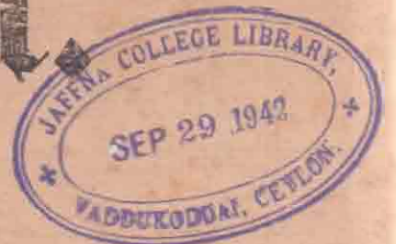


THE Hindu Organ

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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Mr. Bank's Retirement

The notice of retirement of Mr. P. N. Banks, Inspector-General of Police, has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor.

Finland Denies Rumour

The Finnish Government officially denied the rumours that Finland wished to conclude a separate peace with the Soviet Union, says a Helsinki despatch. The rumours were stated to be "false and without foundation."

Police Unearth Secret Press

The Police claim to have unearthed in Bombay a secret Press where Congress bulletins (unauthorised news sheets) in four different languages are being printed. Eleven persons, including the keeper of the Press, a paper merchant who is alleged to have supplied paper to the Press and a professor of a local college were arrested in this connection.

End of Nomination to Urban Councils

The bill to amend the Urban Councils Ordinance to give effect to the decision that the nomination of members to Urban Councils should be abolished was published in last Friday's Gazette. By way of a transitional arrangement, it is to be provided that so far as existing Urban Councils are concerned, the amended law should become applicable only after the expiry of the term of office of the sitting members.

Japan Prepares for 10-Year War

The former Japanese Ambassador to the United States Admiral Michisaburo Nomura, who was "negotiating" with Mr. Cordell Hull, the U. S. Secretary of State, when Japanese bombers were already roaring over Pearl Harbour, said: "Our enemies are planning a five-year war with us. We will prepare for a ten-year war or a longer one against them." The Domei News Agency adds that "speaking with ponderous conviction," Admiral Nomura continued "Japan possesses ample reserves in material and manpower and is surcharged with abundant spiritual strength to prosecute successfully such a long-term struggle."

AN EXPERIMENT OF EDUCATION

A SCHOOLMASTER'S WORK IN AN ENGLISH VILLAGE

BY WILLIAM HOLT

(Broadcast in the B.B.C.'s Overseas Services)

I'm going to tell you about an experiment in education here in Britain which is remarkable because it's taking place within the frame-work of Popular State education, and although it has been initiated by a schoolmaster in a small village school it has the full backing of the educational authorities. The School is just an ordinary County Council School in the village of Evershot in Dorset, attended by the village children—sons and daughters of the farm labourers and of the farmers round about—and fifty children evacuated from London and other cities. But he himself is rather unusual. I think—as a village schoolmaster. He's doing something more than teaching the children, he's teaching our educational authorities something and it must be said to their credit that they have recognised this and have given facilities to extend the experiment.

The Extraordinary Schoolmaster

Mr G. W. Greening is nothing extraordinary about his appearance. He's tall, fair, with a moustache and gold rimmed spectacles, he doesn't look much unlike any other country schoolmaster over here; but when he gets talking to you, about education, well, you very soon find out how different he is.

What effect his teaching is having on the character of the fifty evacuated children from the big towns and cities I'll leave to your imagination—though his teaching is not primarily aimed at educating town children in country life. The coming of these children to his school is purely accidental. His methods of teaching have been applied at that school for over twenty years—so long in fact that he's now teaching the children of his first scholars and—as he puts it—"As a teacher" he's able to check up on his own handiwork. He insists that his job is the educa-

tion of the children in that particular district—rural children. But still I can't help but think of those kiddies who are now there in that village of Evershot, as a result of the war, and are being taught by that extraordinary schoolmaster who by some extraordinary accident happens to be teaching in the village which Thomas Hardy chose for his setting of "Tess of the d'Urbervilles". Let me tell you my own impressions on arriving there from London.

When I got into the West of England, the contrast after the brick street of Paddington made me stand up and put my head through the open coach window to look at it. It would be difficult to say which was gentler, the soft contours of the Dorset Hills, the tree-bending before the moist wind and seeing the underside of the clouds as they passed over the hills. When I touched the hills at points where the landscape meeting the sea was a scene of the horse chestnuts had pink and white blossom, which reached up like candles from the tips of the boughs. A few big drops of rain fell with a soft patter on the leaves. Through the windows into the train was wafted suddenly a hawthorn blossom scent which was almost sickly.

Theories of Education

When I knocked at the door of the little schoolhouse in Evershot, there was no answer, and I was beginning to think that nobody was at home, when down the garden, at the side of the house I saw a man standing with a veil hanging down over his face from the brim of an old straw hat. He was bending over a beehive. He must have caught sight of me at the same time because I saw him lift his veil and look in my direction.

Continued on page 5

WAR ON THE PROFITEER

ADVICE OF FOOD CONTROLLER

The organisation of anti-profiteering societies all over the Island is recommended in a circular sent to all Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents by the Food Controller.

At the same time the Food Controller points out that much could be done in this matter through organisations already existing in the Province, and with this object in view he requests the local assistance committees functioning in the districts and suggest to them that they should either themselves undertake the work of anti-profiteering societies in their areas.

Traders Also As Members

It is hoped that the more public spirited inhabitants of each town and village might thus be persuaded to unite in resisting the efforts of profiteering which at present are so widespread.

Price Control inspectors were being instructed not only to do all in their power to encourage and assist in the formation of such societies but to advise them once they had been formed as to their possible action and recommendations.

The Food Controller does not propose to lay down any fixed rules for the constitution of these societies but the Food Control Department has formulated a set of guiding rules which may be adopted.

General Scope of Functions

According to these guide rules, members of the general public who become members of an anti-profiteering society should pledge themselves (including traders) not to buy or sell any article at any price more than the control price. They should report to the society every case of profiteering with the evidence available to substantiate the charge.

The functions of the society would be to see that the control prices are strictly adhered to both by the trader and the public; to impress on traders that the control prices are the maximum prices fixed at the highest possible to cover every type of trader and that, there-

Continued on page 6



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1942.

RUSSIA'S EPIC FIGHT

SINCE THE BATTLE OF Verdun during the last war there has been nothing to equal, in intensity and determination, the fight that is now going on for the possession of Stalingrad. Once more Russia has upset Hitler's plan, which aimed at achieving a decision on the Russian front before the autumn. Vast numbers of men and equipment have been flung into the attack by the Germans, but after six or seven weeks of what appeared to be a continuous and triumphant advance, the German armies are still being held up at Stalingrad. The city is being defended street by street, house by house, and the enemy is being made to pay a fearful penalty for every inch of ground gained inside the city. As long as Stalingrad stands, the key to the Volga is in Russian hands and the Germans will not be able to destroy the offensive capacity of the Russian Army. It is not only at Stalingrad that Russian resistance has unexpectedly stiffened. In the Volkov sector, at Leninograd, at Voronezh, the Russians are fighting with a grim determination that has thrown the German time-table into utter confusion. It goes without saying that the Germans will make another desperate effort to crush Russian resistance. They claim to have reached all the necessary key points on the Volga and that the actual capture of Stalingrad itself is of little strategic importance. It is quite possible that, while the frontal attack was being delivered, other German troops had by-passed the city, but if this is what has happened, there is no reason why the enemy should over-strain himself by a frontal attack on a city whose importance as a strategic centre had disappeared. In the meantime, it is clear that the Russians regard the possession of the city as vital to their own defence. While the defenders, though heavily outnumbered by the German hordes and their allies, refuse to give up the battered remnants of the city, the Russian High Command is making every effort to relieve them. Reinforcements and equipment are on the way and, if the Russians succeed, it will mean the triumph of an epic fight in the cause of freedom. As the Moscow radio commentator said recently, the fight for Stalingrad is also the fight for Burnley and Rochdale in Lancashire and for New York and Baltimore in America. Once the Germans succeed in

rolling up the Russian armies, nothing will prevent them from hurling all their available strength against England. Though the aid given by the Allied Nations to Russia is by no means negligible, the fact remains that Russia is still fighting the Germans single-handed. The bombing of German cities is bound to reduce German production and morale, but to the Russians in the firing line it is nothing more than a gesture. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Russians are beginning to think once more of a second front in Europe as their only means of salvation. Mr. Wendell Willkie has made it clear that there is a good deal of disappointment and dissatisfaction in Russia over the Allied failure to open a second front. If Russia is able to hold on, the Allies may be able to attack Europe in time. If the Russian armies are thrown out of the fight earlier, any such attack will come too late.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Pre-Censorship in Ceylon

IN a resolution to be discussed in the Indian Council of State Pandit Kunzru urges the abolition of pre-censorship of news, reports and statements to be published in the press. The layman may wish to know what pre-censorship actually means. If the whole paper has to be submitted to pre-censorship, then the first copy of the paper has to be submitted to the Censor and no further copy can be printed or issued without the Censor's approval. If it is only some definite class of matter that has to be so submitted, the rule applies only to that class. There is no pre-censorship in Ceylon now, but there was one during the last war. The whole trouble arose out of an editorial in the now defunct "Ceylonese". At the time of the editorial the Censor had prohibited all comment by the Press on the report issued by the Sabaragamuwa Shooting Commission. The censorship had been introduced into Ceylon as a war measure but the Censor, acting no doubt on inspiration by higher authority, used his powers to prevent the press from commenting on the report. The "Ceylonese", therefore, ignored the instructions issued by the Censor, and published the editorial under the heading of "The Culprits at Large", violently criticising the members of the Commission. It was stated in the editorial that, in addition to the persons who had already been punished for the shootings, there were other culprits in the persons of the members of the Commission whose conduct was equally reprehensible. The authorities threatened a prosecution but thought better of it and ordered, instead, that the entire paper should be submitted to pre-censorship. This

led to a silent duel between the Editor and the Censor. About this time the late Sir P. Ramathan introduced in the Legislative Council his motion about Mr. (afterwards Sir H.) Dowbiggin. The "Ceylonese" wrote a short editorial commending the motion and set it up in black type. The Censor put his blue pencil across this article and the "Ceylonese" appeared with the space for the first editorial blank. The Censor subsequently got even with the Editor by directing him not to suggest, either directly or indirectly, that the Censor had been at work on his editorial columns. It was an unequal fight—between the Editor and the Censor, and it will always be so. We sympathise with Pandit Kunzru's proposal and hope that the Government of India will speedily revise its present attitude towards the Press. While we agree that the Press should act with a due sense of responsibility, it is equally obvious that no Government can secure its co-operation by gagging it. We recall one incident in connection with the pre-censorship of the "Ceylonese". When this paper appeared without the editorial, the "Morning Leader" promptly remarked that a morning paper must be suffering from white leprosy because there were white patches in its editorial columns. But then, the "Morning Leader" was rarely generous towards its opponents.

How the U. C. Elects its Chairman

THE Public in Jaffna has always suspected how the Jaffna Urban Council elects its Chairman. Authentic details, however, have always been lacking, for the simple reason that those who manage these elections prefer to work in secret. Mr. V. Suppiah, nominated Member of the Jaffna Urban Council, has done a great public service by writing to the press the details of the last scramble for the Chairmanship of this Council. It would be useful to recapitulate the main points in Mr. Suppiah's letter. According to Mr. Suppiah, the earliest candidate in the field was Mr. K. Aiyathurai who had obtained a written undertaking from Messrs C. Ponnambalam, B. B. Nalliah and Mr. Suppiah himself pledging their support. Then it appears that certain members refused to support Mr. Aiyathurai and wanted Mr. Ponnambalam to be a candidate for the Chairmanship. Mr. Suppiah says that he refused to join this conspiracy against Mr. Aiyathurai. On the 21st instant, seven Members of the Council met at conference at Mr. Ponnambalam's residence when a vote was taken. Mr. Ponnambalam secured four votes while the solitary Mr. Suppiah supported Mr. Aiyathurai, who, naturally enough, expressed his indignation at the duplicity of his erstwhile allies. Thereafter,

Mr. Aiyathurai is said to have released Mr. Suppiah from his promise and invited the latter to put himself forward as a candidate for the Chairmanship. By 3 p. m. on the day of election, however, Mr. Ponnambalam appears to have doubted his own chances and invited Mr. Aiyathurai to stand for election. The incidents related by Mr. Suppiah show that the members of the Urban Council have no clear notion of their duty to the electorate in the matter of electing a Chairman. As we have pointed out repeatedly in these columns, the duty of the Councillors is clear: they must elect as Chairman the best man they can get. A vice-chairmanship is not a legitimate consideration for voting in favour of a particular candidate. Nor is it possible to take into account the personal ambitions of individual members. It is no doubt possible to argue that everyone of these members is qualified to be the Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council. We are not concerned here with arguments but with facts. Surely, the Councillors could have made up their minds as to who was best qualified to fill the post of Chairman and voted accordingly, without indulging in the somewhat indecent exhibition referred to by Mr. Suppiah.

Anti-Profiteering Societies

THE Food Controller has issued a circular requesting the local authorities to take upon themselves the work of the anti-profiteering societies or to organise such societies in their districts. The membership of these societies will be open to every member of the public including traders. Every member should pledge that he would neither sell nor buy any article at a price higher than the control price. We trust that local authorities, including Village Committees, will act on the Food Controller's suggestion without delay. Instead of raving in general terms against traders and profiteering, the public should, in its own interests, organise itself for action. If a trader tried to charge prices above those fixed by the Controller, the society would be in a far better position to check it than a mere individual.

The Congress Purge

THE attempt of the Congress Committee to purge the Congress of hostile elements is not proceeding smoothly. Mr. Amarasuriya has taken his dismissal calmly and he might well think that his generosity might expend itself on more useful objects. Lt. Col. Kotelawala seems, however, to be a different proposition. He has refused to answer a plain question put to him by the Congress authorities: Was he or was he not concerned in assisting a candidate who opposed a nominee of the Congress? In reply to this simple question, the Minister of Communications asked a series of questions, leaving the question put to him unanswered. The gentlemen who now seem to be at the head of affairs inside the Congress will do well to note that the failing which they deplore is quite common in Ceylon. It is personalities and not principles that matter.

RS. 500 BAIL FOR POLICE OFFICER Charge Of Causing Hurt To Barber

Inspector F. D. E. Dassenaik of the Jaffna Police pleaded "not guilty" in the Jaffna Magistrate's Court on Wednesday, to a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to Elayavi Kathiravelu, barber, and with wrongful confinement of Kathiravelu.

The plaint was filed by sub-Inspector A. D. Rodrigo of the Jaffna Police.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Crown Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. G. H. Bromley, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Provinces, led evidence for the prosecution. Mr. D. A. Obeyesekere, instructed by Mr. C. D. Singharetnam appeared for the accused.

K. M. Gunasekera, a servant employed under Inspector Dassenaik at the time of the incident, giving evidence, stated that about 8 or 8-30 a. m. on the morning of the day in question, he went to Small Bazaar to buy fish. There he met a man named Kathiravelu, who in the course of the conversation made a request regarding the lady of the house, and said that he would come in the evening. The witness conveyed all this to his master (the accused) at 1 p. m.

The accused asked the witness to tell Kathiravelu not to come at 6 p. m. but at 9 a. m. Kathiravelu came at 6 p. m. when the witness told him that the accused was at home and asked him to come at about 9 or 9-30 p. m. Kathiravelu went away.

Tied To Pillar

Later on the instructions of the accused, witness went out and saw the man on the road near the back gate. The accused came by the front verandah, and seizing the man by his shawl, took him to the back yard of the house. There Kathiravelu was tied to a pillar by his shawl by the accused. The accused struck him twice or thrice on the face, and asked him why he had come there. Kathiravelu told him that he knew the witness.

After asking the servants, including the witness, to look after the man, the accused went out to use a telephone. Some time later the Assistant Superintendent of Police came and asked the man to go to Colombo. The man was tied up when the Assistant Superintendent of Police came. The witness saw his master in the morning.

Two other servants of the accused next gave evidence.

Dr. J. M. Somasundaram, Judicial Medical Officer, giving evidence, said that he found 21 injuries on the barber.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and was allowed bail in Rs. 500. Further hearing was fixed for October 1.

NOTICE

Applications are invited for the post of Manager, Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd., Grand Bazaar, Jaffna. Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 50 and should have business experience. Salary Rs. 120-10-200. Security Rs. 20,000/- in immovable property. For further particulars apply to the Managing Director. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd. Jaffna on or before the 5th October 1942.

S. COOMARASWAMY

Secretary

Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd.
(Mis. 122. 28-9-42)

THE TURN OF THE TIDE AT STALINGRAD

SOVIET HOLD UP NAZI ONSLAUGHT

Moscow, Friday.

THE turn of the tide appears to have been reached in the month-old Battle for Stalingrad. Reinforced by the arrival across the Vo'ga of fresh Soviet troops, Marshal Timoshenko's men inside the city are still holding up the German onslaught.

Soviet pressure from the north-west is now forcing the Germans to devote more and more of their strength to meet the threat to their left flank. The capture today of two dominating hills and strategic villages has brought the relieving forces nearer to the heroic defenders.

A desperate German attempt to crush Soviet resistance by a mass attack with 200 tanks and thousands of lorry-borne troops has been decisively smashed.

The Germans may try another all-out thrust of this kind, but their first failure has shown them that the defenders are still powerfully entrenched. Using large formations of light and heavy tanks, the Germans made violent efforts to capture an important street leading across the city towards the Volga.

The Russians held out against ten attacks in the course of 12 hours. During the night, they made a supreme effort and counter attacked, routing the Germans from a number of houses in one of the few blocks of buildings left standing.

Northwest of the city, a fierce battle is still going on for the control of an important highway. Larger numbers of guns, mortars and planes are now being rushed up by the Germans in an attempt to extricate their infantry from their difficult position.

Grim life goes on in the city's battle-wrecked remnants. Bread and water supplies are still functioning, though the bakeries have been driven into deep cellars.

On the mine-infested Volga, a constant stream of barges, protected by smoke screens, is bringing munitions, guns and men.

Over 25,000 Germans were killed in the Battle of Stalingrad during last week, according to Colonel Sergeyev, of the Red Army, quoted by the Soviet news agency today.

Caught in Pincers

German troop concentrations in one part of the Moxdok area have been caught in the Soviet pincers and are being smashed up. But in the neighbouring sector, the Germans have renewed their attacks and have driven a wedge into the Soviet positions. German attacks have also been resumed southeast of Novorossisk.

The Red Army is continuing to make headway on the central front in the face of strong German resistance, the Moscow radio stated today. One Russian unit, in operations over the past ten days, captured three inhabited localities and killed over 2,000 Germans. The Germans are taking cover in block-houses and behind barbed-wire entanglements. The fighting often turns into hand-to-hand engagements.

Major-General Rettau, Commanding Officer of the 29th German Division, and many other

high officers were killed at Rzhev, the Moscow radio announced today. Regiments have been reduced to 600 men and some companies now number only 25 to 30 men.

At Voronezh, only a few men remain of the 593rd regiment, some companies now being commanded by non-commissioned officers. In the past week, the 223rd division lost 4,500 men in wounded alone.

The German High Command in a communique claims: "In the Caucasus, the Axis gained ground, attacking stubbornly-defeated positions and repelled several counter-attacks. At Stalingrad, our troops captured, in fierce house fighting, further fortified strongholds. In the central and northern sectors, our offensive operations continue. Enemy counter-attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen have collapsed."

STALINGRAD WILL NOT FALL

Stockholm, Saturday

The new trend of German comment on the Battle of Stalingrad gives ground for the hope that the city may be saved. For the fourth day in succession, Berlin spokesmen have repeated that the strategic objectives on the Volga have already been reached, adding that the capture of the town is now a "question of prestige".

It is becoming clear that most Swedish correspondents in Germany do not believe that Stalingrad will fall. The feeling that the Germans are attempting to prepare the public for the failure to capture the city is growing day by day.

The present line of propaganda may be preparation for a disastrous possibility rather than for the actual decision to give up Stalingrad. General von Boek's latest attack with 200 tanks, the heaviest yet made in the city's streets, may be either his last throw or the beginning of a final offensive.

MR. WILLKIE VISITS RZHEV FRONT

GREATLY IMPRESSED BY ALL HE SAW

Moscow, Friday.

Mr. Wendell Willkie this morning returned from a trip to the front on the Rzhev sector where he spent two sleepless nights within five miles of the front-line. For 15 hours without ceasing, he was riding about in an American car. He was conducted by Lieutenant-General Lilyusenko, a 38-year-old Cossack who holds the Order of Lenin and the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union and two orders of the Red Banner. Mr. Willkie said he was tremendously impressed with what he saw of the Red Army. He interviewed a batch of German prisoners who were thinly clad and shivering and gave the impression of being anything but the "invincible Hun". Mr. Willkie had long talks with Red soldiers and officers. Returning to Moscow this morning, he had breakfast after which he decided to have a "15 hours sleep."

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ABLE MEN

Mr. Mahadeva as Acting Minister

"The Tatler" writing in the *Times of Ceylon* under the caption "Well done, Mahal" says:—

When Mr. Mahadeva was elected Acting Minister of Home Affairs, it looked as if he was going to have a poor time.

He was hardly seated in his Ministerial Seat when he was assailed with particularly troublesome questions. He was even menaced with a vote of censure.

Well might he have regretted the change from the comfort of the private member's seat to a precarious perch on the front bench.

He has, however, shown no sign of pusillanimity. Quickly gathering the reins of administration into his hands, he has set the old slow coach going with remarkable success.

The common grouse of the Jaffna man is that his members do little for him. Isn't this due to lack of opportunity?

The only persons who can do something effective in the Council are the Ministers, and there are only seven of them. Only when a private member becomes an Acting Minister has he a chance of showing his mettle.

The fine account Mr. Mahadeva has given of himself during his brief tenure of office at the Home Ministry proves what Ceylon has lost by keeping such able men out of their opportunities of service.

Well done, Mahal!

MALAYAN CEYLONESE ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the above Association was held at Keerimalai, on Saturday, the 26th instants followed by a Social. Mudaliyar V. Ponnampalam the President, after reviewing the activities of the Association during the past year paid a glowing tribute to H. E. the Governor for the invaluable help he has rendered to the wives, children and other dependants of the Government servants interned in the enemy occupied country of Malaya and proposed a resolution, which was carried unanimously requesting His Excellency to convey to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the gratitude and appreciation of the Association for the gracious and equitable treatment accorded to such dependants in the shape of adequate allowance for their maintenance.

Office-Bearers

The following Office-bearers were elected:—

President: Mr. W. Ponnudurai.

Vice-President: Mr. J. R. Sabaratnam.

Hony. Secretary: Mr. A. Tamby-Rajah.

Hony. Asst. Secretary: Mr. M. Nadarajah.

Hony. Treasurer: Mr. S. Sabaratnam.

Committee:—Mudaliyar V. Ponnampalam, Messrs. S. Annamalai, K. A. Ratnasingham, S. Aloysius, P. Muttucumaru, V. Somasundaram, S. Vytilingam, V. Rajaratnam, V. C. Kathiravaloo, K. Swaminathan, V. Chellappan, N. Chelliah, T. N. Appadurai, K. Sinnadurai and S. Karthigasoo.

Hony. Auditors:—Messrs. V. N. Bartlett and S. Arunajalam.

SOME NOTES ON THE BHAGAVAT GITA

(BY A SCIENCE GRADUATE)

(Continued from our issue of 21-9-42)

Karma Yogam and Gnana Yogam

In chapter III, for instance, which deals with Karma Yogam, when Arjuna asks "But dragged on by what does a man commit sin, reluctantly indeed as it were by force constrained?" (III, 36), the Lord begins "It is desire, it is wrath, begotten by Rajasam, all consuming, all-polluting, know you this as our foe here on earth" (III, 37), waxes eloquent on the excellence of Karma Yogam, reverts to his original theme "Having abandoned attachment to the fruit of action....he is not doing anything though doing actions" (IV, 20), and then gradually passes on to speak of Gnana Yogam in the latter part of chapter IV saying that "all actions in their entirety culminate in Gnana" (IV, 33). Some most beautiful verses follow as, for instance, verse 37 where Sri Krishnan says "as the kindled fire reduces fuel to ashes, so does the wisdom-fire reduce all Karman to ashes". But what does he say in winding up this part of his discourse? "Who ever renounces actions by Yogam, dispels doubt by Gnana....actions do not bind him" (IV, 41).

Karma-Sannyasa-Yogam

Here follows a discourse (chapter V) on Karma-Sannyasa-Yogam, though it would perhaps be a better arrangement if this were placed immediately after the section on Karma Yogam. There are some most beautiful ideas here, of which we quote a few: He who acts placing all actions in Brahman, abandoning attachment, is unpoluted by sin as a lotus leaf by water (V, 10). This looks like a paraphrase of the 10th Sutra of Siva Gnana Bodham. (தேவ பணித் தம் மலம் மாயை தஞ்செழுவு வல்லினை இன்றே.) The harmonised man having abandoned the fruit of action, attains to eternal peace. The unharmonised, impelled by desire, attached to fruit, are bound (V, 12). Cf. சூர தீகனம் சூரனின் பிச், பேசா அது புதிற் பிறந்ததே of St. Arunagirar. The Lord does not produce the idea of agency or action or the union of action and its fruit. Nature manifests (these). The Lord takes neither the evil nor the good deeds of any. Wisdom (soul's intelligence) is enveloped by unwisdom. Thereby mortals are deluded. Verily in those in whom unwisdom (Agnanam) is destroyed by Brahma Gnana (Pati Gnana of Siddhinyar), to them is revealed the Highest, shining like the Sun (V, 24 & 25). These verses clearly show that we have to look elsewhere, — to agnanam (or shall we say Anayam, in our own language?) and to nature (or is it to our Maya?) — for the cause of our present limited nature and the

good and evil that we do (Karman) and not to God. On the other hand, God (Brahma Gnana or Pati Gnana) is the very antithesis of these and the antidote to all suffering. The next verse is even more important: Thinking on That (Brahman or Pati), identifying themselves with That, believing in That, solely devoted to That, they go whence there is no return, their sins dispelled by wisdom (V, 17). If this is not Sobambhavana, that prince of Sadanas, which presupposes a contemplator (soul) and a contemplated (God), we do not know what else it is. And the goal, what is it? They go whence there is no return, their sins dispelled by wisdom (Pati Gnana). The existence of a previous imperfect state and a later perfect state from which there can be no return to births and deaths is clearly brought out here, as also in other verses like the following: Having come to Me (God), these great souls come not again to birth, the place of pain, non-eternal. They have gone to the highest Bliss (VIII, 15). The worlds beginning with the world of Brahma, they come and go, but he who comes to me he knows not birth again (VIII, 16). That Unmanifested, the Indestructible It is called....They who reach It return not....(VIII, 21). These verses immediately recall to our mind the famous couplet of our Lord of Kovavankudi: சூர சூரபேஷ அனைவரானம் என், முத்திலை பேசாத அசையும் பணி. If impurity (of the soul) has a beginning, why did it attach (to the soul)? And there is also (the possibility of) its surreptitiously creeping in even in Mukti.

Effacement of Egotism

Chapter VI is a discourse on the effacement of egotism, which is practically the same as Karma Sannyasam. But how does the blessed Lord begin it? He has not lost sight of the main object of his sermon. Starts he: He that performs such action as his duty independently of the fruit of action, he is a Sannyasi, he is a Yogi, not he that is without fire and without rites (VI, 1). In this section occur some beautiful ideas regarding the yogam of equanimity, the even-eying of good and evil (இருவினையொப்பு), where a nugget of gold is considered no more valuable than a lump of earth (சூர சூரமணி மத்திற் சம்பந்தி பண்ணல்), and regarding the practice of Yogam including the mode of sitting or postura (சூசனம்), subduing the senses (யந்திரயங்காரம்), fixing the mind at the point of the nose (நாசை), contemplating on the Deity (தீயானம்) and attaining the peace of Nirvana or Brahmanhood (சமாதி).

(To be continued)

JAFFNA COLLEGE ALUMNI DAY

A DEFINITE BIAS IN EDUCATION URGED

The Jaffna College Alumni Day celebrations were held on Saturday, the 19th instant, at Vaddukodai with Tennis, members taking to the Court very early in the morning.

At 11 a.m. Canon S. Somasundram an Alumnus led an inspiring thanksgiving service which was well attended by the Alumni both Christians and non-Christians alike. Canon Somasundram preached on 'Co-workers with God' in the broader sense and called for the continued collaboration of the Alumni, each doing his bit however small.

This was followed by the College lunch and after a while the Annual General Meeting at 3 p.m. In his report the Secretary Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam announced that there was a very good response to the Life Membership campaign which has been started this year and was in full swing. Old Girls were equally keen and the secretary further reported that the list of membership was the highest on record and that the financial position of the Association was on a firmer footing than ever before. A permanent fund was also started with the life membership subscriptions as a nucleus.

Office-Bearers

The election of office-bearers then followed. Revd. S. K. Bunker was re-elected President. Dr. J. T. Amarasingham, Messrs. G. C. Thambyah, T. C. Rajaratnam and S. H. Perinpanayagam were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. R. C. S. Cooke was elected Secretary and Mr. E. J. Jayaratnam was re-elected Treasurer. An executive Committee and auditors were also elected.

Mr. S. N. Eliathamby, a retired educationalist, from India, moved that they consider the desirability of giving as early as possible an Agricultural, Engineering, Medical, Commercial or Theological bias in the subjects now taught and to chalk out a definite programme for the next ten years, at Jaffna College, and the Executive Committee to go into the matter.

A vote of thanks to the outgoing Secretary was passed and the meeting adjourned.

The members were then entertained by the Principal to tea followed by a foot-ball match and concert.

The Dinner

At 8.30 p.m. over 140 covers were laid for the Annual Alumni Dinner at which several friends and well-wishers sat.

After the loyal toast Mr. A. J. R. Vathavanam, Divisional Inspector of Schools and A. R. P. Controller, preparing the toast of the "College" referred to the age and tradition of the Institution and the high standard of culture maintained by the Batticotta Seminary which had sent out to India, Burma, Malaya and other parts of Ceylon leaders of thought and men of great character. He commented on a special feature of the College, the promotion and successful working of an Agricultural Club and a Y. M. C. A. which was the first one established in the East. He thanked the College for lending him the services of Mr. Stuart Wright for A. R. P. Work. He was disappointed to find that educated people were not prepared to do voluntary

MOB ATROCITIES IN INDIA

LAW MEMBER QUOTES TWO REVOLTING CASES

New Delhi, Wednesday. Among the atrocities committed by mobs in India, the following were quoted in the Assembly today by the Law Member, Sir Sultan Ahmed, replying to a question regarding excesses by the police and military in dealing with mobs: "A plane crashed west of Narayanpur (Bihar) on August 18. The pilot was killed in the crash and the remainder of the crew killed by a mob."

"At Marhaura one British officer and four British other ranks, part of a detachment on protective duty, were ambushed as they alighted from a car in a field and speared or beaten."

service for their country. It might be, he said, that this was due to some fault somewhere in the system of education imparted in this country. But though every individual school was considered good and doing successful work it was surprising that the schools as a whole did not impart that kind of education which produced men and women capable of willing service and self-sacrifice.

Revd. Bunker replying, said that the dream of a University for Ceylon had come true and it was already a reality. Though the College had prepared students for higher studies for many years it was not for them to run counter to the aims of the University and reduce it to a second rate seat of learning.

Capt. Dreschfield, Bar-at-law and a Member in the Colonial Judiciary Service, presently of the King's African Rifles, proposed the Toast of "Ceylon" in a humorous and witty speech. He said that he had sought the honour of being heard in the Supreme Court of Ceylon but was refused. He added that he had that night a greater honour of addressing the Alumni Association, for what came before was more important than what came after. There could not be a Supreme Court in this country unless there were Colleges of this kind. Long before Julius Caesar thought of England or France, long before Julius Caesar's mother thought of Julius Caesar, this country had a civilisation and culture of its own. England was able to make her cultural contribution to the world on account of the successful admixture of races and culture, even so he hoped that Ceylon which consisted of various creeds and communities would soon become a homogeneous nation and make her contribution. He thanked the people of the Northern Province for their hospitality.

Mr. G. C. Thambyah, District Judge, Jaffna, replying thanked him for the very kind reference he made to the country and said that they should not think that Jaffna was the capital of Ceylon because Jaffna Peninsula was the top of this Island. Whatever the differences there were, he said, were among some politicians only and not among the masses of this country.

Mr. C. S. Ponnambalam proposed the Toast of the "Sister Colleges" which was amiably responded to by Miss A. E. Paramaswamy, Principal of Ujaval Girls School.

Mr. C. B. Paul proposed the Toast of the "Guests", Mr. T. Mutusamy Pillai, Advocate, replied,

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

(G. 27, 21, 24 & 28-9-42.)

PRE - CENSORSHIP MUST GO

PANDIT KUNZRU TABLES MOTION FOR UPPER HOUSE

New Delhi, Sept. 21.

Pre censorship of news, reports and statements should be abolished except in so far as it may be necessary for military purposes, urges Pandit Kunzru in a resolution balloted for discussion next week in the Council of State.

Pandit Kunzru has also a resolution asking for a price control system which will be controlled more largely and directly by the State than the existing system and will cover the supply, distribution and prices of all essential commodities, and pay due regard to the interests of the producer, consumer and middleman.

Mr. Hossain Imam in his resolution recommends a fresh agreement with His Majesty's Government for the allocation of defence expenses on an equitable basis, fixing India's share at Rs. 800 million per annum.

Mr. P. N. Saprú urges steps to allay, with all convenient speed, existing apprehensions about the activities of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation.

PERMISSION TO MEET GANDHIJI

Calcutta Sept. 22.

With reference to certain press reports, the Associated Press is informed authoritatively that "while the Metropolitan of India was passing through Delhi recently, he had no political conversation with H. E. the Viceroy, nor did he ask permission then to meet Mahatma Gandhi."

The Metropolitan has now returned to Calcutta from Delhi.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 19
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Katpakam wife of Thambco Sivasithamparam of Vannarponnai, Jaffna who died at Colombo Deceased
Thambo Sivasithamparam of Vannarponnai, Jaffna presently of the Public Works Department, Colombo Petitioner.

1. Balendra Sivasithamparam
2. Nagendra Sivasithamparam both of Vannarponnai, Jaffna
3. Senathirajah Sivasithamparam of Vannarponnai, Jaffna presently of Colombo

Respondents
This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 12th day of August, 1942 in the presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu, Proctor for Petitioner and Affidavit and Petition of the said Petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents, and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to Petitioner unless the said Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 30th day of October, 1942 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of September 1942

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah

District Judge

(O. 56, 28-9 & 1-10-42)

AN EXPERIMENT OF EDUCATION

Continued from page 1

He asked if I'd been knocking long. "My wife couldn't hear you" he said "she's outside at the back, extracting heather honey". It was G. W. Greening, the Evershot Schoolmaster. We soon got to know each other and he was showing me round, introducing me to the children of the village, and telling me very good humouredly, with many a chuckle, his theories of education. The children are taught hedging, hurdle-making, gardening, bee-keeping, clean milk production—the County Council have let them take over a model cowshed and the children run it, look after the cows, milk them, and keep records. Just think of it!—schoolchildren taking over a herd of cattle!

"Take a cow as the central idea" he said—rather a startling approach, I thought, to the subject of education—and he went on from food to weather and climate and said: "History and geography start here for the children, with their immediate environment. My scholars measure the rainfall every day, keep a chart of the temperature, the direction of wind. That's their geography to start with. 'North Wind, temperature so-and-so'—here's a chart at the end, of a year with three hundred and sixty five readings. What does it show? What's the connection? See? Rainfall: what does it bring?—cattle, apples, cider, dairy produce, and now, look at the Eastern Countries—he drew out another chart "Dry, sheep-raising, see? Now here's a drought year—the scholars drew the weather rose themselves. The keynote," he said, "is mastering your environment yourself. You've got to know it."

Narrowness of Book Education

The boys like gardening and the girls like poultry keeping best. The girls have collected and sorted waste, boiled the vegetables, prepared the mash for feeding, ordered the rations, and they keep

all their own accounts. After last year's harvest, they went gleaning and actually collected twelve sacks of wheat and oats for feeding. When the city boys and girls—the evacuees—were put on weeding, at first they were pulling up onions, everything. "These aren't like the onions we see in the shops" they said. And after that the girls were afraid of pulling anything up. "Abl the narrowness of book education!" said Greening to me, when he told me about it. But what he meant was the narrowness of education unapplied to very day life.

One way of approaching history is to invite scholars to bring to the school some object or other which is a family heirloom and to write down its age, to whom it belonged and whatever they can find out about it. He showed me a fascinating list of what one class brought to school in this way one afternoon. From this personal interest the scholars approach history.

He told me how he and his teachers have staff discussions. "Gloves off!" he said "None of your 'I'm Headmaster, you're assistants!'"

Arithmetic from Agriculture

Every child keeps a chart, follows some market price—they choose their own commodity, may be fat cattle, ducks or eggs, and they follow these every week and graph the prices. Visual arithmetic. They graph everything—their school attendance, their savings, their gardening products, their egg production. Arithmetic from agriculture and from their own daily lives—air, light, drainage—it's alive—not dry as dust.

"In drawing, too", said Greening, "we take them outside. Hedge-row life—lively stuff, birds, Beauty?—they can only feel that. You can't put that into them."

He brought out some big sheets of tracing paper, he'd been out with the children to draw the tracks of animals and birds—a pheasant running, just taking off; deer standing, a badger, a running fox. He showed me some they'd made in snow last winter. "You see nature is not dead in winter," he said. He showed me the tracks of fallow deer, red deer—beautiful tracks they were, god-like, and he drew in his breath

Continued on page 6

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

The following are the minutes of proceedings of the meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 23rd day of September 1942, at 4-30 p. m. pursuant to notice, dated the 16th day of September 1942.

Present:—Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, Northern Province; Mr. V. Suppiyah, Vice-Chairman; Mr. R. R. Nalliah, J. P., M. B. E.; Chevalier S. Arulantham; Mr. M. Sinnaturai; Mr. C. Ponnambalam; Dr. V. S. Ramaswami; Mr. K. Aiyadurai; Mr. R. Sivaguru Nather; Kathi S. M. Aboobucker, Mr. Ariya Pathirana and the Secretary.

The Government Agent presided and requested the members to elect a Chairman in succession to Mr. R. Sivaguru Nather who had resigned his Chairmanship.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah proposed and Mr. C. Ponnambalam seconded that Mr. K. Aiyadurai be elected Chairman.

Mr. Ariya Pathirana proposed and Kathi S. M. Aboobucker seconded that Mr. V. Suppiyah be elected Chairman.

The Government Agent wished to know whether voting was to be open or by secret ballot.

The sense of the house was for open voting.

Votes were counted and 5 viz: Messrs R. R. Nalliah, C. Ponnambalam, Chevalier S. Arulantham, Messrs M. Sinnaturai and K. Aiyadurai voted for Mr. K. Aiyadurai and 5 viz: Mr. Ariya Pathirana, Kathi S. M. Aboobucker, Dr. V. S. Ramaswami, Messrs R. Sivaguru Nather and V. Suppiyah voted for Mr. V. Suppiyah.

Lots were drawn and Mr. K. Aiyadurai was declared elected Chairman.

Mr. K. Aiyadurai thanked the members for electing him Chairman of the premier Urban Council in the Island, the Government Agent for conducting the meeting and election and trusted that all would co-operate in carrying out the work of the Council.

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EMIGRATION TO CEYLON

RAJ BAN RELAXED, NOT REMOVED

New Delhi, Sept. 22.

Mr. M. S. Aney, the Member for Indians Overseas, informed Dr. Banerjee in the Central Assembly today that the Government of India had not removed the ban on the emigration of Indian unskilled labourers to Ceylon. They had only relaxed the ban to the extent of permitting the return to Ceylon of Indian labourers already in the Island who might come into India on visits. This was done purely in the interests of Indian labourers in Ceylon and in order to remove hardship which were being caused to them by the fact that they were deterred from paying their usual visits to India on holiday or for social, domestic and religious purposes for the fear that their return to Ceylon would be prevented by the operation of the ban.

The Government of Ceylon were not a party to the decision taken by the Government of India and there was, therefore, no question of its being accompanied by a repeal of any Ordinances in Ceylon.

WAR ON THE PROFITEER

Continued from page 1

fore, prices should be kept down if possible at a lower level; to collect evidence supported by reliable figures that excessive profiteering is going on in any particular commodity and to see that the price of that commodity is controlled; finally to see that fair prices are charged for commodities that are not controlled.

Most Detected Are Retailers

Details of all the prosecutions for profiteering since the introduction of price control are being collected by the Police with the object of finding out the number of retailers, wholesalers and importers (or primary distributors) who have been dealt with.

The number of prosecutions for each year, the result of the prosecutions, and the numbers for each district and province are to be set out. Special returns for the compiling of this information have been issued to police stations.

The largest number of prosecutions is stated to be against retailers, the prosecutions against wholesalers and importers being by comparison few.

NOTICE

Applications for the post of Rest-House Keeper, Mullaivayal, will be received by me up to 12 Noon on 13th October, 1942.

Applicants should have a good knowledge of cookery, and should be able to read and write Tamil or Sinhalese and speak English. Copies of testimonials should be annexed to the application.

The salary attached to the post is Rs. 25/ per mensem together with a labourer's allowance of Rs. 10 and conservancy allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem.

Sgd. S. M. DUFF

Chairman, D. R. C.

Kachcheri, Vavuniya, 22 September,

1942

(G. 28, 28-9-42)

AN EXPERIMENT OF EDUCATION

Continued from page 5

between his teeth: "Majestic" he said, "isn't it?"

And we teach them to measure land" he said, and he described the method. They use a cross-staff chain, magnetic and geometrical compasses, and they draw a base-line and work out "off-sets" to allow for the curving edges of the fields—because after all, very few of the fields over here are square, and in this way the boys are able to calculate the exact area. I met one boy who'd left school this year at the age of fifteen and is now working on his father's farm. He gave his father quite a surprise when he turned up one day with instruments borrowed from school and measured his father's land. It's quite important, it concerns taxation. Sometimes, where the shape of the fields is very irregular, mistakes occur and sometimes the farmer suffers when the taxation is assessed. The old farmer was quite startled when he found that his son could check up on the tax-collector's figures. I imagine he scratched his head and smiled to himself. The school-master emphasised the importance of measurements of this kind: "We teach our scholars how to deal fairly with their fellow-men" he said.

One of his sets of calculations, worked out by the scholars, caused quite a flutter in educational circles, and the Headmaster of another school in Britain wrote, asking for further particulars. Greening and his scholars had worked out the relationship between rainfall and drainage. They'd measured from the headwaters of the river Frome, and from the millions of gallons of rainfall they they'd measured the volume of water which flows down the river, and the consumption of the village, and so on.

A Way of Life For The Free

What makes this experiment in education most interesting is that it teaches a way of life for free boys and girls. It is dynamic, it trains the scholars to apply their learning directly to life, it is character forming in the deepest sense because it is philosophical. I've been talking to you chiefly about the practical approach of the scholars to their subjects and have mentioned cultivation of the soil, food production and a thorough study of the natural phenomena in the world around them but that's only their approach to education, which of course in itself is personal and spiritual. The real meaning of education is the drawing out of what is inside and the creation of a higher life. The children are led to literature and the fine arts not as to separate subjects which have no relationship to ploughing and the labour of production but as a way of understanding and of expression. Literature, painting, sculpture, music are like a magic cavern just at hand, opening up and you see the reflection of that light in their compositions and their drawings.

And this remarkable experiment—as I say—is taking place here in Britain within the framework of our people's state Free Education.

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(Mis. 15, 27-4-42—26-4-43.)

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[Y. 115, 18-8-42—17-11-42.]

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