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ANCIENT COLLEGES OF SOUTH INDIA

TEMPLES AS CENTRES OF LEARNING

NEED FOR MODERN TEMPLES EMULATING THE EXAMPLE OF THE PAST

By Dr. A. S. Altekar

ONE can hardly think of a cultured Hindu, who has not heard of the famous colleges and Universities of Northern India like Taxila, Benares or Nalanda. Very few, however, are aware of the existence of equally efficient educational institutions that were flourishing in the south in the ancient period.

Buddhist Universities of Nalanda, Vikramasila, etc., were really monastic Universities, managed and controlled by the Buddhist Sanghas. The colleges that sprang in South India during the first millennium of the Christian era were closely associated with temples. And this was but natural. The temple was the centre of the cultural life of the town and the village. It was in the temple that religious discourses were delivered for the edification of society; it was in the temple that poor relief was administered by the maintenance of the Sattras; temples used to divert a part of their funds for the maintenance of hospitals as well. The temple worship was entrusted to learned Brahmans, who regarded teaching as their sacred duty; they were always willing to divert a part of the temple funds for the purpose of imparting Sastric education to the rising generation. They would also exert their influence for getting special endowments for the purpose. It is a matter of good luck that some inscriptions should have been preserved, which gives us a fairly good idea of these temple colleges. We shall describe a few of them in this article.

At Salotgi in Bijapur

The small village of Salotgi in Bijapur district was the centre of a famous college in

the 9th and 10th centuries, which was housed in a spacious building attached to the temple of Trayipurusba. The college building was built by a minister of the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III. The institute was a very famous one, and the inscription tells us that it used to attract students from different provinces. We may well believe the statement; for we are told that 27 boarding houses were necessary to lodge the students of the college. An endowment of 60 acres of land was secured to meet the lighting expenses of the boarders. The education was of course free, but free in a manner which we hardly think practicable in modern days. Students were not only taught free, but were also lodged and fed free. This used to become possible because the Governments, the merchant princes and the landed magnates of the day used to give liberal endowments to the colleges. Unfortunately we do not get any information about all the endowments of this institution. The inhabitants of the locality had levied a voluntary tax in order to offer their own quota for the maintenance of the college; on the occasion of every marriage they used to offer a minimum donation of Rs. 5. Smaller levies were levied on the occasion of other Samskaras like Upanayana, Chaula, etc. We get no information about the curricula of the institute, or the pay of its teachers.

Ennayiram College

Luckily we possess more detailed information about a famous Sanskrit college that once flourished at Ennayiram in South Arcot district. This college had received an endowment of about 300 acres of

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"IT WAS NOT GERMANY'S FAULT"

Hitler on the Peace Moves Made By Him

"THE WAR WILL GO ON UNTIL WE FINISH IT"

Berlin, Saturday.

"IF Britain declares that the war goes on, I am quite indifferent. The war goes on until we finish it and we shall finish it—of that they can be sure. And it will end with our victory."

Thus declared Hitler speaking at the anniversary of the unsuccessful Nazi "putsch" of 1923 in the same Munich beer-hall in which the "putsch" was organised.

Beginning his speech in Munich yesterday, by recalling the year 1933 which was the climax in the struggle for power in Germany and which, Hitler said, saw the beginning of social legislation, the German Chancellor said, "Even then England was our enemy."

"When I say England," he continued, "I know full well that people and leaders are not one and the same thing. A small clique of international Democrats, Jews and Plutocrats rule that country and this clique even then incited war. They were the same then as they are today. The victors of the last war had not kept one of their promises. The greatest breach of faith of all time had begun."

Hitler then referred to his first attempt to seize power, his apparent collapse in 1923 and the unparalleled fight to victory of his Party in the following years, adding: "It has always been my aim to convince the German people and to win them over. I have defended myself only when the other man shook his fist in my face."

Hitler proceeded that Germany had begun to flourish, but in proportion as Germany rose the envy of those men, who had once before drawn Germany into war increased. "Messrs. Churchill and Company immediately began their inciting", he declared. "What does democracy mean to those international hyenas? It does

not interest them at all. They are interested in only one thing: Is anyone prepared to allow himself to be robbed? If democracy is stupid enough to accept such a state of things, well and good".

He emphasised that when he took power, he was prepared to make peace. "I was prepared to disarm. Had the British agreed to that, well and good, but they did not agree—well and good again I took a decision—we are either no soldiers or we are the first soldiers in the world. Then I made thorough preparations. The German nation is none the worse for it. Indeed, we have absorbed 7,000,000 human beings in production."

That Encirclement Myth

Hitler next referred to the international struggle started against the new Germany both from within and without, and said that the attempt to hatch revolution from within and bring about a complete encirclement from without led to the same result as all previous attempts.

"Every attempt to mobilise States against us by means of agreements and pacts only resulted in my speeding up rearmament a 'little more'." He proceeded to say that it was his intention to restore the precious relations of friendship with England, but unfortunately it failed, but it was not Germany's fault. At the last moment, he made the greatest offers to the British Ambassador, but certain war interests had been at work for years. There could be no doubt that one day the British people would be set against Germany.

Has Given Europe Peace!

Hitler added that as Britain was already determined to declare war upon Germany, he hoped they would do so while he was still alive, for he knew that it must be the hardest struggle into which Germany

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1940

A HINDU COLLEGE FOR GIRLS

WE ARE GLAD TO NOTE THAT the appeal we made a few months back for the founding of a Hindu College for Girls is gaining general support. The need for an institution like this has been there for a long time, but it is very keenly felt now by the Hindu public. Mr. M. Prasad, the popular Government Agent of this Province who was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association, gave vent to this feeling in emphatic terms "Jaffna very badly needs" he said "a Hindu College for Girls"; and added that before he left the Province, if he could be of any use in helping them realise that dream, he would be proud to be of service. As a Hindu he is in a position to feel what Hindu Jaffna badly needs. There are several other leading Hindus who feel likewise. One is thus able to see that the idea is tremendously growing popular, but is lacking in direction and initiative. The Board of Management of the Jaffna Hindu College and the Old Boys' Association of the College should take this opportunity of capitalising the public feeling so as to meet this long-felt need. A special committee of leading Hindus, including ladies, can easily be formed to help in the project. A discordant note might sometimes be sounded that the present is not the time for a venture like this, when we are in the midst of a world war. The war does not seem to us to be an obstacle, as some might think. Great things are invariably achieved in times of great stress and difficulties, provided the will is there to make the effort. The capital on which one should rely for accomplishing a great task like this is the popular sympathy which, in this instance, is happily on the increase. This opportunity should not, therefore, be allowed to go by default. "There is a tide in the affairs of men" as Shakespeare's immortal lines tell us, "which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Such a flood-tide is just now on in regard to the idea of founding a Girls' College, and the Hindus should boldly take it to achieve their long-cherished dream. The Old Boys' Association of the Jaffna Hindu College who have launched an appeal for a Lakh

Rupee Fund will do well to amalgamate the cause of the Girls' College with it. They can be certain that it will enhance the value of their appeal and ensure also the success of the Fund. A part of this Fund can be diverted towards the proposed Girls' College which might form a branch of the Jaffna Hindu College. This seems to us to be a feasible method of succeeding in the venture. It is time a start was made immediately.

JAFFNA U. C. ELECTION

NOMINATIONS

CONTEST IN ALL WARDS

The following nominations for the Jaffna Urban Council elections we received on Saturday at the Jaffna Kachcheri:

Ward No. 1: Mr. R. R. Nalliah, sitting member, and Mr. Emmanuel Tiruchelvam.

Ward No. 2: Chevalier S. Arulanatham and Mr. Vital Moses.

Ward No. 3: Mr. V. A. Duravappah, sitting member, and Mr. M. Sinnaturai.

Ward No. 4: Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman, and Mr. E. D. Hensman.

Ward No. 5: Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai, sitting member, Mr. V. S. Ramanathan and Mr. C. T. Navaratnam.

Ward No. 6: Mr. K. Aiyadurai, sitting member, and Mr. M. Asaipillai.

Ward No. 7: Mr. S. Patanjali, sitting member, and Mr. R. Sivagurunather.

Ward No. 8: Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, sitting member, Mr. S. M. Aboobucker, vice-Chairman and nominated member, and Mr. S. A. C. Habeeb Mohammed.

Polling was fixed for November 30th.

More Money for Teachers' Pensions

Supplementary Vote in Council

Among the supplementary estimates to be moved in the State Council tomorrow the Financial Secretary will ask for covering sanction for a sum of Rs. 60,000 for payments of pensions to teachers in assisted schools. The amount provided in the estimates for 1939-40 was Rs. 490,000, but the rate of expenditure showed that a total sum of Rs. 550,000 would be required.

As the matter was urgent, a Special Warrant for Rs. 60,000 was issued under Article 67 of the Order-in-Council; hence the covering sanction asked for.

The Financial Secretary states that the probable over-expenditure is due to the fact that during the financial year a much larger number of pensions than the average for the past three years has already been sanctioned. In addition, the teachers retiring now are mostly in receipt of their maximum salary, which results in their receiving correspondingly higher pensions.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

COLOMBO O. B. A.
CELEBRATES GOLDEN
JUBILEE

JUBILEE DINNER

A DINNER to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Jaffna Hindu College was held by the Colombo Branch of the Old Boys' Association at the Central Y. M. C. A., Colombo, on Saturday, 9th November, at 7.30 p.m. Covers were laid for a hundred and twenty five.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Principal, Mr. C. Sivaprakasam, the Senior Vice-President, presided. He had on his right the Hon. Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara as the Chief Guest. The other guests included members of the State Council, Civil Servants, Principals of Schools, Professors and ex-Professors, and other important members of various communities. There were present too some of the wives of Old Boys—but not enough in number to lend "colour" to the occasion.

The menu card was a novel one. The various courses were given their Tamil names which were translated into English. One found Pos'anakkurada (பொன்னக்கூரடா) instead of Hor-de-Ouvre and Kattunir (கட்டுநீர்) in place of Glace (French for Ice). Both vegetarians and non-vegetarians were catered for.

Spirit of Tolerance

The Minister for Education, Mr. Kannangara, proposed the toast of the College. He expressed his admiration for the founders of Hindu College who, against great odds, established the institution at a time when the very existence of Hindu culture was threatened by missionary influences. He spoke highly of Mr. Nevins Selvadurai's services to the College and to the country. It was a tribute to the spirit of tolerance in Hinduism and to the greatness of Mr. Nevins Selvadurai that Hindu College had for its first Principal a Christian gentleman, said Mr. Kannangara.

Mr. V. Sivasupramaniam replied to the toast. He praised the educational policy of Mr. Kannangara and expressed his confidence therein. The speaker then referred to the wholesome example set by the teaching of Sinhalese at the Hindu College and of Tamil at the Ananda College. He said it would prove to be the foundation for the restoration of inter-communal concord. Mr. Sivasupramaniam made an appeal for funds for the College—for breathing space for the increasing family of the Alma Mater, (now a co-educational institution).

Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu also replied to the same toast. He dipped into the history of College and in his own-humorous way told those present a few stories about the past.

Duty of Old Boys

Mr. Advocate C. Suntharalingam proposed the toast of the Old Boys. He said that it was the special duty of the Old Boys to preserve the national institution of the North. He said that Hindu College had done extremely well whenever it had a Ceylonese for its Principal. He urged the Old Boys to take a greater part in the management of the institution and to see that appointments to the staff were made on considerations of merit and not for the consideration of candidates being director's nieces' husbands. "I know that the Hindu College has provided enough

NO INDO-CEYLON CONGRESS TALKS

"Owing to Changed Circumstances"

Colombo, Friday.

The Secretaries of the Ceylon National Congress, Messrs J. R. Jayawardene and Dudley Senanayake, received a telegram yesterday evening from Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Indian Congress President, informing them that the conference which was to have taken place with the Ceylon National Congress delegates on November 11, at Allahabad is, owing to changed circumstances, not possible.

A message will be sent to Messrs. D. S. Senanayake and Mr. G. C. S. Corea, the Congress representatives, who are now at New Delhi, informing them accordingly.

"Some of your Old Boys have been my old boys too. There are among your Old Boys enough men who can discharge any duty placed in their hands with efficiency, with impartiality and with a high sense of honour."

Mr. W. D. N. Selvadurai replied. He emphasised the fact that Hindu College is the premier national institution of the North. He spoke of the Old Boys who have crossed the bellowing seas in quest of wealth. He hoped that Hindu College would always preserve that simplicity of life which characterised its children in the past. He hoped too that the Hindu College would continue to provide education for the poor by continuing to keep it cheap.

Dr. Nallaiathan then proposed the toast of the Sister Colleges. He said that the Hindu College was founded to provide a Hindu Education in a Hindu atmosphere for Hindu children. What Ananda College is to the South, Hindu College is to the North, said the doctor.

Ananda and Hindu

Mr. P. de S. Kularatne replied. He said that the Hindu College and Ananda College had much in common. Both were national institutions—one in the North the other in the South. He felt that he was one of the Hinduites because so many of those present were his old boys too. He asked the Jaffna Hindu College to continue to send boys to the Ananda. He would endeavour to send some Sinhalese boys from Ananda to Jaffna Hindu College. Then, said Mr. Kularatne, there might be a better understanding between the two races.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam supported Mr. Kularatne. He said that the fact that followers of all religions were there at the Dinner was indication of the Hindu tradition of tolerance and religious harmony. Jaffna College which he represented was the mother of Jaffna Hindu College in that she had given to the Jaffna Hindu College both Mr. Nevins and Sir Waitialingam. He also related stories of the generous treatment he and his friends received at the Jaffna Hindu College when they as village school boys went to town.

Mr. A. M. A. Azeez in an extremely witty speech proposed the toast of the Guests.

Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke replied briefly.

WEEK BY WEEK

Indo - Ceylon Relations

(BY MAN ABOUT TOWN)

THERE have been talks of a federation of Ceylon with India. In fact there is a small society somewhere in Hultsdrop with this object as its policy. But the only serious plea on behalf of this has been made by ex-Minister Peri Sunderam the other day in the course of a press statement. The tenor of the language in which it was couched is in the least desirable. Mr. Peri Sunderam takes it for granted that all Ceylon is decided on this vital question and would make the authorities in India believe that a federation should be one of the conditions precedent to a satisfactory settlement with India. By implication he denies the rights of small nations like Ceylon to chalk out a separate existence consistent with their own ideas of nationality and nationhood. His view that the goal to be kept before those taking part in the talks at New Delhi "is unification of the neighbouring countries rather than conventional rules of nationality and isolation" has the tinge of Hitlerian pronouncement. My view is that Ceylon with her unbroken record of connection with India, with so much of cultural and religious bonds and economic ties, should endeavour to cultivate closer co-operation and goodwill with India, but should not for a moment tolerate any attempts to reduce her to the status of a district of that big peninsula. A federation would only mean this with unrestricted flow of Indians into this country and the consequent severe economic competition with the nationals of this island. As it is there is a lot of exploitation of the masses of this country by many. And the primary task of any government, be it an all Sinhalese Board of Ministers or not, would be to safeguard the economic future of the Ceylonese. It will do well for Indians in Ceylon to recognise this paramount factor.

U. C. Elections

Last Saturday was Nomination Day. There was more than usual interest among the public and a large crowd collected at the Kachcheri. Last week I surveyed the chances of the candidates in wards 1 and 2. In ward 3 the contest is between Messrs. Duraiappa and Sinnadurai. Mr. V. A. Duraiappa is the sitting member. He is a business man and took a keen interest in his ward and the Town. He was one who strongly favoured a Municipality for Jaffna. He tells me that he is prepared to defend his seat against all new comers. His rival Mr. M. Sinnadurai, the nominee of the Rate-payers' Association, is a new comer to politics. He was practically unknown in the public life of Jaffna. He is an F. M. S. Fascioner. He has yet to show his ability as a city father.

Ward 4 is the present Chairman's ward. In the last minute the Ratepayers' Association (Central) was able to persuade Mr. Hensman to contest this ward. A leaflet I have seen makes it clear that Mr. Hensman has not the support of the Ratepayers' Association of ward 4. Ten out of eleven of the committee members of this branch association have signed the nomination paper for Mr. Ponnambalam and these

gentlemen question the claim of Mr. Hensman that he is the Ratepayers' nominee. Incidentally I may mention that the first lady for civic honours was to have contested this ward. But there seems to have been a hitch. As to the issue of the contest, one can confidently back the sitting member to the 'last pie' Mr. Ponnambalam as chairman was responsible for many unimprovements in the Town. His keen interest in health matters was mainly responsible for the many maternity wards in the Town. Another important measure he initiated was the Thalalai Drainage Scheme. He is a firm believer in retrenchment. The office administration at the Council office was overhauled by him and now there is a close watch over the work of the different departments. Mr. Ponnambalam in politics is a progressive.

Ward 5 will have a triangular contest. The candidates for the honour are Messrs. K. V. Sinnadurai, the sitting member, C. T. Navaratnam and Ayurvedic Physician Mr. S. Ramanathan. Mr. Sinnadurai is a Proctor and was once Vice-Chairman of the Council. He is a popular figure in his area and has progressive views on matters of importance. Mr. Navaratnam is also a proctor. He failed to be nominated by the Ratepayers' Association and now questions the representative character of this body. I believe he is fighting the contest independent of this body. A man of simple tastes, he should appeal to the man in the street. Physician Ramanathan fights the contest on the Ratepayers' ticket. He is yet a novice in public affairs and has to prove his capacity. The chances in this ward are that Mr. Sinnadurai would reach the winning post by a short length.

In ward 6 one finds again the two old rivals contesting the issue. Mr. K. Aiyadurai is the sitting member and is a Proctor. He was once vice-Chairman of the Council. In the last elections he just won with a few votes. Since then he has been identifying himself with the Ratepayers. He is an opponent of a Municipality for Jaffna. He fights the ward on the Ratepayers' Association ticket. Mr. Asaipillai his rival is also a Proctor and was once a member in the Council. Last time he gave a good fight to Mr. Aiyadurai. Once again the chances seem to be fifty-fifty. A keen fight is expected here.

The contest in ward 7 is between Messrs. S. Patanjali, the sitting member, and R. Sivagurunather, a former chairman of the Council. Mr. Patanjali was once vice-Chairman and is the Secretary of the All-Ceylon Conference of Urban Councils. He is a keen student of local government affairs. The success of the All-Ceylon organisation is largely due to his efforts. In our local Council his advice is largely sought and one can call him the leader of the opposition. A man of parts he is popular with his voters. He is a strong supporter of a Municipality for Jaffna. His candidature is supported by the President and the Secretary of the Ratepayers' Association of his ward. His rival Mr. Sivagurunather,

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First Buddha Image GAOL FOR SEDITION

Excavations At Anuradhpura

Colombo Nov 8

Excavations have been started at Anuradhapura by the Archaeological Department on the site of the 4th century Buddhist monastery of Pacina-Tissa-Pabbata, which was discovered about two or three months ago.

The possibilities of recovering at this spot what is considered to be the first image of the Buddha in Ceylon are now considered very remote, as that statue is said to have been removed from the monastery in later years by a subsequent king to a place of worship that he had constructed. In spite of this, the excavations are invested with a great deal of interest as this is one of the earliest Buddhist monasteries in the Island and remnants of the ancient structure are believed to be buried in the earth.

Moat, Hillock and Slabs

The broad deep moat that ran round the monastery, a small hillock in the centre of the square indicating the small Dagoba of the monastery and the rock slabs on which the Bhikkhus sat and meditated are now becoming more discernible after the clearing of the shrubs that had covered the spot. The excavations are to be continued for some time even if there are no special "finds" because of the importance of the site.

The monastery in question was, according to the Mahavamsa, built by King Jetthabhisso, who reigned at Anuradhapura from 315 A. D. to 325 A. D. but it remained unidentified for thousands of years. The statue of the Buddha installed in this monastery is said to have been the image that was enshrined at the Thuparama by King Devanampiyatissa, the first Buddhist convert in the Island.

Would Be Unique

No image of the Buddha of this period has been found in Ceylon or in India, and the view is held by scholars that images of the Buddha came into vogue only 500 years after His death, which was after this period in Ceylon history. It was because of this view that the excavations at this monastery were vested with a greater interest.

Even if the present excavations do not disclose anything unusual, steps will be taken to conserve the spot.

D. M. O.'S SUDDEN DEATH

While Examining Patient

Panadura, Friday.

Dr. A. N. Coomaraswamy, D. M. O., of Panadura, collapsed and died while examining a patient.

Dr. A. G. La Brooy, D. M. A., who was in the hospital at the time and several other doctors were summoned, but it was too late.

Dr. Coomaraswamy, it is learnt, was about to go on promotion to Jaffna hospital as medical superintendent.

He was 54 years of age and leaves a daughter, who recently returned from England and two sons.

DR. S. A. WICKREMASIGHE

ARTICLES IN NEWSPAPER

Matara, Saturday.

DR. S. A. Wickremasinghe, formerly a member of the State Council, was yesterday sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000, in default a further six months in goal.

Bail in Rs. 8,000 was ordered in case of appeal.

On the charge of endeavouring to cause disaffection among His Majesty's subjects, the District Judge of Matara, Mr. Spencer Rajaratnam, imposed the gaol sentence; the fine was for endeavouring to influence public opinion in a manner likely to prejudice the public safety and the defence of the Island, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of the war; for having published an article entitled "Governor's Knavish Utterances" on June 19th; and for having published an article entitled "Help us to fight on behalf of the public."

Mr. Rajaratnam stated that at a time when the Empire was involved in a war of such a magnitude one could not estimate the amount of harm and damage that could be done by articles which urged people not merely to obstruct the Government but also to work against it.

Examining the first article the Judge said in it the Government was accused of committing cold-blooded murders and creating race hatred, and the second paragraph suggested that the Government was unjust. It referred to the war which was going on and people were incited to fight for freedom "lest the Government deprive them of the little freedom enjoyed, as the Government wanted to repeat the acts of 1915 on a larger scale."

Hate Expressed

"The whole article meant to create feelings of ill-will, hatred, enmity and hostility to the Government," remarked His Honour.

Mr. R. L. Pereira contended, he said, that no notice should be taken of a Sinhalese newspaper published in a remote part of the Island such as Matara, but in his opinion it did not matter where or by whom it was published. The circulation of the paper among the poorer classes would cause more serious damage than among the more enlightened classes.

The second article suggested that England was fighting to keep people in the bonds of slavery; the third article made a direct reference to interfering with the prosecution of the war.

He was unable to accept Mr. R. L. Pereira's view that it was an attempt to put on a scheme for the betterment of the poor. He was clearly of opinion that these articles contravened the provisions in the regulations.

He held that the accused acted as manager, editor and publisher having had Benet Silva as nominal editor etc.

Ancient Colleges of South India

(Continued from page 1)

land and used to provide for the free tuition, boarding and lodging of 340 students. Admission to the college was not haphazard; 75 seats were reserved for the students of the Rigveda, 95 for those of the Yajurveda, 40 for those of the Samaveda and 10 for those of the Atharvaveda; the remaining seats were allotted for grammar, philosophy, etc. There were three teachers for the Rigveda, four for the Yajurveda and one each for the remaining subjects. All told there were 15 teachers for 340 students. Each teacher was, on the average, in charge of about 22 students only. Big classes of 100 students and more, with which we are quite familiar in modern colleges, were unknown in this institute.

Students were not only taught free but they were also fed and clothed free. Every student used to receive for his daily rations six nalis (four and half seers) of paddy; this quantity was quite sufficient for meeting the expenses of a simple meal. In addition he used to get half a Kalanju of gold every year. This amount, which was roughly equal to Rs. 2, was probably intended to meet the expenses of clothing. The allowance for the students of Mimamsa and Vedanta was 66 per cent higher, probably because these subjects were regarded as abstruse and the authorities wanted to offer special inducement to students for selecting them. The average salary of teachers was equal to three times the amount that was normally necessary for maintaining a family of five or six persons. It will be seen that the teachers at Ennayiram were neither rolling in riches nor suffering from abject poverty. They were allotted a salary just sufficient to lead a comfortable life. There was an endowment of about 340 acres of land for maintaining the boarding.

Tirumukkudal Institution

The Venkatesh Perumal temple at Tirumukkudal in the district of Chingleput was a very interesting institution; for 11th century inscription informs us that it had a college, a hostel and a hospital attached to it. The college was a smaller one than that at Ennayiram, for it used to provide for the boarding and lodging of only 60 students. Ten seats were reserved for the Rigveda, ten for the Yajurveda, 20 for grammar and the rest for other miscellaneous subjects. Teachers at this college were apparently part time teachers; for we find that they used to receive the same amount which the temple used to give to the servant who used to fetch medicinal herbs from forests for the use of the hospital.

There was a local tradition in this place that God Shiva had disclosed himself to Panini in the Shiva temple of this locality, when he expounded the grammatical aphorisms to Panini for 14 days. The inhabitants therefore felt that it was their sacred duty to organise a grammar college and attach it to the Shiva temple. An endowment of about 400 acres was secured for the purpose, which was sufficient to maintain a college of about 450 students. We do not yet possess all the information about this big college, because only a summary of the

(Continued on Page 6.)

MALLAKAM MAHA SABHAI

Second Annual Meeting

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Mallakam Maha Sabhai was held on Sunday November 3, 1940, at 5.30 p.m. in the Mallakam English School hall with Mr. K. Thamootherampillai in the Chair. After the singing of Thevaram the report and statement of accounts for the second year were read and approved. The main activity of the Sabhai during the second year was the continuance of the Scholarship inaugurated in 1938.

The constitution of the Sabhai was amended making provision for the creation of a Working Committee and for easy facilities of payment of subscription.

The election of Office Bearers for the 3rd year resulted as follows:

President:—Mr. M. Subramaniam

Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. T. N. Appadurai, I. S. M., K. Thamootherampillai, R. Sivadas, E. Arulambalam, Inspector of Schools, and M. S. Subramaniam, Proctor.

Secretary:—Mr. R. N. Sivapragasam

Treasurer:—Mr. S. T. Rajaratnam, Proctor, S. C.

Committee:—Messrs. S. Sangarapillai, A. Vaitalingam, K. Murugesu, T. Ponnambalam, T. K. Kanagarayar, S. Nadarajah, Proctor, S. C., and S. Thamootherampillai.

Auditor:—Mr. S. Eliyatamby.

The President in a short speech appealed to the members to extend the same co-operation they had given in the past and expressed the hope that there would be evinced more enthusiasm and effort in the future. With the singing of Thevaram the meeting ended at 8.30. p.m. (Cor.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 134/P. In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnappu Sivaguru of Thanakkarakurichey Deceased. Chellachchy widow of Sinnappu Sivaguru of Thanakkarakurichey Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sabapathy Mailvaganam and
2. wife Walliammal
3. Packiavatbiammal daughter of Sivaguru.
4. Maheswary daughter of Sivaguru
5. Sivaguru Pcologasunderam
6. Sivaguru Seevaratnam all of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo, Esquire, Adl. District Judge on the 10th day of October 1940, in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the 1st and 2nd Respondents be appointed Guardians ad Litem over the minors the 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests in the above proceedings and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 25th day of October 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO, Adl. District Judge.

The 12th day of October 1940, October 25, 1940,

Time to show cause extended till November 22, 1940.

Intld. S. R. A. D. J.

(O. 64. 7 & 11-11-40)

It was not Germany's Fault

(Continued on page 1)

had ever been forced.

"I am firmly convinced that this struggle will not differ a hair's breadth in its result from the struggle which I fought out at one time at home. I am convinced that Providence has led me thus far and kept me from all danger to allow me to conduct this war of the German people. It is therefore, my unshakeable resolve that the present war shall not end as the others did."

Hitler claimed that, within a few months, Germany had given freedom to Europe and said that the British attempt to "Balkanise" Europe was impossible and at an end. Britain wanted to disorganise Europe. Germany and Italy would organise Europe.

Hitler concluded: "If Britain declares that the war goes on, I am quite indifferent. The war goes on until we finish it and we shall finish it—of that they can be sure. And it will end with our victory."

Hitler made his speech from the rostrum. As he rose to begin, a great silence fell over the packed hall, which was simply decorated with flags and the swastika. Near the rostrum, places were reserved for Alfred Rosenberg, Bruno Schwarz, Konrad Henlein and Himmler with Adolf Hitler storm troops on the left. The blood standard was carried into the hall at 6 p.m. to the strains of Badenweier March. Then Hitler appeared, followed by Rudolf Hess, Adolf Wagner, Dr. Dietrich and other Nazi leaders. The agency adds that Hitler was given a tremendous ovation and the "Old Guard" surged forward shouting "Heil."

With biting sarcasm, Hitler referred to the "predictions and the forecasts of the enemy" which he stated had all miscarried or were in process of miscarrying.

After recalling the sweeping military events of the past 12 months, Hitler spoke approvingly of the discipline and the bearing of the German home front.

He then referred to the inner strength and unity of the German nation, the unparalleled striking power of the German forces and the absolute certainty of victory, which inspires the Supreme Command. The agency adds: "The Old Guard hung on his words with great attention when he condemned the night attacks of the British air force against the German civilian population and spoke of the unrelenting reprisals which, when Germany's great patience was at last exhausted, have now for weeks been carried out against military objectives in Britain."

Hitler spoke for more than an hour, and in concluding "proclaimed the will to victory of the German people" and spoke of their unshakeable faith and confidence in his leadership.

The German news agency, in its reports of the speech, further says: "The hall resounded with loud cheers and shouts of 'Heil' when the Fuehrer gave the lie to Britain's campaign of illusion and her false conclusion of hard facts. The whole passion of his soul revealed itself as he explained to his followers that the struggle will go on until the German people achieve victory."

WEEK BY WEEK

(Continued from page 3)

fights the election on the Rate-payers' Association platform. He is the President of the Rate-payers Association (Central). During his office as chairman of the Urban Council, Jaffna had its first electric lights. The contest here will be interesting for the Rate-payers' Association fights its key election.

Ward 8 sees a triangular contest. Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy is the sitting member. Mr. S. M. Aboobucker is at present a nominated member of the Council, and Mr. Habeeb [Mohamed] makes his debut in local politics. Mr. Sabapathy was once chairman of the Council. His tenure of office was characteristic for its impartial administration. During his time the Town Hall and the present offices of the Council were opened. He was also largely responsible for the Grand Bazaar Drainage Scheme. A pro municipality man, he is progressive. A popular figure in Jaffna, he is having a large support. Mr. Aboobucker is the present vice-chairman and is the nominee of the Ratepayers' Association. Mr. Habeeb Mohamed, once a very active member of the Ratepayers' Association, fights independently of the Association. He has now no belief in the pretensions of this body. He is an Ayurvedic Physician and is backed by an influential section of the Muslims.

It is a healthy sigh that all wards are being contested. A great responsibility rests with the voters with the enlarged franchise. Much depends on the type of men sent into the Council. The need for experienced and tried men is great. The voters should not fail in their duty.

* * *

Moscow-Ankara Plan?

The attack on Greece by Italy has complicated matters in the Balkans. Russia and Turkey seem to be greatly involved in it. The campaign in Greece is just a beginning for the Axis control of the Balkans. Any supremacy in South East Europe by any power involves the control of the Dardanelles. Will the Axis embarrass Russia by locking her up in the Black Sea? Stalin is as mysterious as ever, though it would not surprise anyone if he were to order the Turks to allow his army into Turkey for the joint defence of Dardanelles against the Axis powers.

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LOCAL OPTION RULES

CHANGE OF POLICY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS

A Change of policy in regard to Local Option rules is envisaged in a report of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs, which the Minister of Home Affairs, Sir Baron Jayatilaka, will move in the State Council next week.

One of the changes contemplated is that an application for a Local Option poll should contain 500 signatures or the signatures of 10 per cent of the likely voters, whichever is less, "so that such applications should not be made lightly, as has been done in the past"

Another important proposal is that the majority in a Local Option poll should be decided by those actually present and voting at the poll.

"Negation of Principles"

In this connection, the Executive Committee's report states:—

"In paragraph 5 of Sessional Paper III of 1933, the majority required for a successful poll was recommended to be reduced from 60 per cent to 51 per cent for rural areas also, thus making universal the existing requirement of 51 per cent. for the Colombo Municipality local option polls.

"It has also been represented to the Executive Committee that it is a negation of the fundamental principles of the system of voting by ballot to allow the result to be decided by those who do not come to the polls.

"For instance, on a poll for closing a tavern only 40 per cent are keen enough to come to the polls and vote, and 39 per cent. vote for the closure of the tavern. The 60 per cent. who do not come to the poll at all, and the majority of whom may therefore be considered to be indifferent as to the results of the poll, really decide the result by merely absenting themselves.

"The Executive Committee has therefore decided to recommend that a poll should be decided by those present and voting, provided that at least 30 per cent of the eligible voters are so present."

Committee's Power

Other changes proposed are:—

(1) Foreign liquor retail (off) shops and restaurants to be added to the list of ballotable licences, and the grant of a ballotable licence never issued before is to be made subject to a poll.

(2) The Executive Committee is to be given power to open a tavern or other ballotable licensed premises without any informative or Local Option poll, and to make the withdrawal of the licence for such tavern or licensed premises non-ballotable for three years, "if the Executive Committee is satisfied that illicit traffic cannot be controlled without opening a licit source of supply."

(3) Voting to be separate for each class of licence.

Jaffna Hindu College O. B. A., Colombo

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General meeting of the Jaffna Hindu College O. B. A. (Colombo) was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. hall on Saturday the 9th inst. at 6 p.m. Mr. V. T. S. Sivagurunathan, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided in the unavoidable absence of the President due to illness. The following office-bearers were elected.—

President: A. Coomaraswamy (ex-officio)

Vice-Presidents: Mr. C. Sivapragasam, Mr. K. C. Chelvadurai, Dr. T. Mallainathan, Mr. A. M. A. Aseez, Mr. E. Rasiyah and Mr. C. Perumalpillai.

Secretary: Mr. T. Sivaprasapillai.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. S. Senathirajah.

Treasurer: Mr. K. C. Thangarajah.

Asst. Treasurers: Messrs. P. Kanagaratnam and S. Sanmugavadivel.

Committee: Messrs. V. T. S. Sivagurunathan, M. Vairamuttu, M. C. Nadarajah, V. S. Kandiah, N. Sanmuganathan, A. Muttutambay, T. Nagenthiram, V. Suppiah, S. Thuraisingam and N. Nadarasa.

Auditor: P. Coomaraswamy.

Class III Clerks

Appeal to Governor for Revision of Salaries

The Class III clerks of the General Clerical Service have addressed an appeal to the Governor for the consideration of the early revision of their salaries, independent of the question of the salaries of other members of the Government Service.

The memorial, which is signed by about 1,200 clerks, states that their plight is becoming more and more miserable, as the evil of inadequate pay becomes aggravated by the increase in the cost of living due to the war.

The memorialists point out that their present salaries are not sufficient to meet their bare expenses with the result that many of them are indebted to the departmental thrift societies and other benefit societies of the service.

They further state that the wages earned at present by a chauffeur or even a cook appu are higher than the salary of a new entrant to Class III of the Clerical Service.

Pointed attention is also drawn to the fact that with the stoppage of recruitment to Class II, the prospect of Class III clerks entering that class is remote.

ITALY'S THREAT TO TURKEY

Fall in with Axis

Rome, Saturday.

According to the official review "Relazioni Internazionali," Italy will drive on to the end against Greece, while General Metaxas is about to meet the same fate as President Benes and Ras Tafari.

The review adds that Turkey would court grave risks if it tried to carry out its obligations to Britain and declares that after the collapse of the Little Entente and the realignment of Rumania only Greco-Turkish understanding remains in the Balkans.

New Form Of Satyagraha

Gandhiji's Disciple Arrested

Wardha, Nov. 7.

A new form of satyagraha was initiated this morning, when Mr. Brahmadott Sai Nirmal, an inmate of the Gandhi Ashram, set out from Sewagram on a thousand-mile tour afoot. He was seen off at Sewagram by Mahatma Gandhi and a few Congress leaders.

Mr. Nirmal commenced his long journey from a railway crossing about three miles from Sewagram, where he was met by two plain-clothes police officials and the Magistrate. He carried no flag or any other emblem except a handbag slung on his shoulder and a portable spinning wheel. Some Congressmen joined him at the railway crossing and he spoke to the people assembled there, expounding the Congress policy as regards the war and about Khadi and non-violence. He then proceeded to walk towards Nagpur, and as he went along he halted to greet passers-by and explained to them the Congress policy, or addressed a small crowd and then passed on.

Mr. Nirmal was later arrested in a village five miles from Wardha.

Nehru's Sentence: Questions In Commons

The sentence of four years' imprisonment recently passed upon Pundit Nehru was the subject of several questions in the House of Commons, says a Reuter message from London.

Mr. I. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, in reply stated that Mr. Nehru was charged and found guilty of delivering speeches likely to prejudice recruitment, stir up disaffection and a feeling of enmity between the different classes, and inflame public opinion in a manner likely to be prejudicial to the prosecution of the war.

GERMANY'S LOST CHANCE

Britain Will Win, Says Handerson

London, Saturday

Germany has now lost her last chance of winning the war. This opinion was expressed by Sir Neville Henderson, former British Ambassador in Berlin, speaking at Lincoln.

He said that he had not altered the opinion uttered in September last year that if Germany had not won by June this year she would have lost her last chance by this month, November.

Sir Neville added that Germany very nearly did win the war in June but the amazing skill of the airmen and the valour of the Army and Navy saved Britain.

Moscow's Part in the War

New York, Saturday

A parley between the German, Italian and Soviet foreign ministries to discuss the part Moscow will play in the war is expected to be held shortly, says a Rome telegram to the "New York Times."

The place of the meeting is not disclosed, but it is thought it will be Germany, adds the telegram.

U. S. Concern Over Dutch East Indies

Japan Planning Attack

Washington, Saturday.

United States concern about the Dutch East Indies was indicated by question to Mr. Cordell Hull yesterday, whether there was any official information that the Japanese troops being withdrawn from South China were bound for the Dutch East Indies.

Mr. Hull replied that he had no information beyond what appeared in the Press. He had no idea, he said, why large numbers of troops were gathering in Formosa and on Hainan Island.

According to reports reaching here from other than Press sources besides men, thousands of draft animals have recently also sailed from Haiphong and Tongking for an unknown destination. About 100 planes also left, on the ground of sufficient damage having been done to the Burma Road to enable such a withdrawal to be made.

While reports of large military concentrations at Formosa and Hainan continue to arrive here, there is, however, no news of any considerable Japanese naval movements without which such an adventure in the Dutch East Indies will obviously be impossible.

When Mr. Roosevelt's attention was drawn to the reports from London stating that "high official sources" indicated that Singapore might be used as a base by the American navy, the President would only say that high official sources in London had made no such statement.

The general impression gained was that the report was substantially correct. It, therefore, is felt that, with naval bases east and west of her available to a hostile fleet, Japan would think twice before moving down towards the Dutch East Indies.

There is reason to believe that conversations about naval defensive co-operation in the Pacific between the United States, Britain and Australia will be resumed as soon as Lord Lothian returns, possibly next week.

RS 39,286 IN FINES

Contraband Haul in Batticaloa

Batticaloa, Friday.

Mr. R. Y. Daniel, Government Agent, in his capacity as Collector of Customs, imposed departmental fines of 13,095.33, each on Kattamuttu, of Valvedditurai, who is said to have transported 33 bags of beedi tobacco, and one bag of Indian kasakasa, and on the driver and conductor of a lorry.

The lorry, belonging to Messrs Bohari and Sons, of Batticaloa, was confiscated.

On information that contraband was being brought to Batticaloa, Mr. A. B. Rambuzwela, Inspector of Police, sub-Inspector Bartholomeusz and Excise Inspector Bastiansz lay in ambush near Oddamavadi bridge, about 20 miles from town, and at midnight seized the lorry.

This is one of the biggest hauls of contraband ever seized locally.

Ancient Colleges Of South India

(Continued from page 4)

inscription describing it is as yet available.

Malkapuram in Guntur district had an institution, which was a temple, a college, a hostel and a hospital all combined. The college had eight teachers and the subjects it specialised in included the Vedas, the grammar, literature, logic and Agamas. The strength of the college was about 150. The salaries of the teachers were equal to twice the wages offered to skilled artisans like the carpenter or the musician. They then used to receive just what was sufficient to lead a decent care-free life.

Other Temple Colleges

Inscriptions enable us to have a glimpse of a number of other temple colleges that were scattered over the whole of South India during the period 800-1400 A. D. Unfortunately the records are too scanty to enable us to have their full picture. At Punnayyil in Tanjore district there existed a grammar college, which used to offer free education and boarding to about 500 students, at Talgunda in Shikarpur district there was a college attached to Pranesvara temple, which used to impart instructions in Veda, Vedanta, Mimamsa and Canarese language. It is interesting to see that the study of the vernacular also was cultivated in this institution. There were similar temple colleges at Hebbal in Dharwar district, Jatiga Rameswara in Chitaldrug district and at Bijapur, Tavarere and Be'gamve in Karnatak. The available evidence shows that almost every temple of repute used to divert a portion of its revenues for providing facilities for higher education in the different branches of the sacred Shastras.

In ancient times kings used to assign whole villages to learned and pious Brahmins in order to provide for their maintenance. These Brahmins in their turn regarded it as their sacred duty to offer free education to the rising generation, and so Agrahara villages naturally used to

become centres of higher education. There were many such Agrahara colleges in South India, of which we shall give here only one instance.

Sarvajnapur, (modern Arsikere in Hassan District of Mysore) was an Agrahara village, and an inscription discovered at the place gives a graphic description of its literary and educational activities. 'In some of its streets the Brahmins were reading the Vedas, Shastras and six systems of Philosophy; every group of Brahmins was either reading the Vedas or listening to the exposition of higher sciences or carrying on ceaseless discussion on logic or joyously reciting the Puranas or settling the meaning of Smritis, drama or poetry. All the Brahmins of Sarvajnapur were devoted to study and teaching'. It is but natural that such a village should have been a famous centre of higher education, and attracted students from far and near.

There were numerous important temples and Agrahara villages in South India during the Hindu period and most of these were famous centres of education. Their number was certainly much larger than the number of Arts or Science Colleges that exist at present in the south. Facilities for higher education that were thus offered were certainly more attractive than those that are offered to-day. Students were not only taught free but were also lodged, fed and clothed free. This became possible because governments and rich persons were liberal in offering endowments to temples, which used to divert a considerable portion of their income to the cause of higher education. Is it not high time that the management of the modern temples should try to emulate the example of the glorious past? It is highly pleasing to note that the Tirupati Devasthanam has set an example in this connection by opening an Oriental Institute under its auspices for imparting higher education in the different branches of the Shastras. It is to be hoped that other temples and Mathas in southern and northern India will follow its lead and give their helping hand to the cause of education.

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