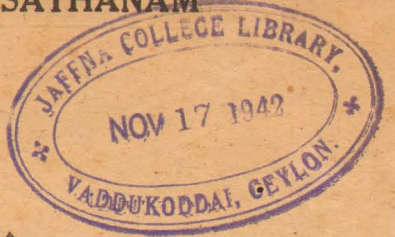


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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Other Offensives

The promised Allied offensive on other fronts in addition to North Africa may include a move into Burma, it is believed in Washington.

Rs. 4 Million More

The Financial Secretary will ask the State Council when it meets on Tuesday next to approve of a supplementary estimate for Rs.4,000,000 to meet emergency expenditure.

"Congress Radio" Seized

The Bombay Police claim to have unearthed a "Congress radio" which was broadcasting regular programmes in the last few weeks when they raided the fifth floor of a building in the heart of the city and seized a radio transmitter and other equipment.

U. S. Paratroops Flown from Britain to Oran

United States paratroops were flown from Britain to North Africa and took part in the Battle for Oran. The paratroops left Britain the night before the attack, flew eight hours in big transports and made scheduled landings close together in the Oran area.

Viceroy's "No" To "C. R."

"The Viceroy has been pleased to refuse me permission to see Mr. Gandbi," said Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar at a Press conference on Thursday. "Dr. Jinnah knew I was going to ask the Viceroy's permission to see Mr. Gandbi." Mr. Rajagopalachariar added: "Dr. Jinnah knows the result also. I believe he is as dissatisfied as myself"

Charges Against Railway Officers

Charges have been framed against fifteen senior Railway officers—two of whom are administrative officers and majority of others officers in the First Class,—following on the prolonged inquiry that was held by a special sub-committee into allegations of shortages and other irregularities in the Railway Goods Sheds in Colombo.

Tribute to Malta

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, announced in the House of Commons amid loud cheers that as a tribute to Malta's outstanding gallantry, Parliamentary approval would be sought for a free gift of ten millions sterling to the Malta Government for the restoration of war damage and the rebuilding of Malta after the war. Sir Kingsley said that in addition to the ten millions sterling Government would grant such further sums as might be required to meet liabilities beyond the capacity of the Government of Malta.

"BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS"

THE EMPIRE IDEA IS NOW OUT OF FASHION

BY PROFESSOR W. K. HANCOCK

(Broadcast in the B.B.C.'s, short wave overseas services.)

THE fashionable phrase nowadays is 'British Commonwealth of Nations'. The term "British Empire" is out of fashion. So is the term "British Subject". But there's something to be said for these old forms of speech. Let me give you an illustration from my own lurid past. It's the story of my own first brush with Italian Fascism, which took place many years ago before Mussolini had grown so fat and funny. I spent a night in a Fascist prison. I won't waste your time explaining why I was put in. I got out by waving my passport, and exclaiming, over and over again, "British Subject! British Subject!"

The words "British Subject" proved to be a very useful magic. And the magic would have worked just as well if I had been called Jack Jones, or Tim O'Leary or Mohamed Ali, or Jan Hofmeyr, or Moshesh. As British subjects, we all had the same status in the society of nations, whatever our religions might be, or the colour of our skins. Englishman or Irishman or Australian, Indian or Negro, we all owed allegiance to our Sovereign Lord the King, and in return we all had a claim on his protection. That was the legal theory—the theory of a centralised Empire. The theory produced some very satisfactory results. It enabled the different races of the Empire to feel that they had much in common with each other. It encouraged a feeling of self respect and pride. All round the Empire, there were, in fact, top dogs and bottom dogs: the white man was ruler. But, as British Subjects, white man and black man became equals: they were bound together in the same loyalty to the same sovereign.

Democracy & Empire

The theory of allegiance to the Crown is an old one: it goes back to feudal times. It isn't altogether out of date even now—and I hope it never will be. But, for many centuries, a gradual process of change has been at work, transforming the Empire, with its notions of centralisation and command, into something new—a Commonwealth, founded on decentralisation, self-government, and voluntary partnership. The change has not been an easy one. In Britain, it began when Parliament became the real centre of power, the real sovereign body. This is the history of our self-government, in which we take legitimate pride: it is the beginning of modern demo-

cracy. All the same, democracy and Empire don't go easily together. The advance of self-government in Great Britain upset the balance in the first British Empire: it led straight to the American Revolution. So long as the King was sovereign in fact as well as in theory, British and Americans were on an equality. But when the British Parliament became sovereign, Americans were put in a position of legal inferiority. This so-called sovereign parliament represented British constituencies not American ones: why should Americans obey the laws and pay the taxes imposed on them from the other side of the Atlantic? It was not George III, but the Parliament of George II, which broke the first British Empire.

The Commonwealth

Many people believed that Canada and Australia, New Zealand and South Africa would follow the United States out of the Empire. They would have done so, if Imperial Sovereignty had remained centralised at Westminster. But we found a way of decentralising it. We still have the same King; but all of us—Great Britain and the Dominions—have, so to speak, an equal share in him. His writ runs in Australia, but it runs as Australian Ministers advise, as Australian Parliaments legislate. It's the same in Canada and South Africa and New Zealand. We have achieved a new kind of equality—the equality of fully-grown self-governing nations doing their own business in the world. More than ten years ago, all this was written out formally in the Statute of Westminster. Informally, and as a matter of course, it is written in the continuous record of our lives. We are writing the record today with our own blood.

This then is the Commonwealth—an equal partnership of free self-governing nations. In a symbolic sense, the King is still sovereign. In a practical sense, each member nation is sovereign. But the sovereignty does not run to extremes. Decentralisation without disruption: this has been our watchword. We made up our minds, a long time ago, that it was more prudent, and far more pleasant, to keep the family circle unbroken.

The circle is unbroken, but it isn't closed. Each member nation of the Commonwealth follows a policy of its own in the wide world. Each member makes its own friendships, to the benefit of all. There's not the slightest doubt that

BIGGER RATION FROM TODAY

WHEAT, FLOUR OR KURAKKAN

Does Government intend to introduce shortly an entirely non-rice ration so as to conserve stocks of rice? The Civil Defence Commissioner and Director of Food Supplies, Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke, answered the question thus:—

"If at any time such action is considered necessary it will be taken, but I can assure you that there is no cause for anxiety in regard to the general cereal position. Whether it is rice, wheat flour or wheat, adequate steps will be taken at least to maintain the existing total ration."

Meanwhile, the general ration throughout Ceylon will be increased from today by the provision of extra wheat flour or wheat or kurrakkan, whichever of these substitutes is being issued in the different areas.

For example, the Civil Defence Commissioner explained, if a consumer is now receiving one measure of rice and one pound of flour, he will from today get one measure of rice and two pounds of flour.

"I shall shortly be able to issue these substitutes all over the Island in wheat flour, but owing to the unavoidable circumstance that it takes time for adequate quantities of the substitute to reach all retailers, the issue of wheat flour will not occur generally in all parts of the Island for about two weeks."

Under this new ration from today a male worker will receive one and a quarter measures of rice and two and a half pounds of wheat flour a week; the ordinary adult will receive one measure of rice and two pounds of flour; an infant, half a measure of rice and one pound of flour; and a child, three quarters of a measure of rice and one and a half pounds of flour.

the close association of Canada and the United States has helped to bring the United States and Britain together. This in turn has made it easier for Australia to make herself known in Washington. Australians and Americans today are comrades in arms. Each nation needs the other. In this war, Great Britain and the Dominions and the United States have all of them at different times owed to one another their very existence and everything which makes life worth living. In Mr. Churchill's words, the British Commonwealth and the United States are mixed up together. Let us leave it at that. For the time being, we need no further definition. But don't let us forget that other nations are getting mixed up with the Commonwealth in just the same way. Think for example of the Dutch: how close they are to Australia. Nowadays it's becoming hard to know where the Commonwealth of Nations ends and the United Nations begins.

I think of the Commonwealth as a bridge between the past and the future.

Continued on page 4



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1942.

THE GERMAN DEFEAT

IT WAS THOUGHT AT ONE time that General Rommel's position in Egypt was impregnable. The victory is, therefore, all the more remarkable. For the first time in this war some of the crack divisions in the German Army have been badly defeated in a straight fight. What this means to the Germans on the one hand and the Allied Nations on the other is evident from the latest news about the advance of the Eighth Army. Sollum, Bardia and Tobruk have been re-taken, and it is certain that the advancing British troops will try to join the American and British forces that have been landed in North Africa. The French authorities in North Africa have refused to play the game of Hitler and Laval by continuing to resist the Allied troops. The presence of Admiral Darlan in Morocco seems to be something more than an accident. It is clear that he has changed his views about the Allied Nations and recognised that the Allied occupation of North Africa gives the French people what they really want—an opportunity to make French Africa the centre of French resistance to the Germans. This was what the British Premier desired when France was about to lay down her arms. This and the adherence of the French fleet to the Allies would have saved the latter all their misfortunes in the Mediterranean area. Admiral Darlan's latest proclamation shows that he has done with Vichy and the traitors who are being helped by the Germans to seize power. It remains to be seen how far the French Admiral's order to the Fleet at Toulon to leave for North African ports will be obeyed, but it is obvious that, in any case, the situation in Europe has undergone a dramatic and radical change by reason of recent events.

Hitler has replied by occupying the whole of unoccupied France with the exception of the Toulon area. His troops have reached the Spanish frontier. Marseilles too has been occupied. The German Army has not entered the Toulon area presumably to reassure the French Fleet. The position is certainly an intriguing one. If the fleet joins the Germans or allows itself to be seized by them, it would undoubtedly mean a valuable addition to Germany's naval strength. Let us remember that the one thing that stands between the Germans and complete victory is British

and American sea power. If they could only get together a fleet strong enough to challenge their enemies at sea, the position of the Allied Nations would become correspondingly dangerous and weak. The hope is still entertained that, with the rallying of the French forces in Africa to the Allied cause, the French Fleet might yet escape from the Germans.

This, however, is not all. German troops have landed in Tunis while British and American forces are pressing on in the same direction. If the Germans succeed in holding on to Tunis, they may be able to prevent the junction of the Allied armies advancing from the East and West. It is interesting to note in this connection that the French garrison is still resisting the German attacks. So far, it appears that only air-borne troops have landed in Tunis, and the Germans may be trusted to ferry more troops across the narrow sea. The Allied Generals are no doubt aware of the seriousness of the threat from Tunis, and we are convinced that every effort will be made by them to take Tunis and Bizerta. It is here that the last shots in the African campaign are likely to be fired. We do not think that the Germans will defend Benghazi. General Rommel and the remnants of his battered army may think it worthwhile to join hands with the German forces from Tunis unless the British and Americans counter the enemy tactics familiar to us in the case of Crete with an attack in overwhelming strength. The latest news is that the Germans have landed in Tunis by air tanks weighing 12 tons and are attempting to reinforce their men by sea. It indicates that the Allied Nations have successfully forestalled Hitler's moves in North Africa and that the latter is now making a desperate attempt to retrieve the situation. Much depends on the ability of the British and American Air Forces and the fleet to make it impossible for the Germans to send any reinforcements on an appreciable scale to Tunis. In this connection it is satisfactory to learn that the activity of the British and American Air Forces is now on a higher scale than ever before during the North African campaign. This means that on the present occasion there will be no lack of air support on the side of the Allied armies and that the Germans will be beaten with their own weapons.

While Tunis is the real danger spot, it would be wrong to ignore possibilities in Spain. The action that has been taken in North Africa is the best guarantee against any surprises through Spain. It is clear that the present plan of the Allied Nations is strategically sound and in the circumstances is the only plan that could

have been put into execution. If the plan would eventually open up the way to the heart of Germany through Italy and Southern France it would be the best plan that could have been devised. Judging from the reported movements of the German forces in France, it is obvious that Hitler fears something more than the loss of a great opportunity in North Africa: he fears an attack on Italy and Southern France. His action in occupying the whole of France removes one obstacle to Allied action in Unoccupied France: the alleged neutrality of the Vichy Government.

RICE AND THE INDIA "EMBASSY"

At a recent public meeting in Jaffna it was stated that the Ceylon Government was establishing in India an organisation which would cost about Rs 15,000 a month and the suggestion was made that Sir Baron Jayatilake should refuse to accept the high salary thoughtfully offered by his colleagues. According to one speaker at the meeting, the cost of this new organisation was to be met by increasing the price of rice. Apart, however, from the question of cost and the means adopted to meet it, there cannot be the slightest doubt about the concern felt all over the island regarding the failure of more than one Ceylonese "Embassy" to get what the country so urgently needs today. The public would not even grudge the expenditure on the proposed "Embassy" if there was any chance of increasing our import of rice and paddy from India. From Sir Baron's statement in the State Council it is clear that Ministerial estimates of the quantity likely to be imported have continued to shrink till the figure of 20,000 tons per month has now been reached. It seems to us that, perhaps for no fault of theirs, the Ministers are experiencing serious difficulty in importing Ceylon's requirements. Is it too late for the Ministers to try and see whether private enterprise cannot do what the Ministers and the officials have failed to accomplish? What Ceylon needs is rice and paddy. It does not matter who procures it, provided the people manage to get enough to eat. We admit that, at the present juncture, the Indian Government may raise difficulties in the way of private enterprise trying to meet the deficiency in Ceylon's food supply. Even in India control of food supplies is being tightened up and it is not likely that the Indian Government will stand by the quota promised to Ceylon if the Ceylon Government tries to buy through private traders as well. It was not, however, the Indian Government that banned private en-

terprise. It was the work of the Ministers. They started it, and now the Indian Government may refuse to sell food to our Government and its traders as well.

NOTES & COMMENTS

The Land Redemption Bill

THREE dissentients have refused to sign the report of the Standing Committee on the Land Redemption Bill. We have commented on the provisions of the bill in these columns. According to Messrs. Newnham and Parfitt, public funds should not be used for the dispossession of lawful owners of agricultural lands in favour of a restricted class. The object of the Bill, it will be remembered, is to take over the lands purchased by mortgage-decree-holders and hand them over to the original owners. The dissentients say that the Bill offers no guarantee whatever that the persons to whom these lands are to be transferred are likely to be efficient agriculturists. Surely, it is not necessary to raise the question. If the original owners were efficient agriculturists, they could not have come to a bad finish by parting with their holdings. If the State Council is anxious to promote agriculture and preserve holdings for the benefit of their owners and descendants, it must not wait till the improvidence of the original owners has led to the creation of legal rights to these holdings. This is why we have condemned the Land Redemption Bill, while welcoming the provisions of the Land Development Ordinance as a step in the right direction.

* Merchants and Food Control *

WE trust that the Civil Defence Commissioner and the Ministers will give due weight to the advice given recently by Mr. F. Dadabhoy as leader of a deputation from the Indian Mercantile Chamber. Mr. Dadabhoy urged the setting up of a Food Control Advisory Council to advise the price control authorities. We agree with him that the whole question of supply and distribution requires equitable adjustment. Mr. Dadabhoy maintains that there are still honest wholesalers and retailers who are anxious to serve the community. There is no reason why the public should be deprived of their expert assistance.

Next Viceroy for India

THE appointment of a Viceroy to succeed Lord Linlithgow is due early next year. The "Daily Herald" suggests that the British Government should avail itself of the opportunity to make a gesture to Indians by appointing a Conservative of the type of Lord Cranborne. A dull Conservative like Mr. Amery or a reactionary Tory of the type that has now found its voice would be a grave misfortune.

ASSAULT ON BARBER

Inspector Pleads Not Guilty

Inspector F. D. E. Dassanayake, of the Jaffna police, pleaded not guilty before Mr. G. C. Thambyah (in the capacity of Additional Magistrate, Jaffna), in the case in which sub-Inspector A. D. Rodigo accused him of having caused grievous hurt to Eliyavi Kathiravelu, a barber; and wrongful confinement.

Eliyavi Kathiravelu the injured man, in the course of his evidence mentioned about a conversation he had with a servant of the accused, the assault on witness after being tied to a pillar, the visit of the 'Superintendent of Police' to the accused's place from where he was taken to the Superintendent's bungalow and the subsequent drive to Colombogam where he was taken to the beach and his hair cut by the accused. The accused, the witness went on, kicked and trampled him and squeezed his throat and gagged him. Witness lost consciousness and on regaining found himself in waist-deep water in the lagoon. Two fishermen came that way and he told them the whole story.

Dr. J. M. Somasundaram, J.M.O., three servants employed by the accused, Thangamma, wife of the barber, Sinnappody Kandiah and Murugar Elayathamby, two fishermen, gave evidence for the prosecution.

The defence called the accused into the box, and other defence witnesses included Mr. Sydney de Zoysa and F. N. D. Jilla, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Sub Inspector Rodrigo.

Trial is proceeding.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION (CEYLON BRANCH)

The Ramakrishna Mission Centre at Colombo which was shifted to Lunugala, Badulla, temporarily has been re-opened at 60th Lane, Wellawatte, on 7th instant, the Deepavali day. A large number of friends and devotees attended the opening ceremony. The function terminated after a few devotional songs and the evening puja. The Ramakrishna Mission School at Trincomalee has also been recently re-opened. The attendance is steadily increasing.

AVERANKAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES

What may be considered a landmark in the progress of Rural Development was the establishment of a Co-operative store at Averankal which was declared open on the 11th inst. by Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, in the presence of a large gathering. This was followed by a public meeting of about nine hundred local residents, with Mr. K. Sivaguru in the chair. The Government Agent in his address emphasised that the chief object of the store should be to make available to the public foodstuffs and other commodities at reasonable prices and not be a counter organisation to existing stores in its neighbourhood. Mr. K. Sinnathamby, Co-operative Inspector, also spoke. At the request of Mr. K. Sivaguru the president of the society the Government Agent agreed to be its Patron. Mr. A. W. Thangarajah, Senior Rural Development Officer, who is functioning as the Hony. Secretary to train a local resident to be secretary, thanked the Government Agent not only for gracing the occasion but also for the keen and encouraging interest he had taken in the progress of the Puttur Rural Development Centre. The proceedings came to a close with a "Thevaram". (cor.)

CO-OPERATORS' DAY CELEBRATIONS

AT VADAMARADCHY

The Co-operator's Day was celebrated at Vadamaradchy Co-operative Union on a grand scale. A public meeting was held at Karanavai North Hindu Vernacular School presided over by Mr. T. Ramalingam, Advocate. The speakers were Mr. A. Perumynar, D. R. O. Pt. Pedro, Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Assistant, Pt. Pedro and Mr. V. Manicam, Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

Mr. Ramalingam in his opening address explained the significance of the day and the celebrations and introduced the lecturers of the evening to the audience.

Mr. Perumynar speaking first said that Co-operation was very essential for the upliftment of any village and said that a co-operative consumers stores Society was very essential at this juncture to check profiteering. He appealed to them to take a special interest in the movement and see that the Stores is opened soon. He also stressed on Food Production.

Mr. Nadesan, Sanitary Assistant speaking next on "Co-operative Health Work" appealed to the gathering to get latrines constructed on co-operative basis and outlined a scheme for construction and conserving latrines in villages on co-operative basis without the help of Village Committees. He said that a similar scheme was started in a village at Pt. Pedro and was working satisfactorily. Referring to the five golden rules in rural sanitation Mr. Nadesan repeated some health slogans in alliterative verse form. He concluded his lecture by chanting a song he had himself composed, describing the 12 health habits to be followed daily.

Mr. Manicam, Inspector of Co-operative Societies, explained the principles of co-operation. He said that 7th of November was considered a Co-operator's Day not only in Ceylon but throughout the whole world. He described the various forms of co-operative organisations that could be used for the betterment of the village. He said that even Medical Treatment could be done on co-operative basis and quoted the Mooli Co-operative Hospital for example.

Mr. K. Subramaniam on behalf of the Union proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers and appealed to the audience to spread far and wide the healthy Gospel of Co-operation.

The meeting came to a close with a musical entertainment. (Cor.)

AT KAITHADY

Muttukumaraswamy School Hall, Kaithady was the venue of a largely attended public meeting held on Saturday the 7th November 1942, under the auspices of the Tenmaradchy Union of Co-operative Societies, the occasion being the inaugural celebration of a "Co-operator's Day". From early in the morning Union Flags were flying at various centres of all the Co-operative Societies in Navatkuli Parish. The members of all societies, including Navatkuli and Kaithady villages mustered strong at the Navatkuli Society Hall at 2 p. m. came in procession. The gathering included members of Co-operative Societies and a large number of the general public from Navatkuli and Kaithady.

The public meeting commenced at 6 p.m. and was presided over by Mr. S. R. Sathaseevan, Messrs K. Nesiiah and S. Sivapiragasam were the speakers. The chairman briefly explained the history of origin, object and significance of "Co-operator's Day." Mr. Nesiiah spoke with personal experience on Co-operative movement and referred to the prosperity of Denmark in some detail. Mr. Sivapiragasam prefaced his speech on Co-operation in general and the celebration of a "Co-operator's Day" in particular.

The chairman in his concluding remarks stressed the importance and

'KRISHNA-ARJUNA' AT JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

AN APPRECIATION BY "CRITIC"

The well known Tamil play "Krishna-Arjuna" which was staged at the Jaffna Hindu College last week was patronised by the public beyond expectations. The upper hall of the college was packed to the full when, under the patronage of Mr. Prasad, G. A., N. P., the drama started at 7 p.m. according to scheduled time.

It is but fair to pass a few deserving comments by way of encouragement on what is essentially a school drama, especially at a time when this beautiful art is fast dwindling owing to the stupendous growth of the cinema.

The play was on the whole well acted. The part of Arjuna and his beloved wife Subatra was suitably filled. Arjuna with his high musical talents, graceful delivery of words, and princely appearance hushed the audience into silence whenever he appeared on the stage. The best scene of the drama was the one in which the duet between Arjuna and Subatra occurred. When in this scene Subatra entreated of her husband the favour of saving the life of Urutrasena, she displayed in abundance the soft heart of a female, the tenderness of a woman and the grace of a Hindu wife. Perhaps the drama reached its climax here.

The most striking and consistent character in the whole drama was the Naradar. His role was splendidly filled. He with the poised appearance of a sage and shrewdness of a humbug was the main source of the plot. The Puranic mischief-maker he is, he acquitted himself quite well. Whenever he appeared on the stage, he made the audience forget themselves and took them off to the celestial regions of the demi-gods.

Other items of the drama that clamoured for recognition are the Comic interlude that helped to ease the tension of the play, and the few dances that adorned it. One of the dancer's movements of limbs and facial expressions bespoke emotion. She deserves commending.

The energetic secretary of the Senior Lyceum of the Jaffna Hindu College should be congratulated for organising this drama. One should appreciate his difficulty in producing this drama as he had to reckon with the hardship of drawing the cast from a single class.

Notice under the Excise Ordinance No. 8 of 1912

LOCAL OPTION POLL

Vavuniya District

It is hereby notified that the Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya, in exercise of the powers vested in him by rule No. 6 of the rules specified in the Excise Notification No. 146 published in Government Gazette No. 7478 of August 14, 1925 as amended by Excise Notifications Nos. 180, 187, 194, 202, 221, 222, 231 and 231, has appointed with regard to the closing of the existing tavern mentioned in the schedule appended below the date and place specified therein for recording votes for the purpose of ascertaining whether 60 per cent of the persons on the register of voters are in favour of closing the above said tavern.

The Kachchery, S. M. DUFF, November 11, 1942. A. G. A. Vavuniya.

Schedule

Time of polling: 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
No. of Name of Date of Voting Polling
Tavern Name Polling Area Station.
5 Vatta- 12 Decem- Vatta- Roman
palai ber, 1942 palai Catholic
School,
Vattapalai.

[G 36 16-11-42]

usefulness of co-operation in all walks of life for the prosperity of a country, exhorted the general public to initiate co-operative life for mutual advantage and proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers.

A musical entertainment, both vocal and instrumental, with special songs composed for the occasion enlivened the function. (Cor.)

SOME NOTES ON THE BHAGAVAT GITA

(BY A SCIENCE GRADUATE)

(Continued from our issue of 9-11-42)

Conclusion

Chapter XVIII, the concluding chapter of the Gita, continues the theme of the Good (Sattvic), the passionate (Rajasic) and the dark (Tamasic); acts of sacrifice, gift and austerity should not be relinquished, but should be performed, they purify the intelligent. But these actions should be done leaving aside attachment and fruit...Renunciation of actions that are prescribed is not proper. Their relinquishment from delusion is said to be of darkness. Whoever relinquishes an action through fear...performs a passionate relinquishment and does not get the fruit of such relinquishment (verses 5 to 8). More verses follow in similar strain, we are told what pure knowledge, pure action and pure actor are, what knowledge of passion, passionate action and passionate actor are and what false knowledge, impure action and impure actor are. Threefold divisions are similarly made of reason, firmness and pleasure according to the Gunas and described. The duties of the four castes, Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaisya and Sudras, according to the qualities born of their respective natures are then dilated upon and we are told that man reaches perfection by each being intent on his own duty. Better is one's own duty, says Sri Krishnan, though destitute of merits than the well-executed duty of another. He who does the duty laid down for his own nature incurs no sin (verse 47). How one should act, subduing thought word and deed to attain Brahmanhood, and what one should not do then described. The Lord continues: Entrenched in egoism, you think 'I will not fight'. Your determination is to no purpose, (your) nature will force you. Bound by your own duty, born of your nature, that which from delusion you desire not to do, even that shall you perform helplessly. Isvaran (God) dwells in the hearts of all beings (souls) whirling them by His Maya (as though they were) mounted on a machine. Flee unto Him for shelter...by His Grace you shall obtain supreme peace (verses 59 to 62). And he concludes his sermon with the words: Has this been heard, Oh! Partha, with one-pointed mind? Has your delusion caused by unwisdom been destroyed, Oh! Dhanaanjaya? (verse 72). And Arjuna answers; Destroyed is my delusion. I have gained knowledge through Thy Grace, Oh! changeless one. I am firm, my doubts have vanished. I will do according to Thy word (verse 73). c. f. the following verse from the Tamil Mahabharatam:

எந்தையாக துணைவராக
தனயராக எந்தை தன்
தந்தையாக, நீ உரைக்கில்
யாரையும் துணிப்பன் யான்,
முந்தை ஆரணங்களுக்கு
முடிவில் நின்ற பொருளை என்
கிந்தை ஆர் முற்றவித்து
வினை அமுத்த செம்மீல.

Be it my father or brothers or sons or grandfather, I am prepared to destroy any one if you so order, Oh! revered Lord who destroyed my sins by Making me realize the Truth (God) borne on the head of the Vedas of old (the Vedants, Upanishads).

"BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS"

Continued from page 1

ture—between the Empires of olden times and the international community which will one day be born. I think of it as one of the bridges which man will cross in his journey from national hatred to human brotherhood. It isn't the only bridge of this kind—Soviet Russia is another. For there too a great diversity of peoples are combined within a single great fellowship. The British Commonwealth and the Soviets are both of them in their different ways, modern societies; both belong to the future. You can see this as soon as you contrast them with the German Reich. I have often heard the Germans shout—*Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Fuhrer!*—One People, one Empire, one Leader! That couldn't be our war cry. We are not one imperial government, but many national self governments into a commonwealth, a brotherhood.

But we have a long way to go. The old Empire still lives on side by side with the new Commonwealth. The majority of British subjects have not yet achieved the new dignity and freedom of national self-government. Once again, as in the eighteenth century, the progress of freedom in one half of the Empire has made other parts resentful of their unequal status. Educated Indians feel their pride affronted because they don't control their own national governments as Australians or Canadians control theirs. A few educated Africans are beginning to feel the same.

India's Freedom

For this there's only one cure—to get on as quickly as possible with the great business of Indian and African freedom. But unfortunately you can't administer freedom like a pill. It's not enough to ask "Why don't the British give the Indians their freedom?" There's another question to ask, a more fundamental question—"Why don't the Indians make their freedom?" Australia has a national constitution today because fifty years ago the Australians made up their minds they wanted one. Canada found that national freedom was hers for the taking as soon as British Canadians and French Canadians agreed that the freedom they wanted was freedom for both communities, French and British—working together for their common good. It took the Canadians nearly a hundred years to learn this lesson. The communities of India—so widely different from each other in history and religion and way of life—are struggling with the same lesson now. They must learn that toleration and trust of each other is the only way to complete national self-government.

The Commonwealth Programme

But India cannot afford to wait a hundred years. The task is urgent. It isn't easy. And the task in Africa isn't easy either. I know enough of Africa to be sure that the way from Empire to Commonwealth will be a long and hard way. But I also know the urgent need for making all possible speed. All of us in the past has been too slack, too easily satisfied with pious phrases. Let us remind ourselves what our phrases mean. Commonwealth means the partnership of self-governing peoples on a basis of equality: it means ending the old state of affairs, where there are master peoples and servant peoples. By what means? By military means, and to begin with, military victory in this war; for without victory, there's an end to the United Nations and the vision of brotherhood. By economic means, a far more resolute levelling-up than anything we have attempted in the past: decent nutrition, decent medical services, decent labour laws. By educational means—an educational crusade to end illiteracy and at the same time to build up the power and the pride of skilled agriculture and craftsmanship. By political means—an untiring determination

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NOTICE

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, Jaffna District, up to 12 noon on Friday, 20th November, 1942, for the transport of liquid fuel oil by tank-cart from the Jaffna Railway Station to the Power House, Point Pedro, between 1st January 1943 to 31st December 1944. The tank-cart will be supplied by the Board.

2. The contractor must supply a carter and two good bulls capable of drawing a 250 gallon tank-cart, containing liquid fuel oil. The carter and bulls must be supplied at three days' notice for each trip.

3. The successful tenderer must make a security deposit of Rs. 50/- within 10 days of the acceptance of his tender. If he fails to make the security deposit within this time, the Chairman may offer the contract to the next lowest tenderer.

4. For further particulars apply to the office of the Sanitary Board, Jaffna.

M. PRASAD,
Chairman S. B.

Sanitary Board Office,
Jaffna, 10th November 1942.
(G. 34. 16-11-42)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 43
In the matter of the estate of the late Kandavanam Ve'ayuthampillai of Myliddy South Deceased.
Sinnathamby Kandavanam of Myliddy South Vs. Petitioner.
Kandavanam Muttucumaru of Myliddy South presently of Colombo Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of October 1942 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 23rd day of November 1942 appear before this Court and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 14th day of October 1942.
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.
(O 75. 15 & 19-11-42.)

to press forward the great work of free self-government. The methods of self government may not always follow European models; but the principle of self-government is universal.

This is our Commonwealth programme. I can't prophesy the successes we shall win, or the failures we shall suffer, or the time our great enterprise will take. It's enough for us to know the road we intend to follow now and in the future. We have hard fighting today, and we shall have hard work to-morrow. So much the better. Three centuries ago Cromwell said "Give me honest men who know what they are fighting for and love what they know."

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1134.
In the matter of the estate of late Amarawathiyar widow of Sinnathamby Sellathurai of Vaddukodai East Deceased.
Sinnathamby Sellathurai Marimuttu of Vaddukodai East

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sellathurai Theivendiram
2. Sellathurai Rajanayagam
3. Sellathurai Shanmuganathan
4. Sellathurai Kanagaratnam
5. Sellathurai Sivapiragasam
6. Maheswari daughter of S. Sellathurai
7. Sellathurai Tharmarajah
8. Tharmeswari daughter of S. Sellathurai all of Vaddukodai East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 6th day of May

1942, in the presence of Mr. P. Canapathipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated the 1st day of May 1942 having been read, It is further declared that the said abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd to 8th respondents for all purposes of this action and the abovenamed petitioner be and he is hereby entitled as the son of the abovenamed deceased to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 21st day of August 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of August 1942

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
D. J.

Time extended to 16-11-42,

(O. 74. 12 & 16-11-42)

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(Mis. 15. 27-4-42—26-4-43.)

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[Y. 115 18-8-42—17-11-42]