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NO. 12.

ATTEMPT TO INVADE ENGLAND

NAPOLEON'S THREAT AND HITLER'S WAR OF NERVES

1801 AND 1941 COMPARED

(BY LAWRENCE VENN)

IT is a thousand years since England was invaded, but it is not much more than a hundred since she was threatened.

In 1803, Napoleon had massed his armies on the cliffs at Boulogne. Through his telescope he could see England, but there were 20 miles of water in his way. How could he cross them? Some suggested mechanically propelled armoured rafts to tow flat-bottomed barges full of troops. Others proposed troop carrying balloons.

Mr. Lawrence Venn describes the reactions of the English in fact of that danger as portrayed by an exhibition of contemporary posters and pamphlets lately on show at the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Aeroplanes, wireless, submarines and motor transport have revolutionised the art of war since those days. But the minds of men have not altered whether exemplified in the ambitions of a dictator or the revolution of a free people.

Any visitor to the Bodleian might be forgiven for thinking that the exhibition related not to 1803 but to 1941.

One of the things in this world which would most interest Herr Hitler, if he could see it, is the collection of broadsheets (we call them posters now), pamphlets and coloured prints issued in Britain at the time of the threatened Napoleonic invasion which form a very instructive and a highly prophetic exhibition in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

In bold, black type, in pungent prose and gallant verse, they foretell with a native forthrightness the black doom or Napoleon and his vaunting ambition, in doom of looting loving leaders of all eras who toy with the notion of conquering Britain by invasion. They show, too, that the aggressor never changes in his essentials, and that the high courage and close unity of the

British people in face of danger is abiding and unalterable.

"For let the poor man know no man can here be confined in prison without trial. The poorest man, if he has ingenuity and industry, may rise to the highest ranks of society, and, if necessary, I could point out many who adorn the country, the City and the Parliament...I am a poor man myself, but my heart overflows with gratitude towards the noble defenders of their native land, the volunteers of this United Kingdom. Success and victory, a nation's thanks, and God's blessing attend them, prays Matthew Bickerstaffe, a yearly servant living in White chapel."

So runs a notice pasted up on the walls in the City of London in 1803:

Some of those old walls have just crumbled beneath the aggressor's bombs. But the lines they once bore are as fresh and as true on the day they were written.

Just as the Briton in 1941 is looking back to 1803 so in 1803 they looked back to that other threat of invasion—by the Spaniards in 1588. A broadsheet appealing to the citizens of London to raise arm and maintain 100,000 men recalls that when Spain menaced England, their city provided 10,207 men. But "Ten times ten thousand now shall face the foe." To-day, the Home Guards in London number many more than that.

To arouse Englishmen to yet greater efforts a terrible picture is painted of what might happen to them if they lost in an effective pamphlet that foretells—

"Men of all Parties Slaughtered."

"Women of all Ranks Violated."

"Children Murdered."

(Continued on Page 4.)

BUDDHISM IN CEYLON

STORY OF ITS INTRODUCTION

WHAT INDIA GAVE CEYLON

(BY E. F. DE SILVA)

THIS is the birth month of the Buddha, a month of rejoicing throughout the Buddhist world.

India gave Ceylon the Lion Race (the Sinhalese). India gave Ceylon her religion and her culture. The foundation of the mighty kingdom of the Sinhalese was laid by an exiled Indian prince, and Asoka, the Indian Emperor, conquered Ceylon, not with fire and sword, but with the torch of Buddhist learning. As Asoka's Empire crumbled, Buddhism also vanished in India, but Lanka preserved the glorious inheritance of her ancestors uncontaminated by savage and Semitic ideas.

From the earliest times Ceylon was noted for its gems, pearls and precious stones, and when Asoka was reigning in India, King Devanampiyatissa of Ceylon sent presents of valuable gems and pearls to the Indian monarch, who, in turn, sent costly gifts to the King of Ceylon as well as a message in this wise:

"I have taken refuge in Buddha, his religion and his priesthood. I have avowed myself a devotee in the religion of the descendent of Sakya, the ruler of men. Imbuing thy mind with the conviction of the truth of these supreme blessings with unfeigned faith, do thou also take refuge in this salvation!"

It is said that Buddha knew by divine inspiration the inestimable blessings vouchsafed to Lanka, and the Enlightened One not only visited the island thrice, but also expressed the wish that his relics be enshrined here.

Before the introduction of Buddhism in Ceylon, the Sinhalese followed a form of Saivism, and the country had attained a high state of culture when Asoka decided to send his missionaries to the island.

Prior to the advent of the Sinhalese from India, the island was inhabited by a Non-Aryan tribe allied to the Dravidian race, and they were called Yakkhus. The Bengali

prince Wijaya of the Aryan Race, who was banished from his country along with 700 of his followers for their misdeeds, invaded and conquered Ceylon. After securing his position as King of the island Wijaya successfully sought the hand of the daughter of the King of Madura, and with the royal bride came 699 other maidens of noble birth. After the death of Wijaya, the crown passed on to another Bengali Prince named Panduvasadeva who married princess Badda Kaccapa, daughter of the Sakya prince Pandu, son of Amitodana of the royal family of the Sakyas of Kapilavastu. Thus the royal family of Ceylon became related to the Buddha.

The Conversion of the King

While King Devanampiyatissa was out hunting one day with a retinue of forty thousand men, he chased an elk which he had spied. The elk fled to the mountains and disappeared, and in its place the King found there a Buddhist priest who was Mahinda, son of Emperor Asoka of Ceylon. For the purpose of testing the intelligence of the King, the royal missionary interrogated him, and the following quaint dialogue ensued:—

Mahinda: O king, what is this tree?

King: It is called the *amba* (mango) tree.

"Besides this one is there any other *amba* tree?"

"There are many *amba* trees."

"Besides this *amba* tree and those other *amba* trees, are there other trees on earth?"

"Lord there are many trees, but there are not *amba* trees."

"Besides the other *amba* trees and the trees that are not *amba* trees, is there any other tree?"

"Gracious lord, this *amba* tree"

"Ruler of men, thou art wise", said the royal missionary, and passing the conver-

(Continued on page 5.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1941

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE

RUSSIA IS STILL A SPHYNX. The latest news speaks of the possibility of Russia lending ships and allowing a passage through the Black Sea ports for German forces and material for the relief of Rashid Ali. It is clear that Russia and Hitler are both backing Rashid Ali because they can have some control over Iraq with Rashid Ali as a puppet, while other leaders would not be so accommodating. Russia is further interested in Iraq because it is possibly nervous over the extension of German influence on all the frontiers of the Soviet. Another explanation is also possible. There may be a secret understanding between the Axis powers and the Soviet as to their separate spheres of influence. Turkey and the Middle East form the particular sphere in which Russia is interested. Germany's recent promises not to make any other demands of Turkey than trade facilities may have been dictated by the opposition of Russia to the extension of German influence to the Dardanelles. The passage through Syria is liable to interception by the British Navy because of the stretch of sea from the Dodecanese and so Germany is seeking facilities on the Black Sea from the Soviet. Stalin may not like that Iraq which is on her own Black Sea frontiers should be under British or German influence, and is anxious to take this opportunity of asserting herself in that area. If that is the case Britain might make a serious diplomatic move to turn Russia from German sympathies by reaching an understanding with Russia over the Middle East without prejudice to her interests in the Mosul and on the Suez. If such a move should prove successful then it may go some way to counteract German ambitions in the Middle East, and Britain will be in a better position to frustrate Hitler's attempts to seize the Suez and dominate the Mediterranean.

Early in May Stalin relieved Molotov of his portfolio as Foreign Minister and assumed the supreme direction of foreign policy in his own hands. Since then he has given indications of a more vigorous foreign policy. An increased drive towards the better organisation of the military and naval forces of the Soviet is also in evidence. It is unlikely that Stalin is embarking on a policy of colla-

boration with Germany whose further success will prove a serious menace to Russia's security. We have no reason to believe that Stalin is abandoning his declared policy of non-involvement in the European imbroglio and is about to embark on one of imperialist expansion, but that he now feels that Russian interests are more directly threatened by German activities in Iraq and is anxious to secure them as she did in Rumania and Poland. Russia is really preparing herself to meet the German challenge if and when it comes.

Causes of Communalism

Politicians With Self-Interest

"The majority community should give ample proof of its sincerity in striving for the welfare of the minorities. The minorities in their turn should give up their attitude of fear, suspicion, and jealousy and the habit of reading motives even in the most innocent of acts", said Dr. Eddy Asirvatham, Reader in Politics and Public Administration at the University of Madras, in an address on "Inter-Communal Conflict in India" at the Colombo Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday.

"The primary causes of communal conflict are economic, political and psychological. The secondary or subsidiary causes are social, cultural, and religious. Even today the communal conflict is confined largely to the educated classes living in town and cities. But a good many selfish political leaders are dragging the masses into the picture in order to advance their own interests.

"A wholesome affection and love for the country which gave us birth is undoubtedly an important corrective to exaggerated communalism. Communalism can further be combated by stressing the unity of ideas and ideals which underlie culture."

Restrictions at Colombo Jetty

Colombo, Wednesday.

A Customs notice issued last night states that only those persons carrying permits from the Principal Collector of Customs will, from today, be allowed within the barrier at the Passenger Jetty or afloat in the harbour.

Anyone desirous of visiting any vessel in the harbour will first have to obtain the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D., to enable the Charges Officer at the Passenger Jetty to issue him or her a permit.

Youths' Social Service League, Jaffna

The Annual Conference of the Youths' Social Service League, Jaffna will be held on Saturday the 23rd and Sunday the 25th May 1941.

On Saturday there will be public debate at the Jaffna Hindu College hall at 7 p.m. The League's team led by Mr. M. Balasundaram, B.A., B.Sc., Advocate, will propose that "Ceylon should be federated with India." This will be opposed by a team from Ananda College, Colombo, led by Mr. A. B. Perera M. Sc. (Economics)

Primary Education In Mother Tongue

Special Committee Suggests Four Types Of Schools

Tentative conclusions on the grading and type of schools have been laid down by the Special Committee on Education.

According to these conclusions the schools of the future will consist of Primary Schools for early education and three different types of schools for post-primary education.

The latter are to be graded as Secondary Schools, Senior Schools and Practical Schools.

The Primary Schools, under this scheme, provide a six year course for children from the ages of 5 to 11. The medium of instruction will be the mother tongue and the teaching of English will begin from Standard III.

Test After Primary Stage

At the end of the primary school course a differentiating test will decide into which of the other three types of schools a pupil should be sent for further education.

Pupils passing out into a Secondary School will receive education to lead up to University and Professional Colleges.

Those entering a Senior School will receive a commercial and technical education to lead up to polytechnic and Technical schools.

Pupils sent into Practical Schools will be trained to enter agricultural and trade schools.

Provision is made, however, for the transference of bright pupils (later developers, as they have been termed) to institutions of a status higher than that to which they have first been admitted from the Primary Schools.

Secondary Schools

Each Secondary School will have a junior department providing a three-year course for those between the ages of 11 and 14. The medium of instruction will be Sinhalese or Tamil, English or bilingual.

From the Junior Department the pupils will pass into a senior department for a further three-year course, to qualify for entrance into University and Professional Colleges.

The senior schools will also have a junior department providing three-year and two-year courses respectively. The pupils will pass out from the senior department into polytechnic and technical schools.

Practical Schools

The Practical Schools will provide a three-year scheme of education for those between the ages of 11 and 14. The medium of instruction will be the mother tongue. The pupil will then continue a two-year course at an agricultural or trade school.

Education at the Primary Schools will be free. Those entering Practical Schools and Agricultural or Trade Schools will be taught free.

Valigamam Agricultural Produce Co-op. Society

The Valigamam North and East Agricultural Produce Co-operative Sale Society Ltd. has been established and continues to function as from the 1st instant, under the Co-operative Scheme, with its headquarters at Chunnakam. Mr. T. N. Appadurai, I. S. M. of Mallakam is its President.

LATEST ARENA OF HOSTILITIES

ENEMY LANDS PARATROOPS

DISGUISED AS NEW ZEALANDERS

Wednesday, 21.

The theatre of the war has been extended and Crete (Candia) the largest island of the Mediterranean, about one tenth the size of Ireland and belonging to Greece, has become the latest arena of hostilities.

In the early hours of yesterday morning, the Luftwaffe arrived there in great force, according to authoritative British sources, while a sustained attack was made throughout Monday on Cretan aerodromes. Parachute troops have been dropped, several of them wearing New Zealand battledress. It is thought that the attacks by parachutists will be carried out in considerable numbers.

Crete is the headquarters of the King of Greece and his Government. It stands as one of the chief obstacles in the Eastern Mediterranean to an Axis drive to the east. The troops there, British, New Zealanders and Greeks, are under the command of Major-General Freberg, former Commander-in-Chief of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

Health Week in Manipay

A Health Exhibition has been organised by the Manipay Social Service League from the 24th to 28th instant. Dr. S. Chellappah, D. M. and S. S., is to open the Exhibition. A child welfare Clinic will also be opened by the D. M. and S. S. on the 24th instant. Fourteen schools in the Manipay Parish are giving Health Plays etc. Prizes are offered by the League for the Best Kept Compound, Best Kept Tea and Eating Houses, Best Health Song Plays Recitation etc by school children. A special drama specially written for the League by Dr. K. Cathiravelu will be staged on the 28th at 7 p.m. for the League by the members of the Jaffna Sangatha Abivirithi Sabha under the direction of Mr. K. Choralingam, well known amateur dramatist. The play will be under the patronage of Mr. A. Sellamuttu, M.B.E. (Cor)

Additional Deputy Controller of Labour

Mr. M. Sri Kantha, Assistant Government Agent, Kurunegale, has been transferred to Hatton as Additional Deputy Controller of Labour.

Death of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar

Madras, May 19.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, a former president of the Congress and a leading advocate of Madras died this morning.

New Solicitor-General

It is understood that Mr. M. W. H. de Silva, Additional District Judge, Colombo, has been recommended for appointment as Solicitor-General.

A UNIVERSITY WILL SOLVE EXAMINATION DIFFICULTIES

Principal's Plea for Immediate Conversion

DELAY HAS BEEN TO THE DETRIMENT OF CEYLON

THE immediate conversion of the University College into a University would be a means of overcoming the examination difficulties now experienced in Ceylon as a result of the War, is the view expressed by Dr. Ivor Jennings, Principal of the University College, in his memorandum to the Executive Committee of Education.

He urges that the draft University Ordinance discussed by the old Legislative Council shortly before its dissolution be tabled before the State Council this year, with modifications already agreed upon by the Executive Committee.

Dr. Jennings thinks it undesirable and indeed dangerous to the future of the University to attempt the conversion to university status simultaneously with the transfer to Peradeniya. In his view the change to university status should be spread over at least three years and should precede the transfer to Peradeniya.

Dr. Jennings points out that even if the war had not caused additional difficulties, it would have been desirable to have enacted the draft University Ordinance very soon. The difficulties caused by the war make even earlier enactment desirable.

Unfair System

He has been impressed by the difficulties of the College in regard to admissions and the unfairness of the present system for the admission of students, and that is additional reason for his present recommendation.

"Present conditions are ruining the careers of some students and breaking down the teaching arrangements of the College", he writes in his memorandum. "There is no remedy save the provision, as from 1942, of our own examinations which means that we must begin teaching for them in July, 1941."

After referring to the chaotic state created by the lateness of the arrival of the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations results, he says that next year the chaos will be even greater. Further, there is the constant risk of the loss of papers.

Several Risks

"The risk is evident enough to one who passed through the German blockade and whose family has failed to pass. Destruction on the way to England is not, however, the only risk. In November, 1940, I was marking Ceylon papers while bombs were dropping a few hundred yards away. Some examination papers were in Bristol when the centre of the city was almost razed in a 'blitz'. The Examination Department at Reigate is as likely to be bombed as any other place in South East England.

"The papers have to pass through London mails, which have frequently been destroyed. When we complain of the delay we must remember that it is incredible luck that no papers have been lost. All that

the University of London can promise is that if papers are destroyed the fee will be returned."

The solution to all these problems, Dr. Jennings points out, is the holding of examinations in Ceylon by a University of Ceylon. He is not prepared to recommend the holding of examinations by the University College as such, for attendance at a University College is not attendance at a University, and will not be recognised by any university or public institutions in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Precedent Condition

He observes: "A University College with power to grant degrees is unknown in the British Commonwealth; and if a college is not worthy of University status its degrees will certainly not be recognised. In other words, the condition precedent to the holding of public examinations is the creation of the University of Ceylon."

Dr. Jennings's recommendation of the courses and syllabuses for the next few years means that the students already in the College will continue with London courses; those entering in 1941 will take London courses throughout; those entering in and after 1942 will take Ceylon courses throughout.

This method of transition is expected to prevent students' courses being confused by changes of syllabus; to enable the staff to adopt their courses or prepare new courses without improvisation; and to give the College time to revise the courses of study already discussed.

He asserts that the teaching arrangements may break down if the students have to sit for a London Intermediate Examination in 1942, and accordingly recommends that a first public examination be held in 1942 and that a second public examination should be held in 1944.

"Before we begin holding our own final examination," he says, "we must take precautions to prevent a gradual lowering of our examination standard. If the effect of creating a University of Ceylon is to lower the degree standard, I am not prepared to recommend it. It is essential that, from the beginning the academic world should know that our degrees are as good as anybody's."

Dr. Jennings is prepared with a scheme for this purpose, but it would take time to organise; and, in any case, he does not presume to put forward, as principal of the University College, proposals which must be laid before the State Council by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon.

Dr. Jennings proposes these examinations only for students of the University of Ceylon. He is entirely convinced that the external system, in so far as it is not associated with University colleges, is thoroughly vicious, and is not pre-

(Continued on Page 4)

Curse Of Missionary Education

Hindu Girl Forced to Kneel At Prayer Time

Pt. Pedro to Have a Hindu Ladies College & Orphanage

THAT in spite of the Conscience Clause, the daughter of a leading Hindu lawyer at Point Pedro was forced at a Missionary Institution where she was a student to kneel down during prayer time, in spite of her protests, stated Dr. C. Sabapathi, retired Medical Officer, speaking at a public meeting of Hindus held at Point Pedro on Saturday.

Mr. S. Shivapathasundaram, retired Principal, Victoria College, and a member of the Special Committee on the Reform of Education, gave instances of the curse of Missionary education and also referred to an instance of bribetaking by an Inspector of Schools.

The Meeting which was convened for the purpose of establishing a Hindu Educational Society at Vadamardachy to enable the Hindus of that part of the Province to found a Hindu Ladies College and a Girls' Orphanage at Point Pedro, was held at the Puloly English School, Point Pedro.

Mr. S. Shivapathasundaram who was voted to the Chair explained the objects of the meeting.

He said that in the olden days many people thought that English education for Hindu girls was not a necessity. Times had changed and to-day the education of a Hindu girl was regarded as incomplete unless she had gone through a course of education in English. That education, he was pained to say, was mostly in the hands of Christian Missionaries who not only killed Hindu culture and tradition, but made the students liars and hypocrites.

Inspector who Took Bribe

As an instance the speaker referred to the case of an Inspector of schools, a Tamil, educated in a Missionary Institution who took a bribe of Rs.100 from an unemployed teacher promising him (the teacher) a place in a Government School. When the vacancy was filled by another teacher, the disappointed man went to that Inspector and demanded his Rs. 100 back. The Inspector told him that before he could give the money to the Clerk the latter had appointed another man. The Inspector further told him that he (the Inspector) could not return the money as he had spent the same.

Mr. Sivapathasundaram added that they were living in days when even Ministers of State were reported to be receiving bribes.

In Spite of the Conscience Clause

Dr. C. Sabapathi, retired Government Medical Officer, speaking next said that 95% of the people of that Division were Hindus and that it was imperative that their daughters should receive a Hindu education in a Hindu College. He stated that in spite of the Conscience Clause the daughter of a leading Hindu

ELECTION PETITION FILED

Dr. R. Saravanamuttu's Allegations

Colombo, Tuesday.

Dr. R. Saravanamuttu, Mayor of Colombo, the unsuccessful candidate at the Recent State Council by-election in Colombo North, filed a petition in the Supreme Court yesterday asking that the election be declared null and void.

Dr. Saravanamuttu alleges that there was misconduct and corrupt and illegal practices at the election.

lawyer at Point Pedro was forced at a Missionary Institution where she was a student to kneel down during prayer time, in spite of the girl protesting. He (the speaker) would urge them with all the earnestness he could command to see that a Ladies College was established in order that their children might be free from such indignities and brought up as good Hindus.

Dr. Sabapathi commended to the gathering the words of Swami Vivekananda, "Arise, Awake, and stop not till the goal is reached."

Hindu Educational Society

It was unanimously resolved on the motion of Mr. M. Karthigesu, seconded by Mr. K. Velmurugan that the Vadamardachy Hindu Educational Society be formed.

Mr. S. Sivapathasundaram was unanimously elected President of the Society on the motion of Mr. K. Mylwaganam, Proctor, seconded by Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate.

The election of other office-bearers resulted as follows:—

Vice-President: Mr. D. Ramalingam, Advocate.

Hony. Secretary: Dr. C. Sabapathi.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. C. Kulaveerasingam, Proctor.

Treasurer: Mr. M. Eesvarapatham, Proctor.

Committee: Mujaliyar K. Sinnathamby, Messrs. V. Suppiab, M. Karthigesu, T. V. Kandiah, A. Thuraiajah, T. Aiyadurai, and S. SooraSangaran.

It was resolved that the Committee be empowered to draft the necessary rules and collect the necessary funds for the proposed College and Orphanage.

A Noble Cause

On being invited by the Chair to speak a few words, Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Secretary of the Hindu Board of Education, congratulated the organisers of that meeting on the right step they had taken that evening. He had no doubt, knowing the Hindu public as he did, that the response to that appeal would be great. What they wanted were a handful of enthusiastic workers like Dr. Sabapathi. The necessary money was available at Vadamardachy and would be willingly given for such a noble cause.

Before concluding Mr. Rajaratnam said that he was confident that with the blessing of Lord Siva the Ladies College and Orphanage would be opened at a central spot at Point Pedro by June 1942 (Loud applause). (Cor.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Moolai Co-Operative Hospital

Sir,—I have read with interest the letter appearing in your paper of 15th May under the signature of one Mr. A. Shanmugam and wish to take this opportunity to contradict certain statements reported to have been made by me at a General Meeting summoned under rule 13 (c) for 2nd November, 1940. My statement to the meeting was a written document which did not contain the words attributed to have been said by me. Regarding other relevant points I leave it to Mr. Shanmugam and the society to settle as I cannot enter into paper controversies.

Yours etc,
C. RAGUNATHAN,
Assistant Registrar,
C.S., N.D.

Co operative Office,
Jaffna, 19th May, 1941.

Tamil Devotional Songs

Sir,—According to the current Radio Times Supplement, there should have been Tamil Devotional Songs from 6 to 6:30 p.m. last Friday evening. Instead, the Artiste gave a short discourse on the lives of the Maharajah and Maharani of Travancore, Sir C. P. Ramasamy Iyer, Gandhi, a short history of the Padmanabha Swamy Temple Travancore, and also a few words about the Harijan Temple entry. These were interspersed by a few Sanskrit and Tamil songs. Most of the Tamil songs were compositions in praise of the Maharajah and Maharani of Travancore. In the end, having no other alternative, the Tamil announcer wound up the item saying "the last Speaker was...."

It would be interesting to know why the Tamil announcer should not be given the discretion to stop the artiste half way and play some Devotional Song Records. Also, it is surprising how the audition panel passed this artiste.

Yours faithfully,
M. RAMALINGAM.

Ayodhiya,
Alexandra Road,
Wellawatte,
May 17th, 1941.

Order Nisi

I. THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 999

In the matter of the estate of the late Kanagasabai Nagalingam of Tholpuram Deceased

Thangammah widow of Kanagasabai Nagalingam of Tholpuram vs. Petitioner

1. Nagalingam Kanapathippillai
2. Nagalingam Velupillai
3. Murugappan Vyravanather and wife
4. Sianathangam
5. Nagalingam Somasundaram
6. Annalatchumy daughter of K. Nagalingam
7. Saraswathy daughter of K. Nagalingam
8. Manonmayy daughter of K. Nagalingam
9. Nagalingam Sellathurai

A University Will Solve Examination Difficulties

(Continued from page 3)

pared to support any proposal for external examinations in the University of Ceylon.

"Matric" Unfortunate

Nor is he prepared to recommend that the University of Ceylon should establish an ordinary Matriculation examination of the London type. He thinks it was unfortunate that the London examination ever came to be regarded as a school leaving examination.

He suggests four questions to be decided before the University of Ceylon comes into being:—

the incorporation of the Ceylon Medical College (he is prepared to submit a memorandum recommending its absorption in the University);

the position of law teaching (if necessary he is prepared to take up the question with the Council of Legal Education);

the amount of the recurrent grant to the University (he is working out the details);

amendment of the draft ordinance (he is prepared to draft in a few days a memorandum for the Legal Secretary explaining precisely the amendments required).

Detrimental Delay

"The project of a University of Ceylon has been the subject of detailed discussion for twenty years," says Dr. Jennings. "The delay, while no doubt necessary so long as the question of site was open, has clearly been to the detriment of Ceylon and above all to the University College. The students have been forced to form part of an inappropriate external system of a far-off University. The staff have not contributed as they might to the culture of the Island because they have had a feeling of insecurity and a sense of transition.

"Today, the conditions of war make the problem urgent. I cannot answer for any deterioration in the College, much as I shall try to prevent it if there is further delay. My experience has made me an enthusiast for the residential system. I have visited Peradeniya and I have discussed the problem of its planning at length with Professor Abercrombie. I am as anxious as any member of the State Council to expedite the removal to Peradeniya. I submit, however, that the prospect of removal demands the early creation of the University, and that the circumstances of war necessitate immediate action."

10. Maheswary daughter of K. Nagalingam all of Tholpuram Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner. It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd and 4th respondents be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the abovenamed 5th to 10th respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be granted to the petitioner, unless the respondents abovenamed appear before this Court on the 28th day of May 1941 and shew cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 13th May 1941.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O 12 22 & 26-5-41)

Attempt to Invade England

(Continued from page 1)

"Trade Ruined."

"Labouring Classes Thrown out of employment."

"Famine with all its Horrors."

"Despotism Triumphant"

"Remaining Inhabitants carried away to Foreign Countries."

"Our enemy is a cruel and unprincipled upstart..." it goes on.

"They may reap" he has violently said to his desperate and abandoned followers, "but we shall enjoy their harvest. They may talk of their safety from the sea that surrounds them...their troops can never guard the whole line of their shores; and the people, encumbered with arms which they know not how to use, will fly before us in every direction...and every soldier may have an Englishman for his slave."

Another broadsheet describes the mighty preparations Napoleon was making in those places we now call "Invasion Ports."

"Eleven thousand ship carpenters with their necessary assistants, labourers, etc., are employed at Calais, Dunkirk and Ostend, besides those at work on the boats preparing at Bruges, Ghent and Antwerp. At Boulogne, they have 36 gunboats ready, each carrying three heavy pieces of Ordnance...besides 152 of what are called flat-bottomed boats...in three weeks' time they expect to have as many more in a state of perfect readiness"

"At Calais several of the floating batteries are now fitting up, and about 70 boats that will carry 150 men each. At Dunkirk, there are 47 gun-boats ready with remarkable heavy ordnance, and not less than 200 boats for carrying men. They count on being able to send 400 of the vessels (great and small) to sea in less than three weeks."

"At Ostend the gun-boats, floating batteries and vessels for carrying soldiers that are now, and will be, completed during the present month amount to 487. They work here during the whole of the moonlight nights. At Bruges and Ghent they are extremely numerous such is the case of Antwerp." As there were no British aeroplanes to disturb the preparations or to bring news back of what was afoot, the wildest tales were believed.

There were coloured prints of contraptions to-day perhaps we should call them "secret weapons"? supposed to have been devised by the enemy to transport his troops across the Channel; one shows a huge raft, propelled by water-wheels at each corner, deriving their power from windmills similarly placed. "This tremendous machine measures 2,500 feet in length and 1,800 in breadth. In the middle is a fort for the defence of troops in their embarkation. The raft is armed on each side and at the ends with 36 and 48 powderers to the amount of 400 pieces and is intended to carry 50,000 men."

There is even a print depicting and describing a balloon to carry 3,000 men and costing only 300,000 francs to construct.

The Women's Corps, Women's Royal Air Force, Women's Voluntary Services, and auxiliary transport drivers so familiar to-day had their fore-runners also. There

was a "Plan for a Female Association for Preserving Liberty and Property."

It began:—"We, the Consorts, Relicts and Spinners of this United Kingdom...do hereby engage ourselves for the service of His Majesty, King George, and to defend him with our tongues and hearts, our eyes, our eye-lashes, lips, dimples and every other feature. We do further promise and agree to annoy the enemy wheresoever he shall have the temerity to invade us with all the flames, darts and armour with which Nature so liberally endowed us. And we, the unmarried part of the Association, do also most sincerely promise and swear that we will remit during the war (but no longer) the tribute so justly due to us consisting of volleys of sighs offered by our lovers as incense at our shrines; provided they be turned into volleys of shot and poured upon the enemy."

In other places too we discern a strange forecast of the world of 1941 in the world of 1803. One cartoon shows a spider's web, dotted with emeshed flies, with the spider, called "Unbounded Ambition in the centre of it."

He is trying to devour a very tough looking fly called "Spain". Among those who have already fallen victims are the Austrian fly, the little Dutch fly, and the Italian fly. The rather coy—and very plump—Russian fly is saying: "I Declare I was half in before I made the discovery" while the Turkish fly remarks; "I'm afraid it will be my turn next."

And the Spider has the face of...Napoleon Bonaparte.

The broad sheet entitled "The New Moses or Bonaparte's Ten Commandments" seems to foreshadow the words of another ruler beside Bonaparte.

"Ye shall have no other commander above me, for I will make all nations...obey me as Lord."

"Ye shall not have any graven image upon your coin, in marble, wood, or metal, which might represent any person above me."

"You shall not murder each other save by my command for purposes known to me alone."

"You shall not steal at home, but suppress your covetousness and insatiable desire of plunder until ye may arrive in the land of your enemies."

"Ye shall not covet anything of your neighbour's but everything of your enemies, his jewels, his gold, his silver, his horse or ass, his maid, his daughter, his wife, or anything in which your heart finds delight. Ye may take it, but still with cunning."

One last word for the road-user deserves mention. It occurs in a pamphlet on the possibilities of invasion, written by Havilland de Mesaries, published in 1793.

He says—

"And everybody will be careful to keep the roads as clear of encumbrance as possible."

After looking at that, the visitors to the Oxford Exhibition came out into streets plastered with warnings remain where they were in case of invasion, leaving the roads free for the troops to use. It is not surprising that some of them began to wonder whether they were living in 1803 or in 1941...and whether there was any, how, much difference.

Journalist's Complaint

Case Against U. C. Member, His Son & Servant

Tuesday.

The Jaffna Magistrate, Mr. T. Quentin Fernando, today issued summonses on Mr. Ariya Pathirana, President of the North Ceylon Sinhalese Union and Mr. Chas. Pathirana, member of the Urban Council and a warrant against Rajah alias Subramaniam, Mr. Pathirana's servant, in connexion with a case filed by Mr. C. N. Devarayan, editor of "The Ramanaathan".

He accused the first and second accused of abuse and intimidation and the third accused of assault with intent to dishonour him. The first and second accused were also accused of aiding and abetting the third accused.

Mr. Devarayan, said that in yesterday's issue of "The Ramanaathan" he criticised the conduct of the first and second accused, as President of the North Ceylon Sinhalese Union and as member of the Urban Council. The alleged incident occurred at 5.30 p.m., while he was walking along Main Street.

The first accused sent for him and abused him for five minutes. A large crowd collected. The first accused seized him and tried to pull him into his office. Witness released himself and went into Mr. Aboobucker's office next door and complained to Mr. Aboobucker who said that he also had heard the abuse.

Witness then proceeded towards the junction and was talking to some people, a car halted nearby and the second and third accused got down. The second accused abused him and challenged him. The third accused, who was a total stranger, slapped him and ran away. Witness saw the first accused also there.

Mr. S. R. Ariyanayagam who led evidence for the complainant stated that the third accused was a hireling of the first and second accused, had no fixed abode and might abscond.

The Magistrate issued summonses on the first and second accused and a warrant against the third accused, with bail endorsed.

VADAMARADCHY TO LEAD ONCE AGAIN

Support for "Jaffna's Answer" Carnival

Point Pedro, Monday.

A meeting in aid of the 'Jaffna's Answer' Carnival was held at the Hartley College Hall with Mr. W. R. D. de Silva, Magistrate, Point Pedro, in the chair. Among others present, were Mr. N. Ponniah, J. P. U. M., Advocate, Mr. C. P. Thamoheram, Principal, Hartley College, Mr. N. Veluppillai, Maniagar, Vadamaradchy, Mr. Sam T. Solomons, President, Point Pedro Maha Jana Sabha, Mr. R. W. M. Walton, Chairman, Puloby Village Committee, Mr. P. Nadasan, Mr. A. J. Selladurai, Teacher St. Patrick's College represented the Propaganda Committee, and Mr. N. Sivagnanasundram, Advocate.

It was decided to advertise and popularise the Carnival in the District by means of posters, Handbills and by talks in the local schools. Further the collection of subscriptions due on certain lists from subscribers to the Jaffna Plane Fund was also agreed upon, and a committee of the abovementioned gentlemen was formed to carry out these decisions. The Committee decided to approach the local Talkies to donate one show's collections per month to the Plane Fund, and also to organise parties of School children to visit the Carnival.

Mr. N. Ponniah read a letter from the Rev. Fr. Long, The Executive Officer of the Carnival to the effect that he expects Vadamaradchy to give the lead once again in the Jaffna Plane Carnival and Mr. de Silva, the chairman, urged on the members to do their bit, and added that this was the time for action and not for talk.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair by Mr. C. P. Thamoheram. (con.)

The Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College

The Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College and Sidha Institute will reopen after the Summer Holidays on Thursday the 29th May.

Buddhism in Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

sation further the priest asked:

"King, have you any relations?"

"There are many who are not my relations."

"Besides thy relations and those who are not thy relations, is there or is there not any other human being in existence?"

"Lord, there is myself."

"Ruler of men, thou art wise," said the King.

Mahinda then preached to the King and converted him in the forests of Mahintale.

Later, he preached in the royal city of Anuradhapura, and thousands congregated to hear his divine message. The women convinced by the force of Mahinda's eloquence and led by the King's sister-in-law demanded to be made priestesses. Mahinda then urged them to invite his sister Sangamitta who was a celebrated priestess. The Prime Minister was sent to Asoka who was reluctant to part with his daughter having sent his son also to Ceylon. But Sangamitta's desire to come to Ceylon was so great that she prevailed upon her father to consent, and she departed taking with her a branch of the sacred Bo-tree under which Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment. On her arrival in Ceylon, she was received with great honour, and the branch planted by her (circa B. C. 288) still stands as the great Bo-tree of Anuradhapura, as it used to be 21 centuries ago, an object of veneration and worship, not only by the Buddhists of Ceylon, but by the Buddhists of the whole world. The Queen herself became a candidate for priesthood. Religious houses were established, Dagobas and Viharas multiplied, rock temples and cells for priests were scattered over the whole island. The chief of the religious buildings erected during this reign was the Thuparama, Dagoba, the ruins of which still attest its great beauty.

Mihintale and Anuradhapura

The mountain on which Mahinda met the King, and which subsequently became the scene of his meditation is identical with the present Mihintale. The cell on which he lived and the stone bed on which he slept are still to be seen, and have been the objects of veneration by millions of people as is testified to by the worn state of the one thousand two hundred stone steps of the gallery leading to the top of the mountain.

On the death of Mahinda, his body embalmed in scented oil was deposited in a golden coffin filled with spices and perfumes which was then placed in a second coffin of sandal wood. The body was cremated in the holy city of Anuradhapura, the king himself setting fire to the pyre; and the ashes were enshrined in the Dagoba of Mihintale. Similar honours were accorded to the remains of Sangamitta, who died a year later.

About a century later, Northern Ceylon, including the holy city of Anuradhapura fell into the hands of a South Indian prince called Elala, who was a Hindu, and the Sinhalese Kingdom existed in the

fortresses for the Tamils, and reigned for forty years when King Dutugemunu waged war against him and routed his armies and finally met him in single combat and slew him.

Gemunu's ambition was not to glorify himself but to glorify the religion of the Buddha and to recover for the Sinhalese the holy city of Anuradhapura. Before he entered the city of Anuradhapura he ordered that "no prince or peasant shall pass Elala's tomb riding in palanquin or litter or with the beating of drums." And this order is obeyed to the present day.

The victorious monarch proceeded to glorify Buddhism, but being greatly worried over the sacrifice of human lives he had made, he asked the priests, "Lords, what peace of mind can there be left to me when I have been the means of destroying great armies?" The priests answered, "Ruler of men, this cannot be an impediment on the road to salvation as by that means your majesty has caused the religion of the Buddha to shine forth in great splendour."

Dutugemunu built many shrines the most stupendous of which was the Maha Tupa in which he enshrined the most valuable collection of Buddha's relics. The relics which were in possession of the King of Nagas were brought to Ceylon with great ceremonial. It was a great festival which was attended by Buddhists from all over the then known world. At Indra's command, God Visvakarma decorated the whole of Lanka on the eve of the arrival of the relics in Ceylon and the King himself carried the relics in a golden casket to their last resting place.

Before the great work was completed the king fell sick, and the dying monarch was carried to the royal pleasure garden and placed in such a position as to enable him to see the Maha Tupa on his right and his other great work, the Brazen Palace of thousand rooms, on his left.

Under the Buddhist sovereignty there was no shedding of blood, and the killing of cattle was prohibited. The garb of religion was seen everywhere and the whole population observed the "poya" days with fraternal rejoicings. The king himself wore the white robe of the Upasaka (novice) and ate the same food with the rest, thus exhibiting the spirit of brotherhood so much emphasised in the Buddhist doctrine.

In its primitive purity it is generally agreed that Buddhism is to be found only in the Southern Church which is identified with Ceylon. Although Buddhism did not flourish in the land of its birth its fundamental principles are to this day subscribed to by nearly five hundred millions of people in Asia. (Hindu)

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 18th August, 1941 at Nallur during the Kaadasamy Kovil festival. Full particulars can be obtained from the Agricultural Officers, Jaffna (Mis. 37, 19 & 22-5-41)

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Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 1019.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Ponnambalam Kulanthaivel of
Thanankilappu Deceased.Kamadehipillai widow of Ponna-
balam Kulanthaivelu of Thanan-
kilappu Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor. 1. Kulanthaivelu Kanda-
samy of Thanankilappu
appearing by his Guar-
dian-ad-litem
2. Sinnathamby Visagaperu-
mal of do. Respondents.This matter coming on for dis-
posal before T. Quentin Fernando
Esquire Acting District Judge Jaffna
on the 30th day of April 1941 in the
presence of Mr. K. Somasundram
Proctor on the part of the Petitioner
and the affidavit of the petitioner
dated the 29th April 1941 having
been read:It is ordered that the abovenamed
2nd Respondent be appointed Guardi-
an-ad-litem over the minor 1st Res-
pondent for the purpose of watching
his interest in these Testamentary
proceedings and that Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased be issued to the
petitioner as his lawful widow, unless
the Respondents shall appear before
this Court on the 4th day of June
1941 and show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the con-
trary.The 20th day of May 1941.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.Drawn by
K. Somasundram,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 11. 22 & 26-5-41)**Order nisi**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No.1023

In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Sanmugampillai
Karthigesu of Anaipanthi, Jaffna.
DeceasedSaraspathy widow of Sanmugam-
pillai Karthigesu of Anaipanthi,
Jaffna

Vs.

Petitioner.
1. Sivakkolunthu widow of
Chellappah Sanmugampillai
of do
Minor. 2. Saraswathy daughter of
Chellappah Sanmugampillai
of do
3. Chellappah Muttuthamby of
do Respondents.This matter of the petition of the
abovenamed Petitioner praying that
the abovenamed 3rd respondent be
appointed guardian-ad-litem over the
minor the 2nd respondent and that
Letters of administration be granted
to the Petitioner in respect of the
estate of the abovenamed deceased
coming on for disposal before C.
Coomaraswamy Esquire, District
Judge, Jaffna, on the 16th day of May
1941 in the presence of Mr. K. Nada-
raja, Proctor for Petitioner; and the
affidavit of the petitioner having been
read:—It is ordered that the 3rd respon-
dent be appointed guardian-ad-litem
over the minor the 2nd respondent
and that the Petitioner as the lawful
widow of the abovenamed deceased
be declared entitled to have letters of
administration issued to her in res-
pect of the estate of the abovenamed
deceased, unless the Respondents or
any others shall show sufficient cause
to the contrary to the satisfaction of
this Court on the 4th day of June
1941.This 16th day of May 1941.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.
(O. 10. 22 & 26-5-41)**Order Nisi**IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary No. 994.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Sandirasegarar Mailup Iai of Chun-
nakam Deceased.
Sinnappillai widow of Sandirasegarar
Mailuppillai of Chunnakam

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Palaththai Murugesu and
wife
2. Achchippillai
3. Lechumippillai widow of
Ponnampalam
4. Sinnaddiar Sangarapillai all
of Mallakam
5. Nagamany Arumugam and
wife
6. Thangappillai both of Chun-
nakam Respondents.1. Murugesu Kadiravelu
2. Murugesu Vallipuram
3. Kanapathipillai Saravana-
muttu and wife
4. Muttupillai all of MallakamSubst. respondents in
place of 2nd respondentThis 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 peti-
tioner.It is ordered that the abovenamed
petitioner be declared entitled to
Letters of Administration to the es-
tate of the abovenamed deceased and
that the same be issued to her accord-
ingly unless the abovenamed respon-
dents 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 con-
trary.This 8th day of March 1941.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended for 23-5-41.

Itd. C. C.
D. J.

(O. 9. 19 & 22-5-41)

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 977.In the matter of the estate of the late
Murugesar Subramaniam of Mal-
lagam Deceased.Subramaniam Sabaretnam of Mal-
lagam. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Subramaniam Ponnudurai
2. Sellammah daughter of Subra-
maniam
3. Jekanayaki daughter of Subra-
maniam
4. Parameswari daughter of Subra-
maniam 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 Guardi-
an-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 ac-
cordingly 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. 8. 19 & 22-5-41)

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ON THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1941.