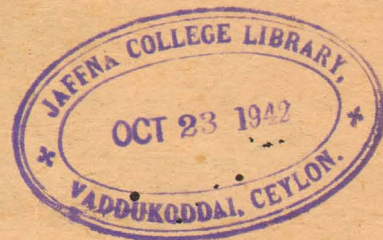


THE Hindu Organ.



Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1942.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 52.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Totalitarianism in Siam

A fresh move towards a totalitarian regime has begun in Siam. A new law was passed on October 13 transferring the power of the Siam National Assembly to the Government. The Assembly will immediately surrender all power for duration.

For the First Time

For the first time a Parliamentary election has been declared on a Sunday in England. Polling took place on Saturday, the 17th instant, and the result was announced on Sunday that the Labour Leader, Alderman Harry Thorneycroft, has been elected for Clapton Division, Manchester.

Policemen Interdicted

The following police officers in the Jaffna District have been interdicted: Mr. S. G. de Zoysa, Assistant Superintendent; Inspector F. D. E. Dasanayake, sub-Inspector, H. M. Schokman, officer in-charge of Chunnakam, Sergeant Arulappah, officer-in-charge of Chavakachcheri and constable Mutiah, of Jaffna.

Tyre Control

An Order made under the Defence Regulations on 15th October gives effect to a scheme of tyre control devised by the Director of Transport. It provides that from 1st November all rubber tyres and tubes except those for pedal cycles can be obtained only on production of a permit issued by the Commissioner of Motor Transport.

Malaria Epidemic Next Year?

That a malaria epidemic could be expected next year was the view expressed at a special meeting of the Departmental Committee on Malaria presided over by Dr. W. G. Wickremasinghe, Assistant Director of Sanitary Services. The Committee has, therefore, decided to take all precautionary measures in time, and arrangements are being made to ensure the transport and storage of the necessary equipment required for oiling streams etc.

DECLARE INDIA FREE IMMEDIATELY

CHINESE SAVANT'S APPEAL TO "THE GREAT ALLY"

"FOR everybody's sake and for many reasons you must first declare India independent and free immediately, then form an Indian National Government as soon as possible. This is the aspiration not only of the Indian people, but also of the peoples of the United Nations. Even your own British people, most of them, I dare say, have the same desire too" says Prof. Tan Yun Shan, Director of Visuva-Bharati Cheena-Bhavan, addressing "the great Ally, the British authorities", in the course of a statement issued through the United Press under the caption, "An Appeal to Conscience".

"When you declare India independent and free" continuing Prof. Tan Yun-Shan says, "the present situation of India as well as of the war will be entirely changed for the better. Then you can very easily form an Indian National Government at your earliest convenience. The Indian National Government will help and join us to carry on the war against the Axis. The sooner this Indian National Government is formed, the better will it be for us all. By declaring India independent and free, you will lose nothing; by forming an Indian National Government you will get everything not only for yourselves but also for the United Nations.

"If you declare India independent and free just now, you will not only gain the heart of the 400 millions of Indian people, but also obtain the praise, enthusiasm, appreciation and admiration of all the United Nations. You will not only win the war but will write the most glorious page in the history of mankind. When you declare India independent and free, the Indians will naturally settle their internal quarrels and come together to form a National Government. Even if the Indians cannot settle their internal quarrels and form a National Government after your declaration, the blame and fault will be theirs, not yours. Then you

have done your duty and justice is on your side, your Government will remain there and it will only increase your dignity and strengthen your hold on India.

Needless Fears

"There is no need of fearing that, when India becomes independent and free and has her own National Government, she may make peace with the Japanese or she may not join the war or she may oppose the United Nations to carry on the war in India. It will be exactly the opposite. When India becomes independent and free, she will totally and wholeheartedly join the war with us. For the All-India National Congress and other parties have declared more than once that if they have their independence and freedom, they will join the United Nations and fight the Axis at all costs. It was because they had not got their freedom and independence, they said, that they could not join the war. We may not believe in anybody else but we must believe in the sincerity, the honesty, the truthfulness and the sublime personality of Mahatma Gandhi. We may not place trust in other people but we must rely on the zeal, the eagerness, the great effort and enthusiasm of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to fight the Italian Fascists, the German Nazis and the Japanese Militarists. As a matter of fact, the Indians also cannot make peace with the Japanese or oppose the war even if they liked to do so. For, the power is still in your hands and the United Nations troops are here.

"Indians will Reciprocate Goodness"

"The Indian people are a very philosophical and sensible, hospitable and benevolent, friendly people. If you give them freedom and independence, they will surely ever reciprocate your kindness, your goodness and your greatness. The relationship and friendship between you and the Indian

Continued on page 6

FUTURE OF COLONIES

MARCH TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT

London, Oct. 17.

"The Times" in a leader on the future of the Colonies says;

It would be shirking an issue that is already largely in the open not to acknowledge the need for closer correspondence of British and American opinion on the colonies. It would be more foolish to ignore it, since there are not the smallest grounds for supposing that the issue rightly faced need lead to any division of aim now or hereafter. Much turns on the simple fact that the word "Empire" can describe widely different and wholly contradictory forms of association among peoples. There is the Empire of the Nazis over Europe. There is the Empire of the Japanese over the vast areas of China and millions of Chinese. These temporary Empires of force and greed are no novelty. They are monstrous and they are doomed.

Unprecedented Achievement

Britain has given its own significance to the term and has continued to employ it to define an achievement, process and purpose that have no precedent in history.

Rooted in the law of its being is the conception of an evolving Commonwealth of Nations destined, as it hopes, to find its ultimate fulfilment in a still wider partnership for which it can claim to have furnished the pattern. That is how the British see their Empire. The more its history is studied the better.

It is the story of a wholly unsystematic accumulation of responsibilities — and of privileges too, though these have been steadily lapsing with the lapse of time — actuated by motives widely varying with place and time and ranging from plain "Imperialism" in the acquisitive sense to extensions of sovereignty forced on a reluctant government by public opinion echoing the demands of missionary and other disinterested voices.

Trend of Movement

The record has its full share of faults. But where the Empire has fallen short, it has

Continued on page 5



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1942.

THE NEED FOR UNITY

MOHAMED ALI JINNAH AND the Muslim League want Pakistan, Savarkar and the Hindu Maha Sabha are for Hindusthan, while there are others who insist on Dravidasthan. Thus we find Indians divided among themselves and denying themselves that Independence which all of them have been long striving for. Now is the time for all parties to sink their differences and make a united demand for a truly representative National Government. Many of the Congress leaders are in jail; the crime of which they are guilty is their desire for Independence, for the attainment of which they resolved on Non-co-operation with the Government of India, and the Viceroy and his Council are of the opinion that the Congress is by such conduct helping the enemy. The Congress, as much as any of the United Nations, feel that India must be defended against Japanese aggression. The recent debate in the House of Commons, and Mr. Amery's speech on India make one despair if India would be ever free. Sir George Schuster in a letter to the "Times" writes, "British expression, both in words and deeds, is failing to rise to the needs of the occasion.... We claim—unanswerably I believe—that we cannot without a betrayal of right principles or the risk of chaos, hand over full constitutional responsibility to Indian Ministers except on the foundation of a balanced constitution agreed upon between the main elements in India. We say, that pending this, we want a genuine Indian Government, retaining only the ultimate constitutional responsibility and leadership in war effort.... British leadership must be conceived in a new way." He concludes the letter by stating that Britain must help "the Indian parties to find an agreement among themselves and thus make possible the establishment of real self-Government in India." American opinion also seems to favour the view that there should be an immediate settlement of the Anglo-Indian situation. There are many who think that the Atlantic Charter must be applicable to India. There is a group who think that so long as the Indian question remains unsolved, for whatever reason, there is a substantial impediment to complete Anglo-American co-operation. Therefore it will be fitting that all parties in India

should forget all their differences for the present and unitedly demand a National Government at the Centre. The necessity for being absolutely uncompromising in 'truth in news' was emphasised by Mr. W. J. Haley, Joint Managing Director of the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Manchester Evening News" and a Director of Reuters. We wholeheartedly agree with Mr. Haley. Truth should not suffer at the hands of the censor. The public must be kept informed of the true state of affairs in every country and only such news as would be helpful to the enemy must be censored. We have reason to doubt if the British and the American public are made aware of all the happenings in India; some correct information seems to have reached them through neutral countries and China. We think that, if the truth is told, there will be better understanding and a fresh approach towards the solution of the Indian problem will be possible.

CEYLON UNIVERSITY AND HONORARY DEGREES

The very first act of the University of Ceylon has caused some amusement and heart-burning in the country. The manner in which honorary degrees were awarded at the first Convocation has been the subject of much adverse criticism, which, in the light of comments that are now being made, seems to us to be justified. A correspondent draws attention, in another column, to a serious omission by those in charge of nominations for honorary degrees; he refers to the name of Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, one of the pioneers of the University movement, who, without any fear of contradiction, may be declared to be head and shoulders above those whom the infant University has found deserving of honour. Dr. Coomaraswamy's attainments are very well known and have received international recognition and honour. He is today an authority on Indian Art and Philosophy and occupies a place of honour in the galaxy of savants. Therefore, any degree or honour, however high or coveted it may be, is not going to add anything to his worth or attainments, nor any lack of it detract from the eminently enviable reputation he deservedly enjoys in the field of letters. But what is intriguing is the mentality that could not recognise merit where it overwhelmingly abounds and rules out wholesale an entire community, with a unique exception, from the list of the honoured which a toddling University could conceive of. In the case of Dr. Coomaraswamy it might perhaps be a case of "out of sight out of mind". But in the case of Vidwan Ganesha Iyer, Rev. Fr. Gnanapragasam and Swami Vipulananda—the other scholars mentioned by our correspondent—we can find no ex-

cuse to omit these when others who are, at best, their equals if not superiors, were deemed worthy of being honoured. These scholars enjoy a reputation for their erudition not only within the insular limits of Ceylon but also outside in the continent of India and other countries. We are sorry not because these scholars were not honoured by the Ceylon University but because the University has shown a lack of appreciation of merit where merit exists. The honorary degrees conferred on certain of the scholars, we take it, were meant to lend honour and prestige to the University itself. It is, by the way, amusing to contemplate the presumption of the Ceylon University in conferring degrees on outsiders when it has not had the preliminary qualification of having distributed its own degrees to scholars who have entered its portals for study. The lack of a sense of proportion and an incapacity to discriminate exhibited in the initial stages of working the University should help to reveal the stuff of which those at the helm of the University are made. We do not wish to question the credentials and the intentions of these, but would like to impress on them the need for the display of a sense of proportion, better judgment and discrimination in the future conduct of the affairs of the University. We should not, moreover, fail to warn the authorities against letting the University develop into a battle-field for communal bickerings. The start has been bad, and we hope the future will not be marred by it.

OUR FOOD SUPPLY

Sir Baron Jayatilaka during his recent tour of India had to deliver speeches in several places to disabuse the minds of certain Government officials and public men in that sub-continent as to the kind of invidious treatment meted out to Indians who happen to sojourn in Ceylon. He took pains to explain that there was no inimical feeling here against the mass of Indians as a class. With a few notable exceptions amongst the low country Sinhalese politicians, it is a fact that the Ceylon villager has no personal animosity against the Indian, and both left to themselves, live in perfect amity in the villages. Before the manhood franchise granted by the Donoughmore Constitution came into force, it can truthfully be said that all the inhabitants of the Island, composed as it was of Europeans, Burghers, up country and low country Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamils, Indian Tamils, Moors, Malays and others, lived as one people, and in the then Legislative Councils members of one community were free to represent the interests of the other communities, and there was no complaint from the people, as one frequently hears now, that provinces inhabited by the major community had been favoured to the detriment of the others. To be true to his own professions, it is necessary for Sir Baron to have the Village Communities Ordinance, the Land Development Ordinance and the regulations framed thereunder and the franchise law revised so as to remove the disabilities the Indians labour under at present. Coming to the matter of immigration, this is

the most important of all, having regard to the interests of Ceylon as a whole. Sir Baron and some of the other Ministers had to go on bended knees to India to beg for food and more food for our country. India by her generous attitude has proved that she can afford to ignore the slight affronts meted out by little minds to her nationals in Ceylon. After nearly 10 years or more of various measures taken by Mr. Senanayake's Ministry to increase the food supply of the Island, we are yet destined to carry our begging bowl to India asking for a little more rice. The enemy is overlooking the plains of India and an attack is feared at any moment. Yet there is no food rationing in India in spite of Burma and Indo-China being cut off from it. But what is our condition? We have had rationing in force for a pretty long time, and there is no sign that this will end in the near future. On the other hand there is every indication that the condition may grow worse. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? Millions of rupees had been spent in the hope of opening up the forest lands into smiling fields for the cultivation of paddy. Have we succeeded to any appreciable extent? Do we import less paddy and rice now than we did in the past? Would the quantity imported be less if it were not for the restrictions imposed by war conditions? The policy followed by the homogeneous Board of Ministers is largely responsible for this state of affairs. The Government is willing to throw open another 800 acres of land adjoining the Irana-madu tank for paddy cultivation. Have we the necessary labour to be employed for the purpose? Already the cultivation is languishing for want of skilled cultivators. In former years there was a flow of labour from the Batticaloa District. Now this is not available. Even the men who came from Delft and the adjoining islands occasionally during the sowing and reaping seasons have found more profitable employment elsewhere. The wages have enormously increased. It is a problem with the landowners now as to how to have their lands cultivated for both the seasons. As there is now a dearth of local labour, it is imperative to get labour from elsewhere. It is only Indian labour that can stand the ravages of Malaria and continue to live on the land and cultivate. Will Sir Baron bestir himself to make it feasible for Indian labourers to come to Ceylon and be employed in opening up the country? It is essential that a liberal policy must be followed if we are to aim at self-support in the matter of the main food supply of the Island. It requires no prophet to say that so long as the Ministers pursue the present suicidal policy of shutting out Indians of whatever grade from employment in Ceylon, this country will, for an indefinite period of time, be dependent on the neighbouring continent for its food supply. The fact is the Ceylon villager by reason of his upbringing is unfit to go and live permanently in the Wanni and do paddy cultivation. This is indeed true of the inhabitants of the Jaffna Peninsula, and we have little doubt that it is equally true of the other parts of the Island. For, is it not true that families once settled at Minneriya and other tank districts have either deserted their places or were decimated by the ravages of Malaria?

CHANGE 'VARSITY COUNCIL

Indian Educationist's Criticism

Dr. Kewal Motwani, the Indian Educationist and thinker, returns to his attack on the constitution of the University of Ceylon but regrets the undignified tone of the criticism by certain people of the "honoris causa" Convocation.

"We got what we deserved," Dr. Motwani told a "Times of Ceylon" reporter. "The University, which was yesterday but a very mediocre college, hardly above an average school, reflects accurately the mental growth of the nation. People are furious now because they have discovered their error in crediting their idols with omniscience and benevolence. School masters and scholarly career-seekers do not have it in them to make a university."

"The Senate, composed of Faculty members, entirely subordinate and subservient to the good-will of the Vice-Chancellor, can make recommendations for honorary degrees, a function for the discharge of which its competency must be questioned. The power should lie with the University Council for both making nominations as well as deciding upon the degrees and the individuals, but not the Council as it is constituted at present."

"The Senate is an instrument in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor with which to hammer down everything in the Council that he does not want done. The autonomy of the University has been mistaken to be the supremacy of the Senate and, in the last resort, of the Vice-Chancellor."

After going into the constitution of the Council as at present. Dr. Motwani said that the Vice-Chancellor would be a little dictator in the University Court, the Council and the Senate, at whose meetings he would preside. "His chief function will be lobbying, pitting one group against the other, winning over his opponents with such favours as will lie in his power to dispense. The academic universe will revolve round him. He will be able to do anything he wants to get done, including granting degrees in the way it has been done, and perhaps, doing much worse things later."

What He Proposes

"The State Council should bring in an amendment at the next session of the Council and appoint a Committee to revise the provisions dealing with the membership of these bodies."

Dr. Motwani submitted his idea of the composition of the Council for purposes of discussion. The Council, he says, should consist of: 1 to 5: members of the State Council, who should also be members of the Court, elected by the whole State Council, 6 to 8: non salaried members of the University Court, elected by the Court, 9: Vice-Chancellor, 10: Director of Education, 11 to 12: Representatives of the Senate, 13 to 14: Nominated by the Chancellor. Such a Council, he contends, will represent the State Council, the Court, the Senate and the public.

"The Chairman of the Council should be elected every year from among the five State Councillors, the purpose of this procedure being the assistance that he can give in the State Council in carrying through the university legislation and the

CO-OPERATION HAS STOOD UP TO THE WAR SITUATION

DEVELOPMENT OF MARKETING AND PRODUCTION SOCIETIES

"THE effects of the war on Co-operative Societies have been felt in various ways. Generally speaking, societies have stood up to the situation well but some have, despite the rising prices of produce, found in the war a ready pretext for forgetting their obligation. All societies have, however, been of distinct assistance to the people during war-time."

Thus states Mr. G. de Soya, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in his Administration Report on the working of Co-operative Societies from May 1940 to April 30, 1942. Following are further extracts from the Report:

The long overdue Education and Propaganda Branch of the Department is to be started in 1943, and the necessary financial provision has been included in the budget for 1942-43. As a preliminary to its establishment the Assistant Registrar selected to take charge of it was sent to India in 1941 on a three months' tour for the purpose of studying the Indian Schemes of Co-operative Education and Propaganda. Provision has been made in the estimates for 1941-42 for the appointment of a successor to take his place in the Divisional staff when the Education and Propaganda Branch has been established.

Progress of Co-operation

On April 30, 1942, the Movement consisted of 2,036 societies, carrying a total membership of 91,988 and a total working capital amounting to Rs. 6,908,834. The number of new registrations effected was 216 in 1940-41 and 197 in 1941-42. Apart from these 17 juvenile societies were recognised in schools during the two years. The total number of registered societies on April 30, 1942 was 2,011. The distribution of new registrations in 1940-41 was as follows: N. D. 67 societies, C. D. 77, W. D. 72. In 1941-42 it was N. D. 58 societies, C. D. 46, W. D. 44. S. D. (created in December 1941 by a rearrangement of the W & C Divisions) 49.

The most noteworthy feature of progress during the last two years has been the rapid development of "Special Type" work, especially in the sphere of Marketing and Production. This has been the result both of special propaganda and of schemes of collaboration

budget. It will also serve to keep the Vice-Chancellor out of the State Council premises where his lobbying among the members makes him a politician, not an educationist. The Vice-Chancellor may reign supreme in the Senate, but not in the Council and the Court.

"The supreme authority of the State Council must be represented and felt, or else the Vice-Chancellor will not feel responsible to any one excepting the Pro-Chancellor who may be a nonentity."

"I should also like the name Council to be changed to the State Board of Education. That gives it a dignified description and makes it easier to distinguish it from the Court."

with other Departments and Agencies (the Department of Commerce and Industries, the Fisheries Department, the Ceylon Coconut Board, the Rubber Research Scheme). The Agricultural Products (Regulation) Ordinance too has acted as a great filip to co-operative marketing, especially in the North, where co-operative marketing societies now handle almost the entire output of onions and chillies. In 1939-40 the number of societies for marketing and production was 18. In 1940-41 the number had increased to 36. On April 30, 1942, the number was 71. The determined opposition of vested interests makes the organisation of co-operative marketing a most difficult task.

After Japan's Entry Into War

When Japan entered the war, special instructions were also issued to the staff explaining how the co-operative organisation should collaborate with the Emergency Organisation set up by Government and in areas where the Movement is well developed, the work of societies in connection with the Food Drive and other matters has earned the commendation of the emergency authorities. At the same time the various emergency measures too have tended somewhat to interfere with the work of societies and to restrict the scope of their activities. One good thing the war has done has been to help the people themselves to realise the value of co-operative action. Thus, there has been a noticeable demand for co-operative stores in both rural and urban areas as a means of overcoming profiteering.

There was a certain amount of uneasiness among depositors in co-operative societies regarding the safety of their savings during the present situation, but the action taken to allay fears was generally successful. A fair amount of money was donated by societies out of their profits to the Gloucester and such other War Funds to which contribution could be permitted under the Ordinance.

"It would also not be out of place to quote a comment which the "Review of International Co-operation" (the official organ of the International Co-operative Alliance, London) has recently made on Co-operation in Ceylon: "The history of Co-operation in Ceylon is regarded by authorities on Colonial Co-operation as an outstanding example of the successful application of co-operative methods and principles to agricultural organisation, while the fact that the Registrar and his Staff are all now Sinhalese, or Tamils, gives the Movement an added interest."

OBITUARY

MR. S. ARAMBOO

We regret to record the death of Mr. S. Aramboo, retired Senior Dresser of the Perak Medical Service, on the 13th instant at his residence at K. raveddi. He leaves behind his widow and a host of relatives to bemoan his loss.

'SAVITRI' AT CHUNDIKULI GIRLS' COLLEGE

An Appreciation

By
"Histrionicus"

On Thursday the 15th instant, the Chundikuli Girls' College staged a play called "Savitri" before an audience which filled to overflowing the hall and the verandahs of the College. Many of those who turned up just in time to witness the play had to return home disappointed.

In this new play "Savitri", the story as found in the Mahabharatha has been slightly modified and altered so as to bring out in full force the noble qualities of Savitri. Tamil plays are, as a rule, defective in the portrayal of character. They are usually thin operas with plenty of scope for the exhibition of the musical attainments of the actors. But this play is an exception to the general rule. It seems to have been composed more or less on the lines of Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream. But no play, whatever its qualities may be, can be a success unless it is well staged and well acted.

The staging and acting of this play by the College reached a standard of excellence that many a stage director might have envied. Every word uttered and every movement spoke eloquently of the culture and refinement that the college imparts to the students. The scenes were not, as of old, painted ones rolled up and down; they were set up on the stage as are done in modern theatres in Europe. The costume and the make-up were brilliant.

It is extremely difficult to pick out the best acting in a play which was uniformly well acted. But one cannot refrain from making special reference to the acting of Savitri, Naradha and Yama. Savitri is the chief character in the play, and everything depended on how her part was played. Fortunately Savitri's acting was a grand success. Naradha sang best, and the acting was not inferior to the representation of Naradha by Devuda Aiyar. Yama's acting too was flawless.

No account of the play can be complete without some reference to the two dances in the play. The "pooja dance" which was performed in the "Suyamvara" scene depicted with graceful movements the ritual of Hindu worship. The other dance was the Krishna Dance. It was performed at the end of the Coronation scene. This dance which Sri Krishna dances with Radha and the Gopis was so good that one wonders whether the like of it had ever before been seen in Jaffna. These dances would not have been possible but for the training given to the students by Mr. K. Saravanamuttu, one of the best amateur actors in Jaffna. The students who danced best were the central figure in the "pooja dance" and those who took the parts of Radha and Krishna.

The principal, the staff, and the students of the college deserve the thanks of the public for the impetus given to the study of Tamil literature, art and music by staging a brilliant Tamil play.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A GRAVE OMISSION

Sir,—The Editorial of the "Ceylon Daily News" of the 14th instant is a timely admonition against patronage in the award of honorary degrees by the University of Ceylon and attempts to canvas such patronage. While not deprecating the claims of those on whom degrees honoris causa have been conferred, I would like to point out two grave omissions. One is the non-recognition of the services of Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Ceylon's greatest Scholar and author of many valuable books on Indian Culture, Religion, Philosophy and Art. Dr. Coomaraswamy is a D. Sc., of the London University and a Fellow of University College, London. He was Director of the Mineralogical Survey of Ceylon and one of the pioneers who worked for the establishment of a Ceylon University. He is at present a member of the Staff of the Museum of Fine Art, Boston, and a Fellow for Research in Indian, Persian and Muhammadan Art. He is also a Vice-President of the India Society, London, The Indian Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta, and of the American Oriental Society, U. S. A. and a correspondent of the Archaeological Survey of India. He is one of those selected by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan and Dr. J. H. Muirhead to contribute to the volume on "Contemporary Indian Philosophy" published in the "Library of Philosophy Series". He has contributed articles to the Encyclopaedia Britannica and the National Encyclopaedia and is the editor of Indian Words in Webster's International Dictionary (1934).

The other omission is the non-recognition of Tamil learning and scholarship. We are at a loss to know how this escaped the vigilant eyes of the Northern Councillors who take a pride in fighting for the legitimate rights of the Tamil Community. Vidwan S. Ganesha Iyer, Rev. Fr. S. Gnana-pragasar and Srimath Swami Vipulananda are scholars of repute and have done special research in their respective fields. The Ceylon University which came forward to honour scholarship in Pali should have deemed it a duty to honour one of these Savants at its First Convocation.

Vidwan Ganesha Iyer is the greatest Tamil Scholar in Ceylon today. He is acknowledged to be an authority in Grammar both in India and Ceylon. He has published a commentary of his own on Tholkappiam, the oldest Grammar in the Tamil Language, in three volumes—the last one of which is in print. In addition to this he has published a commentary on Raguvamsa, in two volumes, and a biographical study of the Tamil Poets of Ceylon. The last two books are monuments for his literary scholarship and acumen. He is an examiner of the Madura Tamil Sangam and the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society, and was the Head of the Tamil Department of the Jaffna Oriental College.

Rev. Fr. Gnana-pragasar is a scholar who has earned an international reputation for his philological researches. His "Etymological and Comparative Lexicon of the Tamil Language" which is in the course of publication, has been well received by the leading philologists of the world,

Srimath Swami Vipulananda is a graduate of the London University and was Professor of Tamil in the Annamalai University and was also its Dean of Oriental Studies. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Madras University for Tamil Research. He is carrying on original research in South Indian Music.

It is needless for me to emphasise the fact that if the Ceylon University is to do anything for Oriental Learning and Culture it should not fail to recognise Tamil Learning and those Tamils who have contributed towards the spread of Culture and Learning.

Yours etc,

K. NAVARATNAM.

The Kala Nilayam,
Jaffna,
17-10-42.

ROADS IN JAFFNA

In my last letter on the above subject I did not give the figures of actual expenditure in 1940—41 on the maintenance of the following roads which the P. W. D. has classified as "A" roads, i. e. roads costing generally Rs. 1000 00 or over per mile. They are the Jaffna-Kankasanturai road, 11½ miles; the Jaffna-Kandy road, part 15½ miles; and the Pt. Pedro-Kodikamam road, 8½ miles. The cost of maintaining these roads amounted to Rs. 1066-00, Rs. 977-00 and Rs. 924-00 per mile respectively in 1940—41. The 1942—43 estimates for these roads are Rs. 1348-00, Rs. 1226-00 and Rs. 1235-00 per mile respectively.

Now, people who have travelled on the main roads in Ceylon outside Jaffna will know in what condition they are kept in spite of the much heavier and more frequent traffic on them than on the Jaffna roads. For instance, the Jaffna-Kankasanturai cost in 1940—41 Rs. 1066-00 per mile, whereas the Colombo-Kandy road cost Rs. 1027-00; the Colombo-Galle road Rs. 1026 00 per mile upto Bentota, the Colombo-Puttalam road Rs. 1002 00 per mile, the Colombo-Avisawela road in the Colombo South District Rs. 987-00 per mile, and the Kandy-Kurunegalle Road Rs. 1002-00 per mile.

What a difference there is, in the condition and traffic, between any of the above five roads and the Jaffna-Kankasanturai road!

Will those who have watched what actually is being done to repair the roads in Jaffna please give, through your valuable columns, an idea of what they generously estimate to be the cost per mile inclusive of all charges such as tar, sand, metal, labour, supervision etc? Let it be noted that the average cost of maintaining all the P.W.D. roads in the Jaffna District, viz: 309 miles, was Rs. 561-00 in 1940—41 and the estimate for 1942—43 is Rs. 809 per mile.

It would also be interesting to know that, among all the roads maintained by the P. W. D. in Ceylon, none costs so much as the Jaffna-Kankasanturai road with the exception of the Kandy-Katugastota road, a distance of 2½ miles, the Colombo Grand Pass-Jaela road, a distance of 8½ miles, and the roads within the Colombo Municipal area. Not

SOME NOTES ON THE BHAGAVAT GITA

(BY A SCIENCE GRADUATE)

(Continued from our issue of 12-10-42)

The Three Gunas and the Need to Transcend Them

Chapter XIV deals with the nature of the three Gunas and the need for man (the dweller in the body) to transcend them if he is to attain liberation (or Mukti): Satwam, Rajasam, Tamasam, these are the Gunas, Prakriti-born, they bind fast in the body the embodied, the indestructible (soul) (verse 5). When the seer perceives no agent other than the Gunas and knows that which is higher than the Gunas, he enters into my nature. When the dweller in the body (soul) crosses over the three Gunas from where all bodies are produced, liberated from birth, death, old age and sorrow, he drinks the nectar of immortality (verses 19 and 20). Whoever hates not radiance or outgoing energy or even delusion when present, or hankers after them when absent, and seated as a neutral is not affected by the Gunas but stands unmoved saying that the Gunas revolve, balanced in pleasure and pain, self-reliant, to whom a lump of earth, a stone and gold are alike, the same to the loving and the unloving, firm, the same in censure and in praise, the same in honour and ignominy, the same to friend and foe, abandoning all undertakings, he is said to have crossed over the Gunas (verses 22 to 25). This exactly is what we in Siddhantic parlance call இருவனும் ஒன்று, the eyeing of good and evil equally.

Destructible and Indestructible

In chapter XV occur the famous verses (16 to 18) which we have already quoted and commented on regarding the three Purushas, one destructible (matter), the second indestructible (soul) and the third

(God) which is verily another the highest Purushan, described variously, as the Paramatma, the indestructible Isvaran, transcending both the destructible and the indestructible and proclaimed Purushottaman. Being not a student of Sanscrit we are unable to say if the English word 'destructible' rightly conveys the nature of the first named Purushan (Prakriti) which the blessed Lord had in mind. As he has himself stated elsewhere that Prakriti like Purushan is beginningless, we are loathe to accept this translation as correct. 'Subject to change' or 'unstable' would perhaps be a better rendering as it is a scientific truth that even matter is indestructible. Nothing that exists can ever be destroyed (i. e., reduced to nothing), nor can anything new be ever created (i. e., brought into being out of nothing). This is Satkariya Vadam, the supreme law of nature. The correct rendering of the idea which Sri Krishnan wanted to impress on Arjunan here would therefore appear to be that there are three Purushas: Prakriti (matter) which is unstable or subject to change, Purushan (soul) which is (of the form of Chit or Gnanam intelligence, and therefore) changeless and Purushottaman (God) who transcends both the previous categories. The interpretation that we have suggested here is in accord with the interpretation of the word 'Asat' as used in the seventh Sutra of Siddhiyar, where the word does not mean the negation of all existence, but something other than 'Sat', something unstable which is different from the firm and unmoving Sat and which cannot protrude itself (முனைத்துக்கொடுக்காது) in the presence of Sat in the same way that darkness cannot protrude itself before light.

(To be continued)

even the Nuwara Eliya town roads!

Yours etc.,

C. N. DEVARAJAN.

Manipay,
16-10-42.

AN APPEAL

Sir,—The position of a section of Tamils in this country of ours is not an enviable one and calls for redress and reform. My references are to the depressed classes in our midst. It should be readily conceded that they are kith and kin of the community. They perform useful services for the good of the whole. Some of their occupations and trades may not be very clean. By long neglect and ignorance, they have lost their self-respect and have become resigned to their positions. They are ignorant, their habits are unclean and their habitations untidy and insanitary. Oftentimes they live crowding together without any thought for Health or Hygiene. Even from a humanitarian point of view we have got to solve this problem. India was the home of castes and untouchability. The ferment of reform has begun to work in that country in many directions. Dayanand Saraswathy, Vivekananda and others realised the core of rot and set about to reform it. More recently this Reform Movement has gained

momentum under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. I remember reading years ago that he got the approval of Veda-Agama pundits too.

Travancore Temple-Entry and the background of that epoch-making action is recent history.

My experiences in Malaya and my travels in India are ample ground for faith and hope that this sin of untouchability would be purged from the Hindu Community before very long.

But what is the position here in Jaffna? "Tidapathy" to use a Malay rendering for our care-free inaction. We remain passive and lethargic.

Why have not our Saivapari-palana Sabai and other patriotic sons and daughters moved in the matter? There are many other problems calling loudly for reform.

Pious phrases, rituals, and tons of talk on the excellences of our Religion and Philosophy do not take us far in the field of realities. We want action. We want sincere, humanitarian action. We want men and women dedicated to Service and Sacrifice.

I shall be glad to elicit the views of your readers with a view to action. I am willing to share in the task.

Yours in Service,
C. CHELLIAH.

Vaddukoddai,
11th October 1942.

SOLIDARITY OF TEACHING PROFESSION

VALI-EAST TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION REPORT

"As new teachers are not generally appointed during the present emergency, it is pleasant to note that the supply of teachers will not in due course exceed the demand. This should ensure the solidarity of the teaching profession and concerted action can then be taken to erase forced levies on teachers."

Thus observes the eleventh annual report of the Valikamam East Teachers' Association, presented by Mr. T. Kathiravellu, the Secretary, at the annual general meeting held at the Urumpirai Hindu College on August 16th. The following are further extracts from the report:

Examinations: The Association viewed with disfavour the present system of conducting the J. S. C. Examination and suggested that the examination be conducted on the lines of the S. S. C. Examination. Subsequently, your Committee decided to continue as for last year if the Department conducted the Examination. Individual schools could make their own arrangements if the Examination was not conducted by government. No new arrangement was contemplated with regard to the standard 5 Tests.

Society of Teachers: This Association is in favour of the suggestion of the Southern Province Teachers' Association that an Incorporated Society of Teachers be formed.

Certificated Teachers: At a meeting last year your Committee resolved that Second Class English Certificated Teachers be awarded First Class Certificates after doing satisfactory work for five years from the date of the Second Class Certificate. This year we understand that the Ministry of Education has agreed to issue First Class Certificates to Second Class certificated Teachers on the basis of a competitive examination the syllabus of which is to be drawn up by the Department.

Widows' and Orphans Pension Scheme: Your Committee did not support the proposed increase of the pension contribution from 4 per cent to 6 % to provide for Widows' and Orphans' Pension. It suggested that the Scheme should be based on the English Teachers' Pension Scheme.

Collaboration with Tamil Teachers: Your Committee suggests that a Valikamam East Society of Teachers be organised with representatives from the V. E. T. A. and this Association. It is felt that union between English and Tamil teachers is essential especially when we are threatened with new salary scales and the perpetuation of the 16% cut in the salaries of New Entrants. It must be remembered that united effort has always triumphed over reactionary elements.

Valikamam East Show: The Association co-operated with the Valikamam East Show held at Puttur in July and various members of the V. E. T. A. actively helped in organising the show. A message from the Minister for Education was received.

General: The Association was represented at the twenty-second general meeting and conference of the All Ceylon Union of Teachers at Ratnapura. We have now two representatives on the

NOTICE

A land called Mullaikkaddaiyadi in extent 8½ Lms. V. C. situated at Kaladdy in Vannarponnai East about ¼ of a mile from Kokkuvil Railway station on the main road is for sale.

Please apply for further particulars from Mr. J. K. Chinnaiya of the Jaffna Land Registry.

Tangale, T. B. ALAGIAH.
19.10.42.

(Mis. 136, 22-10-42)

N. P. T. A. Executive. Your Committee has been specially interested in war bonus to teachers, the discontinuance of Mr. J. A. C. Arulanatham, political activities of teachers, the school medical service, leave, and the salary question of uncertificated new entrant teachers.

Committee Meeting

At the first committee meeting of the Valikamam East Teachers' Association for 1942-43 held on October 8, at the W. M. S. English School, Punnalaikadduvan, Mr. J. S. Thiru Rajasingham presiding, the Association requested the N. P. T. A. to propose an amendment to the Assisted English Schools, Code Clause No. 41 (c) (i), by inserting a note to the effect that the Manager should not, without sufficient grounds, refuse leave with full pay or half-pay if such leave is supported by a certificate from a recognised medical practitioner.

In connection with the Valikamam East Show, the V. E. T. A. regrets the treatment given to teachers and school children who co-operated in the Show on the recommendation of the Association and suggests to the affiliated schools not to participate in similar shows in future unless the executive authority is vested in the V. E. T. A. Committee or a committee approved by the V. E. T. A. It was decided to send a copy of this resolution to the Rural Service Centre, Puttur, and to all the affiliated schools.

Under the auspices of the Association, a public meeting is being arranged at the Urumpirai Hindu College before November 24, when Mr. S. J. Gunasegeram, M. A., Inspector of Schools, is expected to give an address. (Cor.)

FUTURE OF COLONIES

Continued from page 1

been judged by its own standards. Its most vigorous and effective critics, as even in 1776, have been the British, and since that date the broad and more and more conscious movement of the whole has been towards the fitting of the governed for self-rule.

In the Dominions that movement has long outstripped the political control of the mother country. They have taken up the whole burden of self-government and stand as equal partners on their own feet. India ever since the British Crown assumed the direct responsibility of government eighty-five years ago and made a solemn proclamation of its ultimate goal has been travelling at an increasing pace in that direction.

Accepted Ends

The British Colonial Empire is following the same path. Some members of it are close upon the heels of the self-governing Dominions, others are still far behind.

But at every stage it is true today that the opportunity to take the next step towards self-government depends only on capacity, and that the evocation and promotion of capacity are the accepted ends of Imperial administration.

When Mr. Wendell Willkie argues that the whole of civilised mankind has an interest in the advancement of dependent peoples, he can encounter no dissent here. If the United Nations are to form the solid and lasting core of a better organised world and there is no other hope of it the general future of colonial policy cannot therefore be excluded from their common interest. In the meantime it is for this country to maintain to the full its own sense of purpose in the colonial field and to pursue to the utmost the logic of its own practice and experience.

WANTED

New or second hand Winslow's Tamil dictionary.

Apply: X,
C/o Hindu Organ,
Jaffna.

(Mis. 138, 12, 15, 22 & 26-10-42)

APPROVAL OF WHITEHALL

CEYLON DELEGATE TO INDIA

It is understood that a cablegram has been received from the Secretary of State approving of the appointment of a representative of Ceylon at New Delhi.

The authorities are now awaiting a reply to their communication to the Viceroy, and if that is also favourable, as it is expected to be, the formalities pertaining to the appointment will be brought up before the State Council on November 3rd.

As was stated on Friday, Sir Baron Jayatilaka has accepted the offer of the Board of Ministers to fill this post, which, it is learnt, will for the present be considered a temporary one for the duration.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 31.
In the matter of the estate of the late Lizzy Annaratnam Chelliah wife of Moses Arumugam Chelliah of Chavakachcheri

Deceased.
Moses Arumugam Chelliah of Chavakachcheri Vs. Petitioner.
1. Chelliah Satkanasingam of do
2. Chelliah Inparajasingam of do
3. David Sarayanamuttu Muthiah of Irupalai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of August 1942 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st and 2nd respondents and that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful husband of the abovenamed deceased, unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this court on the 26th day of October 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minors be produced before court.

This 22nd day of September 1942
Sgd. G. C. Thambiah
District Judge

(O. 64, 15 & 22-10-42.)

QUALITY-JEWELS

PATTAKANNU ACHARY & SONS

THE FAMOUS JEWELLERS

OF COLOMBO

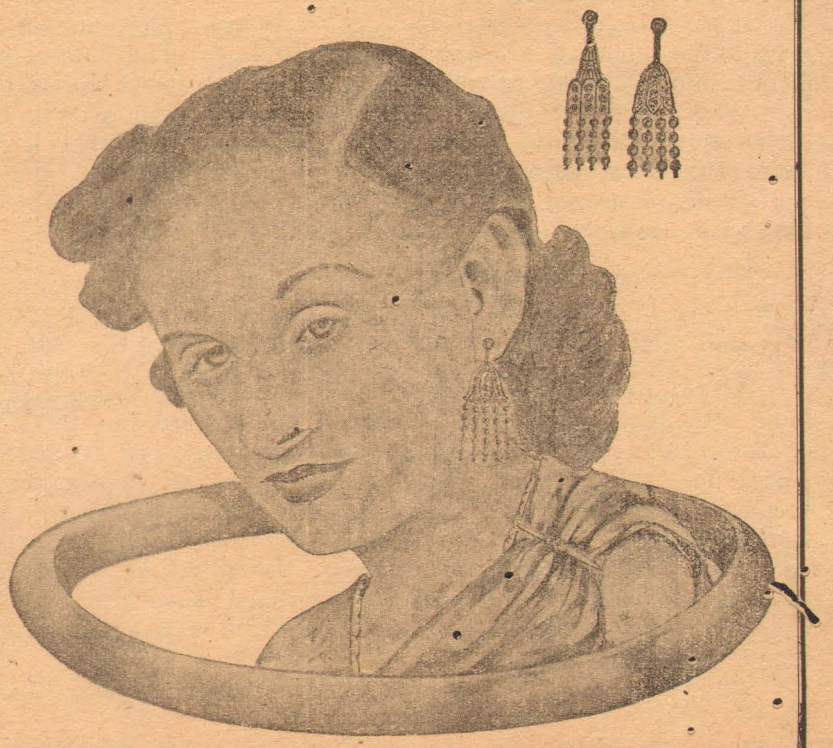
ARE NOW IN JAFFNA

AT

67, Fourth Cross Street

GET YOUR JEWELS
MADE TO YOUR TASTE,
IN THE BEST STYLE,
WORKMANSHIP &
FINISH

Charges Moderate.



(Q. 81, 20-7-42-19-10-42.)

DECLARE INDIA FREE IMMEDIATELY

Continued from page 1

people will be ever increasing. So also will be your benefit, your advantage and your profit. Then no Hitler or Mussolini or Japanese can break the concrete link between your two great nations. Let India be completely independent and free and make her your equal and true ally. After this war, there must be a great union of all the United Nations; there should be no Empire either like the old German, Italian and Japanese or as the French, Dutch or your own Empires. It will be very good for you to take this lead and start this movement now in India. If you can take the lead and start this movement, just now in India, you will surely be crowned with success. And the whole world will really bow down to you.

"Destroy the Cause of War"

"Moreover, you have declared again and again that you and the United Nations are fighting this war for freedom, for peace, for justice, for democracy and so on. How can we deny the very freedom to India whose population consists of one-fifth of that of the whole world? Even if we can win the war without setting India independent and free, what will be the significance of the war? To fight to win the war or to defeat the Axis is not enough for us. We must fight and destroy the very cause of war. Until the cause of war be removed, there will be no peace, no freedom, no justice, or the like even after this war. Therefore, I most earnestly and humbly

appeal and pray to you, far-sighted British statesmen, for everybody's sake and for many reasons, to declare India independent and free, and to form an Indian National Government enabling the Indian people to join the war totally and wholeheartedly to finish the Axis as soon as possible".

Appeal to Indians

Addressing the Indian people, Prof. Tan Yun-Shan says that the present war is not merely a war between the United Nations and the Axis. It is a war, he says, between the Democratic powers and the Aggressive forces. It is a war between freedom and slavery, between justice and injustice, between good and evil, between morality and demoralization, and between humanitarianism and brutality. Therefore, India not only should not impede and harass the British and the United Nations in their effort but also should join them to fight the Axis, especially the Japanese.

Proceeding, the Professor expresses the view that the British cannot, and will not, any way deny or delay India's freedom and independence any more. When the war is over and the United Nations win it India will surely be independent and free. There will be no power on earth which could refuse the right to India to regain her independence and freedom provided only she joins the war. The Indian people must cease the present mass movement against the British Government and turn the present movement into a fighting campaign against the Japanese invasion.

CEYLON'S WAR EFFORT PICTURES

Attention of artists is drawn to the scheme inaugurated by the Secretary of State for the preservation of pictures regarding the War Effort of the Empire.

A Committee has been appointed by the Chief Secretary to carry out the purpose of the Scheme.

Subjects for depiction include recruitment and training of troops, manufacture of war materials, production of supplies including food supplies and other matters pertaining to Ceylon War Effort.

In order to obtain facilities for depicting implements of war or military activities the Committee has the assistance of the Public Relations Officer, Major Drake, to whom such applications will be referred.

Those who desire to compete should apply to the Information Officer, Colombo, for registration on Form A.

If access to military establishments is desired application should be made to the Information Officer, after registration. The subject of the picture and the locality to which access is required should be stated.

While those who derive inspiration from Western art will receive the fullest consideration, artists should take special note that it is the desire of the Secretary of State to encourage artists with local inspiration and locally developed technique to display the type of art which can be described as truly characteristic of Ceylon.

The following prizes will be offered:—

First prize	Rs. 300/-	Third prize	Rs. 100/- and
Second prize	Rs. 200/-	20 Smaller prizes of	Rs. 50/- each.

Artists have now an opportunity of acquiring more than local fame as the best pictures will be selected and forwarded to the Ministry of Information and from those pictures some may be purchased and placed for exhibition in galleries and museums, where they will become part of the record of the war effort of the nation for permanent exhibition. Representative exhibition of such pictures will also be sent on tour through the Empire. Local artists will realise the magnificent opportunity offered to them and should not miss this chance of earning an enhanced reputation which is more than the mere money prize gained.

Exhibits should reach the Information Office not later than 15th February, 1943.

R. PATRICK,
Information Officer,
COLOMBO.

[G. 30. 15—22-10-42.]

Sun Life OF Canada

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTIONS

Assets	Rs. 2,727,400,000/-
Benefits paid by Company since inception	Rs. 4,049,500,000/-
Assurances in Force	Rs. 8,141,700,000/-

WAR or NO WAR your money is safe with the
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
(Incorporated in Canada in 1865 as a Limited Company).

Protect your future and that of your dependents with a
FAMILY INCOME POLICY.

An Illustration:

Mr. J. M. was 38, enjoyed excellent health, was "comfortably off" but far from wealthy. Ten months after taking out a **20 Year-Family Income Policy** he died from pneumonia. He had paid only one premium but his **Family Income Policy guaranteed** his widow and children a **monthly income** of Rs. 250/- for the remaining 19 years and 2 months, and at the completion of that period a further **Cash payment** of Rs. 25,000/-. Total paid by the Company Rs. 82,500/-.

WRITE NOW FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO:

"INDRA VASA"
HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA.

R. WIJAYA INDRA
AGENT.

(Mis. 15. 27-4-42—26-4-43.)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made	Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-42.) (T's) Shroff.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

MR. S. CHAS. PATHIRANA
LICENSED DENTIST & OPTICIAN

is now at

43 MAIN STREET
OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH

He will be there

FROM 1st to 15th EVERY MONTH

COMMUNICATIONS DURING OTHER DAYS TO:—

TAMBARAWA ESTATE
Wariyapola, N. W. P.
[Y. 115. 18-8-42—17-11-42.]

"THE HINDU ORGAN"

Subscription Rates From 1st April 1942

(PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE)

Town Delivery :	...	Yearly	Rs. 6 50
Inland & India, Etc.	...	Yearly	Rs. 9 50

SINGLE COPY CTS. 7.

Printed, and published by PANDIT V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1942.