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SERVICE TO FELLOW BEINGS

THE BEST WAY OF WORSHIPPING GOD

SREE RAMAKRISHNA'S DIVINE MESSAGE

BY NALINI RANJAN SARKER,
(Ex-Finance Minister, Bengal)

RAMAKRISHNA Dev saved our religion from degenerating into barren philosophical dissertations and gave it a new life and meaning by establishing a co-relation between our religion and our national life. The greatness of Sree Ramakrishna becomes clearly evident when one remembers that although he was able to attract as his devoted adherents and admirers scholars like Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, religious leaders like Keshab Chandra Sen and literary geniuses like Bankim Chandra Chatterjee among others, he was yet no erudite scholar himself. He had no learning and education as a matter of fact, but was a humble 'Brahmin' hailing from an obscure village.

The power of strength that he possessed, was not the power that wealth gives to men nor the influence that nobility brings with it, nor again was it the strength of persuasiveness which education confers, but it was that power or force which once in a century revealed itself through an individual and helped to establish a new era on earth or a new religious orientation.

Sree Ramakrishna became revealed to Bengal at a critical period in the history of this province. Prior to that people in Bengal were living a comparatively simple but easy life that the villages in Bengal afforded in those days. But just then the first surges of western civilisation were beginning to beat against that static but peaceful life of our people. Bengal's culture and tradition could not at first resist the onrush of that wave, with the result that many people lost their balance and began to be anglicised. Bengal's culture, religion, national life—everything seemed to be

muddled by the powerful impact of an alien culture and civilisation. It was at that critical phase that Sree Ramakrishna appeared and left a permanent imprint on practically all aspects of Bengal's national life and preserved its integrity.

Sree Ramakrishna gave such a simple, easy and popular interpretation to even the deepest and most abstruse thoughts and ideas that even in our practical day-to-day life we could find much guidance from his teachings. The message of Sree Ramakrishna, which appealed most to me is his remarkable tolerance towards other religions. In his simple but inimitable way Ramakrishna Dev had on various occasions tried to impress it on people that core or centre of all religions was the same, that essentially there was no conflict between one religion and another. Using homely similes Sree Ramakrishna used to tell his disciples that the worshippers of different religions were like the different peoples approaching the same tank by different stairs or 'ghats' and drawing the same water from it, but calling it by different names according to their respective mother tongues. The water remained the same and the tank they drew upon was also the same only the names they used for the same article were different. When viewed in this light, there could be no reason for enmity or differences between the worshippers of one religion and another—far less for any bloodshed in the name of religion.

Another great teaching of Sree Ramakrishna, to which Swami Vivekananda gave concrete expression was his constant emphasis on the fact that

PROUD OF HIS DEPARTMENT

Minister on Co-operative Movement

Galle, Sunday.

An appeal to the public to regard the co-operative movement as a national service was made by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, speaking from the chair at the second anniversary meeting of the Galle Co-operative Bank Society at the bazaar school yesterday.

The Co-operative Department, Mr. Senanayake also said, was always willing to work with the public for the betterment of the people. He was proud of the Department, and he wished to say that the Department had never taken so much interest in the welfare of the people and worked so hard as it did at present.

Even before he became a Minister he had supported the Co-operative movement in this country, because he felt that the progress of the country depended on a movement of that nature. Attendance at such meetings also gave him an opportunity for finding out what a Department which was in his charge was doing for the welfare of the people.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR RESIGNS FROM PRIVY COUNCIL

To Re-enter Politics

The Bombay Correspondent of the Madras Hindu writes:—

I understand on reliable authority that the Right Hon'ble M. R. Jayakar has resigned from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Mr. Jayakar was elevated to this post two years back on the retirement of Sir Shadilal of the Punjab. Mr. Jayakar it is learnt, strongly feels that, because of the critical situation in the country, every patriotic son of India should remain here and continue to contribute his best for the country's defence. It is believed that Mr. Jayakar, who was playing a prominent part in India's politics before going to the Federal Court and later to the Privy Council, would re-enter politics and take his rightful place, therein.

to live and serve one's fellow men was the best way of worshipping God. Vivekananda set up a band of self-less men who renounced the world, but did not for that reason go to

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UN-OFFICIAL LAWYERS IN VILLAGES

JUDGE'S REMARKS AT MEETING

FOUNDERS' DAY AT MANIPAL HINDU COLLEGE

A note of warning of the presence in every village of some with a little education, who for a small gratification performed the function of a sort of unofficial lawyers and helped immensely in coaching up witnesses and others to give a contorted version of the truth and often to hide truth was sounded by Mr. Justice Nihill when he presided at the public meeting on the occasion of the anniversary celebrations of the Founders' Day and the College Union Day of the Manipal Hindu College on Friday last.

Mr. W. R. Watson, Assistant Director of Education, took part in the memorial service as the chief speaker. He dwelt on the philanthropic works done by the founder, the late Mr. W. Sangarapillai, and said that he was an ideal for other wealthy men of the locality to follow.

After the Inter-class athletic meet, the public meeting was held in the open air, presided over by Mr. Justice Nihill.

Mr. V. Veerasingham, the Principal, in welcoming the guests, said that for the first time in the nineteen years of these celebrations a Supreme Court Judge was presiding on his day which had become as memorable as the foundation day itself, on which Sir Joseph Hutchinson, then Chief Justice of Ceylon, laid the foundation of the College in the year 1910.

Mr. Justice Nihill said that it was a real pleasure to him to pay a visit to Manipal Hindu College, as it was his first visit to a Hindu College.

Principles of Truth

He was glad, he said, to read from a report of the principal how the school was endeavouring to inculcate principles of truth in its students. As a Judge he was naturally concerned with the administration of justice and wanted to say something about how the great principles of truth helped in the administration. "Beauty is truth, and Truth is Beauty, and Truth is justice." One could not get justice without truth. From his experience as a Judge in the Island of Ceylon he knew the feeling among the people that British

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THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

INTERMEDIATE IN ARTS & SCIENCE CLASSES

Classes preparing students for the examinations of July, 1942, have been formed. New students will be admitted to these classes till the 14th inst. Provision is made for the teaching of Botany and Zoology in these classes.

(Mis. 59, 3-14-7-41.)

VAIDYASHWARA VIDYALAYA, JAFFNA, S. S. C. CLASS

A class preparing students for the examination of August, 1942, has been formed. Students will be admitted to this class till the 25th inst.

6-7-41.

(Mis. 61, 7 & 10-7-41.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1941

A HINDU GIRLS' COLLEGE FOR JAFFNA

OUR READERS WILL BE GLAD to learn that the appeal we made in these columns some months ago for the establishment in Jaffna town of a Hindu Girls' College has not fallen on deaf ears. The Old Boys' Association of the Jaffna Hindu College and the Board of Directors of the College have taken up the question in all earnestness, and definite steps are being taken to establish a Girls' College. A sub-committee of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College appointed to report on the proposal has after careful study recommended the establishment of a Girls' College. Plans and estimates have been prepared and a site, with ample room for expansion, donated for this purpose by a philanthropic lady is already available in close proximity to the Jaffna Hindu College. The One Lakh Rupee Fund campaign launched by the Old Boys' Association in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the College has also included the Girls' College as one of its objectives. The success of this venture depends very largely on the response to the One Lakh Rupee Fund. We are glad to learn that the Jaffna Committee and the Colombo Committee of the Old Boys' Association are sparing no efforts to make the Fund a success. The establishment of a Girls' College as one of the objectives of the Fund should prove an additional inducement to the

Hindus in and outside Ceylon to be very generous in their contributions to the Fund. The absence of a Hindu Girls' College in town has been a severe handicap to Hindu girls who have perforce to attend Mission Schools in town or incur extra expenditure to go to Ramanathan College, the only Hindu girls college in all-Jaffna. Those of our girls who cannot afford it rest content with their sad lot. Others attend Mission schools where one cannot expect any Hindu atmosphere or training which is very essential for a girl. It is certainly not beyond the means and capacity of a community which has established so many colleges and schools for the education of its boys, to establish a college for girls in the town. Vadamarachy is bestirring itself to supply this great need of the Hindu girls of that division. In the town preliminary steps have been taken and if funds are forthcoming the project will be taken in hand without delay. It is up to the Hindus, therefore, to respond in a generous manner to the appeal made by the Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association and hasten the establishment of the Girls' College.

New Taxes to Balance Budget

Excess Profits Duty 50 per cent

Colombo, Wednesday.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka, presenting the budget today in the State Council, announced the following new taxes:—

Duty of 1½ cents per pound on tea exports, yielding 33 lakhs;

Duty of 2½ cents per pound on rubber exports, yielding 56 lakhs;

Export duty of Re. 1 per cwt. on plumbago, yielding 6 lakhs.

Excess profits duty of 50 per cent on the profits of all business other than agriculture and the production of plumbago, yielding 25 lakhs.

Sir Baron announced that the deficit anticipated on the basis of existing taxation was Rs. 20,278,000. He proposed to charge Rs. 8½ millions of the defence expenditure to loan funds, leaving Rs. 11,554,000 to be found from general revenue by means of the new taxes which would, however, also provide a surplus of half a million rupees.

It was possible that they would have to restrict the importation of petrol later. In that case the whole position would have to be reviewed.

Public Meeting

A public meeting will be held on Saturday the 12th inst. at the Esplanade to form an Association to safeguard the interests of passengers using the Pannai Ferry.

Personal

It is learnt that Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Minister for Home Affairs, will be in Jaffna on Saturday.

Re-organisation Committee Report

Contradictions And Biased Views

(By A Ratepayer)

Perhaps in a moment of enthusiasm Chevelier S. Arulanandam moved the following resolution at a meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held on the 25th January 1941:—"That in view of the fact that the provision made in the budget for 1941 is insufficient for the maintenance of the essential services and as no provision had been made therein for urgently needed improvements, the Council appoints a committee with members of the public co-opted to suggest ways and means to increase efficiency, cut down expenditure wherever possible and to report to the Council before 1st March 1941." The Council accepted the motion and a committee was appointed. But in the selection of the personnel of this committee, the Council stultified itself by entrusting a work of experts to novices. The Committee was unsuited and unequal to the task. A retired teacher, a headman, a member of the lower cadre of the public service in the unfederated Malay States and a merchant could not have been expected to do much in a job of this kind. Perhaps only the other two members were qualified to some extent to serve on a Committee of this kind.

But unfortunately it looks as if Messrs. R. Sivagurunathan and Sam A. Sabapathy have not taken part in the deliberations of the Committee.

The Committee was expected to report how to increase (1) efficiency of work of the Council (2) reduce expenditure of the Council. The report should have been submitted before the 1st of March 1941.

The Committee failed to report before that date and no extension of time had been obtained from the Council. Thus the Committee acted *ultra vires* in functioning after the 1st of March without the permission of the Council. Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy did not function as a member of the Committee. It is also interesting to note that the Chairman Mr. R. Sivagurunathan—he only member of the Committee who could have claimed any experience of administration of the Council—has not signed the report. Did he non-co-operate like Mr. Sabapathy or is it that he disagrees with the contents of the report?

It is not surprising that an experienced city father like Mr. Sivagurunathan has not signed the report, when the Committee has clearly gone beyond its terms of reference. It is clear that the Committee is anxious to create pocket boroughs when it goes beyond the terms of reference when it recommends that "extremely rural areas in the outskirts of the Town should be detached and taken out of the Urban Council area and the wards should be divided on the basis of revenue, population and congestion and the number of wards should be increased to ten." The Committee also recommends deepening of tanks, erecting a

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"ENGINEERED" SAYS A.S.P.

"SOME VAGABONDS" BEHIND CASE

MR. DE SOYZA'S PROTEST TO COURT

Jaffna, Wednesday.

Mr. Sydney De Soyma, A. S. P., Northern Province, appeared in the Jaffna Magistrates' Court this morning and informed the Magistrate Mr. T. Quentin Fernando, that summons had been served on him to appear in court in a case of alleged assault. The case had not been called. He was not informed of any withdrawal, and would strongly object to any withdrawal.

The Magistrate remarked that an application by motion was made yesterday for the withdrawal of the case and he accordingly struck it off. But if Mr. De Soyma desired the case to be proceeded with he (the Magistrate) would fix a date for trial.

Mr. De Soyma said that what he wished to place before the Court was that it should be recorded that he was not a party to any settlement and that he was quite willing to proceed with the case.

Thereupon Mr. T. N. Subbaiah remarking that he was appearing for the complainant said that his client was absent that day, the returnable date of the summons, and as such the case should be struck off Magistrate to Mr. Subbaiah: "with the consent of Court."

Mr. De Soyma stressed that he was no party to the settlement and certain persons who were behind the case had got it published in the Press and there was a good deal of publicity and comment about the case. He (Mr. Soyma) was not going to be intimidated from doing his duty. If the case went to trial Mr. Singaretnam who appeared for the complainant and Mr. Ponnambalam would have been witnesses for the defence.

Mr. C. D. Singaretnam: In that case my position would have been a unique one.

In the course of further discussion Mr. De Soyma stated to court that that case was engineered by some vagabonds of Chapel Street and they thought that he was going to be frightened by it. Knowing it he had applied to Government in advance for permission to prosecute the complainant and the people who instigated the complainant.

The Magistrate then made the following order:—"Mr. de Soyma the accused appears on summons. He states that summons had been served on him to appear before the Court today and further submits that he is not aware that he case has been struck off. He also states that he is not a party to the application made by the complainant as the case has been struck off yesterday on the application of the complainant. I make no further order."

The case in question was a complaint by Muttucumaru Kasi-pillai, a cultivator of Chivathoru, to the effect that Mr. de Soyma, A. S. P., had struck him twice on his face while he was returning from his uncle Sundaram's house on 24th June at 8-30 p.m.

The Magistrate there upon issued summons on Mr. de Soyma returnable today.

BOOKSTALLS LIKE BUCKETSHOPS

TRADE IN STOLEN BOOKS

PRINCIPALS' EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMISSION

Colombo, Tuesday.

MR. J. N. Jinendradasa, Principal of Nalanda Vidyalaya, Colombo, in his evidence this morning before the Text Books Commission, stated that he did not think anybody used any influence to get particular text books approved.

Inspectors sometimes did recommend books, but, there was no question of influence. There were, however, far too many books written in Sinhalese for the lower classes. This tendency toward too many books was due to the syllabus. He did not change books in his school frequently. The last change had been in 1935 for the lower classes and in 1933 for the upper classes.

The usual complaint he received from parents was that the boys had lost their books, and that they had to buy them over again. Sometimes the boys themselves sold their books to secondhand booksellers and told their parents that they had lost them.

He thought that the cost of education in a girls' school was double that in a boys' school. There were fees for various things, contributions etc.

The whole trouble was not entirely due to text books, but to false standards of living and wrong social life. Parents tried to give their children an education which they could not afford in the hope that it would secure their children jobs. That was the reason why they were anxious to send their children to the big schools.

As a member of the Sinhalese Text Books Committee, he was very particular in regard to the matter of books sent for approval. He did not think that every member of the Committee was competent to judge the merits of books on various subjects. In his case, he was competent to judge books on science and mathematics.

With regard to the use of exercise books, present day children were careless. It was the same with regard to school books. Children were quite unconcerned as to how they used them.

Stolen Books

Some second-hand bookstalls were like bucket-shops and there was quite a big trade going on in stolen books. Some steps should be taken to prevent such sales.

Dr. E. Adakaram, Principal of Ananda Sastraya, Kotte, stated that he had had no complaints from parents that books in his school were frequently changed. They used one exercise book for each subject. Ten per cent of the pupils in his school were free.

They found difficulty in collecting fees, particularly in August. He went into the matter and found that the parents had spent their money at the races. They experienced the same difficulty in April, when the parents spent their money on the New Year.

The sale of second-hand books had a very bad effect on children. Stealing was going on at an alarm-

'Shameless Bribery' In Council

Galle Mayor's "Blunt Truth"

Galle, Tuesday.

Following a request by the Mayor of Colombo, Dr. R. Saravanamuttu, the Galle Mayor, Mr. W. Dahanayake, has submitted three points to be placed before the forthcoming conference of Mayors of India, Burma and Ceylon to be held at the Town Hall Colombo, on August 18th and 19th.

One suggestion of his relates to the recruitment to the municipal service, which, he asserts, now sometimes depends on personal or party patronage.

Speaking to a Press representative the Mayor said: 'I am expressing the blunt truth when I say that many councillors are not capable of exercising their judgment on such matters with independence and impartiality. Some of them resort to shameless bribery when an appointment has to be made.'

'I feel that from my first-hand experience of two and a half years in the Galle Municipal Council and from observations I have made of the workings of other councils I am most emphatically of opinion that appointments to the municipal service, promotions, dismissals, etc., should not be done by the council.'

'Let there be an independent board,' he declared, 'and we shall see less corruption.'

The following are his three points—

What is the best method of recruitment to the municipal service—which, as it stands now, depends on personal or party patronage?

The existing rating system, which is the main source of revenue of a municipality, is an injustice as between different classes of citizens. The rates cannot be increased to keep pace with the demand for essential amenities. What are the suitable alternatives?

At present there is no machinery for carrying out planned development extending to a number of years. What is the remedy?

ing rate and some second-hand booksellers bought stolen books. Something had to be done to prevent such sales.

As a member of the Sinhalese Text Books Committee, he had not been influenced in the approval of books. He personally did not think that any of the text books Committees served any useful purpose.

He understood that mostly in Sinhalese schools, particularly in the lower classes a large number of text books were being used. It was mainly due to the scheme of studies. Teachers merely prescribed a book as a convenience rather than take pains to teach the subject. He suggested that in the scheme of studies there should be some stipulation that certain subjects like health, sanitation, hygiene, drawing, etc., should be taught without text books in the lower classes.

Mr. C. V. de Zoysa, another witness, alleged that information leaked out from the Department in regard to the publication of certain books.

'AKAND HINDUSTAN FRONT'

Mr. K. M. Munshi's Programme

Bombay, July 4

Mr. Kanyalal Munshi, who recently resigned from the Congress after his interview with Mahatma Gandhi in Wardha, has been establishing contact with prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders in the country with a view to exploring the possibilities of establishing an "Akand Hindustan Front" and mobilising public opinion against the dangers of loose talk of vivisectioning India, as also to see what steps people could take to maintain India's internal security in the event of the international crisis coming to the doors of India.

Prof. Indira of Delhi who also recently resigned from the Congress is expected shortly to meet the Bombay leader. Several Congressmen who have taken a similar view as Mr. Munshi as regards non-violence are also in correspondence with him. It is learnt that a number of Congressmen recently sought clarification from Gandhiji on Mr. Munshi's resignation and the latter has written to them that Mr. Munshi has strengthened the Congress by the resignation and they could as well follow Mr. Munshi's lead if they are unable to go with him. It is just possible that one whole ward of the Bombay Congress Committee joins Mr. Munshi.

Mr. Munshi, it is learnt will not seek any communal party affiliations.

EX - M. S. C. GAOLED

Led to Prison Hand-Cuffed

Matara, Monday.

Mr. M. A. Samarakone, District Judge of Matara, today sentenced Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000 with the option of a further six months in prison.

Dr. Wickremasinghe, a former member of the State Council and an ex-Sama Samajist, was charged by the C. I. D. and convicted by Mr. Spencer Rajaratnam, of the offence of endeavouring to cause disaffection among His Majesty's subjects by publishing an article entitled "Our Duties" on May 17th, 1940, in "Jana Sakthiya", a political paper and also of endeavouring to influence public opinion in a manner likely to prejudice the public safety and the defence of the island, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of the war, by publishing articles entitled "Governor's knavish utterances" and "Help us to fight on behalf of the public."

The doctor appealed but the appeal was dismissed.

A large crowd assembled in the Courts premises to await the passing of the sentence today and Mr. W. L. Siebel, Headquarters Inspector of the Matara police, and a fiscal's peon conducted Dr. Wickremasinghe to the fiscal's office handcuffed.

EXAM. CERTIFICATE NO LONGER A PASSPORT

AN EDUCATIONIST'S VIEWS

HANDICAPS OF THE KOKUVIL HINDU COLLEGE

"AN examination certificate is no longer a passport to the popular careers of the past, and our charges must find happiness in fresh fields and in a life of sustained toil, self-dependence and self-respect".

Thus observes Mr. M. Karthigesu, Principal of the Kokuvil Hindu College, in his report read at the College prize-giving on Friday. Mr. C. Suntheralingam, Advocate, presided.

The following are extracts from the Principal's Report:—

This assembly reminds me of a similar gathering in this Hall five years ago when we celebrated our Silver Jubilee. Since then the school continued to work steadily as a Junior Secondary School, the numbers on the roll rising from 174 boys and 46 girls in 1937 to 245 boys and 86 girls at present. In our Preparatory Tamil school the total number at the present moment is 169, as against 153 in 1937. Our standard of attendance has been quite satisfactory and there were 8 pupils who were never absent the whole of last year.

The question of providing instruction up to the London Matriculation standard was being pressed on our attention by several parents who felt it would be both beneficial and convenient to the pupils if they could matriculate from here instead of leaving us to join another institution merely for this purpose. Though reasonable and legitimate, this demand had financial implications which had to be carefully gone into and resolved to the satisfaction of the management. We, the staff, undertook to make the school self-dependent in the matter of finance. It was on this basis that we began reorganising the school and obtained recognition, as from August last year, as suitably equipped to cope with the additional work. This change involved the strengthening of the staff by the appointment of two London Graduates, Messrs. S. Seenivasagam and C. K. Kandasamy, and a trained lady teacher, Miss G. Ponnudurai.

Curriculum

The departmental Scheme of studies is mainly followed with slight variations to meet our special needs. Science is now a regular class subject from Form I. Civics has been introduced into Forms I and II, a step which we had anticipated by regular discussion of the news of the day, and Newspaper reading (in the higher classes) since the middle of the last year.

In addition to the London Matriculation class we have an S. S. C. Class to which suitable pupils from among those who have sat for the J. S. C. are promoted.

Religious Instruction and music receive their due share of attention. Apart from instruction in religious knowledge, for which provision is made in the Time Table

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Exam. Certificate no Longer a Passport

(Continued from page 3)

special training is given to pupils in the singing of Devotional songs. Religious observances in the school are supplemented by Friday Bajanais conducted in the adjoining Temple by the school choir. The latter is proving a refining and elevating influence in the life of the locality. A counterpart to religious instruction, valued for both cultural and practical reasons, is the study of Tamil which is compulsory throughout the school.

In the sphere of sport the pupils have yet to be stimulated and encouraged to make regular use of our playground which is situated about half a mile away. Drill and Gardening are other activities provided for the physical development of the pupils.

In all branches of our work, I might say, it is our endeavour to inculcate the virtue of simplicity and develop a true sense of the dignity of labour. The pupils themselves from the very youngest, are responsible for the daily tidying of their classrooms and furniture and the provision of drinking water for their own classes.

Co education up to a certain stage has proved a beneficial factor and has won the confidence of parents. Due foresight and tact have no doubt to be exercised in this matter. The healthy conditions here are very largely due to the level-headed and patient lady teachers on our staff. As elsewhere we find the girls very keen and painstaking students. Their example is bound to stimulate the slackers among the boys.

Parent—Pupil—and Teacher

The present day pupil, if I may be forgiven for saying so, is the teacher's greatest problem. I am old enough to remember the happy days when students were keen to learn and did not spare themselves in the process. They were unsophisticated. They did not know the attractions, or rather distractions, of modern life. They knew the value of money. They had a limited number of things to learn and they had ambition, which was sustained by the almost certain prospect of employment at the end of their school career. All the conditions are no more and it is not surprising that young folk tend to lose their bearings, disclose a distaste for effort and expect others, be it parents or teachers, to save them as much trouble as possible. These are the results, I am afraid, of the spoon-feeding and pampering practised in a large proportion of our homes. Such misdirected affection causes serious and often permanent harm and I would urge all parents to give the amplest opportunities to every child, no matter how small it be, to stand on its own feet and to take care of itself. Parents' anxieties would be reduced and our difficulties as teachers simplified if parents would understand and share with us the aims and ideals of the school. Then alone can education yield its best results.

It was to pave the way for such collaboration that we held a series of Parents-Teachers' socials towards the end of last year. After lunch, to which the children were also invited, the parents and guardians stayed behind and established contact with the teachers. I later gave

them informal talk which were often followed by keen discussions. Though the response to our invitations was not as large as we had wished, those who did come gained an insight into our aims and objects and the innumerable and often little ways in which they could make or mar their children's future. Most of them had the uncomfortable feeling that their responsibility in the matter of education did not end with the payment of fees and the purchase of books.

To better enable both the father and the mother to follow the progress of their child, we have introduced a Bilingual progress report book in which is included the prospectus of the school in the English and Tamil languages. Wherever necessary, the teacher's remarks are recorded in Tamil.

Qualities that Count

It is time that we, teachers and parents, squarely faced the hard facts of a quickly changing world. An examination certificate is no longer a passport to the popular careers of the past, and our charges must find happiness in fresh fields and in a life of sustained toil, self dependence and self-respect. This presupposes bodily health and vigour no less than mental alertness, resourcefulness, self-confidence and a wide range of interests. The fostering of these qualities is the best service that teachers and parents alike can perform for the rising generation of citizens.

In this connection I would like to commend the example of the paper factory recently opened in this village by the Minister of Education. It is turning out not only paper and envelopes (such as we used for our invitations) but also writing ink.

The credit for conceiving and organizing this project belongs to an old boy of this school, Mr. Senathirajah, to whom it is a spare time interest. His helpers, half a dozen educated youths like himself, are full time workers whose sole compensation is the joy and satisfaction of making useful materials out of such a despised thing like waste paper. They receive no remuneration and expect none for a considerable time to come!

Old Pupils

I pass on from this inspiring and heartening story to the achievements of two of our former pupils in the field of studies. Mr. S. Thanabalasundaram gained a scholarship to the Ceylon Medical College last month, having passed the Pre-Medical examination in the First class. He is also the winner of the gold medal for Biology.

The other, Miss Maheswari Thambu, who entered the University College in 1938 as an entrance scholar is sitting for the B. A. Tamil (Hons.) examination being held for the first time this year. She is the only candidate for the examination.

Our interest in the old boys is fully reciprocated by them. Their abiding affection for their alma mater has repeatedly found concrete expression. On this occasion we are indebted to them for the prizes, one of which, the Founder's Memorial Prize (so named at the request of the donor) in memory of the late Mr. Chelliah, is being awarded for English essay writing. The donor, you will be interested to hear, was among the five pupils with whom this school began some thirty years ago. We confidently look to the

old boys to make the proposed Old Pupils Association a live body taking an active share in shaping the future of the school and in building up and perpetuating sound traditions.

Our Handicaps

A visitor to this school cannot fail to notice the congested state of the premises and the makeshift arrangements devised to accommodate our pupils. This is the result of the lack of funds which affect us in many more ways than will strike a casual observer. We are unable to equip our laboratory quickly enough to satisfy our science masters. We feel the need for, but cannot provide, class libraries that would be the means of fostering general reading. Another handicap arises from the fact that to cope with the work of fourteen classes we have a staff of exactly fourteen teachers, including myself. This means that some portion of school work suffers if a single teacher be absent on even a single day; and we have something like 192 working days on none of which we can apply for leave without causing hurt to our consciences!

In detailing these our handicaps, I am not ignoring the sweet uses of adversity, which in this case is the deliberate choice of the staff themselves. These are temporary difficulties which do not depress us.

But we have another problem of a more serious order. The school property is limited to a boundary running almost along the opposite wall of this hall. The rest of this site is leased land on which temporary structures house five classes, the school cooperative stores, the Teachers and students Reading Rooms and the Boarding House. This is a vital problem needing early attention, if the natural growth, nay, the very existence of this Institution in this place is not to be jeopardised. The only satisfactory solution is the acquisition of the land. There is already in hand a sum of Rs. 1200/- made up of contributions from the staff, as the nucleus of the Land Acquisition Fund. Is it too much to expect the residents of light and leading to make the acquisition an accomplished fact?

Un-Official Lawyers In Villages

(Continued from page 1)

justice was something noble, impartial and unerring, and every citizen was privileged to seek its protection. He assured to them that that feeling was true, and in order that British justice could be administered in the proper way, there must be real co-operation among all in their endeavour to establish truth.

They might ask him why he had come all the way to tell them all that. His reason was that he saw in the boys the future leaders of village life in Jaffna, and he wanted the boys to live according to the principles of truth which the Principal was endeavouring to teach them.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Rameswaram, and seconded by Mr. S. Renganathan.

In responding to the vote of thanks, the Chairman complimented the students on their splendid performance that day. He announced a holiday on Monday. The event came to a close with three cheers for Mr. Justice Nihil.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 152/P.T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ponnambalam Karthigasu of Karanavai North

Deceased.

Ampalavy Ayampillai of Karanavai North as attorney of Sivakkolundu widow of Ponnambalam Karthigasu Vs. Petitioner.

1. Karthigasu Mahendran
2. Gangathevy daughter of Karthigasu
3. Poomathevy daughter of Karthigasu
4. Rathithevy daughter of Karthigasu
5. Sakunthalai daughter of Karthigasu
6. Ranithevy daughter of Karthigasu
7. Karthigasu Puvanenthiran all of Kuala Lumpur
8. Suppar Govindan of Karanavai South Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire Additional District Judge on the 16th day of May 1941 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapathipillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner and the order of the Supreme Court dated the 6th day of May 1941 having been read:

It is ordered that the 8th Respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors 1-7 Respondents that the Petitioner as the attorney of the widow of the deceased be declared entitled to take out letters of administration and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 7th day of August 1941 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. The 16th day of May 1941.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO.

Addl. District Judge.

(O. 19, 10 & 14-7-41)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 936.

In the matter of an application for letters of administration with the will annexed in respect of the estate of the late Chellappah Sanmugampillai of Anapanthiady, Jaffna. Deceased.

Saramupathy widow of Sanmugampillai Karthigasu of Anapanthiady, Jaffna Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sivakkolundu widow of Chellappah Sanmugampillai of do.
- Minor 2. Saraswathy daughter of Chellappah Sanmugampillai of do, appearing by her guardian-ad-litem the 3rd respondent.
3. Chellappah Muttutambay of do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying for grant of letters of administration with the will annexed in respect of the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 10th day of June 1941 in the presence of Mr. K. Nadarajah, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that letters of administration be granted to the petitioner with the will annexed, unless the respondents show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on the 30th day of July 1941.

This 25th day of June 1941.

(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 20, 10 & 14-7-41)

ONE AND MANY

TIME, SPACE AND CAUSATION

By Swami Atmananda

ONCE a question was put to a certain philosopher "How can one become many?" and he replied by repeating the same question to the enquirer "How can one become many." The import is that one cannot become many, but it may appear as such through ignorance, through mistake. Though the statement seems to be very simple yet it has needed from such a great man as Bhogaban Sankaracharya, so many commentaries, and we do not know how many more are being written and shall be written hereafter. The difficulty lies in the first and superficial appearance of the things. As soon as a man stands up and surveys what he is surrounded with, so many varieties meet his eyes, that he is puzzled to find out anything common in them. Each and everything appears to him quite distinct from the others, and the natural conclusion is, that there cannot be anything like a background behind this differentiation. But to a close observer from whom the veil is being lifted up, this assertion does not seem altogether sound. In order to illustrate this let us analyse what makes one thing differ from another. Here is a father and his son standing side by side. If there were nothing between them then there could not exist two different bodies. Both of them would have become one. But since space stands in the middle each has been able to keep his individual body separate. So this space is one factor which differentiates father from the son. There is another thing that adds to this process. The father was born perhaps some thirty years before the son came into this world. So had it not been for this period of thirty years between them nobody could have seen them as such. Here the second factor that stands in the middle is time. Then there is something which the philosophers call technically causation. It means that the son has come from one set of parents while the father from the other. So their cause of birth being different they themselves are separate individuals. Had it not been so there would have been no father, no son. So causation is the third factor in separating one thing from another. What applies in this particular case applies the whole universe, because it is made up of the individuals. In this way after trying to search for the causes of differentiation we arrive at these three things,—space, time, causation.

Now the point to be considered is whether these three entities are limited or not. If they are infinite then we cannot even suppose that there can be anything beyond where all these converge and unite. But if it can be proved that they are limited then there is every chance of finding out something which can exist on the other side, where time, space and causation ends, and the background as the basis of all the differences, stands out bereft of differentiation, because the latter comes only within the region of time, space, causation. In order to solve their nature, limited or unlimited, let us take space into consideration as the first enumerated in order. If this separated one thing from another, the natural conclusion is that it is limited by those very things themselves. Besides we cannot have any idea of it unless it is bound by two things. Even if a person imagines that there does not exist anything else but himself still to him space begins from his front, as it were, and ends behind his back, because whatever has beginning has end also, and whatever has end has got something beyond its limit. Again the idea of space is in mind alone. So when mind is limited space cannot but be limited. There is another proof to show the limitedness of its nature. That which is not limited cannot be bounded by any thing else. But here we acknowledge the existence of three things—time, space, causation. Hence each limits the other. So the result is that every one of them is limited. The arguments which we have produced to prove the limited nature of space may be applied in the case of other two factors because what is the idea of time but a certain period between the occurrence of two events. Beyond that we cannot have any other idea of it. Besides it exists only in our minds. Hence it cannot be unlimited. The same is the case with causation also. So these three factors—time, space, causation being limited, there must be something beyond them. Again we have seen in the beginning what important part they play in differentiating one thing from another—they are the only conditions under which differences and varieties. Hence that which is beyond the province of these factors, cannot have any varieties in it. It must be one and one alone. And yet that one appears to be many when viewed through time, space and causation. This phenomenon is stated, I think, by the word Maya in Hindu philosophy.

SALE OF A RA-KRENTS-JAFFNA DISTRICT, 1941-42

Notice is hereby given that the Government Agent of the Northern Province will receive sealed Tenders on prescribed form for all the nine taverns in the Jaffna District as one group before 11-30 a.m. on Wednesday, 30 July, 1941. For full particulars see notice appearing in Ceylon Government Gazette of 11 July 1941.

2. Further information may be obtained at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

M. PRASAD
Government Agent, N. P.
The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 3 July, 1941.
(G 13, 10-7-41)

MILITARY MIGHT OF THE SOVIET

Strength of Germany and Russia Compared

What is the full extent of Russia's real strength? No one knows it. The military strength of the Soviet must be based largely on conjecture. From the scanty information available, we are in a position to know that the Red General Staff has been concentrating a large, but not unwieldy number of infantry divisions, many of them Lorry-borne supported by a proportionately large number of armoured brigades and cavalry divisions.

It is also interesting to know that Russia has been the pioneer in para-troop landing.

No one knows the full extent of Russia's real strength, but these are approximate figures of 1939 for comparison with Germany:

Russia. Troops 11,000,000; Tanks 10,000; Planes 9,000; Warships 173 built or building; Submarines 164 built or building.

Germany. Troops 5,000,000; Tanks 14,000; Planes 10,000; Warships 125 built or building; Submarines built or building.

Re-organisation Committee Report

(Continued from page 2)

beacon light at Colombogam, a fish market at Pannai, installation of an electric pump at Ganga Chatiram well etc. How do these recommendations increase efficiency of work? To tackle the question of efficiency of work, the committee recommends the appointment of another committee. As to retrenchment, the only material recommendation is the stopping of increments to all officers drawing more than Rs. 75/- per mensem. Otherwise they recommend the creation of more posts in the Electricity Department.

No wonder, knowing as we do the members of the committee, we are not surprised that the committee has displayed their blissful ignorance of public administration. Imagine the committee recommending that the Chairman alone should introduce money votes. Do the members of the committee know the character of a local self-governing body and its functions?

The Committee also seems to be anxious to reduce Local Self-Government to a farce and increase the control of the central government over local bodies. Financial control is the essence of self-government. That is why the educated public opinion in Jaffna is in favour of a Municipality because elected representatives should have full financial control in their local affairs. Urban Councils do not enjoy full financial control. And this committee wants still more to increase the control of the central government over local bodies by advising the appointment of a Financial Expert to be attached to the office of the Commissioner of Local Government to advise on and control the financial policy of local bodies.

Six months of constant labour has produced an apologia report not worth the serious consideration of the Council. The report is full of contradictions, and biased views. The details of which will be examined in a subsequent article.

LARGE HAUL OF BEEDIES AND BEEDY TOBACCO

Duty Involved Over Rs 10,000

Point Pedro, Wednesday.

The Customs Launch "Lynx" with the Asst. Preventive Officer Mr. F. C. A. Sepeldewinde with Mr. A. Murugesu, Acting Supt. of Excise, Point Pedro with the assistance of Mr. Modder and Mr. Mather, made a smart arrest of a vallam with 33 bags Beedy Tobacco and 22 bags of Beedies off a place called Valalai while the smugglers were attempting to land the goods. While passing Valalai they noticed a vallam along the reef. The launch quickly made for the vallam.

Seeing the Launch approaching, the crew of the Vallam took to their heels abandoning the cargo. The officers and crew of a launch jumped into the sea and seized the vallam with the goods. On reaching the place they were unable to find any smugglers. Duty involved would be over Rs. 10,000. (Cor)

INDIANS IN CEYLON

Mr. C. L. Patel to Study Their Condition

Mr. C. L. Patel, Honorary Secretary, Indian Overseas Central Association, New Delhi, who is to proceed to Ceylon shortly to study the conditions of Indians in Ceylon left for Wardha to see Mahatma Gandhi. He will then proceed to Simla to see the officials on the matter. Mr. Patel will leave for Bombay en-route to Ceylon in the second week of July.

POST OF MANAGER

Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society Ltd.

Applications are invited for the post of Manager of the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society Ltd., Jaffna.

1. Applicant should be Tamils and should not be under 30 or over 50 years of age. They should possess a sound knowledge of English and Tamil and specially of accounts. Knowledge and experience of any business or commercial concern and any experience in control of skilled labour will be deemed special qualifications.

2. Salary attached to the post is Rs. 1920 per annum (fixed). Rent allowance of Rs. 240 per annum will also be paid. Increase of salary possible in the future.

3. The selected candidate must be able to furnish Security in Rs. 2000 cash and Rs. 8000 in unencumbered immovable property.

4. The selected candidate will be required to furnish a medical certificate as to his physical fitness.

5. Applications written in English, stating date of birth, nationality, educational qualifications, special qualifications, experience, present employment etc., together with copies of recent testimonials should be forwarded to the undersigned and should reach him not later than 31st July 1941.

6. Any form of canvassing or attempt to interview or influence the office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee of this Society by or on behalf of an applicant will disqualify the applicant.

A. W. Nadarajah,
Hony. Secretary
Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society
Third Cross Street, Jaffna.
Jaffna, July 9, 1941.

(Mis. 63, 10-7-41.)

Service to Fellow Beings

(Continued from page 1)

the forest to perform penance; instead of that they dedicated their lives to mitigate the sufferings of the poor and the down-trodden. Vivekananda demonstrated it to his pupils that one need not seek a seclusion and remote mountain caves or dense forests in search of God, but that the God was every moment of our lives presenting Himself to our view in the lives of the millions of our unfortunate, poverty stricken and deprived brethren. To serve them, to strive for their amelioration and improvement, were to serve God. Vivekananda gave such a practical interpretation to this truth that in its essence it was not far from the true aims of Politics or Economics in human society. With a true insight and as a great seer, Swamiji approached and practised the teachings of Sri Ramakrishna in a way which we in later generations would find the right and correct approach to all

our social and economic and political problems. Ministering to the thousands of our fellow men who are starving for want of food, to the thousands again who are groping in darkness because of want of education,—these are the problems which our Politics and Economics had before them and one sometimes wonder whether the Swamini was only a 'Sannyasi' or also a shrewd far-sighted politician.

Any way, the fact remain that the slogans which we even in the present day are loud in using at meetings and public gatherings, are not anything new. Swami Vivekananda had long ago given vigorous expression to these truths and what is more he had set before the people an example how to practice to tackle with those problems actuated by a deep sympathy for all his fellowmen. Swamiji in his writings and speeches, in fact, visualised many of our present day problems in education, social reform, communal problems, untouchability, etc.

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