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HINDU FAITH THE SALVATION

SOLACE OF STRICKEN HUMANITY

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY AIYAR ON THE VITALITY OF HINDUISM

"THE end of this war will leave this world in a dreadful state of disorganisation and ruin...The world would have to be rebuilt, society renovated, philosophies re-assimilated, and ways of life reshaped. In that disorganised world groping in darkness for light, the fundamentals of the Hindu faith will be the salvation, the sole solace and the real refuge of stricken humanity", said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, addressing a public meeting last week on the occasion of the opening of the new buildings of the Arya Samaj in George Town.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, at the outset, referred to the statements made about his part in the Travancore Temple Entry Reform and said that speakers had ascribed to him praise which was totally undeserved. He would make it clear, he said, that such work as went in his name in this connection could never have been done "without the completest understanding and the fullest co-operation of the Ruler who, though young, was mature in wisdom and understanding, nor without the ever-present guidance and advice of the Ruler's mother." Further, there was the imperishable continuity and strength of Hindu tradition which inspired and guided those who were responsible for the reform (cheers)

Vitality of Hinduism

The ideals and teachings of the Arya Samaj, Sir Ramaswami Aiyar continued, were as old as the hills. The main tenet of Arya Samaj was an endeavour to go back to the sources and foundations of the Hindu faith—the Vedas and the Upanishads. Anyone who for a moment looked into and analysed the progress of the Hindu faith from the earliest times would see that it moved from simplicity to complexity and then back to simplicity in a spiral process. There were revolvers

like Buddha and Jaina but imperceptibly, slowly and surely Hinduism absorbed and assimilated their teachings, so much so that Buddhism and Jainism were to-day but variants of Hinduism. Sankara, Ramaeuja, Kabir, Chaitanya and Ramakrishna Paramahansa, all taught a new way of life adapted to the particular level of intellect and stage of emotional and spiritual growth of different people. Each of them differed from his predecessors was engaged in the unending process of fitting Hinduism for its immediate tasks which history occasioned or circumstances called for. "An incurable optimist" that he was, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said, he had no fears for the future of Hinduism and Hindu culture. There must be something vital and some great inward strength in Hinduism which made it survive thousands of years after faiths, no less noble in outlook or exalted in ideals, had perished without leaving a trace. That inward strength and vitality of Hinduism lay in the strength of its catholicism, and vigour of its thought and emotion.

Temple-Entry Proclamation

When the Temple-Entry Proclamation of Travancore was first thought of, Sir Ramaswami Aiyar continued, the orthodox section of the community caused no difficulty at all. Indeed, no one could say anything against the flexibility and adaptability of the orthodox section. From his own experience he could say that there was in them a very keen perception of the needs of the situation and the dangers that would ensure to Hinduism from failure to follow ancient Hindu examples. Hinduism knew that whatever the necessity in the past, a new philosophy could be and was grafted on the old. Whether in daily practices or in doctri-

(Continued on page 5)

SCHOOLS CULTIVATE MORE LANDS

RESULT OF FOOD PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT'S NETT EXPENDITURE 18½ MILLIONS

"As a result of the food production Campaign which was encouraged by the Department at the beginning of the War, there has been an increase in the acreage brought under cultivation by the pupils of Sinhalese and Tamil Schools," observes the Director of Education in his Administration Report for 1940. The Report is a very thin volume of five pages, which has been considerably curtailed, says the Director, owing to the exigencies of the time.

The following are further extracts from the Report:—

The introduction of the uniform academic year and the new scheme of incidental inspections have proved definitely helpful in raising the standard of work in all schools.

It is reported that the new method of inspection has been found instructive and helpful in showing the good and the weak points in actual teaching, e.g., preparation and presentation, of work, fixation processes, methods, materials used, use of time to the best advantage, pupil activities, and class organization and control.

Progress has been maintained in all departments of school work, though much remains to be done in training pupils in the upper classes to view their work more critically. Teachers give too generous an allowance of marks in the school tests with the result that when pupils take public examinations, especially competitive examinations, they have exaggerated ideas about the quality of their work. Greater interest is being shown by the Muslim community in education, more particularly in that of girls.

Sinhalese and Tamil are being gradually introduced as the media of instruction in the lower classes of English schools.

Central Schools

Eleven Central Schools have been started in selected parts

of the Island. The main idea of a Central School is to gather the pupils who have passed the primary stage in all the schools within a certain radius and bring them together in a central school staffed with the best teachers obtainable. Here they can be given a training, cultural as well as practical, which is far more thorough than any training they would otherwise get. The system, as it extends, will eliminate the wasteful plan of having small post-primary classes in every or nearly every school. It also opens up possibilities of vocational and industrial training. From the experience gained in these pioneer schools the scheme will be extended and will eventually cover the Island.

Adult Classes

The number of adult classes has risen to 272. Arrangements were made during the year to train batches of unemployed teachers in Adult Education and Rural Reconstruction work. The scheme inaugurated by the Hon. the Minister of Education in training unemployed certificated teachers in Adult Education and Rural Reconstruction will have far-reaching results. The scheme has made it possible to employ the energies of many teachers who have not succeeded in finding places in the profession and has harnessed them to a useful development in education. A month's training is given to each batch at the Scout Colony where the Boy Scouts Association have been of great help, and a further two months are spent by each teacher in a village school under a head teacher who has also undergone this training. At the end of the training the teachers are attached to schools to assist with the food production by the pupils and to organize adult classes

Basic English

The courses conducted by Mr. Adolph Myers were well

(Continued on Page 4)

OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION VICTORIA COLLEGE

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

T. SANGARAPILLAI,
For the Sub-Committee

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



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1941

GOVERNOR AND HIS MINISTER

THE CORRESPONDENCE THAT passed some time ago between the Governor and the Minister for Local Government, which has just been released for publication, raises constitutional issues of some importance. Is a Minister justified in carrying on anti-war propaganda and preaching a boycott of official functions when he disapproves of the Governor's action? Should he not resign his portfolio before taking such a step? In a self-governing Dominion such as Australia or Canada a constitutional issue of this nature cannot arise as the Governor or Governor-General is expected to act on the advice of his ministry or resign. The position in a colony enjoying a semi-responsible Government, as in Ceylon, is altogether different. Certain special responsibilities are vested in the Governor which enable him to over-ride his Ministers and even to require their resignation. Where the differences between the Governor and his ministers are irreconcilable the Ministry can only resign or appeal to the Secretary of State. There is besides no court to pronounce on the constitutionality of any measure passed by the State Council. Where a certain measure is, in the opinion of the Governor, against imperial or minority interests it is his duty to disallow it. The rights of Indian immigrants is clearly a subject that comes within the special powers of the Governor. If, as the Board of Ministers contends, the Governor has let down the Board by sending a message to the State Council without previously consulting his Ministers or has acted in a way prejudicial to the country's interests by construing certain statements into an undertaking given to the Indian Government and by requiring the prior consent of the Indian Government for any legislation calculated to curtail the rights of Indians in Ceylon then the question would essentially be one demanding joint action by the Board. We hold that on

this question the Ceylon Delegation to the Delhi conference have shown a deplorable lack of tact by giving a communal complexion to a purely economic question and wrecking the Conference by their impolitic attitude. But with some willingness for compromise they could have reached a satisfactory settlement.

The State Council and the Board of Ministers made a protest against the Governor's message. Disregarding the message, they proceeded with the Immigration legislation. They should wait till the Bills are disallowed by the Governor or the Secretary of State. There was surely no occasion for the Minister of Local Administration to have allowed his judgment to run away with his feelings and lapsed into hysterics or heroics. Here was no question that exclusively concerned the administration of his individual department. Here was a situation that called for self-restraint and not impulsive exhibition of feeling. If the Minister had strong conviction on this point, then he should have resigned his office and opposed the war effort, taking the consequences of his action as the Sama Samajists have done. The action of the Congress Ministries in India is not on all fours with the action of the Minister here. There complete Swaraj was a live political issue for which many patriots had staked their personal freedom, interests and even lives. Here the issue is comparatively trivial. At any rate the Minister should not, after taking such a strong step, cling to office taking shelter behind the illegality and unconstitutionality of his Committee's decision. He was moreover wanting in dignity and courtesy to the Governor when he advocated a boycott of social functions. Here again the Indian parallel is illuminating. The Congress policy was one of boycott of all official functions. But the Ministers never preached any boycott of such functions because their dignity called for such self-restraint. The Minister's explanation that he took such extreme steps by way of protest to higher authorities is unconvincing and rather disingenuous seeing that the Board of Ministers had already protested against the Governor's message and a protest loses nothing by being dignified and courteous.

PRESSING HOUSE FOR JAFFNA TOBACCO SOCIETY

Rs. 60,000 Voted

The State Council passed a vote not exceeding Rs. 60,000 out of the loan funds for a model Pressing house for the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society.

Rs. 15,000 For Industrial Research

Writing Paper Out of Used Paper

A supplementary vote of Rs. 15,000 for industrial research was passed by the State Council on Tuesday.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce explained that a sum of Rs. 25,000 was voted in the current year's estimate of which there was only about Rs. 6,000 left, which was not sufficient to meet outstanding liabilities. Very valuable research work, he said, had been done out of that vote.

Mr. G. E. de Silva asked what progress had been made in connection with paper manufacture.

Mr. Corea replied that research had been carried out with regard to the conversion of used paper and a new process had been found by which writing paper could be produced out of old used paper. Practically all the correspondence of the Department of Industries today was done on paper made by the Department.

Mr. G. E. de Silva asked whether the Minister would allow two young men from each province to come to the factory and learn the art of paper making.

Mr. Corea replied that they had already recruited four youngsters who were being taught the art of hand-paper making. They had practically given training to almost all the rural reconstruction officers.

Mr. A. Ratnayake suggested that every encouragement should be given to as many people as possible because the process of paper-making was very simple.

CEYLON QUININE FACTORY

Indian Quinologist Appointed

Mr. Ganguli, Assist Quinologist of the Government Quinine Factory of Bengal, has been appointed to take charge of the proposed Quinine Factory of Ceylon.

The details of the organisation of the Factory are to be worked out by him after his arrival. He is expected to arrive in the Island in the course of this month.

Jaffna College

New Senior Intermediate Classes in Arts and Science will be formed at Jaffna College on June 16th, 1941. An entrance examination for admission to these classes will be held at the college from the 19th to the 22nd of May.

The new junior Intermediate class will be formed on May 26th.

Malayan Ceylonese Association Jaffna,

The annual general meeting of the Malayan Ceylonese Association, Jaffna, will be held at Keerimalai on Friday, the 23rd instant.

Jaffna U. C. Votes for War Plane

The Jaffna Urban Council at its meeting on Friday last voted a sum of Rs. 1,500 towards the Jaffna War Plane Fund.

Reflections on U. C. Administration

Stray Cattle A Nuisance

Remarks in Magistrate's Court

THE subject of stray cattle in Jaffna formed an interesting interlude in the course of a case this morning in the Jaffna Magistrate's Court, and the occasion was availed of both by the bench and members of the Bar to make revealing comments on the Administration of the Urban Council.

Court Sergeant Arulappan charged one Abdul Mohamed Yusuf with allowing his cattle to stray on the thoroughfare and thus causing inconvenience to motorists.

Mr. Storer who appeared for the accused said that the charge could not stand, because only people appointed by the Urban Council could seize cattle.

The Prosecuting Sergeant submitted that that was not a case of cattle seizing but one of safeguarding motorists.

The Magistrate inquired about stray cattle in Jaffna.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah told the Magistrate that when he wrote to the Chairman Urban Council on the subject of stray cattle, the Chairman had replied that the Council would engage a cattle-seizer only for his (Mr. Nalliah's) ward and not for the other wards.

It was very wonderful, the Magistrate remarked, for an advanced Council like the Jaffna U. C. to act like that. The stray cattle were a public nuisance.

Mr. Sam Sabapathy: It is a mob government, Sir.

Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai said that they wanted to change the U. C. into a Sanitary Board.

On the accused pleading guilty, he was fined Re. 1.

USE OF EIRE NAVAL BASES ASKED

U. S. Catholic's Appeal

New York, Monday.

An appeal for the use by Britain of Irish naval bases is made by Professor MacMahon, formerly President of the American Catholic Philosophical Association, in an open letter to Mr. de Valera published in the weekly "Catholic." He writes:

"England's cause today is the cause of all humanity. It is likewise the cause of America and of Eire. Nothing is dearer to the Irish heart than the religious faith it has cherished for centuries. England now fights for the preservation of that faith. It needs no great imagination to visualise what will be the fate of religion if the Nazi Swastika is substituted for the standard of Britain.

"Britain's ability to carry on depends on the effective delivery of food and munitions. We ask the Irish people merely for the use of the naval bases of Cobh, Berehaven and Lough Swilly. The treaty of 1921 reserved to England these ports—they were and are vital for her defence.

"In 1933, Mr. Chamberlain gave them back to Ireland as a gesture of friendship hoping that in any future hour of trial, England would not be denied access to them. It would be tragic if the great Battle of the Atlantic were lost because their use had been denied. It is unthinkable that Eire will fail humanity in this crisis."

HITLER'S DEPUTY IN BRITAIN

RUDOLF HESS LANDS IN
PARACHUTE

"VICTIM OF HALLUCINATION"

London, Monday.

LEAVING behind a farewell note, Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy and slated to become Fuehrer of Germany in the event of anything happening to Hitler or Hermann Goering, has fled from Germany and is now in Britain.

He crashed from a German war-plane, a Messerschmitt, near Glasgow. The plane significantly had its guns unloaded and just as significantly would not have sufficient petrol to return to Germany. Hess has been identified beyond all doubt, it is officially stated. He baled out by parachute near the cottage of a ploughman, David McLean. In doing so, he fractured his ankle.

McLean took him to his house and then got into touch with the authorities. When the latter came on the scene, Hess greeted them with a smile, assured them that he was unarmed and then stood up and held up his arms to a sure them of this. He was then taken away.

Brought Several Photographs

The most amazing story of the war was told tonight in a communique from 10 Downing Street a few hours after Berlin had attempted to anticipate the news by stating that Hess had left a note showing traces of mental disorder and had either committed suicide or fallen from a plane.

Hess, who broke his ankle when he landed, brought photographs of himself at different ages to establish his identity, and has been recognised by several people who knew him well. A Foreign Office Official has flown to Glasgow to see him in the hospital.

The Nazi Broadcast

Frank bewilderment is expressed here at the terms of the German broadcast giving an account of the strange disappearance of Rudolf Hess in a presumed aeroplane accident. The *Deutschlander*, broadcasting in German to the Germans, say: "Party authorities state that Party Member Hess, who had been expressly forbidden by the Fuehrer to use an aeroplane because of a disease which has been progressive for years, has in contradiction of this order, been able to get hold of a plane recently. Hess started on Saturday, May 10th. at about 6 p. m. from Augsburg on a flight from which he has not returned up to now. A letter which he left behind unfortunately showed in its confusion traces of mental disturbance which justifies the fear that Hess is the victim of hallucinations. The Fuehrer at once ordered the arrest of the adjutants of Hess who alone knew of his flight and who, in contradiction of the Fuehrer's ban of which they were aware, did not prevent the flight nor report it at once. The National Socialist movement has, unfortunately, under these circumstances to assume that Party Comrade Hess crashed or has met with a similar accident."

The facts that the Deputy specially chosen by Hitler should be suffering from a "disease which has

Record Number of Burglaries

"Inside" Thefts More Common

The Inspector General of Police in his report for 1940, states:-

Burglary has again risen and the figure of 3,793 cases is the highest on record. It represents an increase of 173 cases over last year, but convictions have increased and stand at 20.5 per cent as against 19.5 per cent. in 1939. Professional burglars generally speaking, restrict their attentions to the larger towns but a notable exception was a series of ten cases committed in the Central Province by a reconvicted criminal, aided in some cases by his brother. He had escaped supervision by the Police for about a year. In all he stole property to the value of Rs. 2,538.38 of which Rs. 1,980.06 worth was recovered. Some had been disposed of as far afield as Colombo. He was eventually brought to book through his fingerprints.

Reference has been made to burglaries and thefts of foodstuffs and rubber thefts which are invariably from smoke houses which have been burgled.

Theft and Robbery

The criminal is an opportunist and is not slow to take advantage of shortage of materials and consequent high prices. Bicycles are stolen for spare parts. There have been a number of thefts of copper wire and brass fittings from unoccupied houses and buildings under construction. Rubber thefts and thefts of fowls have increased.

Thefts by servants and "inside" thefts reported just before or at stock-taking are the most common type. The correct name and address of the servant is seldom known and this makes the recovery of the stolen property extremely difficult. Youthful offenders often complain of ill-treatment and non payment of wages and say the value of the property reported to be stolen is greatly exaggerated.

More cases of thefts of vegetables and fruit have been investigated by the Police and Headmen. This action is being encouraged. The loss incurred by the villagers on account of these thefts is said to be greater than that caused by burglaries and other crimes. It has also been found that reconvicted criminals commit these crimes rather than more serious ones for they know that the commission of a serious crime will entail the unwelcome attentions of the Police.

The slight decrease in robbery is due to the increased action by the Headmen and Police in investigating complaints of petty assault. Knowing that his complaint will be looked into the injured man does not find it necessary to tack theft on to an assault and so compel the Police to investigate his complaint.

been progressive for years", that he should be watched over by "adjutants" and should justify the fear that he was the "victim of hallucinations" seems to throw a lurid light on the Nazi regime—even as one commentator phrased it "to the presumption that the hallucinations of Hess might have taken the form that Germany could not win the war."

Attack on Soviet Imminent?

Nazi Designs on Russia

London, May 2.

Martin Moore cabled to the "Daily Telegraph" on May 1 from Lisbon:

Further evidence has been received from Berlin of German plans for an eventual attack on Russia. The Nazis are now actively supporting the emigre leaders with a view to setting up anti-Soviet puppet Governments in the Baltic States and the Ukraine when the time comes.

A Lithuanian National Committee was recently formed in Berlin under Nazi aegis. Led by Skirpa Formis, the Lithuanian Minister in Berlin, who is a fanatical admirer of Hitler, the committee represents the union of four political parties in Lithuania.

A similar emigre committee has been set up for Latvia.

Meanwhile the long standing Ukrainian anti Soviet movement is springing into new life under Nazi support. Skoropadsky, at one time Hetman or Regent of the Ukraine, is now in Cracow, where the Germans are making much of him.

Ukrainian emigres there presented a congratulatory address to the Fuehrer on his birthday—an act of homage which was prominently reported in the German press. Melnyk, the rival leader of the Ukrainian nationalists, is now in Italy.

The German tactics apparently are to form the nuclei of Nazi and anti-Soviet Governments for the Ukraine and Baltic States which they intend to set up there before an attack on the Soviet begins.

Travellers who have recently come from Germany report that the people firmly believe that an attack on the Soviet is imminent. Some declare that it will be made this month.

Dyes from Vegetables

Success of Indian Experiments

Rapid strides are being made by scientific and industrial research to make India produce vegetable dyes particularly useful at this time.

New natural dyestuffs have been produced from the barks of mango, babool, jamun, dhak pipa, bor, plum, malta, tamarind and fig at the Government Silk Institute, Nathnagar. These dyestuffs are also obtained in powder and paste form. By using different fixing agents with the same powder, different shades have been obtained.

Work on derivatives from Kamala flowers for use as edible colouring materials has been completed at the H. B. Technological Institute, Cawnpore. The Indian Jute Mills' Association is investigating the possibilities of special dyeing methods and intend to produce sack marking ink; the University of Mysore is trying to use myrobalans for manufacturing dyes.

Experiments have been successfully made at the Government Textiles Institute Madras, with several natural dye-yielding products of indigenous growth, the use of which was in vogue prior to the ad-

JAPAN'S DISTRUST OF THE AXIS

FREE HAND IN ASIA
FOR RUSSIA?

JAPANESE ARMY ORGAN'S SUSPICIONS

Tokyo, Monday.

"Japan could not look on with folded arms in the event of a German-Soviet agreement granting Russia a 'free hand' in Asia in return for large Soviet supplies to Germany", declares a front-page editorial article in the "Kokumin", the Japanese army organ, today.

Japan, says the paper, must guard against unilateral and opportunist territorial transfers or the transfer hegemony by any foreign Power or a combination of foreign Powers before the fundamental conditions for the new world order have been realised.

The widely-read political commentator Mr. Kiyosawa, writing in the "Chugai-shogyo", the leading commercial daily paper of Japan, says: "Common-sense makes it clear that if the European war drags on, the United States will join Britain. It would be dangerous to form the hasty conclusion that a German victory would mean peace in the Pacific."

The Japanese claim to have cut another route for supplies to the Chinese Government at Chungking. The claim is made in an official Japanese announcement which says that Japanese army and navy forces this afternoon almost simultaneously captured the towns of Waichow, and Paklo, both of which are south-east of Canton. Waichow, which has 60,000 inhabitants, is at the confluence of the East and the Mitangshui rivers. Paklo was taken by the Japanese when they attacked Canton, but was later abandoned as being unimportant.

FALL IN PRICE OF RICE LIKELY

Number of Consignments Expected

In the price list of rice and curry stuffs, issued by the Food and Price Control Department on Monday it is stated that as a good number of consignments of rice are expected within a few days, the prices "are bound to go down."

It is also stated that there is an excess of onions, both the Bombay and the red varieties, in the market.

vent of synthetic dyes. The process of extraction of the dye-stuff or colouring matter from the natural products has been studied and recipes for obtaining several shades drawn up and shade cards prepared for cotton, silk and wool.

Ever since the introduction of synthetic dyes, which ousted vegetable dyes from the market, Indian industries have been dependent on foreign supplies. The Board of Scientific and the Industrial Research is, however, making attempts to discover suitable and rich sources of vegetable dyes and to work out methods of extraction in standardized forms.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Moolai Co-Operative Hospital

Sir,—I have read Mr. Chellappah's letter on the above subject in your issue of 8-5-41. Replying to his insinuations about my qualifications to pass observations on the present administration of this Hospital, I must say that, apart from the fact that I had been a member of this Society for the last 4 years and that I have had access to all the records kept by the management of this Hospital ever since its inception, I must claim, comparatively speaking, better knowledge and more experience in Hospital administration than Mr. Chellappah.

For anyone who reads though Mr. Chellappah's letter may be induced to believe that everything is wrong with the president, Mr. K. Subramaniam, and not with the present Committee. Mr. K. Subramaniam has so far contributed over Rs. 5000 to the Hospital and was about to build another ward which he had perforce to suspend owing to the disunion among the members.

In a nutshell the salient facts are as follows:

a. The present committee contemplated the appointment of a new Doctor with inferior qualifications on double the salary drawn by the previous doctors who have superior qualifications. And also the last Doctor (Dr. Chelvadurai) has expressed his willingness to continue in the service for another year. Is this contemplated policy of the committee economically sound?

b. When a certain number of members came to know of it, eleven of them sent in a requisition under By-Law 20 which reads as follows: "The supreme authority shall be vested in the General Meeting...summoned... at the written request of not less than six members," to the Hon. Secretary to summon an extraordinary General Meeting which he declined to do as the committee did not want such a meeting to be held. From this the following pertinent questions arise.

I Was not the Hon. Secretary bound to convene the meeting without reference to the Committee?

II Was the Hon. Secretary under statutory obligation to refer the matter to the Committee?

III Had the committee any statutory power to deal with such a requisition?

IV Even if they had, was the committee right in deciding against the holding of this meeting?

V Was not the action of the Hon. Secretary and the Committee in this respect "ultra vires"?

When these eleven members approached the president on the matter he decided to hold the meeting under the powers vested in him by By Law 20. The meeting took place on 20-4-41 and ended in a pandemonium. What was the cause or causes of this break-down in the meeting. Because a section were determined to see that the meeting was wrecked. Is this a Co-operative spirit? Was there justification for a member to move that they must have another chairman to preside over the meeting, as the president

was alleged to be one sided? Why did the members of the present committee fail to maintain the dignity of the chair on this occasion?

As far as I can see the whole trouble arose after a General Meeting held some time in November 1940 in which the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies Jaffna, was reported to have characterised the then committee members as "dangerous, incapable and unfit; nothing short of wholesale removal would satisfy the Department."

Since the present committee came into office they appear to be having a tendency to throw all the rules, regulations and precedents of the Hospital to the winds and consider themselves as a compact and autocratic body who could play ducks and drakes with funds of the Hospital. The following would illustrate what I mean:

i. The committee in spite of clause 7 of the rules drawn under By-Law 29 which provides that "salaries of paid employees shall be fixed by the committee subject to the approval of the General meeting." Without obtaining the approval of the General meeting they have offered Rs. 200 per month and free quarters to the new doctor as against only Rs. 100 paid to the previous doctor. Are they justified in this action?

What were the reasons which compelled Dr. Thambiah, who was rendering honorary service to sever his connection with this Hospital from 1-5-41.

ii. The wrecked general meeting was particularly convened to discuss this question. Why did the committee wreck it? And having wrecked it why did they decide the same question on their own responsibility?

iii. Clause 8 under By Law 29 provides that a doctor "shall be retained by the committee on terms which shall be recorded in an agreement and arranged between him and the Society." Why was the Society i.e. the members of the society in general meeting assembled not given an opportunity to discuss and decide the terms of this agreement?

iv. Can the committee by any stretch of imagination be called "the Society"?

v. By-law 20 vests the supreme authority in all matters in the general meeting. Why did the present committee usurp the powers of the general meeting?

As far as I could say wire-pullers are at work. Nothing short of a thorough inquiry by a competent and unbiased authority would save this Society from extinction.

Yours etc.,
A. SANMUGAM.

Tholpuram,
11th May 1941.

Manipay Hindu College

Sir,—It was reported in the papers some time ago that a Board of Trustees was going to be formed and incorporated for the Manipay Hindu College. Naturally the presumption is that the newly formed Board of Directors is not going to be incorporated as in the case of the Jaffna Hindu College, Jaffna College, or the Parameshwara College. Will the President or the Secretary of the Board of Directors be good enough to in-

form the public through your valuable paper as to who these Trustees and their successors are going to be, since the question is agitating the Hindu public in Jaffna and Colombo a good deal at present?

Some old boys of the College were surprised to see in the "Government Gazette" a few months ago a notice declaring that Messrs. S. Pararajasingham, S. Doraiswamy and S. Pathmanathan (all brothers) were the proprietors of the College, and they convened a public meeting to clarify the position. As a result of that agitation, the Board of Directors was recently revived, but it appears that the Board is going to act merely in an advisory capacity to the Trustees or Proprietors, by whatever term Mr. Pararajasingham and his brothers choose to call themselves. Do the members of the present Board realise that they are not going to have any effective control over the management of the College which is claimed to be a private property? We should like to know how these gentlemen became the proprietors. Did not Mr. Pararajasingham himself give the information to the Director of Education that "the land and buildings of the Manipay Hindu College are the property" of himself and his brothers? If so, what authority had he to do so without consulting the Board of Directors which he claims has been functioning all these years?

Yours etc.
A DONOR.

7th May 1941.

Commission Sale Under D. C. Mullaitivu

Case No. 645

The below mentioned lands will be sold by public auction on the spots on Friday the 6th June 1941 at 10 a. m., 12 noon, 2-30 p. m., 3-30 p. m., and 4-30 p. m. respectively.

1. Manalkaddu-Vampadiyel valavu situated at Mullaitivu in extent $\frac{1}{2}$ acre bounded on the East by lane, North by land of Somar Arumugam and others, West by the 2nd land, South by lane, of this an undivided half share.

2. Kadaivalavu its breadth on the East from North to South 90 feet, length from East to West on the South 131 feet, breadth on the West from South to West 161 feet, and length on the North from West to East 121 feet, and bounded on the East by Somar Arumugam and others, North by road, West by lane, and South by the first land. The whole of this with the buildings thereon appurtenant thereto.

3. Ralkulaththottam about one acre bounded on the North by Vinasthamby Thanikasalan and others East by ralkulam, West by road, South by the 4th land of this an undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share.

4. Ralkulathukaddu 3 roods and 13 perches bounded on the East by ralkulam, North by the 3rd land, West by lane, South by Somar Arumugam of this an undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share.

Savakalaiadiyil-thottam one acre bounded on the East by road, North by the land of Nagattai widow of Namasivayagam, West by land of Somar Arumugam, South by road. The whole of this with the appurtenances thereof.

C. KANAPATHIPILLAI,
Commissioner of Sales.

Mullaitivu,

15-5-41.

(Mis. 33- 15-5-41.)

Schools Cultivate More Lands

(Continued from page 1)

attended and some of the teachers trained in these classes have already introduced Basic English in the Special First Year Classes at several schools.

Free Mid-day Meals

The introduction of free mid-day meals to poor children has been very beneficial. The vote in this connection has been found insufficient to meet all applications.

Head Teachers who have undertaken this work and who carry on in spite of a reduction in the amount allowed and of an increase in the cost of foodstuffs deserve much credit.

Food Production Campaign

As a result of the food production campaign which was encouraged by the Department at the beginning of the War, there has been an increase in the acreage brought under cultivation by the pupils of Sinhalese and Tamil schools. There are at present 2,545 acres of school gardens, 117 acres of paddy fields and 100,295 home gardens.

One village school within 35 miles of Colombo has been granted 5 acres of jungle adjoining the school. The whole school, assisted by the villagers, cleared the chena during December, 1939, and January, 1940. In February the ground was burnt and cleared, stumps were uprooted and drains were dug to prevent soil erosion.

Cultivation started in May. Kurakkan, maize, mustard, chillies and tampala were sown. Drought affected the crops, except that of manioc which promises to give an abundant yield.

War Effort

Our schools have contributed towards the War Effort in many different ways. Various war funds have benefited from funds raised through school concerts and carnivals. The Sinhalese and Tamil schools alone have contributed over Rs. 20,000 in this way.

Promotion of Thrift

The promotion of thrift receives attention in schools, and this thrift campaign is successfully attacking one of the main causes of poverty in the villages. The habits of thrift ingrained in the pupils should prove a great boon to village life.

In the Southern Division alone there are 7,870 pupils' individual Savings Bank books with a total of Rs. 50,611'66. One individual account has a credit of Rs. 1,200.

Rural Scheme

This school is making steady progress, but the supply of teach-

(Continued on Page 6.)



(Y. 21. B. 11.8-40—10.8-41)

THE YOUTHS' SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Open Competitions

The following all Jaffna Competitions will be held under the auspices of the Youths Social Service League, Jaffna, in connexion with its annual Conference which is to take place on the 24th and 25th May.

Wednesday 21st.

4-30-5-30 p.m. Essay in Sinhalese, Tamil and English.

5-30-6-30 p.m. A Viva Voce test in Sinhalese to Tamil students and in Tamil to Sinhalese students.

Thursday 22nd.

4-30 p.m. Extempore speeches, in Sinhalese, Tamil and English. Time limit: 10 minutes.

Friday 23rd.

4-30 p.m. National and Social Songs in Sinhalese, Tamil and English. Time limit: 10 minutes.

4-30 p.m. Sports (High Jump, Long Jump 100 yds, 220 yds, 440 ½ mile, mile, putting the weight, Wrestling and Boxing).

4-30 Spinning

Competitions in Essay and Speeches will be on topics of National or Social interest. The sports Competitions will be held at the Jaffna Hindu College playground. All other competitions will be at the Vydeswara Vidyalaya Hall, Vannarponnai.

Regulations

1. The following age groups will be observed:

Senior, under 20 on the 21st of May 1941.

Junior, under 16 on the 21st of May 1941.

2. The Competitions are open to both boys and girls.

3. Entries with all particulars as date of birth, items etc. should be sent to "The Hon. Secretary, Youth's Social Service League, 'Swaraj Bhavan', Kokuvil, before 12 a. m. on the 21st of May.

4. Entries can be made through principals of various schools or to the Secretary directly.

5. In each competition only two prizes will be awarded one to the Seniors and the other to the Juniors.

6. Executive Committee members are debarred from entering any of the competition.

7. The decisions as to the prizes by the judges or examiners appointed for the purpose will be regarded as final.

8. Prizes will be distributed on the 24th inst at the Annual Conference.

CORRESPONDENCE ON WAR GIFTS BAN

Adjournment Motion

Colombo, May 14.

After the Minister of Local Administration had tabled the correspondence that passed between the Governor and himself on the ban (now rescinded) on war contributions by local bodies and had made a statement on the subject in the State Council yesterday Mr. S. Samarakkody (Member for Narammala) gave notice that at 2.30 this afternoon he would move the adjournment of the House "to consider a matter of urgent public importance arising out of the papers tabled today by the Minister of Local Administration."

Classes for Brahmin Children

A meeting of Brahmins under the chairmanship of Mr. J. T. Sadasiva Iyer, Inspector of Schools, will be held at the Aththiar Hindu School, Neervely on Monday, the 19th instant, for the purpose of organising classes to prepare Brahmin children for their priestly duties,

Hindu Faith the Salvation

(Continued from page 1)

nal matters, the strength of Hinduism and the secret of its growth lay in its adaptability to new circumstances and its jettisoning certain things without giving up anything basic or fundamental. While he would say that but for the tremendous support that was forthcoming from the orthodox section of Hindus, the Travancore Temple-Entry Proclamation could not have been brought into being, he would add that approached in the right spirit, the orthodox section would surely respond in the right spirit of Hinduism.

Conversion Question

Sir Ramaswami Aiyar next spoke of some of the results that had followed the Proclamation. It was, he said, wonderful to see how, for instance, at Cape Comorin, the fisherfolk, after the day's work, had their bath and went in wet cloths to worship in the Devi's temple, side by side with the most sacerdotal Nambudiri. The manner in which the so-called backward communities had responded, in order to be worthy of the sight of the Supreme, was a revelation in spiritual transformation. The latest figure relating to conversions to Hinduism in Travancore was 32,000. All of them were spontaneous and came as a result of the Proclamation. He, for one, was not against the view that conversion from one faith to another was perfectly legitimate; but he strongly deprecated any attempt at 'mass conversions for statistical and other purposes'. He deprecated conversions of those who had not been taught what they were converted to or what they were converted from. Professors of other faiths put energy, organisation, funds and thorough business aptitude into this work of conversion, but Hindus were so hesitant, weak and divided that they were defenceless and absolutely at the mercy of others. The way Christian missionaries carried on their work was something noteworthy. If one wanted to open a leper colony for Hindus or a settlement for criminal tribes, one had to look to some Christian missionary; Hindus would not move. Among Hindus, there was need for more organisation like the Arya Samaj and missionaries full of religious faith and the desire to serve and share with others the blessings of "the most tolerant and catholic faith in the world."

Need for Concerted Action

Hinduism was specially indebted, Sir Ramaswami Aiyar said, to organisations like the Arya Samaj for bringing into operation the lofty ideals which in the world of to-day called for protection. The Hindus suffered as a result of being blessed with brains. They could not surrender individual judgment and accept a common leader easily and before they agreed on the leader, others had stolen a march. The function of the Arya Samaj had been to bring into existence a spirit of discipline, loyal obedience to a leader

and unity of action. Hinduism was an individualistic faith. Its individualism was a source of strength ordinarily; but in a combative and competitive world it became a weakness. There was need for introducing a congregational element and a mass movement in Hindu community if it was to move as an irresistible regiment without each member being a captain unto himself. The occasion called for concerted action by all interested in the future of this country.

The trouble with the world today, the speaker said, was that it was not Hindu. The faith that was Hinduism was needed not only in India, but by the whole world. Hinduism, he believed, had thus a great task cast on it. This war would leave the world in a state of disorganisation and ruin. Economically, property and capital would almost entirely have gone in smoke or into the ocean. The world would have to be rebuilt, society renovated, philosophies re-a simulated and ways of life re-shaped. The world would be groping in the dark for light with a multitude of counsels. To such a world of stricken humanity, the fundamentals of Hinduism would be the sole solace, the salvation and the real refuge. If this vision was to be realised, there was need for missionaries with faith, with the organisation and the business habits necessary for the task. From that point of view, he congratulated the Arya Samaj on its record of unselfish and heroic work in the face of difficulties and handicaps and on its having kept touch with the masses.

Universality of Hinduism

In conclusion, Sir Ramaswami Aiyar said that there need be no fear for the future of Hinduism if Hindus were only true to their 'traditions of catholicity, tolerance, non-offence of a dynamic and active character, defensive fight, belief in our own system and determination not to allow it to be trampled upon by agencies however powerful or well-organised.' Hinduism was a compact of many things and its elements were manifold and universal. Let Hindus have firm faith in that universality which would enable it to conquer and thereby save the world.

The Karai Union of Malaya

The twenty-first Annual General Meeting of the Karai Union of Malaya was held at the Prince of Wales Institution, Kuala Lumpur, on Sunday, 20th April 1941.

The election of office-bearers for 1941 resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. S. Eliathamby
Vice-President: Mr. S. Chelliah
Hon. Secretary: Mr. K. Ampalan
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Arulanantham

Members of Committee: Messrs, S. Sinnathamby, M. Ponnambalam, K. Muttiah, S. Chelliah, K. Subramaniam, G. Subramaniam to represent Selangor, P. Velupillai, Perak, Dr. K. Murugasu, Negri Sembilan, Messrs. K. Kathiravalu, Pahang, K. Kathiravalu, Johore, K. Kartegesan, S. S. and K. Karthigasu Kedah.
(Cor.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

No. 147/PT.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Chellam widow of Arumugam Ramalingam of Alvey South. Deceased, Arumugam Ramanathan of Alvey South. Petitioner.

Vs.

Sanmuganathan Jegalajagaprathapan of Pannalai.
Jegapathiammah daughter of Sanmuganathan of do.
The 1st and 2nd respondents are minors by their Guardian ad-litem the 3rd respondent.
3. Pakkialedehumy widow of Sanmuganathan of do.
4. Ponnamma widow of Arumugam of Alvey South
5. Waitilingam Vijayaratham and
6. Wife Neelayathachiamma of Point Pedro
7. Karthigesu Arunasalem of Karaveddy orth.
8. Sinnathamby Subramaniam of Mallakam.
9. and wife Chellamma of Do.
10. Karthigesu Ramalingam of F. M. S.
11. Karthigesu Sabapathy of Singapore. Respondents.

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

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

This 2nd day of April 1941.

(Sgd) S. Rodrigo

Additional District Judge.

1-5-41

Extended and Reissued for 22-5-41.

(Sgd) S. Rodrigo

.D. J.

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

Obituary

MR. A. BARNABAS

The funeral of Mr. A. Barnabas L. R. I. B. A., A. I. Struct. E., Retired Government Architect F. M. S., took place at his son-in-law Mr. Advocate A. Kathiravelu's residence at 1st Cross Street on Monday, the 5th instant. Revds. B. C. D. Mather and Jesudasan held the funeral service. Revd. B. C. D. Mather officiated at the grave-side at Karainagar.

Mr. J. V. Chelliah, Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Crown Advocate and Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, retired District Judge, spoke about the sterling qualities of the deceased.

The chief mourners, besides his wife, were Mr. and Mrs. A. Kathiravelu (son-in-law and only daughter) and children, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Barnabas (brother and sister-in-law) and Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Kulasingam (brother-in-law and sister),

Schools Cultivate More Lands

(Continued from page 4)

ers qualified in this work is not yet equal to the demand. Mirigama and Welitara Training Centres send out a steady stream of enthusiastic teachers. Much interest is being shown by several schools in bee-keeping.

Overage Pupils

One defect, which has been referred to in previous reports, is still apparent in our educational system. Youths of over 20 years of age took the recent Standard V test and it is by no means uncommon to find pupils of 23 and 24 attending English schools. These young men are, in their own words, "waiting for employment." The only attempts which they make to secure employment is to take the different competitive examinations for Government employment, and when they are asked what they intend doing if they are unsuccessful they generally reply that they will wait until the next examination.

Code Amendments

Provision has been made for study leave in Vernacular schools, for schools attached to places of religious worship, and for an entrance examination to training schools.

Examinations

Entrance examinations into

Government Departments are now conducted by the Education Department. During the year the number of these examinations was increased by six.

Oriental Studies

533 Candidates sat for the examinations held in 1940 by the Oriental Studies Society, Colombo. 202 candidates (Final 16, Intermediate 45, and Preliminary 141) satisfied the examiners. The prizes for 1937-1940 were distributed by His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott on July 23, 1940. The Society donated the sum of Rs. 500 to the Duke of Gloucester Fund.

At the examination held by the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society, 67 candidates passed—7 in the Pandit, 17 in the Bala-Pandit, and 43 in the Pravesh Examinations.

Financial Summary

The total expenditure during the financial year 1939-40 from the funds voted to this Department was Rs. 18,699,940.59.

The total expenditure including amounts spent from other Heads of Expenditure was Rs. 18,995,356.49.

Receipts amounted to Rs. 432,925.27. The net expenditure during the year was therefore Rs. 18,562,430.22.

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Mis. 127. 14-11-40—