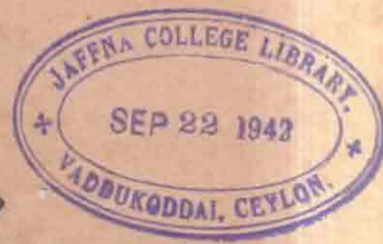


THE Hindu Organ.



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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Letters to War Prisoners

Information has been received from the International Red Cross that, whenever possible, letters to Prisoners of War in the hands of the Japanese should be typewritten in English, French or German.

Viceroy's "No" to Hindu Mahasabha

It is understood that the Viceroy has refused the Hindu Mahasabha Committee's recent application that they be allowed to discuss the political situation with Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders in detention.

Siberia or India?

Possible moves by the Japanese are arousing considerable conjecture here. Reports that an all-out attack on the Solomons may be expected in the near future coincide with General Shunro Hata's statement that East Asia is about to take an important step in co-operation with the European war. This is thought by some American commentators to be a hint at an attack on Siberia or possibly India.

Tass Representative in India

The first representative of the Tass (Russian) Agency to function in India, Peter Gladyshev, has arrived in New Delhi. He came from Moscow with his wife and two children via Afghanistan. Owing to the fact that no Press telegrams have previously ever been sent from India to Moscow a special rate had to be devised for his benefit by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs.

Collecting Centres for Raw Materials

The Advisory Committee for local preparation of drugs, has recommended that collecting centres for the purchase of the raw materials needed be established by the Ministry of Agriculture. The raw materials thus obtained would be dried and forwarded to the Civil Medical Stores where the drug factory is to be established. The Committee has recommended that if the drying cannot be carried out at these centres suitable drying machinery should be installed at the factory, since certain raw materials have to be thoroughly dried before they are used for the manufacture of drugs.

ONE OF THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENTS CHINA'S TREMENDOUS RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

BY H. D. LIEM,
(In a recent B. B. C. Talk)

JUST across the Himalayas great development has taken place in China. It started from a modest beginning in a small village, and it grew and grew until today it has become a national movement—one of the greatest industrial movements in the world. The possibility of the future is unlimited. Now that is a story which sounds like a fable, but in fact it is true. It is the story of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, or, briefly, the Indusco. Before I begin to tell you the origin of the Indusco, first let me describe to you the conditions in China when the Japanese attacked us in July 1937.

You will remember that we had developed intensively China's coastal regions—culturally and industrially. Communications in that area, which is a fertile and flat plain, are good; and so it helped the invaders to swiftly overrun long lines of communications which inter-act the coastal areas. Please remember also that the Japanese have only managed to occupy strips of land, lines of communications, but not vast areas as they claim.

Now just behind their lines our guerillas are still carrying on with their resistance in huge pockets. The Japanese cannot hope to wipe them out because they are invisible—they are the people themselves. But, this occupation by the enemy has disrupted China's economic life. Our industries had been destroyed; 60,000,000 refugees fled inland, homeless, destitute and going through the most unspeakable sufferings and agony. We have millions of widows and orphans, and people whose limbs have been amputated or maimed. The enemy was trying to sell his goods to us. If we buy, we should have been enriching him; but if we did not buy, we should have nothing to use in life, because China was blockaded. These were the problems. Naturally you would ask me, how did the Indusco solve them?

Here is the answer. The Indusco has an immediate and future aim. The immediate aim is, first to give a livelihood to as many of the 60,000,000 refugees as possible. Secondly, the Indusco must produce goods at home so that the Chinese people in Free China, as well as the population in the occupied territories, would be self-sufficient to the farthest extent possible. Thirdly, the population and guerillas in the occupied territory, by producing their own needs, would be able to maintain resistance on their own; so that when the general counter-offensive is called, even if they were cut off from supplies from our Headquarters, they could still carry on with their resistance. This is how the Indusco is hitched to China's machinery of resistance.

The future aim of Indusco is briefly: first to perform a part in the gigantic programme of national reconstruction which the people of China are carrying out at the moment on a tremendous scale as never before known in the history of China. I can only say that the Chinese people have vowed and pledged themselves to defeat the enemy with one hand, and build up a new nation with the other. Second, through the Indusco Movement the Chinese people would be able to establish economic democracy in China, just as they have established political democracy during wartime for the period after the war, so that China will belong to the 450,000,000 Chinese, as envisaged by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Father of the Chinese Republic.

The origin of Indusco makes a very interesting story. In Paachi, a small and remote village in the interior of Northwest China, a group of nine illiterate refugee blacksmiths decided to band themselves together and organise a co-operative foundry. In a very short time they made such tremendous success that blacksmiths of neighbouring villages

NEW POONAC PRICES

"FAIR MARGIN" FOR DEALERS

Colombo, Sept. 18.

Coconut poonac, which was being sold at about Rs. 100 per ton before prices of the commodity were controlled last month, has been reduced further in price.

According to the latest reduction a miller (being any person, or company, who operates a power-driven mill for purpose of extracting coconut oil from copra) is prevented from selling coconut poonac in the Colombo area at more than Rs. 32 per ton. The maximum price for a dealer other than a miller is Rs. 1. 90 per cwt.

The retail price for quantities of 14 lbs and under is fixed at 2 cts. per lb.

Relation To Price For Oil

In an interview with a Press representative yesterday, Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke, Civil Defence Commissioner and Director of Food Supplies, said that the present price ex mills had been fixed in relation to the price at which the Commissioner of Commodity Purchase valued poonac when he agreed to purchase considerable quantities of oil from Colombo millers.

Even this price of Rs. 32 per ton was slightly higher than the rate at which the poonac price was fixed by the Commissioner of Commodity Purchase when he agreed on the price of oil for the Ministry of Food, observed Mr. Goonetilleke.

Fair Margin for Dealers

The margin now allowed between the miller's price and the dealer's price would enable forage stores in Colombo to supply their consumers without difficulty, he remarked, adding that at least one large miller had been co-operating very readily in the past few weeks by meeting the demands of dairy owners for comparatively small quantities.

"Dealers must now resume their part of the business," declared Mr. Goonetilleke.

"I was assured this afternoon by two of the largest dealers that they would not allow the change to inconvenience consumers," he said.

The retail price of 2 cts. per lb. allows a fair margin for boutiques that deal in small supplies to continue their business at controlled prices.

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1942.

FOOD MISSIONS TO INDIA

FOOD MISSIONS TO INDIA have become a necessity owing to the fact that Ceylon wants more food. The people are living on short rations. They would not mind it if there were no help for it, but with a neighbour like India producing ample food and quite willing to give Ceylon a share, there is no reason why people should reduce their food, if only the Ministers will set about their business of procuring more food from India in some manner promising a chance of success. Sir Baron Jayatilake is the latest to leave for India with the avowed object of procuring more food for the people. His mission is expected to cost the Treasury something like Rs. 26,000. The cost is a trifle, if Sir Baron can manage to get what he wants. There have been food missions before this—missions that have failed to achieve any outstanding practical result. Promises were made on behalf of the Indian Government and were solemnly accepted on behalf of the Ceylon Government, but, unfortunately, the quantity of paddy and rice obtained as a result of these missions was only a fraction of what was promised. We say nothing about the Ceylon Trade Commissioner's doings in the Indian market since this will form the subject of a report by the acting Auditor-General which is expected to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor shortly. Why has it not been possible for the Ceylon Government to obtain all that has been promised by the Indian Government?

The question is one that calls for a direct answer. It has been suggested by certain Members of the State Council who visited India to study the question on the spot that the real difficulty is one of transport. It has long been obvious that, if the Railway is unable to cope with the task, the authorities should resort to other methods of transport. We suggested in these columns that there are plenty of sailing vessels in the North which could and should be utilised for the purpose. Transport by steamer is not, as a rule, feasible, and this is so for more than one reason. It is imperative, therefore, that the smaller type of vessel available in Jaffna should be used without any further delay.

Sir Baron Jayatilake seems to be bent on tapping North

India for more food. Has he considered the question of transport? Have the Ministers as a body considered it? Transport from North India is certainly more difficult than the transport of paddy and rice from South India. Transport being the governing factor in the situation, Sir Baron would have been well advised to try and secure Ceylon's supply of food from the South, as the proximity of the South Indian ports to Ceylon makes it possible for our small craft to do what is required of them.

The Ministers should not proceed from one muddle to another. We have always suspected that their determination to make their own purchases on behalf of the country might lead to some such situation as that with which are now confronted. They lack the experience and the ability needed for the purpose. They made a mistake in eliminating the trader who knows his business much better than the Ministers. It is not too late to revise the present policy in regard to the matter.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Some Aspects of Education

WE publish elsewhere a further instalment of the articles by Mr. S. A. Nathan on certain aspects of the educational policy that had been followed in the past. That this policy is either the cause or the inevitable result of the country's political subservience has long been obvious. It is equally plain that, with the practical attainment of self-government within the scope of the Donoughmore Constitution, this policy can no longer be persisted in without grave detriment to the future of the country. One of the main objects of any system of education should be to develop indigenous talent. In this respect our schools and colleges have failed. They have manufactured, and still continue to manufacture, a type of human parasite that spells danger to the strength and independence of the country as a whole. The position has been further complicated by the introduction of what amounts to universal suffrage by the very agency that was responsible for the present system of education. The consequences have been disastrous. We cannot afford to experiment any further with one of the fundamental problems of life in this fashion. At the present stage it is fortunate that this country is in a position to utilise the services of an educationist of the stamp of Dr. Jennings. It is, however, imperative that the mistakes of the past should be avoided. Experts come and go, but the system of education that bears the impress of their wisdom remains. And it is the system that matters. Mr. Nathan is right in sounding

a note of warning against our Ministers being misled into a blind and unquestioning acceptance of views on the problem of education which experience has shown to be untenable and mischievous. The establishment of the University gives this country a fresh opportunity of revising its educational policy. It is our earnest hope that this opportunity will not be missed by those who have made themselves responsible for the welfare of the people.

Japan's Next Move

ACCORDING to a Reuter's message, there is considerable speculation in the United States over Japan's next move. If the Germans succeed in reducing Stalingrad, it is expected that Japan may deliver an all-out attack on the Solomons. The latest news of Japanese activities in this region shows that there is some substance in this view. But at the same time it would be wrong to rule out an attack on Siberia or India or both as an impossibility. The fact must be remembered that the Japanese have promised to cooperate with Hitler in the European war in return for a free hand in Asia. Such cooperation would be impossible if the Japanese failed to control the Indian ocean when the German plans for a breakthrough in the direction of the Persian Gulf have matured. In spite of the heroic Russian resistance at Stalingrad and elsewhere the Germans continue to advance slowly in the direction of their objectives. There is no doubt that the occupation of Madagascar by the British forces was intended to forestall any attempt by Japan to establish herself in this part of the Indian Ocean. With regard to Siberia, it is well known that the Japanese have reinforced their troops in Manchuria. If General Von Bock succeeds in rolling up the Russian armies near Stalingrad, the Japanese may refuse to miss the opportunity of giving Russia a stab in the back. In any case, the next few months will witness the most crucial fighting of the war.

Hinduism At The University

A meeting of the Hindus of Batticaloa has passed a resolution requesting the University authorities to afford facilities for the teaching of Hinduism to the Hindu students of the University of Ceylon. We trust that the resolution will receive serious consideration at the hands of the authorities. The endowment of a Professorship, out of private charity or public funds, for the teaching of Hindu religion and philosophy presents no difficulty, if only the Ministers realise the importance of the suggestion that has been made at the Batticaloa meeting. After all, Hindu religion

and philosophy is the common heritage of both Singhalese and Tamils. It is a heritage worth preserving.

A Middle class Problem

THE latest exposition of the communal problem in Ceylon come from Dr. G. C. Mendis, University Lecturer in History. Dr. Mendis thinks that active communalism is a middle class problem and, "if one analyses it deeply, it is essentially an economic one." We do not say that this view is entirely groundless. The masses do not, by themselves, take a communal or racial view of things, unless the modern mischief-maker is there to remind them of old grievances and passions. This task is being performed in the South by Mr. Bandaranaike's Sinhala Maha Sabha. Once the majority community is led, or rather misled, into the rut of communalism, the minorities are bound to follow. Theirs is a purely defensive role. One way of making Ceylon less communal-minded is undoubtedly for leaders in the South to refrain from thinking on communal lines while making a pretence of having nothing to do with communalism, which, we do not mind admitting, would be fatal to the progress of Ceylon. As for the minorities themselves, they would do well not to ascribe everything to the communalism of the Ministers and their agents. At elections and in the matter of appointments in the Public Services, there is not the slightest doubt that the communal spirit is very much to the fore. This is so because of the intellectual poverty of those who rely on the communal argument to bolster up a desperate cause.

The Jaffna Police

THE conviction of Police Inspector Schokman by the Magistrate of Mallakam on a charge of wrongful confinement of one Sivaguru Velusamy is a reminder of the weaknesses of the Jaffna Police. Velusamy was arrested, but the accused, instead of complying with the provisions of the law in regard to the right of an accused person to be produced before a Magistrate after arrest, detained Velusamy in Police custody. The facts of the case indicate a spirit of lawlessness among Police Officers which does not augur well for the future of the Police Force as a whole. That this spirit has reached even the rank and file is evident from the fact that in more than one recent Criminal case the Judge had to complain of the inability of Police witnesses to attend Court on the date of trial. It was stated that a particular Police witness was away on official duty and this was supposed to be sufficient excuse for the absence of the witness. The excuse is not at all sufficient, there being no reason whatever for entrusting the performance of this particular duty to a Police officer who was wanted as a witness in a criminal case and who had been warned to appear on the date of trial.

**POLICE
SUB-INSPECTOR
CONVICTED**

**Charge of Wrongful
Confinement**

"I am unable to eradicate from my mind that he did not shape well at all in the witness box," observed Mr. V. Manikavasagar, the Mallakam Magistrate, in the course of his order on Tuesday convicting sub-Inspector, H. M. Shockman, Officer-in-charge, Chunnakam Police Station, on a charge of wrongful confinement of a man named Sivaguru Velusamy.

In this case Velusamy charged sub-Inspector Schokman with having wrongfully confined him from the 10th day of August till the 13th day of August in a cell in the Chunnakam Police Station premises and with having struck him with his hands.

Mr. D. A. Obeyesekere, instructed by Mr. H. R. Ariacutty prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. R. Kannudurai.

After trial the Magistrate found sub-Inspector Schokman guilty on the first count and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

The following are extracts from the judgment:—

"I hold that Sivaguru Velusamy was in the custody of the Chunnakam Police on the orders of the accused from the evening of 10-8-42 till the evening of 13-8-42, when he was produced before the Magistrate. I also hold that the bond 'A' which purports to release Velusamy, Murugan and Arumugam was never acted upon. Neither Murugan nor Velusamy was aware of the contents of the document to which they set their signature and they continued to be kept in custody even after 'A' was signed. In this case the legality of Velusamy's arrest is not contested. Probably the accused may have had reasonable grounds of suspicion against him which entitled him to arrest him. But having done so, the accused should have proceeded to comply with the statutory provisions of Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

"In arriving at this conclusion I regret to say that the evidence of the accused was, to say the least, unsatisfactory. I am unable to eradicate from my mind that he did not shape well at all in the witness box. In his evidence-in-chief he answered questions in such a way as to provide loopholes for escape, but finding that each one of these was effectually barred in cross-examination he fell back on his recollection. A considerable portion of his evidence was punctuated by rain appeals to his recollection, which however did not serve him at all on the crucial points in the case—matters on which the accused as an Officer-in-Charge of a Station could have given reliable and definite information."

The accused was fined Rs. 25 on the first charge and acquitted on the charge of voluntarily causing hurt to the complainant.

WANTED: Clerk, J. S. C. Qualification, Salary Rs. 25. Apply Manager, Twine Factory, Kokuvil.

(Ms. 116. 21.9.42)

**OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION
IN THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD WAR**

BY S. A. NATHAN

IV

"In an eddy of purposeless dust
Effort unmeaning and vain."

The fate of the mother tongue in our Scheme of Education is an unavoidable corollary to the unintelligent grouping of schools which a staff of clumsy-headed officials invented. Equally clumsy have been the efforts in recent years to repair the wrongs of the past. The recent efforts to give more play to the mother tongue have been concessions to the resurgence of nationalism in India, which produced a faint echo in this country. Neither the Department of Education nor the leaders who made a slogan of the mother-tongue to drive the people to the polling booths have had any earnestness about it. If they had really meant any earnest and honest business which could be the result of only analytical understanding and appreciation of the need for reconditioning educational services, they would have set about reforms lock, stock and barrel.

Another structural and more fundamental defect of the system is the grouping of schools in a manner highly prejudicial to the progress of education, and highly fatal to the "homogeneity and cohesion" of the people. The latter view may appear odd and fantastic on the face of it and would become intelligible if it was remembered that the English-educated in Ceylon have tended to form classes amongst themselves according to the degrees of fluency and dexterity they have acquired in the foreign language and ways of living, and the artificial "social position" they therefore imagine they hold as distinct and distant from the non-English-educated and therefore non-sophisticated flocks. These artificial and undesirable barriers are certainly due to the wrong ordering of educational services and though they are less pronounced today in daily life, thanks to the enfranchisement of the masses, yet the so-called English-educated particularly those whom "fate" or fortune has pitched in high official positions, nurse their illusions of superiority and take little interest in the common man and his doings.

Wrong Grouping

The grouping of Schools into the Vernacular, the English and the bilingual does really retard educational progress. It gives rise to many evils. A good deal of overlapping in work results when a pupil migrates from the vernacular school to the English. Except in the subject of English language in which the pupil is a beginner, in all other subjects the child does over again for at least three years what it has already done in the Vernacular School. This needless and expensive overlapping and repetition can very well be avoided. The times that the child loses in "making time" till it has acquired a competency in English, to break new ground in knowledge-subjects is far more precious than the expenditure involved. The loss of time from three to four years, during which only pupils of no mean ability can acquire a fair capacity in English, makes all the difference to mental growth. Experiments

carried out have proved that colonial pupils of between the ages of 18 and 20 are about equal in knowledge to English children (for that matter to any European children) of the ages of 12 to 14. This difference in range and depth of knowledge is remarkable. The disadvantage of the colonial children is not confined to the field of knowledge only. Their disadvantage extends to the field of physical development. The interplay of mind and body is granted by experts. The strain on the child of wrestling with an eccentric language is seen in his poorly developed body. There may be other causes as well for the poor show of a body. But the strain of a foreign language also arrests growth. Very rarely do we come across English-educated persons of robust, bony build. They are often lean and lanky and there is an air of lassitude about them. They are old before their time and wither away like the willow.

The Badge of Subjection

This pernicious grouping of schools is the peculiar feature of subject countries. Such a system need not be, if it has not ulterior purpose to serve. It is easy enough and feasible to have schools without any grouping on language basis but only graded into primary, elementary, secondary and collegiate. In all of which the mother tongue and the necessary second language (English) should get equal opportunity and attention though the mother tongue should be given precedence as the instrument of thought and as the medium to give a sound knowledge of English. If it is possible in the Grammar Schools of England to teach English, Latin, French and even German hand in hand, it should be equally possible to teach Tamil (or Sinhalese) and English side by side in our schools and abolish this relic of a system of imperial dreams. The present grouping itself is a misnomer. The so-called Vernacular Schools are allowed to teach English and many do so; the so-called English schools are required to teach the mother tongue. They are all bilingual in character and career. How then come the need to style some schools as bilingual? The whole thing seems to smack of a comedy (or tragedy) of costly errors. One possible objection to re-grouping Schools into one unitary type graded only according to the standard of work is that English teaching should be paid for as it is paid for now in the so-called English schools. Can't parents pay?

If the question is studied carefully with a long view it will become clear that the Department of Education need not spend anything over and above what it does now in the so-called Vernacular Schools, for most of the teachers in the Vernacular Schools can teach English; and that parents, however poor will not grudge spending a little extra in buying books, and other requisites when they realise that the new system will give their children wider scope and larger opportunities. The obvious advantage of this new grouping will be the discovery of really talented children in vernacular schools who do not, due to poverty, get the opportunity of

FIRST INTER-COMMUNAL WELL

**Opened At
Uduvil**

I am a student of Hinduism and according to its tenets, I find there is no difference of Caste, creed or colour as regards the supply of water light and air which are the gifts of God common to all" said Mr. M. Prasad the Government Agent, Northern Province at the opening of an inter-communal well at Uduvil.

Mr. M. Prasad opened the inter-communal well, madam, and all the conveniences attached to them built by Mr. K. Thanapalasingam of Uduvil in memory of his late wife Annammal.

Mr. Thanapalasingam invited the Government Agent to open the well for the use of the different communities living in the locality.

He said he was inspired by a remark made up Mr. Darel Peries of south Ceylon, a social worker, that the high caste people of Jaffna must supply water to meet the needs of the low caste people. He (Thanapalasingam) had to sink the only well that at present available to serve the needs of about 150 families. By the side of the well he has constructed a madam in Dravidian style of architecture which may when occasion arise be used as a reading room, a night school or even a creche. Mr. Thanapalasingam appealed to the Government Agent to accept this gift of land, well

Continued on page 5

higher training and they could, under the proposed arrangement, and with a number of scholarships offered by the Government and private generosity, go high up and become really useful members of society. Now the real talent runs to seed and the monied mediocrity manages to plod through and by a species of jobbery rides into positions of responsibility and looks down the slopes of his eminence which he did not win by sheer merit but bought.

Checks and Selections

A unitary type of schools such as run in self-governing countries would require checks and selections so that the pupils who go up higher and higher shall be those who are adjudged by a selection board of experts. Such a system is in successful operation in certain self-governing countries. The curricula of studies in all grades of the unitary type of schools should be very comprehensive covering not only academic subjects but all the arts and crafts of the nation so that even the pupil who is considered not fit for higher arts and sciences of the University standard will be fitted out entering the lower grade school to start a career in life in one of the nation's industries and trades.

A selective process in education has the merit of avoiding waste. In England, and other European countries those who go to the University are a few, just about half percent, or even less, of the student population of the collegiate stage. A study of some of the schemes of Education in European countries and in the United States of America will be interesting and informative. And it may be reserved for another date.

SOME NOTES ON THE BHAGAVAT GITA

(BY A SCIENCE GRADUATE)

(Continued from our issue of 14-9-42)

The Embodied Purushan (or Soul)

The second Purushan, the embodied Purushan or Kutasthan clearly refers to the soul, the Pasu of the Saivas. That the category of beings referred to here is not one but many or innumerable (எண்ணாதாம of Sivaprakasam) is amply borne out by such verses as the following: Neither did I not exist, nor you, nor these rulers of men, and no one of us will ever hereafter cease to exist (II, 12). That the soul is beginningless and endless (சித்தமாய) is clearly brought out in the same verse and other verses like XIII, 20: Know you that Prakriti and Purushan are both without beginning. That the soul is subject to bondage (இருள் மலத்தில் அழுத்த) and commits sin is apparent from such verses as V, 15:Wisdom is enveloped by unwisdom. Th rewith mortals are deluded; and III, 36 to 41, in which Arjuna asks: But dragged on by what does a man commit sin, reluctantly indeed, as it were by force constrained? and the Lord answers: It is desire, it is wrath, begotten of Rajasam, all-consuming, all-polluting, know this as our foe here on earth. As fire is covered with smoke, as a mirror with dirt, as an embryo is enclosed in a womb, so this (man, his intelligence) is enveloped by it (desire)and again, in XIV, 5: Satvam, Rajasam, Tamasam, these are the Gunas, Prakriti born. They bind fast in the body the indestructible, the embodied. c. f. the following couplet from the sacred Kural: காமம் வெதவீ மயக்கம் இணை முன்றின், காமம் வெட்க வெறும் சீகரம். Desire, wrath and ignorance, when the names (all traces) of these disappear, disease (bondage) too will disappear.

The Supreme Purushan (or God)

That the third Purushan, the Parama Purushan or Paramatma, the indestructible Isvaran, refers to God (or Pati) will not be disputed by any one. The immaculate purity and omnipresence of God are most beautifully put: As the all-pervading Akasam is by reason of its subtlety, never soiled, so God seated in the body is not soiled (XIII 33). Nor do these works by me.....enthroned on high, unattached to actions (IX, 9). The difference between God and man in this respect is plainly stated: Purushan (soul) seated in Prakriti experiences the qualities born of Prakriti. Attachment to qualities is the cause of his births in good and evil wombs (XII, 22). Being beginningless and without Gunas, the imperishable Paramatma, though seated in the body, works not nor is soiled (XIII, 32). As we have often stated, words have to be understood according to the context, and the words 'though seated in the body, appearing after the word Paramatma in the last quoted verse clearly refer to the Supreme Lord, the Soul of souls, the Antaryami who lives in the hearts of all and is referred to as Parama Purushan, Isvaran, Purush, hottaman, &c and as higher than the indestructible in verses 17 and 18 of chapter XV quoted before and

not to the ordinary dweller in the body, the Kutasthan, the embodied (soul). That God is the Supreme Light, Energiser and Support of the world is again and again emphasised: God dwells in the hearts of all beings (Jivas) and by His Maya (Power) makes them move as though mounted on a machine (XVII, 61). Under me (God) as witness, Prakriti sends forth the moving and unmoving. Because of this the world revolves (IX, 10). As the mighty wind moving everywhere rests in Akasam, so all beings rest rooted in me (God) (IX, 6). There is naught higher than I (God). In me all this is woven as rows of pearls on a string (VII, 7) Know me as the Enjoyer of sacrifice and Rewarder of Tapas, the Mahesvaran of all the worlds, as the Sahitan (Sankaran) of all beings.....(V, 29) Supervisor and Permitter, Supporter and witness, Mahesvaran, Paramatma, thus is styled in this body the Parama Purushan (XIII, 23). As the one Sun illumines the whole world, so does the Kshetri illumine all Kshetram (XIII, 34). That God is the efficient cause of the world (not its material cause) and His relationship to it are unequivocally stated in IX, 4 and 5: By me (God) all this world is pervaded, my form unmanifested. All beings dwell in me, I do not dwell in them. Nor do beings dwell in me, behold my sovereign Yogi! The support of beings, yet not rooted in beings is myself, their efficient cause. Para Adwaita relationship this! is it not? which reminds us of the words of our Tamil Saints மான்மயமாய் அல்லையாம சோதியனே (Trovachakam), ஒன்றும் நீ உன்னை அடறி ஒன்றிலிலை (Ibid), ஒருவனே எல்லாமாதி அல்லவாய் உடனு ஒருவன் (Siddhiyar), &c.

Central Position of the Gita in the Mahabharatam

The Bhagavat Gita is a religious philosophical treatise which is found near about the middle of the Mahabharatam just in the same way that the Siva Gnana Bodham occupies a central position in the Agamas and the Sata Rudriyam forms the central pivot of the Vedas. There are those who suggest, nay, who seriously argue that the Gita (or at least the major portion of it) is a later composition interpolated in the Mahabharatam in comparatively later times just as there are people who advance most puerile arguments to support similar suggestions made by them as regards the Siva Gnana Bodham and the Sata Rudriyam. We do not here propose to enter into the arguments of these so-called research-workers of the present day or into the counter arguments provoked by the hypothetical platitudes of these sceptics. We shall merely content ourselves with stating that the orthodox view is that the sermon was actually delivered by Sri Krishnan to Arjuna on the battlefield and that it was incorporated by the Rishi Veda Vyasar in his account of the Mahabharata war.

The Scope of the Book

The Bhagavat Gita contains some 700 verses divided into 18 chapters. It is not an exhaustive treatise re-

MANIPAY HINDU COLLEGE

A meeting of those in sympathy with the movement for getting the Manipay Hindu College declared a public property and to have a Scheme of management formulated by the Court, was held at Manipay on the 13th instant with Mr. K. Sundrampillal B. Sc. (Lond) (an old boy) in the Chair. 28 representative residents and old boys were present and several messages giving support to the movement were received.

The Chairman gave a brief history of the movement and Mr. C. Thiagarajah read out the plaint already filed and explained the progress of the work done so far. A statement of receipts and expenditure up-to-date was read, Dr. K. Gathiravai, Messrs. C. N. Devarajan, K. Navaratna Raja, S. R. Aranyagam, K. Ramanaathan and K. Chozalingham also spoke.

A resolution in which all those present pledged their support to support to the movement, and another appointing a Committee to collect funds and do everything possible to achieve the objects of the movement were unanimously passed.

garding the why and wherefore of the world, its origin, &c, like the Siva Gnana Bodham or Siddiyar. These latter are scientifically arranged treatises making investigations into the riddle of the universe probing into its remotest antecedents and dealing with the pilgrim's progress step by step to the final goal of unalloyed beatitude. Sri Krishna's primary object is to induce Arjuna to fight. Chapter I shows that Arjuna is filled with pity and remorse and shrinks at the thought of the carnage he was about to cause and the sin that would accrue to him by the slaughter of myriads of people including kinsmen near and dear to him and elders and teachers more worthy to be revered and worshipped than to be hated or killed. He unfolds his grief to Krishnan and lays down his arms preferring death at the hands of his adversaries rather than killing them from greed of the pleasures of earthly kingship. It is then that the Lord delivers his long discourse expatiating on his (Arjuna's) duties as a Kshatriyan. A man of his position should not run away from waging a righteous war as it was then that he would be committing a sin. No sin attaches to anybody for doing his prescribed duties, provided actions are performed without attachment. This is the central theme of the whole book which is briefly told in Chapter II and expanded in the succeeding chapters. Though other questions crop up incidentally, they are dealt with as if they were of subsidiary importance only and of the nature of interludes or episodes brought in to emphasise the main theme.

(To be continued)

"THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTA"

Copies of "The Elements of Saiva Siddhanta" by "A Science Graduate" are available for sale at the Vivekananda Society Book Depot, Colombo, at 50 cents per copy.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 17

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Theivanaipillai wife of Kandiah Sivagnanasundram of Kaithady in Jaffna Deceased.

Mailvaganam Sinnathamby of Kaithady in Jaffna. Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kandiah Sivagnanasundram of Karanavai South in Jaffna
2. Mailvaganam Sundrampillai of Kaithady in Jaffna
3. Valliammaipillai widow of Aiyathiburai Chellappah of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 24th day of August, 1942 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nadarajah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this Court on the 25th day of September, 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of August, 1942

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah

District Judge

(O. 53 17 & 21-9-42)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 25

In the matter of the estate of the late Muttukkumaru Sinnappah alias M. S. Shaw of Mallakam Deceased.

Sinnappah Sivasubramaniam of Mallakam Vs. Petitioner.

Thankamuttupillai widow of Muttukkumaru Sinnappah alias M. S. Shaw of Mallakam Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of August 1942 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner:

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondent or any other person shall on or before the 25th day of September 1942 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 7th day of August 1942

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah

District Judge

(O. 58. 17 & 21-9-42)

**EXCHANGE YOUR
50 CENT COINS TODAY.
THEY WILL BE
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30-9-42.**

(G. 27, 21, 24 & 28-5-42.)

BHARATHI DAY AT CHANKANAI

"The Chankanai Youth League deserves high commendation for celebrating the Bharathi Day with all the splendour it richly deserved. Special mention must be made of the Recital of Bharathi Songs by Miss Ranjitham Sundarampillai who has captivated the audience by her sweet and singularly melodious voice and by her superb rendering. This is a pride not only to Jaffna but also to the entire Tamil Nad." So said Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. presiding over the Bharathi Day celebrations held at Chankanai under the auspices of the Kana Ranjitha Sabha.

A tastefully decorated photo of the poet was taken in procession to the accompaniment of Oriental Music from the Bharathi Grounds to Chankanai Sivapragasa Vidyalalai Hall which was also beautifully decorated for the occasion in oriental fashion.

At the entrance Mr. Natesan was received and garlanded by Mr. P. M. Jegarajasingam, the president of the Kana Ranjitha Sabha. The President of the Youth League, Mr. S. Arumugam suitably welcomed the president of the evening and the lecturers.

Messrs K. K. Natarajan, Assistant Editor of the "Inthusathanam" and S. S. Sarma also spoke on the greatness of Bharathi and his literary works.

The meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks by Mr. S. Selvanayagam, the Secretary of the Youth League. (Cor.)

KOKUVIL LOCAL ASSISTANCE AND ANTI-PROFITEERING SOCIETY

A meeting of the Kokuvil Local Assistance Committee was held at 10 a.m. on the 13th September 1942, in the residence of Mr. C. Mutiavelu J. P., who presided. Correspondence and letters from the Government Agent N. P. were read and the following decisions were arrived at:—

(a) That the uncultivated lands should be encouraged to be kept under good and proper cultivation.

(b) That the circular re stray cattle be notified to the public of these villages by the beating of tom-tom and proper action taken on defaulters.

Officers and Committee

The following are the office-bearers and members of the Committee:—

Messrs C. Mutiavelu, J. P., President; C. Sandrasekeram, Secretary; K. Kandiah, Assistant Secretary; S. Navaratnam, (Chairman V. C.); M. Kawagalingham, Retired Railway Officer; P. Kumarasamy, Teacher; V. Rajasingam, Teacher; A. Sambanthar, Teacher; R. Bhayattamby, Teacher; E. Nagalingam, Teacher; V. Senathirajah, Teacher; S. Selvadurai, Physician; R. Kanagasabai, Pensioner; K. Sabaratnam, Pensioner; E. S. S. Sinnadurai, Merchant; M. Sivasinghampillai; R. Seshivasagam, Pensioner; V. Vallipuram, Merchant; S. Thambiiah, Pensioner; S. Karthigesu, Pensioner; T. Sothalingam, Teacher; S. Nadarajah, Teacher; S. A. Sathasivam, Kokuvil; K. Visuvanayagam, Kokuvil; and Mr. T. Kumarasampillai, Kokuvil West. (Cor.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 21
In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanapathipillai Arulampalam of Suthumalai. Deceased. Manonmanyammal widow of Kanapathipillai Arulampalam of Suthumalai presently of Valvettythurai. Vs. Petitioner.

- Minor: 1. Le'chumyammal daughter of Kanapathipillai Arulampalam of Valettythurai
2. Baby in the Womb of the Petitioner (a *Ventre Sa Mere*) and
3. Kulanthaivelu Selvanamikam of Do
Minor: 4. Arulampalam Kanapathipillai of Suthumalai and
5. Rasammah widow of Nagar Thambo of Do (The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors of the age of 5 years and 6 months, in the womb, respectively, and over whom the 3rd Respondent is appointed Guardian-ad-litem; and the 4th Respondent is also a minor of the age of 14 years and over whom the 5th Respondent is appointed Guardian-ad-litem) Respondents.

This matter is coming on for disposal before G. O. Tambyah, District Judge of Jaffna on the 15th day of August 1942 in the presence of Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed Petitioner dated 14th day of August 1942 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as the widow of the deceased abovenamed, to have the Letters of Administration issued to her. Unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person interested in the Estate, shall, on or before the 28th day of September 1942, appear before this Court and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the abovenamed 3rd and 5th named Respondents abovenamed be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd and 4th Respondents abovenamed, who are minors, unless the Respondents or any others interested in the estate shall on or before the 28th day of September 1942 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minor respondents abovenamed should be

FIRST INTER-COMMUNAL WELL

Continued from page 3

and the madam and have it maintained through the local Village Committee. Further he appealed to the Health Authorities to use the madam as a Creche.

After opening the well for public use Mr. Prasad with the large gathering present entered the building where light refreshments were served.

Mr. T. Buel, J.P. speaking said that this was the first of the kind opened in North Ceylon and congratulate the donor for his wisdom and foresight.

Mr. S. Natesan said that as a representative of his constituency he had found a forerunner whose good works were bound to have echoes in the other parts of Jaffna.

The Rev. Fr. Philips Ponniah, O. M. I. priest-in-charge of the local Roman Catholic Church thanked Mr. Thanapalasingam for so wholeheartedly meeting the needs of the parish owners, 75 per cent whom had undergone severe hardships for want of water.

Mr. N. Ponniah, Editor of the "Eelakesari", said that philanthropists should take a leaf from Mr. Thanapalasingam regarding the use of their surplus wealth.

The Government Agent after paying a tribute to the late M's. Thanapalasingam made the remarks quoted above and added that such things as air, light, and water were common to all, that all were privileged to have an equal share of the God-given rights to man, and that under Heaven all men of all caste, creed and colour were free men and women.

Mr. W. Ponnudurai, Chairman of the Uduvil Rural Reconstruction Society, thanked Mr. Prasad on behalf of those present for his presence at the function and opening the well for the use of fellow villagers.

produced personally into Court on the said date.

Jaffna, 15th September 1942.
Sgd. G. C. Thambiiah,
District Judge.
K. V. Sinnadurai,
Proctor for Petitioners.
(O. 54. 21 & 24.9.42)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction NO. 1118.
In the matter of the estate of the late Nallammah wife of K. Mutiah of Vannarponnai East

Deceased.
Kandiah Mutiah of Vannarponnai East

Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Masilamany
2. Mangaleswaryammal

3. Seethevippillai widow of Kandiah all of Vannarponnai East

Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day of February 1942 in the presence of Mr. R. Sinnadurai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the abovenamed 1st and 2nd named minor respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in their testamentary proceedings and that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 3rd day of July 1942 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 16th day of June 1942.
Sgd. G. C. Thambiiah,
District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended till 14.9.1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiiah,
District Judge.
Extended till 1-10-42.
(O. 55. 21 & 24.9.42)

NOTICE

I do hereby inform the public that I have discontinued K. Saravanapperumalpillai from his office as accountant of the Vannarponnai Sivan Temple as from 16-9-42 and request the lessees of the temple properties not to give their rents to him and in case they make any payment of rent to him, I do not hold myself responsible for such payments.

V. KANNAMMAL,
Trustee and
Sivan Temple, Jaffna, 17-9-42. Manager.
(Mis 118. 21.9.42.)

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ONE OF THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENTS

Continued from page 1

followed their example and so by fresh successes the Movement attained more adherents. It spread from village to towns, from towns to provinces until it became, like a tidal wave, a great national movement which may revolutionise the very foundations of China's economic life and set a brilliant example to the International Co-operative Movement. It also will leave a momentous precedent in the history of economic democracy of the world. But the plan and birth of the Organisation took place in a small and informal meeting in Shanghai in March 1938, when a group of China's foreign friends, British and American conferred with Chinese leaders. They drafted a scheme which was presented to the Generalissimo and it was decided to give it a trial.

In two years the Indusco set up a remarkable record in China's industrial history. It made a short cut from blue print to realisation. By October 1940 there were already more than 2300 vest pocket factories well distributed throughout sixteen provinces and under the technical direction of seventy branch headquarters. The branches even penetrated behind the Japanese lines. An army of 300,000 people was directly dependent on the Organisation for their livelihood and work has been created for hundreds of thousands more. Already 40,000 Indusco spinners and weavers today equip the entire Chinese Army with blankets and over-coats which were formerly supplied by Japan.

On Guerilla Footing

But we must not lose sight of the fact that the Indusco is a war baby and consequently its life must be preserved from the ravages of war. The leaders of the Indusco therefore have placed all industries and activities of the Indusco on a guerilla footing so that they will always escape from the enemy's capture or destruction. Let me give you an example. Supposing the Japanese landed at Madras, the refugee co-operators like chicken and dairy farmers, spinners, weavers and others would take with them all their machines, tools, cattle and move into the interior of India. If the Japanese overtook them there, they would go up to Bombay and if the Japanese reached Bombay they would go back again to Madras. That is how the Chinese Indusco branches are playing hide and seek with the Japanese Army on the run. But that will not solve the problem, unless a long sighted plan is also drawn up.

The whole country is divided into three zones for development of the Indusco:—

Zone 1 is established in the front line districts and enemy-occupied territories. Its production there is to give livelihood to the people, and reinforce their morale. At the same time it will make them no longer dependent on Japanese goods.

Zone 2 is an economic main-line of defence. It forms a great area drawn from Kansu in the North-west down to Kwangtung in the South-east which will be a buffer territory between Zone 1 and Zone 2: to supply Zone 1 with the product of Zone 3 and to transport the surplus product of Zone 1 into Zone 3. It also supplies workers, organisers and materials with both Zones, as well as maintaining its own industries.

Zone 3 forms the rear economic lines in which the heavier type of war industries could be established.

Finished goods of the Indusco will be marketed through federations which also supply the raw materials. There is the Supply and Marketing Division of the Indusco which is responsible for buying and selling on the national scale.

Various Activities

There are also various activities in the training of personnel, the education of co-operators, welfare work for women, children, wounded soldiers, public health and so on.

Youths and graduates from Universities and colleges are trained to be organisers and welfare workers to develop the Movement further. Farmers and womenfolk are brought in when their labour in the fields is slack. Trained artisans of the districts are drawn into the Movement.

The Indusco runs factories, mines, does gold-washing, weaving, spinning, chemical goods, book and paper making, porcelain, pottery and other necessary goods.

And now I'd like to tell you the story of the moving spirit of Indusco, Alley Rowi Alley is the personification of a turning wheel which never stops. For two years he travelled more than 18,000 miles in China. He pedaled, hunched, hitch-hiked from village to village on army trucks. He rode on horses into battle zones, and worked in the mines, and more. He is the personification of the Indusco, carrying messages of industry into every nook and corner of the country.

He entered the difficult regions of unknown Tibet, along mountain trails where few dared to go unless accompanied by armed escort. He found gold in the streams, deep on the plateau and the Living Buddha who he converted into an Induscoist. Someone asked him how he converted the Living Buddha. He said "The Tibetans still spin their wool with their hands in the ancient manner. The old gentleman had never seen the modern spinning wheel. I took one of our new wheels with me and it brought him out of his depression. He said he was bored with being the Living Buddha and wanted something useful to do, so we made him the head of our first Indusco Depot in the Suogpan Valley. It turned out that what actually conquered the Tibetans, heart was Alley's demonstration of his ability in riding wild horses across narrow mountain walls in the Tibetan manner.

The future of the Indusco is vividly painted in the vision of Rowi Alley when he said, "It is not what we have done, but what can be accomplished. Our goal is 30,000 co-operative factories. When we reach it the Japanese will then roll up their funny little swords in their bedding mats, and take themselves back to Japan and then copy China once again."

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