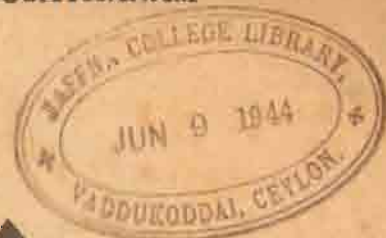


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LVI.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1944.

NO. 18.

## TWO FREE MILK CENTRES, UDUVIL PARISH

Two free milk feeding centres in Uduvil Parish organised under C. D. C's Scheme have been opened at Uduvil and Chunnakam. Both centres are drawing daily good number of children from all classes of people.

Mr. S. Manikkam, Chairman Village Committee, is in charge of both the centres. He is being assisted by a number of volunteer workers both men and women.

## ELECTION PETITION DISMISSED

### Petitioner To Pay Costs

Mr. Justice de Kretser delivered judgment on Monday dismissing the petition of Mr. A. N. M. Mohamed Mebular, of Weligama, challenging the election of Mr. V. Nalliah, of Batticaloa, to the Trincomalee-Batticaloa seat in the State Council, costs being fixed at Rs. 2,000 for the first respondent and Rs. 1,500 for the second respondent.

The petitioner sought to have the election declared void on the ground that the colour of the ballot boxes allotted to another unsuccessful candidate resembled his own. Although he was allotted the colour green, the unsuccessful candidate's boxes, supposed to be blue, resembled green.

Mr. V. Nalliah, the successful candidate, was cited as the first respondent, and Mr. V. Amaraswamy, the Returning Officer, was made second respondent.

## COMMITTEE APPROVES CONSCRIPTION

### Three Miles Radius Limit

The Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands has, it is learned, agreed to the introduction of a partial program of conscription of labour for food production.

The motion of the Minister of Agriculture and Lands for the introduction of conscription for this purpose, if voluntary means failed, was brought up in the State Council on May 25 when a debate on it was refused until it was reported upon by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee has now considered the motion and, it is learned, approved the introduction of conscription for work within a three-mile radius of the home of any one, who is so conscribed.

## BOGUS TEXTILE ASST. CONTROLLER

It is reported that a person calling himself "Assistant Controller of Textiles, Head Office" has visited the shops of textiles dealers in certain areas of the Kegalle District and, after having "inspected" them, removed the proceeds of sale of some material which he instructed the dealer to sell at regulated prices in his presence.

# KONESAR TEMPLE TRINCOMALEE THE SWAMY ROCK

By Pandit V. K. P. Nathan.

Facts are often declared to be as strange as fiction. As it is our nature to love a mystery and to be thrilled by the obscure, this story of the Konesar Temple of Trincomalee, although old, is so little known that it could have lost its appeal.

The dominions of a certain king in India were supposed to be in peril, and the danger could only be averted by the sacrifice of his baby daughter. She was consequently put in an ark of Sandalwood, floated to Ceylon, and landed south of Trincomalee at a place still known by the name of Pannos or the "Smiling Infant". There she was adopted by a king and became his heir. Meanwhile, a Prince came along and, hearing that the Rock of Trincomalee was a holy fragment of the Golden Mountain of Meru, hurled there during a conflict of the gods, erected on it a temple to Siva. The Princess sent an army to turn him out, but ended by marrying him, and endowed the Temple with the vast rice fields of Tamblegam. When she died, the Prince shut himself up in the Temple and was found turned into a golden lotus on the altar of Siva.

The present day historians say that this story has some semblance to Mandotheri, who married Ravana according to Valmiki Ramayana.

There is yet another story as to the origin of the Temple. On the summit of the Golden Mountain of Meru stood a Temple of Siva to which Ravana of old used to go everyday for worship. One day growing weary of such daily trips, he conceived the idea of removing it to his own realm of Lanakapura, pulled it out of the earth, carried it Hill and Temple, on his broad shoulders and transplanted it at a spot a few leagues away from his fort where it took root and flourished with all its former grandeur and sanctity. The Hindu Puranas tell us that Ravana brought the Hill and Temple for worship by his old mother.

Now looking on the archway of the gate leading into Fort Frederick where the Konesar Temple is situated in an inscription on the right, which is supposed to be a prophecy. The inscription as it now stands cannot be read and understood. But, if reconstructed with the help of the Tamil poem said to be the prophecy given to Parajasingham, King of Jaffnapatnam by Subathidda Munivar of old it could be understood and both verses seem to be the same. The translation is as follows:—"The temple built by Kulakkodan of ancient times will be destroyed by the 'Parangi' (Portuguese) and thereafter it will not be rebuilt and future kings will not even think of restoring it." But there is also another version of this verse and the translation is as follows:—"The Portuguese shall take

the holy edifice built by Kulakkodan in ancient times. O King hearken! After the cat's eyed one, the red-eyed one and the smoke-eyed one have gone, the figure will be that of the Northerner (i.e. Telugu)! This is entirely a wrong version.

A more detailed account of this verse is found in Codex 51—VIII—40 the Ajuda Library of Lisbon, says Lieut Colonel G. P. Thomas, and is as follows:—"Constantine de Sa de Menezes destroyed these pagodas, (Temples) and with the stones thereof made a fortress to close that port to the Chingala, and as it was not large enough for a battery, it also came to have a very small garrison. This event of the destruction of this pagoda was found engraved on a stone and being authenticated by the Ouvidor of Ceylon, after it had been translated by those most learned in ancient letters of the Chingalas it was sent to His Majesty, and it said as follows:—"Manica Raja Ban Emperor of this Lancane erected this pagoda to the God Vidia-Mal Manda in the year Kali Yuga 7. There will come a nation of the Franks who will destroy it and there will be no King in this island to rebuild it once more." This account clearly shows the validity of the first version of the verse, as it stands today.

This Kulakkodan was an Indian Prince who, in the 5th century A. D., rebuilt and enlarged the Konesar Temple to Siva, in the reign of Pandu who held Anuradhapura from 434-439 A. D. The date of the building of the original Temple is recorded in a Tamil poem by Kavi Raja Varothayan as 1589 B. C. The poem tells of a king named Manu Neethi Kanda Cholan who ruled over the country of Cholamandalam (Ceramandal). Learning from "Kailasa Puranam" of the wonders of Trincomalee and the magnificent state of its inhabitants he came over to the place and his son who followed him thither, afterwards raised the Temple, the Spire, the Pavilion and the sacred cistern in the year 512 of Kali Yuga (1589 B. C.)

It is told that the Temple stood on the Hill of the Three-Storeyed Pagoda and had a thousand column. But today there is nothing except the rock and some tangible links of those early days, in the carved stones of that temple, ruthlessly destroyed by the Portuguese in 1623, seen in the ramparts of Fort Frederick. Whatever it is, however, the fact of the Temple's existence is incontrovertible, and it is impossible not to feel the awe-inspiring romance of these aged stones over which time and war, have flowed unavailing. A walk round the ramparts of Fort Frederick today will reward the interested searcher with many treasures in the shape of granite blocks and carvings. These are the undoubted remains of the old Temple.

## VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, COLOMBO

The Forty First Annual General Meeting of the Vivekananda Society will be held at the Society Hall, Hill Street, on Wednesday 14th June 1944 at 5-30 p. m.

## BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY AND CEYLON "REFORMS"

Commenting on the Ceylon Communist Party's resolution on the 'Minority Question, 'Balanced Representation' and National Unity' in a letter to the General Secretary of the Ceylon Communist Party, Ben Bradley, who is in charge of the department of the British Communist Party relating to colonial affairs and who is also the editor of *Inside the Empire*, says:

"This resolution is very definitely a big advance."

"The call for all-in National unity of the various organisations in Ceylon on the basis of the defence of Ceylon against the fascist aggressor and to win freedom must of course be the main basis for work. We were interested to notice your criticism of the 'Reforms Offer' of the British Government, and fully agree with the way that you have dealt with this in respect of the minorities.

"We propose to take full use of the resolution here. It will certainly clarify the position here as to the general attitudes towards the proposed reforms."

N. K. Krishnan of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India has also written endorsing the correctness of the resolution.

## RUSSIAN PADDY SEEDS FOR KASHMIR

Kashmir and Soviet Russia which have a common frontier recently exchanged certain varieties of paddy. Experiments conducted at the Kashmir rice breeding farm in pursuance of the rice research scheme worked in collaboration with the Imperial Agricultural Research Council, New Delhi, indicate that the Russian variety matures 4 to 6 weeks earlier than the indigenous variety thereby enabling Kashmir to have two paddy crops annually.

Other remains can be found on the top of the old Temple. Other remains can be found on the top of the rock just below the flagstaff, and this is probably the site of the Temple.

Even today a colourful procession of Hindus gather on Monday and Friday weekly on the summit and take part in what is called the primitive form of sua worship. Flowers, incense, fire and the sacrifice of coconuts form an interesting spectacle. There is a legend that a European soldier defiled by his presence the Temple on the Rock. It is said that this soldier can be seen by the faithful who still hold their ceremonies on the Swami Rock. He can be seen in the ruins of the old temple down under the sea when the Priest presiding holds his torch over the edge of the precipice at dusk.



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1944

### JUDGES AND THEIR WORK

IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT the Conference of Judicial Officers, which takes place every year and concluded its session this week, is something more than a mere formality. The conference is expected to help Judges and Magistrates to do their work well. That there is much need for advice and guidance in this direction is quite obvious. Only recently, the Supreme Court criticised very severely the judgment of a District Judge. We are not concerned here with the facts that called for such criticism. We are concerned only with the view of the Judges of the Supreme Court who thought that their strictures were necessary in the interests of the administration of justice. The task of correcting the errors of subordinate courts is entrusted by law to the Supreme Court. In the nature of things, however, it is not often that the Supreme Court exercises its powers and then too only when Their Lordships sit in appeal or revision. There are, therefore, many lapses on the part of Judicial Officers that do not receive the attention they deserve at the hands of the higher court.

There are available two remedies for this state of things. One is undoubtedly the capacity for self-correction with which one must credit the members of the Judicial Service. Amongst these there are not a few whose reputation as Judges ranks very high indeed. Their experience and knowledge should be a valuable guide to the younger men who are at the very threshold of their career. This is where the Conference of Judicial Officers will be found useful. The other remedy is public opinion. It is a drastic remedy and must be applied with care, but, in the last resort, it is the most effective of the two.

The existence of the latter remedy is sometimes forgotten by inexperienced Judges and Magistrates. During the last decade the press too has lost something of its prestige and influence. But, there was a time when the press made its influence felt. To mention only a few instances, there was the summing-up of the Judge in the case against Don Stephen which was severely criticised in the "Ceylon Daily News". The inquiry into what is known as the Attidiya murder case was the direct result of the agitation started by the

same paper. Then, again, the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Negombo Procession Case was challenged by the "Ceylon Independent" in a series of editorials, and this ruling was virtually repudiated by the Government under pressure of public opinion.

We need hardly say that Judicial Officers will be able to do their work much better if they cultivate friendly relations with the profession. The co-operation of the profession is indispensable for the administration of justice. This is sometimes lost sight of and the consequences are certainly deplorable. Collisions between the Bench and the profession have been fortunately few, but where relations between these two are, as a rule, strained, the Judge will find it extremely difficult to do his work in a proper frame of mind. In the last analysis, the co-operation of the lawyers depends on the attitude of the Judge, because the best minds in the profession feel it their duty to co-operate. Whenever such co-operation is wanting, it may be taken for granted that the Judge's temperament is at fault.

It is all a question of temperament, and it is the duty of the authorities, in making appointments to the Judicial Service, to see that men with the right temperament are selected. A man may be a very successful lawyer, but he may be, and does in fact prove to be, a very bad Judge. It is hardly necessary to enumerate in detail the qualifications of a Judge, but the most important qualification is what is known as the judicial temperament. The task of selection is, we admit, by no means easy, but we think it will be rendered much easier if the Legal Secretary ceases to be a member of the State Council. The atmosphere of the Council is hardly conducive to the careful selection of officers for the Judicial Service, and, in spite of the denials of the Legal Secretary in regard to the matter, we are not at all satisfied that he is entirely safe from political pressure.

### Notes and Comments

#### Adult Education

The Minister of Education has introduced his motion in the State Council that the recommendations of the Executive Committee of Education for the reform of the system of education be approved. In his opening remarks he said that some matters which were to be found in the Special Committee's Report had been dropped by the Executive Committee, such as nursery schools, adult education and estate schools. According to him the intention of the Executive Committee is to ascertain the opinion of the House as regard the principles underlying the education given to children, the compulsory age etc. and thereafter to bring in the question of infants, adults and estate schools. It is rather strange that our Execu-

tive Committee should regard adult education as a matter of secondary importance and postpone its consideration to a later date. In the Indian plan of post-war educational reform, as outlined in the scheme drawn up by Mr. Sargent, the Educational Adviser to the Government of India, and which has received very wide and enthusiastic support in the country, adult education is given great importance and, if at all, the complaint is that the Sargent Scheme has been devised as the "barest minimum for which India has to plan in the post-war period of reconstruction".

#### The Goal

As Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, Principal of Madras Pachappa's College, said recently (vide *Hindu Organ* of May, 15, 1944, page 4) "If our political freedom is to be of use, and our economic status is to be improved, it is of imperative necessity that we should liquidate the illiteracy of our masses and stimulate their minds to think and think in relation to their changing environments." In Ceylon, after over a hundred years of British rule and after free and compulsory education has been in force for so many years, it is a shame to be told that only 15% of the population are literate. Now if literacy in Ceylon is to be made universal as a result of instruction given solely to the young in the schools, it will take an unconscionably long time for all the people in this island to become literate. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that steps should be immediately taken to organise agencies throughout the country for imparting education to the adults also.

#### Who Should Do It?

We must commend the example of Mr. A. A. Dharmasena, member of the Municipal Council of Kandy who moved recently that the Council should establish a reading room and an adult education centre in every ward of the town. The resolution has been adopted and referred to the Finance Committee. It is in line with the one adopted by the fourth South Indian Adult Education Conference at Madras last April to the effect that District Boards and Municipalities be requested to provide courses of training in adult education methods for the teachers under their employ, and start adult education centres in their areas with travelling libraries attached to them. The Conference also requested the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to urge on all co-operative institutions in the province to start adult education centres in their jurisdiction and meet the cost from their common benefit fund. It has also appealed to social organisations and labour unions to render all possible help to the adult education movement. As the services of the members of the teaching profession are indispensable for the furtherance of the cause of adult education, the Conference urged that the training schools, both for men and women, in the province, should include in their curricula an approved syllabus on the teaching of adults. Dr. G. S. Arundale, Chairman of the Reception Committee, stated that there was no service to the community more valuable or important than the furtherance of adult education; for, as all were agreed, edu-

cation was the foundation of all progress and those who were engaged in spreading the right kind of adult education were essentially doing patriotic work.

#### What is Adult Education?

The goal of adult education, as Dr. Narayanaswami Naidu observed at the Conference, is not merely the enabling of the citizen to read and write. The knowledge of the three R's by itself does not make a man educated. Literacy can at best be only a means of gaining knowledge. Though an essential aid, it is still only a means. Indian educational tradition, as Dr. Naidu pointed out, recognises the essential difference between literacy and education. Commenting on this point the *Hindu* of Madras says that the Indian tradition

"likewise yields to no other lessons. In the first place, the shape of education under it is such as fits in with the needs of the community as a whole; it provides a basis of social philosophy, endeavour and activity calculated to subserve the requirements at once of the individual and society. Secondly, the Indian system laid emphasis more on the content of education than on the method, on the substance of learning rather than on literacy. The traditional methods of education and the agencies employed in ancient times are also noteworthy. Temples, fairs, and festivals constituted the centres of adult education. *Bhajans, kalashpans, kirtans*, readings from the *Suranas* accompanied with running commentaries, folk dances, dramas—these were the methods by which education was imparted. The educational times were well timed. They were held just after the harvest when people had leisure and at other times when time hung heavily on the village owing to seasonal conditions—the time when the *utsavs* were held."

#### Russian Achievement

What Russia achieved in the field of adult education should inspire us. She turned 96 per cent of a huge illiterate population—nearly two hundred millions—literate for all practical purposes through adult education within twenty years. If our Minister and his Executive Committee can just carry through the Council measures to provide free instruction to all children up to the University and make the tax-payers foot the bill, it will not by itself be a useful feat. What is equally urgent is an adult education scheme, suited to the needs of the country and the genius of the people. It is only when such a sustained scheme has been carried out successfully Dr. Karanagara and his Committee will earn the gratitude of the country.

#### MATRIMONIAL

##### NAMASIVAYAM—

##### KANAGARATNAM

The marriage of Mr. R. Namasivayam, with Miss Vijayalakshmy Kanagaratnam, daughter of Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, Acting Auditor-General took place at Mamuji Villa, Bambalapitya, Colombo, on Sunday the 4th inst. The wedding in the noon and reception in the evening were largely attended.

##### NADARAJAH—MAHADEVA

The marriage of Mr. Tambyah Nadarajah with Miss. Svaranam Mahadeva, daughter of the Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva, Minister of Home Affairs, took place at the bride's residence, "Ponklar", Horton Place, Colombo, on Monday the 5th inst. The wedding was largely attended.

**Letters to the Editor**

**NEW G. A. N. P.**

Sir—The appointment of Mr. C. Coomaraswamy as Government Agent of the Northern Province is noteworthy in that he is the first son of Jaffna to hold this high office. He is in every way a worthy successor to a distinguished line of Government Agents. The first two were Percival Achland Dyke and Sir William Twynam who held office for very long periods and were known as the Rajahs of the North. I remember Sir William Twynam as a distinguished looking old man in the late nineties. R. W. Ivers, J. P. Lewis and Mr. H. R. Freeman were distinguished members of the Civil Service. J. P. Lewis was a scholarly man with a penchant for Ceylon History and Archeology. Mr. Coomaraswamy is the most senior Civil Servant today. Messrs Dyson, Hobday and Rodrigo are higher in the class. Jew and gentile alike will join in wishing Mr. Coomaraswamy well. His personal qualities and record of service rank high.

Yours etc.  
Lalita S. J. C. K.  
Colombo.

**RETIRING JUDGE**

**Jaffna Compliments**

Had Mr. James Joseph remained at the Bar without accepting judicial office he might have been King's Counsel years ago and probably a judge of the highest tribunal of this Island, said Mr. Muttusamipillai, advocate, in proposing the toast of Mr. James Joseph, District Judge, Jaffna, at a farewell dinner given to him by the members of the Bar at the Town Hall. Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, Crown Advocate, presided.

Messrs Joseph, T. F. Ponnambalam, J. E. A. Alles, M. Balasingham and S. R. Kanaganayagam spoke.

When Mr. Joseph came on the Bench for the last time Mr. Kulasingham, on behalf of the Bar, bade farewell to the retiring judge. Mr. Joseph, with whom was associated Mr. L. W. de Silva, Additional District Judge, replied.

**HEALTH EXHIBITION AT KARAINAGAR**

A public Health Exhibition at Karainagar, organised by the Sanitary Assistant Karainagar Mr. E. Aruliah with the help of the schools was declared open by Mr. V. K. Nathan, Divisional Inspector of Schools Jaffna at A. M. English School Karainagar on Friday 26th May at 6 p.m.

Mr. Nathan was met at the entrance by the leading residents and school children and was garlanded.

The exhibition was divided into four sections namely general Sanitation, Communicable diseases, Nutrition and Rural Sanitation. In addition there were models of latrines urinals wells, Baking and a Rural House.

A public meeting followed presided over by Rev. S. K. Bunker, Principal, Jaffna College. The other speakers were Mr. V. K. Nathan, Dr. Chacko of Moolay Hospital and P. Nadesan S. A. Point

**JAFFNA CIGAR WORKERS' STRIKE**

The cigar workers of about 130 factories in Jaffna were on strike for the last two weeks demanding an increase of wages. Their grievance was that for the last two years they were being paid Rs. 3.00 per thousand cigars and no consideration had been given to the rise in cost of living during the period. They demanded at least Rs. 4.00 per thousand. They also complained that the price of cigars was raised by Rs. 5.00 per thousand only a month ago and that the workers were not benefitted by it at all. The factory owners pleaded that the price of tobacco had gone up exorbitantly high and they could not raise the wages beyond Rs. 3.50 per thousand. Hence the strike. The Minister of Labour, Industries and Commerce who happened to be in Jaffna last week conferred with the parties and asked Mr. C. Sri Kanta, C. C. S., Deputy Controller of Labour, who also was in Jaffna at the moment, to go into the question and bring about a settlement. Mr. Sri Kanta, after consultation with both parties and going into details, proposed that the workers might accept Rs. 3.80, but they were adamant.

By yesterday about a hundred factory owners had agreed to pay Rs. 4.00 per thousand and a large number had resumed work. The agreement was brought about by Mr. V. Sittampalam, Advocate, the President of the All-Ceylon Cigar Workers' Union. There are still about 20 or 30 factories which have not started work and it is expected that Rs. 4.00 will be the ruling rate hereafter.

**MORE FREE MIDDAY MEALS**

**"Duty Which Cannot Be Neglected"**

The Executive Committee of Education proposes to extend the scheme for the free feeding of school children to assisted elementary English schools and Government and Assisted English schools (other than elementary) after the Director of Education has been able to obtain figures from head teachers with respect to the number of children that go without a midday meal in their schools.

The Executive Committee has expressed the opinion that "Although the financial burden of the Central Government is bound to be heavy in view of war conditions and the food situation, the problem of building a healthy nation is a duty of the Government which cannot be neglected."

Pedro Mr. Nathan appealed to the people and schools to take active interest in Health Work. A cinema show on Town and Rural sanitation followed.

On the next day the public meeting was presided over by Mr. S. Santiapillai Maniagar Islands and the chief speaker was Dr. S. C. ThuraiRajah M. O. H. Jaffna. Dr. ThuraiRajah appealed for more pupil nurses and also for volunteer workers for free milk distribution centres. The meeting was followed by concerts by Karainagar School. On the final day the public meeting was presided over by Mr. S. Ponnampalam, Chairman V. C. and the chief speakers were Mr. Nadesan and Mr. K. Samyathamby Apothecary Karainagar.

**Warning to Workers**

**Hoarding, Black Market And Inflation**

The following are among the resolutions passed by the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party on May, 25, 1944:—

"The Communist Party warns the working people not to be provoked by Government, employers or Fifth Column into slow downs and strikes. Any attempt today to realise the workers' demands by interfering with production only amounts to cutting off one's nose to spite the face. Any stoppage of production today only means disrupting the working class, denying essential commodities to fellow-patriots, weakening the defence of our Motherland endangering the lives of our soldier sons and brothers at home and abroad playing into the hands of the bureaucracy and Fifth-column who are trying to smash the trade union movement and retarding victory over the fascist powers, the greatest enemies of the working class and all nations in the history of the world. Maintaining and extending production today is the surest way of foiling the game of the bureaucrats, selfish employers and Fifth-column, of winning war-time demands and performing the patriotic duty of defending the Motherland, and of laying the basis for the solution of post-war problems.

"The Communist Party also declares that the main factors holding up working class advance for production, war-time demands and the post-war period is the lack of unity of the trade union movement and the fact that large sections of workers by hand and brain have not yet been organised. Within recent times, trade union consciousness has grown tremendously and there has been a rapid increase in the membership of the trade unions, effecting not only industrial and estate workers but also clerical employees. But the lack of a single trade union centre, the absence of co-ordination of the activities of all the trade unions, the exclusiveness of and the rivalries between the existing trade union centres are acting as a brake on the further development of the trade union movement which prevent the working class unitedly overcoming the indifference of the Government, selfishness of employers and provocations of the Fifth Column, winning their just demands and performing their duty towards production and defence."

"Therefore, at this critical hour the Communist Party appeals to the Working class, and to the existing trade union centres—principally the Ceylon Trade Union Federation the Ceylon Indian Congress Labour Union, the All Ceylon Trade Union Congress and the Galle Labour Union—and to all other independent trade unions of industrial, estate and clerical workers, to sink petty differences and work together with the object of establishing a single trade union movement through the co-ordination of all trade union activity"

The Communist Party declares that such trade union unity can be secured on the basis of the following minimum programme. 1. Recognition of trade unions. 2. Removal of restriction on trade union organisation and action 3. Maintenance and extension of production,

**India's Distrust of Britain**

**Plain-Speaking By Ex-Civilian**

**"Take Congress at Its Word"**

'Strangers in India' is the title of a book on India written by Mr. Penderel Moon, an ex I. C. S. administrator of the Punjab, which has created a sensation in English political circles interested in the Indian question, (says the London correspondent of the *Free Press Journal*, Bombay).

The author writes bitterly about British actions and policies in India and says 'Indians have lost faith in us. We are no longer trusted and even the promise of independence at the end of the war is viewed with suspicion.

'For more than one generation we have been proclaiming that self-government for India is our ultimate goal but instead of ourselves leading the way to it, we have been reluctantly pushed towards it... For better or for worse we have to proceed immediately after the cessation of hostilities to put India in charge of her own destiny.

'Englishmen will perhaps do well to remember that the men who have been sent to prison in India are the national leaders of the country and if we regard them as Fifth Columnists our relations with India will not be on a sound footing.

"Once we firmly make up our mind and make it unmistakably clear to others, that India is to be free, the Congress and the League will, at last, be forced to attempt to reach an agreement. The Congress has been repeatedly claiming that settlement with Britain should precede any communal settlement and we have been saying that it must be the other way round.

"This attitude, this emphasis on our part, rather than the communal conflict itself, has been the cause of the deadlock in India. It would be in the interests of all to take the Congress at its word and concentrate our attention not on the communal problem but on those many questions which must form the subject of a treaty or an agreement between India and England.

'This would be evidence of sincerity of our intentions, and discussion on general principles could take place without pre-judging the question of partition, for they would apply equally whether there is a single Indian federation or more than one."

[Mr. Moon resigned from the I. C. S. in July last year. He was Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar and served for some time as Governor's Secretary. His resignation was stated to be a sequel to police interception of a private letter in which he had expressed disapproval of the Punjab Government's treatment of Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru in prison.]

in co operation with Government and employers 4. Winning of workers' war-time demands 5. Co-operation of the unions in the fight against hoarding, black market and inflation 6. Post-war demands of guaranteeing full employment to all and maintaining war-time increases in wages 7. Establishment of social insurance schemes in respect of health, unemployment, accidents, old age etc."

## Viceroy's Council

Sir A. R. Dalal  
Appointed

### New Department Of Planning

"The Governor-General has decided that planning for the post-war period has now reached a stage at which it requires the attention of a Member of his Executive Council who is free from ordinary departmental responsibility", says a communique. "He has accordingly decided to establish a new department of Planning and Development. His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Ardeshir Dalal to be a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council and the new department will be placed in his charge. Sir Ardeshir Dalal will take up his duties as member of the Executive Council on or about August 1, 1944.

### Work Of Reconstruction Committee

Post-war planning has hitherto been carried on by the Reconstruction Committee of the Viceroy's Council with the Viceroy as President and Sir J. P. Srivastava as Deputy President. Started in March 1943 the Committee has worked with the aid of the General Policy Committees with their respective counterparts of official Sub-Committees. There are also Advisory Committees, such as the Consultative Committee of Economists, the Committee for the Promotion of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Women's Committee of Social Services and the Health Survey and Development Committee.

Subjects so far studied by the various Policy Committees and Sub-Committees of the main Committee include employment of ex-soldiers and ex-workers, the general question of labour and demobilization, disposal of stores and equipment, gradual curtailment of production, road-rail controversy, civil aviation and transport organisation and control of electric power, development and assessment of India's post war requirements of plants and equipment and agricultural production. Questions like scientific and industrial research, control of capital issues, finance and reconstruction and Indian monetary policy are receiving the attention of the Reconstruction Committee of the Council.

The Committee recently published a report on the progress of reconstruction planning hitherto achieved and on the line of future advancement. As a signatory to the Bombay plan Sir Ardeshir Dalal, the new Member has had an opportunity to meet members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and permanent officials and know their reaction to the plan. His acceptance of membership, at this stage is taken as an indication of confidence that the immense scale of the Bombay plan and the more limited official conceptions are reconcilable and that a scheme embodying the best of both sets of ideas can be evolved and worked.

### FOR SALE

(1) One building block, 10 lachams in extent, off the Jaffna Railway Station Road and within a few yards of the station.

(2) Thirteen acres paddy land in Kilinochi, situated within a mile of the railway station.

For further particulars please apply to V. N. Bartlett, off Martyn's Road, Jaffna.

## STRUCTURE OF THE DIAMOND

Sir C. V. Raman's Researches

Investigations on the diamond on which Sir C. V. Raman with his collaborators has been engaged during the past two years have been published as a sumptuously illustrated volume of papers by the Indian Academy of Sciences

These investigations reveal that the diamond is not a single chemical individual or a giant molecule as has hitherto been supposed. Theoretical considerations based on the geometry of the carbon atom and of the crystals formed by their union indicate that there should be four kinds of diamonds, possibly the difference between them being either purely geometrical or both geometrical and physical. The recognition of this fact enables many remarkable and hitherto ill-understood properties of the diamond to be satisfactorily interpreted and explained.

## DE VALERA'S VICTORY

De Valera has won in the elections.

Fianna Fail have been returned with an overall majority of 14 in the Eire election. The final figures were: Fianna Fail, 76; Fine Gael, 30; Labour, eight; National Labour, four; Farmers, nine; and Independent, 11.

In the last Dail Fianna Fail held 67 seats and other parties 71.

### People Endorse Neutrality

"To-day De Valera is as much an undisputed leader in Eire as Churchill is in Britain" writes the *Star* on 1st June. "Nor can any one now pretend that neutrality is De Valera's policy rather than of his people. This renewed vote of confidence confirms what the best judges have always said that the Irish are united, as perhaps never before, in the desire to keep out of war.—F. A. S. C.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 9101

In the matter of the intestate Estate of Chandrasegaram, Station Master, C. G. R. Deceased

Apiramipillai Rasiab of 39/1 Railway Avenue Nugegoda (decd)

Original Petitioner,

C. M. Kandappoo of Point Pedro

Present Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kamachiammal Rasiab
2. Sellamuttu Rasiab
3. Kathirathapillai widow of Sithamparapillai Chandrasegaram all of 39/1 Railway Avenue, Nugegoda

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. J. C. Schokman Esquire Additional District Judge of Colombo on the 18th day of April 1944, in the presence of Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 27th day of February, 1944, having been read:

It is ordered that the present petitioner abovenamed be substituted in place of the original petitioner who is now dead and the present petitioner is declared entitled as an heir of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him unless the respondents abovenamed or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 22nd day of June 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. S. J. C. Schokman  
Additional District Judge

The 18th day of April 1944  
O, 19, 8 12)

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

DIANKERS.

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

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

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

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

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

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-44.) (T's)

Shroff.

## ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

### RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs. cts.
Wife only	36.90 per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50.89
Wife & 2 children	63.45
Wife & 3 children	74.56
Wife & 4 children	85.56

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

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