

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY



VOL. LIII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1941.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 11.

GAUTAMA BUDDHA, THE ENLIGHTENED

ONE OF THE NOBLEST OF EXALTED PERSONALITIES

HOW A WESTERNER UNDERSTANDS THE BUDDHA

(By Mrs. Jean Park Mc. Cracken)

WHEN it first came to my attention that the Vedantists were about to celebrate the birthday of Gautama Buddha, although they themselves are not Buddhists, and that they also celebrate the natal anniversary of Jesus Christ, I was happily impressed with that spirit of religious tolerance which reveres all great spiritual teachers, and I was reminded of the Bible verse:

'How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him who bringeth glad tidings of great joy'—as expressing the attitude of the Vedantists towards all these great prophets. There are no chapters in history which are more noble than those which tell of the coming of the founders of religion, to the men of their time—Isaiah in Jerusalem; Socrates in Athens; Zoroaster in Persia, and Buddha in India.

They relate the new visions of eternal things that come to men through the medium of exalted personalities—one of the noblest of whom was Gautama Buddha.

Although Buddhism has well-nigh died out in Gautama Buddha's own land, and while corrupt and quiescent in many places, yet it is still sufficiently vital to dominate the lives of hundreds of millions.

This great teacher is conceded to be the chief artificer of Eastern civilization and the contributor of some of its finest features.

Gautama Buddha—a prince—went forth in the bloom of his youth (29) to find a way of escape from the harrowing sorrows of life which seemed to stalk unhindered in the midst of everything that had life.

From his early youth he seems to have brooded over the unavoidable miseries of this earthly existence—that old age with its attendant decrepitude should in time be

upon each; that racking sickness may at any time seize one; and that death would inevitably cut off all present sources of enjoyment.

For weeks he sat plunged in abstraction, revolving the causes of things. He reflected that being born to this earthly existence subjects man to its evils, and therefore the way of salvation was in escape from birth. But whence came this birth or continued existence? Through a long series of reasoning on intermediate causes he came to the conclusion that 'ignorance' is the primary cause of rebirth and therefore the removal of ignorance would cause rebirth, with all its consequent woes, to cease.

He reasoned that ignorance implied error; error implied limitation; limitation, individuality, separation, and separation implied birth—a separation from the one Life which was conceived of as a unity. Hence birth is an evil because it is inseparable from ignorance.

Man, he perceived, was a creature of desire, and only the removal of ignorance could lead to the suppression of desire and only the suppression of desire could lead to peace, while only the complete extinction of all desire could free one from rebirth and gain him Nirvana, since, so long as material desires remained one would be magnetized to the place where these desires could be fulfilled.

He had sought with weariness and toil for this secret of life. He wanted time in following wrong roads. He demonstrated to himself the foolishness of many thoughts, but never discouraged his thought until he found and what he found he gave to all men as a heritage for ever that the way

(Continued on page 6)

Anti-Bribery Bill

M. S. Cs. Resent
Vilification

Not Aware of Bribe-Takers
Among M. S. Cs.

THAT he did not know of any members of the State Council who had taken bribes, but that he was aware there were those who offered bribes, because he was offered bribes himself, said Mr. Francis de Zoysa K. C. in supporting the second reading of an ordinance to provide for the prevention and punishment of bribery and corruption of and by members of the State Council or of local authorities.

Mr. R. H. Drayton (Legal Secretary) moved the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. Geo. E. De Silva asked what had happened to the Privileges Bill that was passed by the House and whether the assent of the Secretary of State had been obtained to bring up that bill.

He saw no reason for having a bill to prevent bribery and corruption. There was legislation to deal with those who resorted to bribes.

Dr. A. P. De Zoysa (Colombo South) said that he opposed the Bill not because he wanted privileges for members of the House to take bribes or not because they were free from bribery but for the simple reason that even if that Bill was passed into law it would be ineffective against the experienced bribe-givers and bribe-takers. If that Bill was passed it was only an innocent novice who would be caught.

Mr. A. Mahadeva (Jaffna) said that he had heard of charges of corruption being made against members of the House but no proofs had been forthcoming any time.

The consideration of that Bill, he said, might well be adjourned for a short time until they knew the fate of the Privileges Bill which was rather intimately connected with the present Bill.

Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan (Mannar) felt that the Bill should never have been brought before the House. It typified the Oriental leaning towards outstretched palms for santhosams or "baksheesh". He referred to the case of Mr. J. H.

(Continued on Page 4.)

START THE UNIVERSITY

DR. JENNING'S
RECOMMENDATION

COMMITTEE CONSIDERS
PROPOSAL

THE immediate establishment of a University by the conversion of the University College has been recommended by the Principal of the University College, Dr. Ivor Jennings.

Dr. Jennings, it is learned, has pointed out that the building of the University at Peradeniya will take several years, and he does not think that Ceylon should wait so long for the University, especially in the interests of the students who join University College year after year.

Ordinance of 1930

In a memorandum on the subject, it is understood, Dr. Jennings examines the history of the movement for the establishment of a University in Ceylon, the recommendations of the Riddell Commission and the decisions of the Legislature on the subject.

He recommends that the Ordinance for the establishment of the University should be introduced almost immediately on the lines laid down in the report of the Riddell Commission.

It is proposed that the draft bill which was brought before the Legislative Council for the purpose in 1930 should be reintroduced with suitable amendments.

If the University is established almost immediately, it would take three years before it granted its degrees.

The examinations of the University of London, the holding of which has become difficult owing to the war, will probably be continued for a short time.

The Executive Committee of Education considered the proposals of the Dr. Jennings at a meeting on Wednesday and is continuing its consideration of the subject.

OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION VICTORIA COLLEGE

The Old Boys of Victoria College are requested to send their names and addresses to me before the 20th May.

T. SANGARAPPILLAI,
For the Sub-Committee.

Chulipuram,
12-5-41.
(Mis 36 15 & 19-5-41.)

Live Stock Show in Jaffna

Prepare your cattle, goats, poultry etc. for the Live Stock Show organised by the Jaffna District Live Stock Breeder's Association to be held on the 13th August, 1941 at Nallur during the Kandasamy Kovil festival. Full particulars can be obtained from the Agricultural Officers, Jaffna.
(Mis. 37. 19 & 22-5-41)

NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Northern Division, up to 12 noon of Thursday the 5th June, 1941, for the supply of 35 tables and chairs to MN/Vidyalal Government School.

2. Detailed information will be supplied on application to the Divisional Inspector of Schools, N. D. Jaffna

L. McD. Robison,
Director of Education.

Education Office,
Colombo, May 13 1941.
(G 6. 19-5-41)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1941

AMALGAMATION OF THE ISLANDS

WE ARE UNABLE TO APPRECIATE the reasons which have urged the authorities to decide on amalgamating the far-flung island of Delft with the other islands of the Jaffna District. Difficulties of communication, special problems and peculiar needs of Delft and its hopeless backwardness — all these demanding special attention of the authorities — were the grounds that had persuaded the Government in the past to separate this island, for purposes of efficient administration, from the group of islands that lie dotted along the western shores of the Peninsula. The provision of a motor boat service between Kayts and Delft has not solved all the problems of this island; it has no doubt made travelling much easier than in the past, and that too only once in the day. The others remain and will continue to remain till a sympathetic Government has improved the lot of the poverty-stricken inhabitants of this arid island. The other islands are very much in the

same state of backwardness. If financial reasons alone have prompted the authorities to amalgamate all these islands, we fear it is a false sense of economy not tempered with sympathy for the well-being of about 40,000 human beings who are eking out a miserable existence in an obscure part of Ceylon. Situated as these islands are, it is an unwise decision the authorities have taken to amalgamate them. The amalgamated division is too big for a Maniagar or even a Divisional Revenue Officer to administer with any degree of efficiency or with any beneficial results to its widely distributed inhabitants.

We have before us a copy of a memorandum addressed to the Minister for Home Affairs by the Secretary of the Islands Division Village Committees Conference, where a mild and veiled protest is lodged against the amalgamation of Delft with the other islands. The memorialist considers it imprudent to protest against the amalgamation, in view of the financial reasons that have urged the authorities to decide on this course, but demands as a palliative the appointment of a Divisional Revenue Officer for the newly amalgamated division, in the belief that a D. R. O. who has undergone special training for administrative and rural reconstruction work will be better fitted for the onerous tasks of administering such a large and backward area as the new division. We have our grave doubts, however efficient and equipped a D. R. O. may be, if he would be able to discharge his duties efficiently and in the best interests of this vast population.

Our view is that Delft should remain, as in the past, a separate division to be administered by an efficient officer who should be able to render every possible aid to its inhabitants to better their lot agriculturally and in other respects. The other islands, too, should form a separate unit for purposes of administration. Both these divisions are admittedly the most backward areas in the North, and their interests should not be sacrificed out of a false sense of economy.

SIX CENTS STAMPS SURCHARGED

Shortage Of Three Cent Stamps

Owing to another shortage of three cent stamps, 6 cents stamps surcharged 3 cents, are on sale at offices throughout the Island from Friday. This is the second surcharged issue during the war, the first, 20 cents stamps being surcharged three cents, having been made last year.

JAPAN'S INTEREST IN NEAR EAST

"Leaders of Asia"

Tokyo, Saturday.

The Japanese press has begun to display considerable interest in developments in the Near East. Raising the slogan of "The Near East belongs to the Asiatics," of whom Japan claims leadership, "Yomiuri Shimbun" urges the Japanese nation "to watch with the greatest care firstly, because of the over-whelming predominance of Japanese trade in the Near East owing to the European war; and secondly, because the Arabs depend on Japan as leaders of Asia."

"Yomiuri Shimbun" adds: "European countries tend to believe that the Near East is part of Europe, but the Near East belongs to the Asiatics. The Near East must not be trampled on or oppressed as a mere stage in the battle for supremacy between European powers."

FRANCO - GERMAN AGREEMENT

Reaction In America

Washington, Saturday.

The twenty one American republics are prepared to establish a provisional administration over the French colonies in the America's if collaboration between Germany and France should be projected in the Western Hemisphere, it is authoritatively learned here.

No decisive action will be taken pending the clarification of this cooperation, but it is stated that complete plans have been prepared for whatever actions are necessary to protect the security of the American continents.

Denunciation of Vichy but, sympathy for the French people is the keynote of this morning's comment on recent developments. Marshal Petain's sell-out has evoked some bitter remarks, and the beginnings of a strong anti-Vichy attitude can be seen in some sections of the Press.

A Public Meeting

A Public Meeting of the Tamils of Jaffna, under the auspices of the North-Ceylon National League, will be held at the Esplanade, on Sunday the 25th inst., at 5 p. m. in connexion with the immigration legislation, to express — among other resolutions — the wish that nothing should be done to create hardship for the two classes of persons, Europeans and Indians, who in the past have done much to promote the economic welfare of this country.

A message from Mr. D. E. Hamilton, J. P., U. M., Chairman of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, will be read.

Mr. K. Natesa Aiyar, M. S. C., President, Ceylon Indian Workers' Federation, will address the Meeting.

George V Home For Aged, Jaffna

Need for More Accommodation Felt

The annual meeting of subscribers to the King George V Jubilee Home for the Aged was held at the District Court buildings, Jaffna, with Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge and President of the Managing Committee of the Home, in the chair. Mr. R. B. Naish, the Government Agent, was also present.

"The Home is run on non-sectarian lines and admission to it is without distinction of caste or creed," said Mudaliar S. K. Appathurai, Hon. Secretary, in his annual report presented at the meeting.

"The Committee's thanks are due to the supervisors, Dr. S. Thurairappah, Mudaliyar P. Rajagopal and Mr. E. Kathiravelu, who visited the Home regularly and rendered invaluable services at great personal sacrifice.

"The demand for admission to this Home is great, and it is regretted that on account of the limited accommodation in the present rented building it is not possible to take in more inmates.

"The lease of the Crown land, on which the new Home is to be erected, is held up as the present lessee has been given an extension till June 30th and it is hoped that from July 1st the Society will become the lessee of the land."

The election of office-bears for the ensuing year resulted as follows: — President: Mr. C. Coomaraswamy; Hon. Secretary, Mudaliyar S. K. Appathurai; Assistant Secretary Mr. A. Ponnambalam; Treasurer, The Government Agent, N. P. A. Manakommittee was also elected.

RECORD HAUL OF BEEDY TOBACCO

70 Bags Seized

Pt. Pedro, Monday 19.

The Asst. Preventive Officer, Mr. F.C.A. Speldewinde, of Point Pedro, along with the Landing Wailer, Mr. K. Thuraisingam, and the Customs Staff effected a record haul of Beedy Tobacco on Saturday. In the early hours of the morning they seized 10 bags of Beedy tobacco at a place called Thiruvadinilai, and later on receiving information that Hitler Kandasamy of Valvettithurai was expecting 2 vallams with Beedy Tobacco, the party left in the Customs launch 'Lynx' and patrolled the seas. About 3 p.m., they sighted two vallams and gave chase and after an exciting run, the vallams surrendered and were seized off Kovilam. The two vallams had 60 bags of Beedy tobacco and were manned by Valvettithurai men. When questioned by the Preventive Officer the men said that the bags were for Mr. Kandasamy. The duty involved is over Rs. 20,000.

(Cor.)

CONTROL OF ORPHANAGES

BILL PASSES 2nd READING

IRREGULARITIES IN SOME ORPHANAGES

THE second reading of an Ordinance to provide for the registration and control of orphanages and other institutions for the boarding, care and maintenance of orphans and deserted children was passed by the State Council on Wednesday and the Bill was referred to Standing Committee "A".

Sir D. B. Jayatilaka moved the second reading of this Bill.

Mr. George E. de Silva (Kandy) drew attention to the estimate of Rs. 80,000 as the cost of buildings for two Government Orphanages. These buildings could be built very much cheaper. If they were going to put the orphans into palatial buildings and give them all kinds of luxuries, it was quite possible that, when they grew up, they would not make good.

Dr. A. P. de Zoysa (Colombo South) said that it was not the type of building but the type of education given that would matter. The Minister was making provision for only 200 orphans, when there were probably 20,000 orphans in the country. He found that this Bill was not intended to benefit the orphans of the country but to lay restrictions on those who ran orphanages. There might be a few people who made a profit by running orphanages, but that was no reason to condemn that social service.

"Duty of Government"

Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara (Minister of Education) said that at present assistance was given to orphanages. There were numerous irregularities committed in these orphanages and many representations had been made against them. It did not appear to be the intention of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs to run Government Orphanages, just as it did not appear to be the job of Government to look after the education of children. It seemed to be the job of private managers.

He hoped that it would be considered the primary duty of the Government to look after the orphans and not put them at the mercy of other people. It was only in exceptional cases that they might be handed over to other people.

Mr. B. H. Aluwihare (Matale) said that the Government was committed to paying grant to any number of schools. The Government had no control over the ultimate commitment. He called attention to Section 15 of this Bill which dealt with the duties of the Warden, one of which was that he should seek to place an orphan in an orphanage of the same religious denomination as the orphan. That meant that they would be encouraging every religious denomination to start an orphanage in every area and the Government would have to pay it a grant.

Study in Contrasts

Mr. G. A. Wille asked that the definition of "Orphanages" be widened to include recognised boarding schools.

Sir D. B. Jayatilaka, in reply, said that orphanages, too, received a

War Will Last Up To 1944

Predictions of an Indian Astrologer

Reported for his thorough knowledge of the Science and practice of Astrology, Sri B. V. Raman has come out with his world Predictions for the next five years.

According to his reading, in the near future there is no likelihood of any peace in India. Sedition and upheavals of all kinds will be prevalent. The Princes of India will realise the absolute necessity of indentifying their causes with those of the nationalist element... The cry for Pakistan will die away... The Hindu Mahasabha will become a powerful organization and will lend its support to the Congress. Other mushroom political organisations such as those crying for Dravidistan etc. will have an early death... The Congress has a bright future... In February 1942, April 1943 and August 1943 there will be deaths of prominent men."

As for Britain: "About the latter part of 1941 or beginning of 1942 changes in the Cabinet are likely. 1941 may end with a political crisis in England... After suffering, travail and tribulation, Britain will emerge out successfully." "Germany is heading towards a crisis in which Nazism is likely to experience a crushing defeat."

"It is remarkable that in all the three horoscopes (of war, of George VI and of Hitler) Libra is on the ascendant. Libra means balance. Does this mean that the fortunes of war will balance in a manner not prejudicial to either belligerent?"

Sri Raman predicts that war will last up to about 1944 and that the Allies will win.

M. S. Cs. Want M Ps' Privileges

The introduction of legislation to confer on Members of the State Council all the rights and privileges enjoyed by Members of the House of Commons is urged in a State Council motion, notice which has been given by Mr. George E. de Silva, Member for Kandy.

grant for education, but the additional grant proposed was for maintenance of orphans. If after working that Ordinance for some time it was found that more accommodation for orphans was needed he would come to the House again for necessary provision. There were today 73 orphanages in the Island. There was no intent on whatever to impose any restrictions on those orphanages which were conducted on proper lines. On the contrary those orphanages would be registered at once on application. But there were other so-called orphanages where unscrupulous persons exploited the condition of unfortunate orphans, and immediately that Ordinance was passed action would be taken to suppress all such institutions. They recognised that there were religious differences in the country and that an orphan of one religion should not be compelled to enter an orphanage of another religious denomination,

State Councillors And Bribery

Commission to Inquire Into Allegations

Private and Public Sittings Urged

ON the motion of Mr. Francis de Zoysa K. C. (Member for Balapitiya) seconded by Mr. I. X. Pereira (Nominated) the State Council has decided that a commission be appointed to inquire into the charges of bribery and corruption made against members of the Council.

Mr. de Zoysa said that Members of that Council resented any charge of bribery and corruption but when such charges were made publicly by responsible persons it was time that some action should be taken by them to vindicate their own honour. The Mayor of Galle had made definite charges of bribery and corruption against members of that House, besides which there were indefinite charges made privately against members. A Commission should make a full inquiry into all those charges. One of the charges made was that members took a rupee to put a question in the Council, and that three or four Members got together and appointed a leader to receive money whenever an appointment was to be made. He was not in a position to say that there was any substance in any of those charges; he rather thought that all those charges were false. But there was the fact that there were persons who offered bribes. There were certain members of that House against whom no charges whatever had been made. It was said that there were charges even against Ministers, but against five Ministers he had not heard a word. Why should such distinctions be made if the charges were all made by enemies of the Council as a whole?

Terms of Commission

Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya did not think that a single Member would mind an inquiry into his conduct as a Member of that Council. The charge of bribery was rampant in the country and there was a general belief that Members of the State Council took bribes. It was, therefore, their duty to see whether there was any truth in those allegations. The Mayor of Galle had the audacity to say recently that he had got facts to prove his allegations of bribery against Members of the State Council. That person would be one who would be prepared to come forward with all the material in his possession in the interest of public life of this country.

Dr. A. P. De Zoysa said that if they did not do something to vindicate themselves, the public would have no confidence in them.

Mr. G. A. Wille said that much good would be done by the appointment of such a Commission, which would have the powers of a District Court which could summon the Mayor of Galle who would be made to give evidence on oath. Witnesses were liable to be penalised for false evidence.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam hoped that they would be prepared to ac-

NOT ACTUATED BY MALICE

DEFENDANT FILES ANSWER

RAJARATNAM VS SWAMINATHAN

THE case in which Mr. S. Rajaratnam Advocate, Secretary of the Hindu Board of Education, is suing Mr. C. K. Swaminathan, retired headmaster, Ramanathan College, for damage in Rs. 5,000 for having maliciously and without any reasonable or probable cause written and caused to be printed and published in the "Times of Ceylon" and in the "Ramanathan" certain statements against the plaintiff, which are alleged to have been intended to convey to members of the public that the plaintiff, was a dishonest person lacking in character and unfit to hold any office of trust or responsibility, has been fixed for trial on July 1 in the District Court of Jaffna.

In the course of his answer the defendant while admitting the publications, denies that he in having the article printed and published was actuated by any malice or that the statements were false and published without any reasonable or probable cause.

The defendant denies that he published any statements which admitted of the inference that the plaintiff levied forced contributions for the plaintiff's personal benefit and enrichment. The defendant admits that the benefit derived by the Hindu Board indirectly benefited the plaintiff in the payment of his own salaries.

The defendant by way of further answer states:—That the publications made by the defendant were fair comment on matters of public interest; that the defendant had good grounds for believing that the statements contained in the publications were true; that the statements in the publications were substantially true and that they were made for a lawful purpose, namely, the clearing up of certain questions that had come to the forefront at the time of the publications, with regard to the management of Hindu Board Schools and the treatment of teachers employed in those schools; and that the statements were made on a privileged occasion in discharge of a public, social and moral duty towards the Hindu public, of which the defendant is a member and that the statements were made without any "animus injuriandi."

cept the findings of the Commission without any mental reservations, even if those findings might happen to be against them. He hoped the personnel of the Commission would be of a highly judicial character, and definitely out of politics.

Mr. Francis de Zoysa, in replying, said that he hoped the Commission would hold both private and public sittings. If a Judge of the Supreme Court was appointed, the whole country would have faith in the Commission.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Moolai Co-Operative Hospital

Sir,—Mr. Sanmugam points out in his letter on the above subject, in your issue of 5-5-41, that Mr. Vadivale has not given the whole and correct version.

From the following, it is plain that Mr. Sanmugam makes the same mistakes coupled with misleading statements.

1. "As a matter of fact, Dr. Cathiravelu resigned after the old Committee resigned in a body."

This is misleading and incorrect.

The old committee has not resigned in a body. Only some resigned.

2. "Resigned in a body (as a protest against the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies' unwarranted remarks against the Committee at a general meeting.)"

This is not the whole version.

Mr. Sanmugam has failed to mention why the Assistant Registrar used the unwarranted remarks. The fact is this. A certain member of the committee remarked at a committee meeting that co-operative Inspectors are "petty Inspectors", for which the committee had not taken any steps either to get it withdrawn or the necessary action and thereby the whole committee is responsible for the blame (if the word is insulting).

3. "The bone of contention is not the desire of one party to bring back Dr. Cathiravelu, but the present committee's efforts to appoint a Malayan retired Doctor who is a relation of one of the prominent members."

Is there any rule in existence that a relative of a member should not be appointed to this Hospital? If not, why all this hair-splitting controversy?

4. "In spite of the present acting Doctor, Dr. Selvadurai's willingness to continue for another year on a mere allowance of Rs. 100 p. m. and in spite of his higher qualifications, the committee is endeavouring to foist on the Hospital a man with less qualifications on a salary of Rs. 200 p. m. with free quarters."

This is misleading.

Dr. Selvadurai is a part-time Doctor, not residing at the Hospital, whereas the present Doctor would be a full-time Doctor, who will reside in the Hospital quarters itself.

Who will fulfil the requirements of a Hospital more, a part time or a full time Doctor?

5. "Is it not a fact that the Doctor whom the present committee proposes to appoint was retired by the Singapore Government on account of ill health?"

Is it not a fact that the Doctor (Dr. Kanagarayar) whom the previous Committee appointed was retired by the Singapore rather than the Malayan Government on account of ill health? (as a matter of fact, more ill health than that of the present Doctor.) Why no hue and cry was raised at that time?

6. "Is he not a mere Singapore L.M.S. and the present acting Doctor a British qualified man, younger in years....?"

If there is a Government job advertised, say, Sanitary Inspector, the required qualifications are S.S.C., Ceylon and London Matriculation. If the S.S.C. candidate is selected at the interview for that post, in preference to the London Matriculate,

Anti-Bribery Bill

(Continued from page 1)

Thomas and his subsequent resignation. Similarly there was available machinery to bring to book people who had such a "baksheesh" tendency.

He could not understand why one set of principles prevailed on this matter in the House of Commons and another set of principles was brought before the House. He asked that Privileges Bill be hurried as a solution to the problem. "There is the Penal Code", exclaimed Mr. Pathmanathan.

Mr. Drayton: A member of the Council cannot be charged under the Penal Code.

Mr. G. A. Wille said that the Ordinance would educate public opinion although it may not altogether succeed in making people honest. The Bill need not be construed as passing strictures on themselves. Members of the public were liable to be punished for bribery under the Penal Code. The Bill would place members of the Council under a similar control, which he believed need not be resented.

"Penalise Acceptor"

Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardene (Gampola) said that the whole country was aware of lack of machinery to bring to book members of the State Council and local bodies against whom allegations of bribery were flung. He conceded that adequate provision should be made to deal with offending members who might succumb to temptation—human nature being the same all the world over. He urged, however, that that provision should emerge in some manner that the House itself could deal with such offending members, if any. In this connexion he felt that they could do no better than accept the Commons practice.

He urged that the acceptor be penalised as evidence against the person who offered the bribe would usually be hard to obtain.

Mr. Francis De Zoysa (Balapitiya) congratulated the Legal Secretary on introducing the Bill. He felt that he had as much honour and dignity to maintain as any other member of the House, nevertheless he welcomed the Bill. Members of the Council were immune from punishment for accepting bribes. He did not know of any members who had taken bribes. But he was aware there were those who offered bribes, because he was offered bribes himself. He referred to an abortive attempt that was made to bribe the Minister of Communications and Works. At least to punish such persons who offered

will anybody say that, the London Matriculate is a better qualified man and the selection board has done a mistake in selecting a locally qualified man.

Moreover Mr. Sanmugam states that the British qualified Doctor is young in age. Young people may be energetic. A Hospital like Moolai requires a Doctor who has more experience.

Yours etc.,

VAITHILINGAM COOMARASAMY.

Vaddukodai,
10-5-41.

STATUE OF SIR P. RAMANATHAN

Motion Favours Council Grounds Site

A motion, notice of which has been given in the State Council by Mr. U. Batuwantudave, Member for Kalutara, suggests that the most appropriate site for the erection of the statue of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan would be within the grounds of the State Council.

Mr. Batuwantudave will move the suspension of Standing Orders to enable him to move this motion at an early date.

bribes the Ordinance was necessary.

The Ordinance could not altogether stop bribery but it would help to minimise the offence. No piece of legislation was ever a complete corrective for any evil.

Mr. Simon Abeywickrama (Udugama) said that at present the act of offering bribes was not legally punishable. The Bill sought to remedy this lapse. He referred to the allegations against members of the Council by the Mayor of Galle at Jaffna. No Jaffna Member had repudiated these allegations. Newspapers and periodicals too from time to time made allegations against members. This "scandalous" condemnation of members made it preferable to be outside the Council than within it. He welcomed the Bill, because if members had nothing to fear by its provisions, at least to stop public condemnation of members, the Bill would serve a useful purpose.

Mr. B. H. Aluwihare (Metala) said that the Privileges Bill covered all their immediate problems. There was provision in that Bill to deal with bribery so why should they isolate one particular item in that Bill, he asked, and leave out all the other urgent matters?

Vilification Alleged

Mr. A. Ratnayake (Dumbura) said that since 1931 vested interests in this country had carried on a systematic campaign of vilification against members of the State Council who had fought the cause of the voiceless masses.

By passing that Bill goodness alone knew to what they were exposing themselves.

Mr. Siripala Samarakody (Narammala) opposed the Bill and said that if such legislation was necessary it could be incorporated in the Privileges Bill. The proposed Bill was derogatory to the dignity of the House.

Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardene moved that the debate be adjourned until the decision of the Secretary of State regarding the Privileges Bill was made known to the House.

Mr. R. H. Drayton said that in introducing that Bill it was not his intention to do anything to impair the dignity of that House. If any member thought otherwise such view was entirely mistaken.

The Privileges Bill as passed by the State Council had no provision to deal with bribe-taking and offering of bribes to members of the Executive Committee. It only related to Members as Members of the State Council.

The proposed Bill covered the gap in the Privileges Bill as passed by the State Council.

The motion for the adjournment of the debate was carried by 19 votes to 11.

Queen Victoria Coins

Official Clears Confusion

"There seem to be some little confusion in the minds of the public regarding the demonetizing scheme of the Government of India," said Mr. K. Vaithianathan, Information Officer, to a "Times of Ceylon" reporter.

The Ceylon fifty-cent coins bearing the effigy of Queen Victoria will not be affected by this scheme and will continue to be legal tender. The coins that will be affected are the Indian silver rupees and the Indian half-rupees bearing the Queen's effigy.

The Ceylon rupee coin has always been the Indian silver rupee, but Ceylon has its own subsidiary coins.

Indian rupee and half-rupee coins which have been demonetized in India from April 1st, will be accepted at the General Treasury, Colombo, and at all Kachcheries up to June 30th 1941, in exchange for Ceylon notes or subsidiary coins. After that day holders of those coins in Ceylon will be able to exchange them into current money only by sending them to India at their own expense.

"JAFFNA'S ANSWER" CARNIVAL

VOWS TO GIVE WINGS TO THE JAFFNA PLANE

A Carnival once again. The grand Carnival that is to come! Everywhere everybody is talking of it. In the saloon and in the cafe, in shops and in stores, they are discussing it with great volubility and seriousness. With the ladies it is a favourite subject too! Ah with what zest they debate the merits and shades of the sarees they contemplate purchasing for the occasion!

Let every son and daughter who loves the honour of Jaffna fulfil a patriotic duty by supporting this Carnival. Remember, it is your good will and your good wishes that count. This Carnival is your answer—Jaffna's Answer—to that cry of anguish heard in distant Dunkirk, "For God's sake give us more 'planes'."

Come one, come all, come. Give to them—o them who have in their hands the task of conducting this Carnival—give to them your cash—Make them your agents. You pass the cash on to them and they will pass a winged lion roaring on to Goering!

The Luftwaffe, like a mighty wind, descends, striking where it will, sweeping over vale and hill, the Royal Air Force has the strength to dare and do, but to give it the chance to strike what will you say, what your answer be?

Say it as freeman; say it now, say it before the flame of Liberty is extinguished. Say it, lest the Flame be wrenched from Britain's bleeding hand! Say it quickly for behold Britain's sons are dying, dying to let you smoke the Pipe of Peace in security!

Say it as loyal man. The Dominions and Colonies have said it before you! Say it, Jaffna; say it and your loyalty will be at par with Canada's, Australia's, New Zealand's, South Africa's, India's, Malaya's, Hong Kong's, etc. Say it with Heaven's blessings; say it that you may continue to worship the god you like and in the way you like.

Say it with thanks, if not with good tanks; say it with guns to slay all Huns—or would you be sane, say it with a 'plane. (Jaffna Jane)

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON WRITTEN TAMIL

BY A. V. MYLVAGANAM, B. A.

IV

(Concluded)

THE words ஆட்சி, காட்சி and மாட்சி are wrongly spelt. "தினாரி முன்ற காட்சிகள்" is a very common advertisement we meet with in the streets of Madras. There seems to be a tendency to Sanskritize even words of Tamil origin!

தேவையில்லை, தேவலை (satisfactory). The former usage is found in Jaffna while the latter is current in Madras and other parts of South India. The origin of these words is from the root தழி and hence the correct form should be தழிவில்லை. But this is different from the other word தேன்வை or தேவை meaning desirability.

அவதரித்தார், அவதரித் தேய்தார். There seems to be a subtle difference between these two forms. The former means—to descend, while the latter—to make appearance.* Eminent prose writers like Navalar and his nephew Kailasapillai have found the latter more suitable when referring to incarnations. But others do not appear to have made a distinction between the two.

மேளையின் பேரில் புத்தகம் உள்ளது. என்பேரில் குற்றமில்லை. Both these forms are in use. The first is definitely wrong. 'மேளையின்' should be used instead of பேர். பேர் is rather a poor substitute for the locative suffix. But it is found to be largely used in connection with animate objects as in the second example. It denotes: 'in the matter of' or 'as for my part'. The words தேயும் and பக்கம் in the aphorisms of the Talkappium (புறத்திணையியல்) convey the same idea as பேரில்.*

துபாஷி—This occurs in Anandarangam Pillai's diary. The Prime Minister in those days (1750) was known by this name, because he was also the interpreter to the French Governor of Pondichery. The origin of this word is from துவிபாஷி. It is therefore always advisable to use the more current form which is easily understood than stick to provincialisms.

பொக்கரி—This is the form that obtains in the villages of Pt. Pedro. In some parts of South India றி is substituted for ரி. But the correct form is பொக்கரி—பொக்கரி + றி which liberally means; one who has no accepted way of maintenance. Unless it be in the case of depicting the language of a people, we should in all cases try to use the correct forms. Similar is the word லெத்தி. Viramamunivar (Fr. Beschi) uses the word in the above form. But later writers have dropped the sign 'e' and used the bare லத்தி. We suppose the correct word is லெத்தி since it derives from லை—to waste away. Such words must have their original form.

கூட்டத்திற்குக் கோதகம் வேள்ளேன வந்தால் நல்லது. Here, வேள்ளேன means a little before the scheduled time. The Tinnavely people agree with the Jaffnese in the generalized use of this word. But the Tanjocian differs! He clings to the original significance of the word. வேள்ளேன, to him means

only the early morning. வேள் வேளுத்தல் Dawn.

என்றுமைய ஒரு விலும் யானும் தெருபில் புதுவேன்* அவரும் பூணையும் ஓடின. The first sentence is faulty though it is from the pen of an eminent scholar. The second is grammatically correct. The writer usually meets with the difficulty of finding appropriate verbal forms when more than one subject of different person and gender occur in the same sentence. Hence to avoid confusion we suppress the unimportant ones as attributes to the more important subject and finish the sentence with the verb that agrees with this noun grammatically. Hence in the above cases we write யான் என் விலும் புதுவேன். அவன் பூணையும் ஓடின. But if we are to keep all the subjects intact we should consider the predominance, superiority, inferiority etc (மீதம், சிறப்பு, குழிப்பு) of the nouns and then decide upon the verb that is suitable.

eg. திவகனும் சான்றோரும் ஓடினர். முதலையும் முக்கனும் கொண்ட துவிடா.

The correct use of one single verb in the case of nouns belonging to more than one person, in the same sentence, should be carefully observed. eg. நானும் நீயும் அவளும் போனோம். நீயும் அவளும் போனீர்கள். It should be noted here that even when நான் and நீ are in the singular the verbs that finish the sentences are in the plural; and these are correct.

Now, we consider force and emphasis in sentences. The mediais ஏ, தி etc help to make a sentence more emphatic, eg தாவே வேண்டும் instead of தாவேண்டும். The negative use is also helpful in this way. Instead of writing வருவான் we write வராதே. The latter is obviously more emphatic.

Much depends on the arrangement of words in a sentence. It is always advisable to start a simple sentence with its subject and terminate with the predicate. But this rule may be relaxed to our advantage when we want a forcible expression rather than a mere statement of facts.

eg. 'கண்டனென் கம்பிணுகணியை' என்பவன் வல்வில் இரமன் These are emphatic statements.

Then there should be sweetness in any prose style. Select words beautifully arranged will produce sweetness to the ear. These may be called 'அழகிய ஆட்சிகள்.' Few are the writers who flourish in this flowery style. Examples of these are:—தன்னுயிர் போல் மன்னுயிர் ஓம்பல்; பின்னையுள்ளம் துள்ளிக் குதித்தல்; கண்ணை வேடனும் காணத்த வேடனும் etc.*

வாழைத்திட்டி. This is the usage in Jaffna and in Batticaloa. But in South India கன்று is substituted for தட்டி; and this is grammatically so. Yet we need not consider our use, a mistake since according to the aphorism on மாயு* we have liberty to follow either form. Both have been

* P. 288, 326 of Kandapurana Vacanana.
* R. P. S.
* நன்—388.

Punnaikadduvan North Youth League

The first annual celebrations of the Youth League, Punnaikadduvan North, were held on the 9th inst. at the Punnaikadduvan North Tamil School, under the presidency of Mr. S. Swaminathan, Superintendent, Saiva Training School, Tinnevely. Messrs. K.K. Natarajan, Pandit R. Namasivayam and Mr. T. N. Subbiah were the speakers at the function. Musical entertainment was provided by members of the League. With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. R. Chelliah, the proceedings terminated at 10.30 P M.

Unofficial Magistrate, Jaffna

Mr. R. R. Nalliah, J. P., has been appointed an Unofficial Magistrate for the judicial district of Jaffna with effect from May 7, 1941.

employed by great men from the two countries. There are many such words of this nature. In all these cases we should take care to see that our readers understand our point of view.

What then is our idea of prose writing, the reader might wonder. Well, it is simple. The plain spoken language commonly understood by the majority of the people, as far as possible with the grammatical rules observed is best preferable for prose writing. Dull clumsy and monotonous arrangement of sentences is often fatal to prose style. With the help of spoken, Tamil we should construct simple, straight forward, compact sentences with the native easiness in them so that they may be an easy vehicle for expression. We should not subject prose to any species of metrical laws at all.

"பெருந்த சாயலிலேயே, மக்கள் பேசும் எனிய சோன பாவையிலேயே வசனம் இருக்க வேண்டும்" * While this view is supported by some, there is the other school which thinks that the style should vary according to the nature of the subject, the ideas conveyed, the method of approach, the attitude of the writer and his readers as well.* The latter is a more correct statement though the upholders of this view will ever be prepared to receive and accept the former view if the spoken language with all its provincialism and corrupt usage can well express the most intricate problems in the easiest possible manner. But this is doubtful!

We know that no two persons have the same style. We also know that a discourse on the Atman cannot be written in the same simple style as an essay on a cow. And the style intended to edify the layman cannot be the one used for a controversial subject on religion. Hence we see that each of these require a different style from the same pen. We can find all these exemplified in the works of Arumuga Navalar. He bears the torch for all writers of Tamil prose.

We therefore conclude by saying that there is no definite style prescribed for Tamil prose. It depends on the writer, the subject and the readers.

* T. K. C.
* S. V. P.

Health Exhibition at Point Pedro

Point Pedro 19.

A Health Exhibition was held under the auspices of the Saivaprakasa Sabai, Point Pedro, for two days at the Sithivinaagar School. Dr. K. Sabapathy, presided on the first day and Sivaprakasa Yogiswarer B. A., L. T., D. Sc., who has travelled to the different parts of the world and personally seen many saints propounded the heavenly meaning underlying the stories in parables associated with Lord Krishna. His explanation was so interesting, so logical and so convincing that the audience was spell-bound for many hours.

Mr. N. Velupillai, Manigar, Vadamarachy, presided over the celebrations on the second day, when Dr. Sabapathy spoke on "Water-Diseases," and Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Assistant, Point Pedro, spoke on "Rural Sanitation."

Among the exhibits were the Health exhibits of the Medical Department, the Cloth woven at the Industrial School conducted by the Sabai and the War photographs of the Information Office were exhibited on both the days. The cinema films on "Cleanliness" and "Town and Rural Sanitation" shown by the Medical Department attracted huge crowds. (cor.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary No. 994.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sandirasegarar Mailupillai of Chunnakam Deceased.

Sinnappillai widow of Sandirasegarar Mailupillai of Chunnakam

Vs, Petitioner.

1. Palaththai Murugesu and wife
2. Achchippillai
3. Lechumippillai widow of Ponnampalam
4. Sinnaddiar Saagarapillai all of Mallakam
5. Nagamany Arumugam and wife
6. Thangappillai both of Chunnakam

Respondents.

1. Murugesu Kadiravelu
 2. Murugesu Vallipuram
 3. Kanapathipillai Saravannamuttu and wife
 4. Muttupillai all of Mallakam
- Substnd-respondents in place of 2nd respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge Jaffna, on the 27th day of February 1941 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petitions of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents shall on or before the 2nd day of April 1941 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 8th day of March 1941.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

Extended for 23-5-41

Itd. C. C. D. J.

(O. 9. 19 & 23-5-41)

* See Apte's Sanskrit Dictionary
* அகமிசைக்கவர்ந்தோன் பக்கம் (68 also 75 அறிவன் தேயம்

Gautama Buddha, The Enlightened

(Continued from page 1)

might be easier for them.

Although his search had led him almost to the point of death by the rigours of the austerities he practised, at the eleventh hour his splendid sanity brought him the realization that self-torture was not the way to enlightenment, and as the intuition, which is the gospel of Gautama, dawned upon his mind, he became an Arahant—an emancipated one,—the Buddha—an enlightened one—seeing clearly the way to put an end to rebirth, and also that his own release from rebirth had come.

I am sure that to fathom Buddha's wonderful scheme of life is worth serious and sympathetic study. Such study would bring us the knowledge of the debt of the Buddha to the philosophy of the Upanishads and of that which is of greater importance to us of the West, the indebtedness of Western thought—of Pythagoras, Plato, Plotinus and Jesus himself to the same sacred source. It is attested by many that an exhaustive and appreciative study of Gautama seems to heighten a supreme devotion to Jesus Christ.

Such was Gautama Buddha!—a majestic character, a rare lover of mankind, a hater of sham, a seeker after the unknown God. His teachings should be known by all those who wish to understand one of the titanic forces of our own day as well as of antiquity.

(Prabuddha Bharata)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 977.

In the matter of the estate of the late Murugesar Subramaniam of Malagam. Deceased.
Subramaniam Sabaretnam of Malagam. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Subramaniam Ponnudurai
2. Sellammah daughter of Subramaniam
3. Jekanayaki daughter of Subramaniam
4. Parameswari daughter of Subramaniam all of Mallakam
5. Vethavanam Thillaiyampalam of Tellippalai East.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 17th day of January, 1941, in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabapathy, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors 2nd to 4th Respondents for the purposes of representing them in this case; that the petitioner be declared entitled to administer the said estate as the son of the deceased and that letters of administration be granted to him accordingly unless the Respondents shall appear before this court on the 19th day of February 1941 and show cause to the contrary.

This 28th day January 1941.

S. RODRIGO,
District Judge.

Time extended till 30.5.41

C. C.
D. J.

(O. S. 19 & 22 5-41)

PAPER FROM STRAW

An interesting war-time development in Britain is the increased utilisation of straw in the manufacture of paper. Farmers are ploughing more land for corn and consequently will have a greater surplus of straw. Paper-makers are short of raw material, most of which has to be imported. So a proportion of the farmer's straw is to go to the paper-makers, who will use it in place of esparto grass, which before the war came mainly from French North Africa.

Over 200,000 tons of straw, it is estimated, will be used this year in paper-making, the farmers having agreed to sell a certain proportion at from 65s. to 70s. a ton according to the distance of the farms from the mills. Actually, straw has been used in the manufacture of paper for over 100 years, particularly in Holland and Italy, but never before on such a scale in Britain.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

No. 147/PT.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Chellam widow of Arumugam Ramalingam of Alvay South. Deceased.

Arumugam Ramanathan of Alvay South. Petitioner.

Vs.

Sanmuganathan Jegalajagaprabhapan of Pannalai.

Jegapathiammah daughter of Sanmuganathan of do.

The 1st and 2nd respondents are minors by their Guardian ad-litem the 3rd respondent.

3. Pakkialedehumy widow of Sanmuganathan of do.

4. Ponnamma widow of Arumugam of Alvay South

5. Waitilingam Vijayaratham and

6. Wife Neelayathalobiamma of Point Pedro

7. Karthigesu Arunasalem of Karaveddy orth.

8. Sinnathamby Subramaniam of Mallakam.

9. and wife Chellamma of Do.

10. Karthigesu Ramalingam of F. M. S.

11. Karthigesu Sabapathy of Singapore.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of April 1941 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 26th day of March 1941 having been read over.

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd minor respondents and the Last Will and Testament of Chellam Widow of Ramalingam Arumugam be and the same is hereby declared proved and the Petitioner is entitled to have letters of Administration (with the copy of the will annexed) issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 1st day of May 1941 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of April 1941.

(Sgd) S. Rodrigo
Additional District Judge.
1-5-41

Extended and Reissued for 22 5 41.

(Sgd) S. Rodrigo
D. J.

(O. 7. 15 & 19-5-41)

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Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on MONDAY, MAY 19, 1941.