

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:

A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Vote for Quinine Factory

A Loan Resolution for a further Rs. 42,000 for the purpose of establishing a Quinine Factory has been passed by the State Council.

Not Cholera but Pneumonia

One of the two suspected cases of cholera reported from Jaffna on Monday last, is now definitely established as not being cholera but pneumonia. The authorities are awaiting further information regarding the other suspected case.

Faculty of Medicine Examinations

The Senate of the University has decided to introduce certain changes in regard to the examinations of the Faculty of Medicine partly in order to bring the academic year of the Faculty of Medicine in line with the academic year of the rest of the University and partly with the object of making certain other adjustments to help the students.

Maximum Scale of Bus Fares

A maximum scale of fares for buses, is, it is learned, to be enforced by the authorities shortly. This step has become necessary in view of the arbitrary charges made by some busmen who, taking advantage of the lack of transport facilities, have no hesitation in demanding excessive fares. The question of overcrowding is also expected to be attended to more seriously in the future. It is learned that a definite limit to loading will be stipulated.

Pilgrim Traffic

A press communique states: The attention of the public is invited to the fact that no special facilities for pilgrim traffic will be provided by the Railway during the present emergency. Recently a serious situation arose due to the rush of pilgrims to Adamspeak as a result of which 15,000 persons were conveyed from Hatton to their homes by the Railway. Consequently the transport of essential goods was adversely affected. The Minister for Home Affairs wishes to take this opportunity to request the co-operation of the public in reducing pilgrim traffic so as to enable the maximum conservation of transport facilities.

HITLER'S HAIR MAY TURN WHITE

THE FATE THAT AWAITS HIM AND HIS PARTY

BY WICKAM STEED

THE photograph was Hitler. His face looked puffed and bloated, his hair dishevelled and unkempt and his attitude more apologetic than truculent. British newspaper readers exclaimed: "Something has happened to the man."

Last week the leading Nazi organ 'Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung' announced that Hitler's hair is turning grey. It added: "As Hitler will be 54 next April, the news is not surprising in view of the difficult problems he has to deal with."

Next to, though not unconnected with, the tidings from the Russian front, this statement struck me as the most significant news of the week. On New Year's eve Hitler addressed a proclamation to the German people and the German army. He did not show himself in public. On January 30, the 10th anniversary of his appointment to the Chancellorship by President Hindenburg, Hitler must show himself in public. Year after year he has addressed his Reichstag on that day. Were he not to deliver a resounding oration on January 30 the Nazi Party and the German people would be alarmed. But were he to appear before Reichstag with grey hair before some explanation of this phenomenon had been officially issued, hardly less astonishment would be felt. So I imagine the leading Nazi organ was instructed to soften the shock of the German people.

Hitler has indeed to deal with a difficult problem. Towards the end of last April, little more than eight months ago, he told his Reichstag how narrowly the German army had escaped unspeakable disaster in the Russian winter and declared that he had taken every measure to safeguard German soldiers against similar perils and hardships in another winter campaign on the Russian front.

Yet scores of thousands of German prisoners whom the

Russians have taken during the last seven weeks are not better clad or fed than were the prisoners taken in the Russian offensive last winter.

Militarily the position is now far graver. The loss of bases like Kotelnikovo, Velikie Luki and Mozdok, trapping 22 Divisions between the Volga and the Don, the capture or destruction of guns, transport and tanks beyond number, the abandonment of munition trains and huge ammunition dumps—all reveal a degree of demoralisation sufficient to turn Hitler's hair grey.

Nor can he hide from himself or from his Army commanders the tragic fact that his whole summer campaign against Russia has failed or his losses in men, killed and wounded, are beyond his power to repair.

Under these conditions, Hitler's hair might turn not grey but white. He has still to meet the full strength of the United States and the British armies and to endure the supremacy of their combined air forces and the struggle against the growing spirit of revolt in the countries under German occupation.

I doubt whether Italy can long withstand the Allied pressure and aerial bombardment and so it adds to his worries while the presence of six million foreign slave workers in Germany creates a formidable problem in the German internal security.

Yet behind these difficulties, the losses and embarrassments, lies the lurking fear of punishment for the inhuman cruelties which Hitler, the Nazis and the German army have systematically inflicted on the conquered populations. Every Russian soldier and every Allied soldier is filled with burning zeal to avenge the bestial wrong done to millions of defenceless men, women and children throughout the wide regions under German occupation.

For Hitler, for the Nazi Party and for the German people defeat will mean more than mili-

Continued on page 4

FUNDAMENTAL UNITY OF KNOWLEDGE

SIR C. V. RAMAN ON TEACHER'S FUNCTION

Mysore, Feb. 7

"I think the purpose of a real University is not to create various water-tight departments of knowledge, but to create the necessary atmosphere and environment, in which the fundamental value of these various branches of knowledge is realised and opportunities given to the votaries of the different ideals with different outlooks, to come together and to appreciate their values without being made to excessively specialise in one or the other. My thesis, in short, is the fundamental unity of all branches of knowledge", observed Sir C. V. Raman, of the Indian Institute of Science, yesterday presiding over the celebration of the Mysore University Union Day at the College quadrangle.

Sir C. V. Raman emphasised that there was a fundamental relation between knowledge, culture and human life. It was a great privilege, he added, to follow the profession of a teacher, as it enabled one to drink constantly at the fountain of youth. A teacher never grew a day older so long as he came into contact with the pupil youthful in spirit and in outlook on life. It was not the students alone that benefited by such contact but the teacher as well. The fundamental unity of knowledge, he proceeded, would be lost in what might be called an intense course of specialisation. Specialisation might be useful up to a certain point; but one could not feel that such specialisation completely reflected progress in respect of the fundamental needs of human life. It was essential, therefore, that apart from the teacher, it must be the part of every student's duty to try and take a wider view of knowledge and drink deep at the different fountains of knowledge.

The real function of a teacher was not to pour mere knowledge into his pupils but to build up real men and women, not mere fish or reptiles but men and women with backbone who could stand up and assert themselves and who could win great glory for themselves, their ancestry and their motherland. India had produced men like Kalidasa, Patanjali and Panini. They would be unworthy of their ancestry, if they did not produce greater men than they. Fullness of life demanded, Sir C. V. Raman concluded, widest possible outlook in these matters. He hoped that there would be the birth of a new culture, and the young men of Mysore would be the harbingers of that new culture.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1943.

THE RUSSIAN VICTORY

THE RUSSIAN VICTORY IS ONE of the greatest surprises of the war. The Russian army has proved itself capable of giving as well as taking severe blows. Only a few months ago the Germans had occupied almost the whole of the Caucasus and it looked as if the Russian armies would be finally rolled up and rendered impotent, if not annihilated. It is no exaggeration to say that the battle for Stalingrad is one of the greatest battles of history. Portions of the victorious German army are now trapped in more than one sector. The Caucasus itself has now been freed and the threat to Iran and the neighbouring countries has been removed. Even if Rommel had remained in Egypt the German defeat in Russia would have been sufficient to deprive him of the only motive for remaining there. The Russians have reached the outskirts of Rostov which may be expected to fall at any moment. According to the latest news, the Russians are already in the southern suburbs of the city while another Russian army is closing in from the northeast. In the Ukraine the threat to Kharkov has definitely increased. In the Donetz coal basin, the enemy has thrown in new forces and is counter-attacking with great determination but the Russians have been able to beat back these counter-attacks.

It is clear that Hitler has sustained the biggest defeat of the war in Russia. All his calculations regarding the Soviet's powers of resistance, its ability to hold its own in the forms of mechanical warfare with which the world is now familiar, and above all, the patriotism of the Russians, have proved to be erroneous. With the help of the Allied nations, who have generously helped Russia with the implements of modern warfare, the Russian armies have demonstrated their ability to cope with the motorised divisions of the enemy, and their air force has done remarkably well. There is an added significance in the Russian victory. The Russian generals have proved themselves to be more than a match for the German General Staff. They have not allowed defeat to end in annihilation, and even in the bitterest hour of defeat they never neglected to organise and conserve their resources in men and material in the hope of ultimate victory. As for the Russian soldier, he has given the best proof of the transforma-

tion wrought by the Soviet. He has displayed a degree of patriotism, tenacity and courage which compares very favourably with the achievements of the Russian armies during the last war.

One result of the Russian victories will be a greater desire on the part of stranger nations to know something more about a country whose system of government has provoked one of the bitterest controversies of modern times but whose conduct of the present war has certainly astonished its most violent critics and enemies. The war would have served a great purpose if it only taught the world the great lesson of Russia.

NOTES & COMMENTS

The Ministers and India

ACCORDING to the political correspondent of the "Ceylon Daily News" the negotiations with regard to the recruitment of Indian labour for Ceylon have failed. The Ministers seem to have felt that the terms suggested by the Government of India are opposed to the "agreed conclusions" arrived at by the representatives of India and Ceylon some time ago. Whatever the reason may be, the failure of the negotiations is a great setback to this country which is now faced with the problem of producing its own food and other essential commodities without any aid from outside. Evidently this is the opportunity the State Council wanted to demonstrate Ceylon's ability to look after itself. It would be well if the public of this island held the Council strictly to its bargain. Many of the speakers in the recent debate expressed the view that there was no need at all for the recruitment of Indian labour. We shall certainly be glad if this is proved to be the case, but we are afraid that, particularly in the field of food production, the schemes that are being carried out in order to increase our food supply are not big enough to make the island self-sufficient in the matter of food. What is wanted, if immediate results are desired, is a big nation-wide drive to cultivate every inch of land. This cannot be done without additional labour. The voters of Ceylon, be they Sinhalese or Tamils, will do well to keep this in mind during the next few months, when the country will be able to judge for itself the wisdom of the policy that is being pursued.

The Council and Agriculture

WE agree with what a writer has to say elsewhere about the inability of the State Council as a whole to understand the position of the agriculturist. One of the gravest dangers to food production is the fact that the State Council which knows very little of agriculture is the body that controls the entire administration.

Every member of this Council looks at the question of food production from his own angle, and this is certainly not much. The Council has by no means grasped the magnitude of the task or the consequences that will inevitably follow failure. Though the gathering of knowledge through bitter experience is a costly process, it seems to be the only way to make the Council understand the difficulties confronting the agriculturist. At the next election agriculture must assert itself and see that representatives are elected who will understand and appreciate the needs of the rural areas.

INDIA REPUDIATES COMPROMISE

NEW PROPOSALS MADE

It will come as a surprise to many people in Ceylon to learn that the Indian Government have come to the conclusion that they cannot accept the agreed conclusions on the Indo Ceylon problems reached by the accredited representatives of the two Governments in Colombo in September, 1941, says the Political Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon."

It has come as a greater surprise to many more that when the Indian Government intimated to the Ceylon Government's Representative in New Delhi their decision to repudiate these agreed conclusions and handed to him fresh proposals based as it is said on broad principles, but containing as they actually do all the necessary details, claiming for Indians in Ceylon full citizenship rights on an equal footing with the Ceylonese. Sir Baron Jayatilaka accepted them without a protest and forwarded them to Ceylon with his own recommendations.

The Ceylon Ministers are unanimously opposed to these fresh proposals and, I have no doubt, they will soon intimate their disapproval to the Indian Government. As a matter of fact, I wonder whether they have not already done so after the long discussion they had on the subject.

LABOUR REQUEST

STATEMENTS IN ASSEMBLY

New Delhi, Thursday.

Mr. Aney, in a written answer to Mr. Neogy's question in the Assembly said that a request had been received from the Ceylon Government for about twenty thousand labourers for work on rubber plantations. The request had been addressed direct to the India Government and had not come through the Colonial or India Office.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka had made no special representation but had intimated the desire of the Government of Ceylon to receive as early a reply as possible. The official request received from the Ceylon Government contained the suggestion that the extra labour now asked for should be recruited subject to "repatriation to India at the end of the war or other period stipulated by agreement."

The Ceylon Government proposed that this fresh labour should be recruited on pay and conditions of employment identical with those of other Indian labourers now in the island. The Ceylon Government had not made any mention of their political rights and status in the

island. The Colonial Office and the India Office were aware of the request but had not addressed the Indian Government on the subject.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari asked whether the settlement of all outstanding questions with regard to the status of Indians in Ceylon would precede the lifting of the ban on the emigration of Indian labour. Mr. Aney said the matter was still the subject of correspondence between the two Governments and no final decision had yet been reached.

Mr. Aney also informed Mr. Krishnamachari that twelve Indian boatmen had been discharged from Colombo Harbour to make room for Ceylonese. The Agent of the Indian Government in Ceylon had made representations in the matter and he had reported that the Indian boatmen had now been engaged by private employers.

Replying to the same member's question about the Ceylon Omnibus Services Licensing Ordinance, Mr. Aney said that the Ceylon Government, in reply to the Government of India's representation, stated that the promulgation of the ordinance was immediately necessary for the rationalisation of the trade and no existing Indian interests were involved as the ownership of omnibus companies in the island was without exception in the hands of Ceylonese.

RATE-PAYERS' DEPUTATION MEET MINISTER

TWELVE ELECTORAL WARDS URGED

The Minister of Local Administration has asked the Jaffna Urban Rate-payers' Association to submit to him a plan dividing the Urban area into twelve wards, having in view minority interests in the redistribution of the area. The deputation wholeheartedly agreed to this suggestion.

The deputation met the Minister on the 12th instant when he was in Jaffna and presented a memorandum suggesting the division of the Urban area into 12 wards and also referred to certain matters vitally affecting the interests of rate-payers.

As regards the electrical employees' strike the Association demanded an inquiry by the Commissioner of Local Government. It also urged the assistance by the Central Government to complete the drainage scheme of the town; enlarging the present maternity ward of the Jaffna hospital; the reclaiming of the land of the Customs jetty westwards as far as Navanturai; the allocation of a portion of revenue derived from arrack and toddy sold in Urban Area to the Council and several other improvements to the town.

The Minister promised to give his recommendations as far as practicable in regard to the matters urged in the memorandum.

BETTER AIR POSITION

Cairo, Friday

Coinciding with the appointment of Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder as Air Commander-in-Chief, the Mediterranean, opinion is growing in Cairo that the improved air situation in the Western Mediterranean will affect the shipping position. The Western Mediterranean air "umbrella" continues to protect convoys, though most of them still must come round by the Cape. But a change is likely.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

"TEMPLES IN JAFFNA"

Sir,—Your Editorial of the 11th February 1943 on "Temples in Jaffna" is a very sound and timely reminder to the Hindu public about the state of affairs prevalent in our midst in the name of religion. Every right thinking Hindu who earnestly desires the progress of his community and religion should not only accept all what you have written as correct but also should endeavor to eradicate the evils enumerated by you.

We do not think that you could find any one who would come forward to deny what you have stated about our priests. Their condition and the quality of their education are not in any sense enviable. The majority of them not only lack the rudiments of Sanskrit culture but they even lack a good knowledge of Tamil. A community of people who are indifferent to the higher things of life and who do not care to remedy the evils that have eaten into the very core of their social life are not worthy of a place in any scheme of things. I do not think that we can find a parallel to our priests in any part of the world. The only qualification needed to be a priest in a Hindu Temple today is that one should be a Brahmin by birth. The state of things in South India is not what it was years ago. Public opinion has begun to assert itself and there are many organisations that are working towards social and religious reforms. The ideals of the Indian National Congress and the teachings of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo Ghose, Babu Bhagavan Das, Pundit Madan Mohana Malaviya and others have permeated the country and we find, everywhere, both in the North and in the South, signs of change for the better. But, unfortunately, things in Jaffna Peninsula refuse to move. People in position and authority refuse to take a lesson from outside. Leaders instead of leading are more willing to be led by the masses. What appeals to the masses and the so-called educated conservative section is given more publicity in the press and from the platforms.

If we desire that we should progress as a community, it is necessary that we should assimilate new things and change our views and outlooks in such a way as to keep pace with other nations of the world, at least Mother India. A religious awakening is the pre-requisite for a national solidarity. We want political and economic freedom not to preserve the trees and jungles, hills and plains of Ceylon but to preserve and develop our culture, religion and other noble things of the spirit which we have inherited from our past. Therefore, religious reform should precede all reforms. Man should stand firmly on the stable ground of spiritual wisdom, before he could venture forth towards any other activity. The secret of Mahatma Gandhi's success and greatness lies in this only.

Hinduism is the only religion in the world that proclaims the Divinity of man. But alas, it is in the name of Hinduism that men are treated as untouchables by their fellow men. What a travesty of Truth and Holiness?

THE PLIGHT OF OUR AGRICULTURE

VIII

The gravest danger to food production lies in the fact that the direction, control, sanction and "drive" passed on to a body of men, few of whom could claim to know how to yoke a pair of buffaloes to the plough or take a hand to drive a furrow in the mudded field, or broadcast to proper evenness a handful of grain for germination on a proposed field. Most of them are strangers to the art, rather the artistry, involved in paddy cultivation. The economics of the peasant industry, the conditions of life and labour suited to paddy cultivation, the threshing floor manners and language, the symbolic rituals practised in the field expressive of the unity of Communalisms are sealed books to them. Yet representation in Council is assumed to be by persons typical of the constituent elements of the constituencies. Representation in Ceylon of the majority who form the backbone of society (i.e. the peasantry) is certainly not by men who had passed through the mill of experience of the people whom they are said to "represent". The myth is exploded by the gaunt figure of famine which stares us in the face. The "Times" in a recent editorial refers to the Minister of Agriculture that "he has aimed high in the past and, if achievement has not maintained the same height, the character of the people rather than the capacity of the Minister must be held to blame". Here the Editor has stated a grand truth in the language of paradox. What would one say of a huntsman who aiming to kill his quarry lying at the foot of a tree, pitches his gun to a branch of the tree and breaks it? On the same analogy of the "Times", may I ask what profiteth to have a "leader" who does not know the "character" of the people whom he had undertaken to lead?

Our Debt to the Past

Not modern science, but the

Why should a man perform his worship to God in a language which is not intelligible to him? Why cannot the right of officiating as priests in temples be open to all Hindus who are prepared to undergo the necessary training and to live the required life? These are questions which ought to be raised and solution found. Blind submission to meaningless tradition and crude thinking should come to an end.

You, Sir, will be rendering a great and signal service to the cause of Hinduism if you could open your columns to an open and frank discussion of the problems which are vital to the social and religious progress of the Hindu Community. It is also essential for our well-being that Hindus who have studied and thought on these lines should come forward to give their considered opinions without fear of criticisms. We would urge upon you, Sir, to persuade the Sriva Paripalana Sabai also to direct its attention to the problems referred to in your editorial.

Thanking you for the space,
Yours truly,
"Santiniketan" K. NAVARATNAM.
Jaffna, 13-2-43.

By
R. C. Proctor.

spirit of research and powers of observation of our forbears are to be credited for our tabulated knowledge of the varieties of paddy whose periods of maturity range from 42 days to 7 months and for the stock of knowledge we have as to the seasons suitable for cultivation of the different varieties. No people can be condemned to be deficient in the knowledge of their chief industry and less so, when we know that the industry has been practised throughout ages. To the Donoughmore Commissioner, representation was made that the peasantry, who form the bulk of the population, was a cultured, intelligent community distinguished for their commonsense, and the picture that is now attempted to be drawn is that they are a wrong-headed, lazy, stupid people who do not know their own interests. The Hon'ble Minister is therefore at a loss to understand their character. The truth is that the Minister has failed in his attempt to accommodate urban conditions in rural Ceylon and enforce factory discipline prevalent in industrial Europe into his colonisation schemes. It is a futile attempt to transplant foreign institutions without first studying the conditions of the country which gave birth to the institutions and the *raison d'être* of their origin, and their suitability, need, and adaptability to a foreign environment and circumstances. The change of ownership of land into a system of leases was a revolutionary measure, subversive of indigenous traditions and old conceptions of honour, dignity, citizenship and service. The sturdy independence, manly freedom and trustful confidence which characterised our peasantry are to go by the board and their place is to be taken by a community of leaseholders depending for their miserable livelihood upon the favour of petty wage earners under government and other officials. The position of the coolie working on capitalistic plantations, compared with that of the peasant in the new dispensation should be infinitely superior with the safeguards of minimum wage, dearness allowances, fixity of tenure, compensation for injuries and trade union safeguard. The successor to the peasant of old who defended his country against hordes of foreign invaders as citizen soldiers throughout the ages are to sink down to the position of helots. The most pernicious agrarian quakery has been practised here on the sanction of powers given in the Donoughmore Constitution. In Russia State ownership was introduced after the revolution, but it was found to cause great discontents and "as a result of Krenin's wise and timely compromise between the socialist principle of State ownership of the land and the peasants' desire for absolute personal possession, Russia's peasantry is now solid behind the Soviet Government." Russian peasantry is now fighting with its last ounce of blood in defence of its home and hearth.

GANDHIJI BEGINS A NEW FAST

GOVT. DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY

Mahatma Gandhi began a new fast for 3 weeks commencing on the 10th instant.

The Government of India has issued the following statement: "Mr. Gandhi has informed the Viceroy that he proposes to undertake a fast for three weeks from February 10. It is to be a fast according to capacity, and during it Mr. Gandhi proposes to add the juice of the citrus fruit to water to make the water drinkable, as his wish is not to fast to death but to survive the ordeal. The Government of India deplors the use of the weapon of fasting to achieve political ends. There can in its judgment be no justification for it, and Mr. Gandhi himself has admitted in the past that it contains an element of coercion."

"The Government of India can only express regret that Mr. Gandhi should think it necessary to employ such a weapon on this occasion and should seek justification for it in anything the Government may have said or done in connexion with the movement initiated by him and his co-workers in the Congress Party. The Government of India has no intention of allowing the fast to deflect its policy. Nor will it be responsible for the consequences to Mr. Gandhi's health. It cannot prevent Mr. Gandhi fasting."

"It was his wish, however, if he decided to do so that he should do so as a free man and under his own arrangements so as to bring about clearly that the responsibility for any fast and its consequences rested exclusively with him. It, accordingly, has informed Mr. Gandhi that he would be released for the purpose and for the duration of the fast of which he had notified them and with him any members of the Congress Party living with him who may wish to accompany him. Mr. Gandhi, however, has expressed readiness to abandon his intended fast if he were released, failing which he would fast in detention. In other words, it is now clear that only his unconditional release could prevent him from fasting."

"This the Government of India is not prepared to concede. Its position remains the same—that is to say it is ready to set Mr. Gandhi at liberty for the purpose and the duration of the fast. But if Mr. Gandhi is not prepared to take advantage of that fact and if he fasts while in detention, he does so solely on his own responsibility and at his own risk. He would be at liberty in that event to have his own medical attendants and also to receive visits from friends with the permission of the Government during its period."

PUBLICITY ARRANGEMENTS

New Delhi Feb. 11.

An interesting feature regarding publicity arrangements is that while London issued the full text of the Gandhi-Viceroy correspondence yesterday, Washington has only the Government of India communiqué the rest being left to Sir G. S. Bajpai's resourceful mind to satisfy the curiosity of American press correspondents. It is also significant that exchange of view between Gandhiji and the Viceroy on the subject of release for the purpose and duration of the fast and Gandhiji's reasons for rejection of the offer have been briefly summarised in the official communiqué and the actual texts of messages have been withheld from publication.

Letter to the Editor

PRICE OF PADDY

Sir,—Recently there has been much talk about the price at which the Government should purchase paddy from the cultivator. I as a cultivator of a farm at Kilinochehi wish to place before the public and the Government the actual cost of production. I have 40 acres of land. I have reserved 20 acres for Kalapogam and 20 acres for Sirupokam.

Maintenance charges for one season:—

	Rs.	Cts.
Cattle-keeper at Rs. 30 for six months	180	00
Buffalo Keeper at Rs. 15 for six months	90	00
Kankani at Rs. 30 for six months	180	00
Night watcher at Rs. 40 for two months	80	00

Cost of Production to cultivate an acre

	Rs.	Cts.
Labour wage at Rs. 1-50		
2 Ploughings 8 labourers	12	00
Seed 2½ bushels at Rs. 4	10	00
Sowing ½ labourer	75	
Covering seed 3 labourers	4	50
Cross ploughing 3 labourer	4	50
Repairing Bunds 4 labourers	6	00
Kankany will attend to irrigation		
Slashing Bunds 2 labourers	3	00
Harvesting & Stacking	18	00
Threshing, winnowing and mat hire	9	00

Rs. 67 75

For 20 acres Rs. 1,355 00

Cost of animal labour depreciation on 25 Buffaloes at 10% for a season at Rs. 30 a Buffalo Rs. 75.

Depreciation on implements including thatching of hut Rs. 45.

Total cost of animal labour and Depreciation Rs. 110.

Travelling of land owner Rs. 5 per weekend; for 10 weeks Rs. 50.

So, the total cost of Production for 20 acres would be Rs. 2,045-00. The average yield of the farm is 20 bushels per acre.

For 20 acres the yield would be 400 bushels.

The cost of one bushel is 2,045-00

= Rs. 5-11½.

400

In calculating the cost of production I have overlooked the interest on the investment, a reasonable remuneration for the land owner and the failure of crops due to natural causes.

Unless the price of paddy is raised to Rs. 6 per bushel there will be no impetus to cultivation. All regulations and threats will be of no avail if the cultivator has to cultivate and sell to Government at a loss.

Yours truly,

V. V. KARUNANATHI,
Kilinochehi, 5-2-43.

SCIENTIFIC TERMS AND THE MOTHER-TONGUE

At a recent meeting of the Teachers' College Association, Saidapet, a resolution was passed stating that in teaching various subjects in high school classes the effect on the students is distinctly greater and the knowledge gained is relatively more permanent in case the scientific terms used are of the mother-tongue than when they are either English, Sanskrit, Persian or Urdu words and requesting the Government to take special care in seeing that the terms which are likely to be published shortly by them conform to this principle "which is based on teaching experience."

OBITUARY

MR. K. E. THAMBY

It is with deep regret that we have to record the premature death of Mr. K. E. Thamby, B. A. Proctor S. C. and Notary Public of Tellipallai which took place at his residence on Thursday, 11th instant. The news of his death will fill the heart of everyone who knows him with deep sorrow. Mr. Thamby was an efficient Tamil scholar and a keen student of Saiva Sidhanta Philosophy and other religions. He lived a truly religious life and preached what he practised. It was owing to his religious fervour and enthusiasm that the Tellipallai Saiva Maha Sabhai has been doing useful religious service in that village. He has been organising there regular religious classes which were conducted by efficient teachers. Through his example & precept many a young man who came in touch with him caught a spark of his religious life and became pious and humble casting away their scepticism and callousness for a truly religious life.

As one of the Vice-presidents of the All-Ceylon Young Men's Saiva Maha Sabhai, he has been very helpful to the Sabhai in every way. The success of the all-Ceylon Saiva Conference which was held at Keerimalai in July 1942 was chiefly due to his valuable assistance and cooperation. As a member of the Board of Management of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai his loyalty and regard to it cannot be forgotten. It is a pity that the Sabhai could not be benefitted by his services any more. The Saivites of Ceylon have lost in him a truly religious reformer who followed the footsteps of the great Sri la Sri Arumuga Navalar. His work would have been more popularly appreciated by all Saivites had he lived longer. He was only 29 at the time of his death.

As a lawyer and Notary public he was noted for his sincerity and punctuality to his duty and care for the welfare of his clients. He was never anxious to enrich himself through his profession.

His love of Tamil culture and nationalism was such that he always attended the courts with the saiva religious marks on his forehead and with a white turban on his head. It is really difficult to find such a simple, learned, cultured and god-fearing young man in modern society.

May his soul rest in peace at the holy feet of Parameshwara.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 81. In the matter of the estate of the late Sahasivam Eliatamby of Manipay Deceased.

Manickam widow of Eliatamby of Manipay Vs. Petitioner.

1. Eliatamby Balasubramaniam of Electrical Department, Colombo
2. Eliatamby Sivasangaran, P. W. D. Anuradhapura
3. Eliatamby Vairavanathan of Income Tax Office, Colombo,
4. Eliatamby Manickavasagar of C. T. O. Colombo and
5. Sivagnanam daughter of Eliatamby of Manipay Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge on the 20th January 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Mathiaparanam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased be declared entitled to administer his estate and that Letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents appear before this Court on the 26th February 1943 and state objection to the contrary.

The 28th day of January 1943

Sgd G C. Thambyah

District Judge

(O. 96. 15 & 18-2-43)

WARNING

ANY

25 CENT or 10 CENT

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(G 49. 15 & 18-2-43)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 47

In the matter of the estate of the late Sooriyamoorthy Aiyer Gnanasegara Aiyer of Tellipalai East Deceased.

Gnanasegara Aiyer Coomaraswamy Aiyer of Tellipalai East

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Rajarajeswary daughter of Gnanasegara Aiyer
2. Manonmany daughter of Gnanasegara Aiyer
3. Puspakanthy daughter of Gnanasegara Aiyer
4. Marakathamah widow of Sabapathy Aiyer all of Tellipalai East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 20th day of November 1942 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Rajaretnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors the above named 1st to 3rd respondents for the purpose of representing them in this testamentary proceedings and that the petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall

FOULEST LIBEL ON TAMILS

J. S. C. TEXT BOOK WITHDRAWN

In the State Council last Wednesday Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam drew attention to a book "Golden Island" prescribed for the J. S. C. and asked the Minister of Education to take immediate action to have the book withdrawn as it was one of the foulest libels on the Tamil community.

Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara (Minister of Education) said that "Golden Island" had already been withdrawn.

HITLER'S HAIR MAY TURN WHITE

Continued from page 1

tary disaster. It will mean a fearful day of reckoning for the innumerable crimes deliberately committed in order to terrorise the subject races and to fasten on them German yoke for ever.

The Allied Nations have solemnly pledged themselves to justly punish those directly guilty of this immense wickedness. Now they have pledged themselves to secure restoration of the material goods and other properties stolen or extorted by the enemy. Hitler may therefore claim that all Germans must fight desperately to the last if they hope to escape destruction. If so, he will raise a psychological problem which events alone can solve.

Most of the Germans supported him when they believed he would give them mastery over the world. Will they support him when they know that every month his infamous role brings them nearer to total ruin? The last experience suggests that they will not. When they are thoroughly beaten they will cry for mercy and disown Hitler and Nazism. Before the year 1943 is over an answer to this question may be given.

on or before the 18th day of January 1943 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 14th day of December 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah.

District Judge.

Extended for 19-2-43.

Sgd. G. C. T.

18-1-43.

(O. 95. 11 & 15-2-43.)

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