDUCATION

Sir,—In your leader of the 10th inst. under headline "Will they be torpedoes?" you lay stress, and rightly so, on the necessity of the Hindu child being brought up in "truly Hindu atmosphere" and "educated in surroundings that will not in any way militate against the natural development of the religious instinct."

I wish to ask whether the proposed state control of education can be relied on to supply the Hindu child with "the truly Hindu atmosphere." If anything, the Buddhist atmosphere should pervade the state schools and their surroundings. It does not need prophetic vision to see that this will be the end. How will the Buddhist atmosphere and surroundings suit the Saivite child? We know Hinduism is a theistic religion. Its philosophy of life rests absolutely on the faith in God and in His manifestations. But Buddhism? It is either atheistic or agnostic.

We should be careful that in avoiding the Scylla of Christian atmosphere we should not allow ourselves to fall into the Charybdis of atheism. Chiefly because of its non-acknowledgment of a God and its tendency to become a political religion was Buddhism ejected from India the land of its birth. It is well to learn what St. Manicavasagar has said of Samanas and Samanaism. The Education Report needs revision.

12-2-44 Wie Mie Naine.

[In the leading article under reference we were concerned only with the efforts being made by Christian organisations to maintain the status quo. We were not dealing with the problem of state control of education. Being not prophetic we are unable to assert that Buddhism is going to be the future state religion; neither do we care to be so defeatist as to agree that the other communities will take such a situation lying down. Ed. H. O.]

MINORITIES AND REFORMS.

(Continued from Page 3)

Chettiar and seconded by Messrs A. Mammujee and S. Arulanantham (Secretary of the Nadar Mahajana Sangam):—

"This meeting of Indians reiterates its demand for the recognition of the rights of Indians for full citizenship on the basis of a residence of five years and to afford an opportunity to acquire the full rights of citizenship to those who left Ceylon after January 1, 1939 and were prevented from re-entering Ceylon on account of the ban on immigration of unskilled workers imposed by the Government of India, it being provided that the civic and political rights like that of franchise be given to all who are in the country on the date of agreement that may be arrived at on the Indian question."

The other resolution moved by Mr. Madhavaram and seconded by Mr. A. Muthusamy Bar-at-Law was:—

"This meeting of Indians condemns the attitude of the Board of Ministers in disregarding the views of the minorities in the country in submitting their Reforms proposals to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and in refusing to disclose their proposals to the country prior to submitting them to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Mr. S. P. Vytilingam observed that during his last eight years' experience in the State Council Indians have shown that they are not in any manner opposed to the aspirations of the country and it is false propaganda that Indians are opposed to self-government in Ceylon. He then moved the following resolution seconded by Mr. M. P. Sinniah:—

"This public meeting of Indians invites all minority communities in the Island to summon an all Ceylon Minorities Conference with a view to taking united action in the matter of constitutional reforms and the general advancement of the country and offers all co-operation to the minorities in this direction as also for drafting an alternative constitution on the basis of

1. Self-government for Ceylon,
2. Balanced Representation as the solution of the minorities problem, and requests the working Committee of the Ceylon Indian Congress to take necessary steps in the direction.

Mr. J. Tyagarajah in addressing the meeting deprecated the attitude of the Board of Ministers in disregarding the wishes of the minorities and excluding the question of rights and status of Indians from their Reforms proposals. Then Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam in his observations stated that self government was not the family affair of the Board of Ministers and it is the affair of everybody in the country and every community is entitled to have its say and share. He wanted the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies not to forget the fact that war efforts of Ceylon referred to in the Secretary of State's declaration would be nil but for the very active co-operation given by the Indian Estate workers in the production of Teak and Rubber. It will be a pity if this important contribution is forgotten by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

WANTED

For the Nallur Co-operative Stores, Jaffna.

(1) A Manager:—Salary Rs. 40 per month, Security Rs. 300 in cash should be deposited. A knowledge of English and accounts necessary.
(2) A Salesman:—Salary Rs. 25 Security Rs. 50 in cash should be deposited.

Apply to the Secretary with two recent testimonials on the 26th inst. between 5 and 7 p. m.
Mis 226.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 214.
In the matter of the estate of the late Rasammah wife of Casippilai Arulambalam of Chiviateru, Jaffna Deceased.
Ramaswamy Subramaniam of First Cross Street, Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Arulambalam Visuvanathan of Chiviateru, Jaffna, presently of Kandy
2. Vallambigai daughter of Arulambalam
3. Kamalambigai daughter of Arulambalam both of Chiviateru, Jaffna
4. Rasammah wife of Ramaswamy Subramaniam of First Cross Street, Jaffna
5. Sampanther Sabaratnam of Chiviateru, Jaffna

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 28th day of January 1944 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, Proctor for the petitioner and an affidavit of the petitioner dated the 26th day of January 1944 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 28th day of February 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minors over 12 years be produced before this Court on the 28th day of February 1944 at 10 a. m.

(Sgd.) James Joseph,
District Judge

This 28th day of January 1944.
(O. 80)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF BADULLA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. B. 1087.

In the matter of the intestate estate of V. Kandiah of Hopton Deceased.

Between
Sivacolundu (widow of V. Kandiah aforesaid) of Annavasal Atchvely, Jaffna, Petitioner.

And

1. K. Jayaselan, of Railway Station, Maradana, Colombo
2. K. Mangayatharasu, a minor aged about 19 years of Atchvely
3. K. Arulanantham do 18 do University Colombo
4. K. Thiruvakarasu do 16 do Jaffna College Jaffna
5. U. V. Jagannathan do 14 do Atchvely school Jaffna
6. K. Manoranjitham do 12 do do
7. K. K. Sandiraprakasam do 11 do do
8. K. Sathanathan do 8 do do
9. K. Athirupawathi do 7 do do

This matter coming on for disposal before Herbert S. Roberts, Esquire, District Judge of Badulla, on the 8th day of February, 1944, in the presence of Messrs. Naderajah & Nambibai, Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and her affidavit dated the 6th day of February, 1944, having been read:

It is ordered (a) that the 1st Respondent abovenamed be and is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd to 9th minor Respondents abovenamed for all the purposes of representing them in the testamentary proceedings, and (b) that Letters of Administration in respect of this estate be issued to petitioner as an heir and lawful widow of the said deceased, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any person or persons interested therein shall on or before the 3rd day of March, 1944, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

(Sgd.) Herbert S. Roberts,
District Judge.

Badulla.
The 8th day of February, 1944.
(O. 81)

ZENITH OPTICAL Co.,

11 MAIN STREET, JAFFNA

FOR EVERYTHING

OPTICAL

Mis. 199.

ORDER "NISI," DECLARING WILL PROVED, &C.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 191
Nagamma widow of Kandiah Sivasambo of Karainagar West Petitioner

Vs.

1. Parameswari
2. Thiruvakkarasu
3. Kanagamma all children of Kandiah Sivasampoo all of Karainagar west and
4. Kandiah Thiruvathar of do

Respondents.

In the matter of the Last will and testament of the late Kandiah Sivasambo deceased of Karainagar west

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of November 1943 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner and of the witnesses to the last will filed of record in this case having been read:

It is ordered that the Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 7th May 1943 and numbered 8535 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any person or persons shall, on or before the 20th day of December 1943 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 4th respondent, be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1-3 respondents and that the said Nagamma widow of Sivasambo the petitioner, is the executor named in the said Will and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 20th day of December 1943 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

(Sd.) James Joseph
District Judge.

This 1st day of December 1943
Time to show cause extended to 20-3-44
Sgd. James Joseph
(O. 78. 21 24)

ORDER "NISI" DECLARING WILL PROVED, &C.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 212
Velanbar Nallathamby of Karainagar West Petitioner

Vs.

1. Leelavathy daughter of V. Arumugam and
2. Annamuttu widow of Velanbar Arumugam of Karainagar West

Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Velanbar Arumugam deceased, of Karainagar West.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 26th day of January 1944 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 21st January 1944 having been read:

It is further declared that the said 2nd respondent, be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st respondent and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 3rd day of March 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

(Sgd.) James Joseph,
District Judge.

This 26th day of January 1944.
(O. 79)

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE HISTORICAL & CIVIC ASSOCIATION

The general meeting of the Association was held on Monday at the College

The election of office bearers resulted as follows: Senior President: Mr. S. V. Balasingham B. A., Vice-President: Mr. V. Nagalingam, B.A.; Junior President: Mr. Y. Duraiswamy; Junior Vice President: Mr. V. Sanmuganathan; General Secretary: Mr. T. Sri Ramanathan; Asst. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. T. Pathmanathan. A representative committee was also elected.

The aims of the association are: (a) to promote the study of history (b) to train students in the art of public speaking (c) to teach civic responsibilities (d) to organise tours to places of historical, archeological or civic interest.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 207
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Manomoney wife of Kandiah of Tellippalai East Deceased.
Thillaimpalam Kumarasamy Kandiah of Tellippalai East Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kandiah Mangaleswari
2. Kandiah Mahendiran
3. Kandiah Ganeswari all of do
4. Chelliah Somasundaram of do

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and for the appointment of a Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st-3rd Respondents Minors coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, on this 26th day of January 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Naderajah, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the Affidavit of the petitioner dated the 18th day of November 1943 having been read: it is declared that the petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him. It is further declared that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed as the Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st-3rd Respondents who are Minors, for the purpose of this Testamentary Proceedings unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before the 3rd day of March 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the abovenamed 1st-3rd Respondent Minors shall be produced before Court on the 3rd day of March 1944.

(Sgd.) James Joseph
District Judge

Signed this 26th day of January 1944
(O. 77. 17 21)

NOTICE.

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currys mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a retail co-operative store from Monday, 21st to 27th February 1944 (both days inclusive).

- (1) Onions one oz per head.
- (2) Black Mung or Mysore dhall or Peas or Toor shall 2 oz per head.

3. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.

(Sd.) B. Tiruverasingham,
Asst. Govt. Agent (E)
Jaffna.

For Deputy Food Controller,
N. P. Jaffna.

Jaffna, 15-2-44,
G 51.