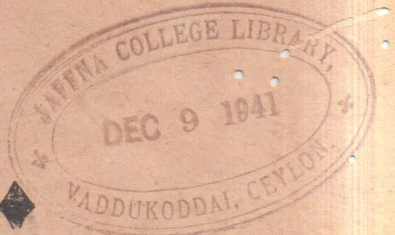


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 65.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Ramanathan Meeting At Kandy

UNDER the auspices of the "Kandy Tamils Association" the Ramanathan Memorial Meeting was held at the Association Hall, "Tamil Home", Kandy, on Saturday the 22nd November, with Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, B. A. (Hons) (Lond), District Inspector of Schools and President of the Association in the chair. The meeting started at 5 p.m. There was a good gathering, in spite of inclement weather. Several speakers spoke at length on the life and work of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan. We regret that owing to want of space a full report of the proceedings was not published in the "Hindu Organ".

Price of Potatoes

The Controller of Prices has by a notification in the Government "Gazette" extraordinary of December 1, rescinded his previous order re the maximum price of Indian potatoes and fixed the maximum wholesale and retail prices of these potatoes at Rs. 13 per cwt and 14 cents per pound respectively, within the Municipal limits of Colombo. These prices do not constitute fixed prices at which the article must be sold, but they are the maximum prices above which sales cannot take place.

180-Foot Vessel Drifts Ashore

Some excitement was caused at Alliavallai, a coast village eight miles from Thallaiyaddi in Chempianpattu, about thirty miles from Jaffna, when it became known that a steel vessel, 180 feet long and 30 feet broad, had drifted ashore. On receipt of the information Mr. A. O. Wirasinghe, Office Assistant to the Government Agent, proceeded to the spot and inspected the vessel which is presumed to belong to a cargo boat. The Customs authorities have been informed, and inquiries are being made.

The Jaffna Association

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Association will be held at the Jaffna Town Hall on Saturday, December, 13, 1941 at 4 p.m.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE LAKH RUPEE FUND

CLOSING DATE OF COUPON COMPETITION TO BE EXTENDED

Mr. C. Vanniasingam, Advocate, Honorary Secretary, Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association, writes:-

We have announced - in another column that the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association has decided to extend the closing date of the coupon competition organised in connection with the Lac Rupee Fund to the 30th June 1942. This decision was taken by the Executive Committee because the organisers of the fund had not been (owing to unforeseen circumstances) able to approach several Old Boys, friends and well-wishers in various outstations as also in several parts of the Jaffna Peninsula. The Colombo Branch of the Jaffna Hindu College O. B. A. has done commendable work, but our objective of a lac still remains unachieved. The organisers felt that to close the fund at this stage would be unfair to the competitors, as the prizes they would get would fall very much short of their expectations especially as the committee has not done all that could reasonably have been done by it to realise the objective of a lac of Rupees.

The Hindu public are ever so much indebted to the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan for founding the only Hindu Girls College in the Island. This college however is a few miles removed from Jaffna town and the need for a Hindu Ladies College in the town itself has been long felt. While there are 3 non-Hindu Girls Colleges within the Town limits, there is not a single Hindu Girls College in a predominantly Hindu area. The greater part of the proceeds of the Lac Rupee Fund will be devoted for the purpose of founding a Hindu Ladies College.

Mrs. R. Sivagurunather has generously donated an extent of nearly two acres for this purpose and the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College have also acquired another 2 acres. It is proposed to acquire another four acres of land before building operations are commenced.

Though the enthusiasm evinced for the cause and the encouragement and help we have so far received have been substantial, such a worthy cause really deserves greater and perhaps more spontaneous support from all sections of the Hindu public.

May we therefore take this opportunity to request all those who sympathise with the movement to found a Hindu Ladies College in Jaffna to help us in realising a lac well before the end of June 1942.

FATE OF ANURADHAPURA TOWN DECIDED

STATE COUNCIL PASSES NEW ORDINANCE

On Tuesday last, the State Council continued the discussion on the bill to make provision for the prohibition or control of the erection and alteration of buildings and of the sale or disposition of land in and in the neighbourhood of Anuradhapura.

Mr. G. A. Wille's (Nominated) amendment for the payment of compensation was lost.

Mr. Bandaranaike, in reply, said that it was not intended to acquire land. It only sought to prevent erection of buildings

pending town planning preparations for Anuradhapura, as would normally have been the preliminary step for the town planning of any town here or anywhere else in the world. He assured the House that when acquisition became necessary compensation would be paid in land or in money or both if necessary.

Mr. Wille moved the amendment that the third reading be taken upon six months' hence. This was lost by 26 votes to 11. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

LEADERSHIP DEMOCRACY'S GREATEST NEED

By
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
In Benares University Convocation Address.

I suggest that the one great service which our Universities can render to the country is that they may encourage and foster among those who are committed to their charge those habits of thought and conduct which alone can be the true foundation of a true democracyThe greatest need perhaps of Indian democracy, that is yet to be, is leadership. It is inevitable in conditions such as we are witnessing to-day in our country, that our thoughts should often be running on sectional or party lines and in the clash of ideas that we notice in the country, there should be not only conflict between one community and another but between one party and another. In the midst of this clash there is nothing more easy for each party and each community than to assume that it is or at least it represents the entire nation or that it constitutes a separate nation. We sometimes delude ourselves with superficial historical analogies. When we are quarrelling on the question of Indian languages we refer to the multiplicity of languages in Switzerland and South Africa, if we do not do worse. We justify outbursts of religious intolerance by pointing to certain chapters in the history of other countries and we always take care to point out that it is the presence of the 'third party' and its machiavellian machinations, which are far more responsible than our own missions, our own failings, for that spirit of disunity, which is at the present moment disfiguring our public life. I do not propose to examine the truth of any one of these justifying pleas. Let it be granted that each one of them is true and valid, but I cannot help thinking that we have allowed our pride and prejudices to stand in our way. If we know that there are some scheming people about who think that their chance lies in our continued disunity why do we play their game? Why can we not rise superior to these conditions? It seems to me that if

Continued on page 5



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941

DEMOCRACY'S GREATEST NEED

DEMOCRACY'S GREATEST NEED today, emphasised Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in his Convocation Address at the Benares Hindu University, is leadership, and it is the business of Universities to find the leaders. This is true of India as well as Ceylon. There are many leaders, but true leadership is rare, and it is much rarer still in Ceylon. In this respect, India has not fared so badly as Ceylon. In spite of the illiteracy of the masses, the majority of educated Indians have managed to imbibe the best in Indian and Western culture, and their intellectual and moral outlook often represents a happy combination of the two cultures, with the result that in the sphere of public life India commands the services of leaders who are fit to adorn the public life of any country. While it is true, to a great extent, that every community or country gets the sort of leader it deserves, it is also true that only the right type of leader can impart to any cause that high tone and outlook which alone can distinguish it from the trivialities of the day. The question of leadership is, therefore, not only important but also vital. The discovery of the true leader is always one of the chief functions of democracy in any country but in Ceylon it is the most important as well as the most difficult function. In India Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is able to appeal to the Universities and the ancient culture of India herself to produce the men and women who will lead the people. In Ceylon, however, we have no Universities and, as for culture, we are content to seek it in the cheapest piece of raucous, shallow sensationalism that passes for culture in our midst.

And yet, even in England, that home of democracy, people are ever watchful against any attempt to lower the standard of leadership. In India, men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru are never tired of reminding the public that one must be able, in time, to distinguish the true leader from the charlatan, if public life is to fulfil its high purposes. In Ceylon, and only in Ceylon, people allow themselves to be deluded by a hopeless travesty of leadership whose character and intellectual attainments are by no means of a high order. The consequences of this want of moral and intellectual ballast have been de-

plored in the press of the country and even newspapers holding widely divergent views on public questions have often agreed to condemn the moral and intellectual bankruptcy of our public life.

In more recent times circumstances have arisen which call for the exercise of the highest qualities of statesmanship. In the present transitional stage of political development, it is perhaps inevitable, as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says, that a spirit of sectionalism should manifest itself, and that each community or party with an assured majority in the Legislature should make the mistake of thinking that it represents the entire nation, or, worse still, that it constitutes a separate nation by itself. It is at once the duty and privilege of the true leaders of every community to reprove and arrest this tendency on the part of lesser minds. But, in Ceylon this is not done, for the excellent reason that most of our leaders are too pusillanimous to put principle before expediency. What happened on more than one recent occasion in the State Council provides a striking illustration of this inability of our leaders to see where compromise and opportunism become a menace to the well-being of the State.

But, it is precisely people like these who get into the habit of shouting slogans and excuses which are rarely the product of adequate thought or conviction but which are effective enough for the purpose of concealing their own defects. Mr. Senanayake, for instance, rarely misses an opportunity of tilting at foreign interests and the evils of imperialism. We need hardly say that there is something to be said for his point of view, but neither Mr. Senanayake nor anybody else can pretend for a moment that these foreign interests and the imperialism of the British are responsible for the constitutional fiasco which he and his friends have managed to accomplish. If the spirit of disunity, in the words of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, is disfiguring our public life, would it not be more reasonable for leaders like Mr. Senanayake to recognise, frankly and publicly, that such disunity is the direct consequence of their own party's conduct? Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presents a telling argument against the prevailing tendency to put the blame on the other fellow. "I do not propose," he says, "to examine the truth of any one of these justifying pleas. Let it be granted that each one of them is true and valid, but I cannot help thinking that we have allowed our pride and our prejudices to stand in our way. If we know that there are some scheming people about, who think that their chance lies in our continued disunity, why do we play their game? Why can we not rise superior to these conditions?" Why? Because our political education has not as yet gone beyond the tribal stage.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Ceylon's Internal Security

SIR D. B. Jayatillaka, speaking last week, remarked that the real internal security scheme for the country was to make it self-supporting by increasing its food supply. If they were able, said Sir Baron, to build their society upon the economic structure of agriculture, the country would be secure. Truer words were never spoken. The need for making Ceylon independent of other countries in the matter of food has long been obvious, and the trend of world events makes it imperative that no effort should be spared to achieve this object. Any interruption to the island's supply of paddy and rice from outside is bound to lead to serious difficulties. It would be wise to make use of the present opportunity in order to place our food supply on a safe footing. As Mr. Senanayake pointed out, in his lecture on "Agriculture and the Youth of Ceylon", it is not the cultivation of such crops as tea, rubber, and coconuts that the people of Ceylon should aim at, but those things which are required by Ceylon itself and which do not depend on a foreign market; for, Mr. Senanayake added with grim humour, if people cultivated such food products they might be short of cash but they would not be short of food.

Thadchchie in the North

"VETAS" Writes:

A revived interest in an excellent national game—Thadchchie—has been evinced conspicuously in the Thadchchie competition organised for Northern Division schools. The enthusiasm shown compares very favourably with the interest shown in other inter-school tournaments; so much so that it is the earnest wish of all that the competition should be a regular annual event in the school life of the North. The need for such a game is becoming increasingly evident and the organisers are to be complimented on fulfilling a long-felt need. The organisation of the game on a competitive basis gave just that impetus necessary to ensure its continued popularity and to satisfy the need for games of a national character, a need which is being stressed by many educationists and politicians. The absence of any discrimination or differentiation is another striking feature. The total number of schools participating is 112 i.e. 90 Tamil; 4 Bilingual; 8 English and 9 Colleges. As the rules are varied, a set of standardised rules was prepared and published. This is the first year of the competition and it is hoped that the rules will be revised in the light of the year's experience. Thadchchie costs nothing, needs little space, gives vigorous exercise within a short compass of time and is a great incentive to the co-operative spirit. Expensive shields, very nicely got up in silver and ebony mounted on satin wood, will be awarded to All-Division Champions and other awards to Circuit champions and captains of all winning teams. The shields are presented by popular Dr. S. Subramaniam, J. P., retired Provincial Surgeon, Jaffna, and MR. Ry. C. S. A. Namasivayam Chettiar, proprietor of Inthirai Mills. The finals and prize-giving will take place on Tuesday, December 16 at the J. S. S. A. soccer ground, commencing at 2.30 p.m. under the patronage of Lt. Col. R. Patrick, Deputy Director of Education. A representative attendance is expected in view of the enthusiasm shown by teachers, students and the general public. Gate proceeds will be in aid of war charities.

Opinions expressed by writers in contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editor.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

By
T. Kathiravellu

What a Fall

FORMERLY Mr. Bandaranaike led other movements and organisations i.e. the Ceylon National Congress (hardly "national" today!). In welcome exuberance, Mr. Bandaranaike thought of a National Committee embracing all the minorities. Unfortunately and to the country's loss, this idea did not materialise and today the Local Administration Minister finds scope for his energies in the Sinhala Maha Sabha. In ten years' time this flimsy facade of communalism is bound to crumble under the mellow influence of political enlightenment!

A Tamil Maha Sabha!

THE Vice-Chairman of the Jaffna U. D. C. had an interesting proposal,—the formation of a Tamil Maha Sabha, membership being restricted to the elite and the wealthy! We forget, these days, that the middle-classes and the farmers form the backbone of a nation. Even if imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, Mr. Bandaranaike is likely not to be flattered by this suggested resurrection of a Tamil Maha Sabha. Perhaps some of us would like to get back to the "good" old days; if so, why not hang the Donoughmore Constitution first, for this Constitution was not originally meant to sponsor communalism. Besides, which right-thinking progressive Tamil (every patriot wants Swaraj for Lanka) prefers to imitate the Sinhala Maha Sabha and hamper the path to united action and total freedom?

Servants of Lanka

I heartily commend Mr. C. Arulambalam's suggestion for the formation of a Servants of Lanka Society, modelled on that of India. Such a society would be based on membership irrespective of race, caste and religion and opens up a pleasant vista of possibilities for the patriotic idealist. Pending the introduction of party politics (this must come some day), the Society could without "Mein Kampf" technique, engage in a clean-up campaign of local politics. Here are some suggested foundation members,—Dr. R. Saravanamuttu, Sir Macan Markar, Mayor Dahanayake, Mr. Peter Keuneman, Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam, Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, Mr. K. Balasingam, Mr. Peri Sunderam, Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Mr. C. Suntheralingam, Dr. E. W. Adikaram and Mr. C. Arulambalam. A strong nucleus is established if you can persuade these leaders of thought to form a coalition.

VALIKAMAM EAST TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

At the third committee meeting of V. E. T. A. held at the W. M'S English School, Punnalaikadduvan, on December 3, with Mr. J. S. Thiru-Rajasingham (President) in the chair, Mr. T. Kathiravellu, the Secretary, was elected second V. E. T. A. representative on the N. P. T. A. Executive. The Constitution was amended so that every English qualified teacher in an assisted school is eligible to be a member of this association provided that he or she is not a member of any similar Association, English or Vernacular. Five applications for membership from English qualified teachers in Vernacular schools were approved bringing the membership to 44. The meeting decided, with regard to the Std V test next year, that an arrangement could preferably be made among the schools affiliated to the V. E. T. A. for the conduct of the Examination. It was reported that several members were already members of the Northern Province Teachers Provident Society Ltd. and that further members would be welcome.

SIR P. RAMANATHAN: A GREAT PATRIOT

By
J.V.Chelliah, M.A., J.P.

An Appreciation

THE celebration of Ramanathan Day serves a highly useful purpose in that it keeps a truly great patriot green in the memory of the rising generation, and is an inspiration to them.

Sir P. Ramanathan possessed a versatile genius. He was a statesman, scholar, and a sage.

As a statesman he always had future generations in view in all his political activities. He tackled problems with rare ability, keen insight, and remarkable industry. He was an orator of a very high order. He was never a communalist, and served all communities impartially. The Christian community has reasons to be thankful for the services he rendered for it. Apart from his positive achievements, his very presence prevented powers that be from undertakings detrimental to the interests of the people. His statesmanship was shown in the educational field as well as in the political field. He established two Colleges, and Ramanathan College has served the purpose of training Tamil girls according to Hindu dharma.

It is regrettable that in two matters his sage advice was not heeded, universal franchise, and the location of the University. People are beginning to realise the un-wisdom of these measures.

As a scholar, he showed great industry, careful accuracy, and scholarly instinct in his studies of the Hindu Shastras, the Christian Scriptures, and Tamil Literature. What a model for young men to follow in these days when everything is measured by the utilitarian standard!

As a sage he studied the problems of life, and in doing so he went beyond the pale of his own religion, and studied the Bible with assiduity. His commentaries on the Gospels are unique in that they are written from the standpoint of the Easterner, and are highly valued in the west.

We miss his leadership now when the political world is in a state

of ferment. We may with the Poet exclaim:—

"God give us men! A time like this demands

Strong minds, great hearts,
true faith, ready hands,
Men whom the lust of office
does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office
cannot buy,
Men with an opinion and a
will,
Men who have honour,
men who will not lie,
Tall men, sun-crowned,
who live above the fog
In public duty and private
thinking."

And Sir P. Ramanathan was such a leader!

CELEBRATIONS AT PARAMESHWARA COLLEGE

Ramanathan Day was celebrated on Sunday, the 30th instant, in the Parameshvara College Hall, Jaffna.

The big gathering present on the occasion and the speakers at the meeting were representative of all sections of the Jaffna public.

The meeting which commenced at 6 p.m. with Mr S. Sivapathasundaram B. A., Emeritus Principal of Victoria College, Chulipuram, in the chair, was preceded by welcome songs, a declamation of the late Sir Ponnambalam's classic speech in the Legislative Council of the early days, on the Rights of Public Servants and a Rudra Veena Solo by that talented musician Mr. Shiva Rama Krishna Menon B. Sc.

Mr. R. Sivagurunathar, the Chairman of the Urban Council, speaking in Tamil referred to Sir Ponnambalam's services to the country. He was followed by the Very Revd. Father Emilianuspillai O. M. I., B. Sc., D. D., Vicar General of Jaffna, in English. The Revd. Priest speaking in clear and measured tones referred to the great mental and moral qualities that enabled Sir Ponnambalam to ascend such giddy heights in the public life of the country and appealed to all Cey-

lonese to emulate the example of the departed leader in cultivating an universal and dispassionate outlook on all public questions.

Mr. Kathi S. M. Aboobucker, Proctor, spoke in Tamil of Sir Ponnambalam as a nationalist who blended in himself the best of the East and West.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingam, Advocate and Editor of the "Hindu Organ" spoke of Sir Ponnambalam as lawyer, politician, scholar, philosopher and philanthropist.

Bhikku M. Panniransy Thero delivered a stirring address in Sinhalese on Sir Ponnambalam as the talented son of Mother Lanka. He said Sir Ponnambalam was the symbol of the union of all indigenous races into one Ceylonese nation 30 years ago. Mr. Gautama Das B.A. interpreted the speech into English.

Lastly Bhikku Mahanamsa followed in English and ended his speech by wishing the departed soul Eternity.

After the chairman's remarks in the course of which he suggested that a biography of the late Sir Ponnambalam on the lines of the short biographies of Indian leaders should be published for use in the Schools of the Island, Mr. Natesan proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers.

Messages were received from Dr. E. V. Ratnam, Mr. J. V. Chelliah M. A., J. P., and the president of the Sinhalese Union, Jaffna.

GURU POOJA AT RAMA- NATHAN COLLEGE

Under the auspices of the Saiva Mangayar Sabhai the eleventh anniversary of the attainment of Samadhi by Sir P. Ramanathan was celebrated on Monday the 24th day of November 1941 (Tiruvonam) at Ramanathan College.

At the Shrine of Sir Ramanathan special poojas and abishekams in strict accordance with Agamic injunctions were performed by Brahma Sri Kailasanatha Kurukkal, son of Brahma Sri Karthikeya Kurukkal, of Nallur.

Maheswara Pooja and the feeding of the poor were conducted on a grand scale.

At 3-30 p.m. there was a business meeting of the Saiva Mangayar Sabai with Lady Ramanathan, the President of the Sabai, presiding. New office-bearers for 1942 were elected as follows:—

President: Lady R. L. Ramanathan.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. C. K. Swaminathan and Mrs. Sivakamasunthari Natesan.

Secretaries: Mrs. R. Karalasingham and Mrs. S. Viswanandham.

Treasurer: Miss R. R. Chelliah.

Members of the Committee: Mrs. Arunthavanayaki Kanagayar, Mrs. Kamalambikai Pasupati, Mrs. Sornam Nalliah, Mrs. Selamma Gnanasekaram, Mrs. Thangaratnam Muttukumaru, Mrs. Alagamuthu Mylvaganam, Mrs. Pathnavathy Sivagunaratham, Mrs. Thangamma Nadarajah, Mrs. W. Ponnudurai and Mrs. Iswary Vanniasekaram.

At 4 p.m. there were musical selections in the College hall which was packed in spite of the very inclement weather. This bore an irrefutable testimony to the burning zeal and reverence with which they adore the greatest Patriot which Ceylon has produced in modern times. Mr. Sivaramakrishnan B. Sc., a member of the staff of the Parameshvara College, Miss Sivagamasunthari, Brahma Sri S. Doraisamy Iyer and Mr. K. S. Ramachandran Iyer B. A., of the staff of the Ramanathan College contributed items. This was followed by a Kathaprasangam, on the life of Appoorthy Nayanar by Mr. T. Kumaraswami Pillai of Parameshvara College who gave the finishing touch to his performance by making apt references to the glorious deeds of Sir P. Ramanathan and to Lady Ramanathan who is faithfully carrying aloft the torch handed on to her. Mr. Thiru Somasuntharam of Ramanathan College thanked one and all, on behalf of the Saiva Mangayar Sabai, for making the day's celebration such an unqualified success, in spite of an incessant down pour of rain. (Cor.)

THE ANURADHAPURA ORDINANCE

By
K. Sivapragasam

When I read the editorial articles of the 17th and 24th November 1941 re "Preservation of Anuradhapura" and "An Anti-Tamil Measure" respectively, in the "Hindu Organ", I wondered why you found fault, as it were, with Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and other Tamil Members for having opposed the "Anuradhapura Ordinance." It appears that, at the time of writing the above articles, you believed that the proposal to remove the town of Anuradhapura was on religious and national lines. No doubt the question was mooted several decades ago on the above lines but it was found not practicable to do so owing to many difficulties.

I am very glad that you are now convinced that the Tamil Members could not have done otherwise than

oppose the Ordinance as stated in the concluding para of your editorial of the 27th November. This was, it appears, after Mr. H. R. Freeman wrote to you.

Though as I stated above the proposal to remove the town of Anuradhapura was made long ago on religious and national lines, the Sinhala Maha Sabha headed by Mr. Bandaranaike have worked purely on Communal lines as evidenced by the speeches made by the members of the said Sabha threatening the Tamils, Indians, and Muslims the vast majority of whom own lands at Anuradhapura. Mr. Senanayake's statement in the Council that the majority of the land-owners at Anuradhapura are Sinhalese is quite incorrect. (It was he who asked the Tamils to trust the Sinhalese). One proof that this matter was worked up communally is that all the Sinhalese members—both low-country and up-country

and both Buddhist and Christian—voted for the motion. Could not there be at least one Sinhalese to oppose the motion? Due to rank communalism! The same occurred when the new Village Communities Ordinance was passed some time ago.

I understand that there is a movement on foot to present a memorial not to finally pass the said Ordinance. I wish the memorialists success.

THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE LAC RUPEE FUND

The Executive Committee of the Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association hereby notifies that the closing date of the coupon competition has been finally extended to the 30th day of June 1942 and the results will be announced in the press on the 8th day of July 1942. (Please see letter appearing in another column).

C. VANNIASINGAM,
Hony. Secretary, J.H.C., O.B.A.
(Mis. 149, 8 12 41.)

Letter to the Editor

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will be good enough to publish the letter given below in an early issue of your valuable journal and oblige

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
N. CHELVADURAI,
Joint Secretary,
Jaffna Association.

LETTER REFERRED TO

The Ministry of Education,
(P. O. Box 500)

Colombo, 1st November '41.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of 28th October 1941 I am directed by the Honourable the Minister for Education to inform you that the question of holding the next University College entrance examination in Jaffna will be considered only if 50 or more candidates from the Jaffna District applied for admission.

I am, etc,

IS WAR WITH JAPAN INEVITABLE ?

Britain's Dilemma

II

Japanese Industry

WITH the rapid advancement of Japanese industry there began a race for economic supremacy between her and Britain. Britain owes much of her national prosperity and strength to her trade. The best customers were her overseas Dominions and China. British trade in China flourished before the anti-British demonstrations. In the course of these demonstrations Japan flooded the Chinese markets with her cheap goods, and succeeded in outstripping temporarily British trade in China. However, the strained nature of Sino-Japanese relations before the Manchurian affair and the anti-Japanese boycott after it, gave Britain an opportunity to recover the lost ground, which she did successfully. The main reason for Britain's China policy was her economic interests in that country. A Japanese monopoly of political influence in China would mean the death-blow of British interests in that country, interests that Britain could not well afford to lose. Economic interests of both countries clashed not only in China, but also in the British Dominions. Japanese economic drive in the self-governing Dominions of Australia and New Zealand, Africa and India came to a head-on collision with that of the British. The cheap Japanese goods found a good market in those countries and they rapidly supplanted the British. Britain viewed with grave apprehension this advance of the formidable Japanese com-

mercial army, an advance which, if allowed to go unchecked, would have done irreparable damage to British prosperity. In order to protect her own industries and to drive the Japanese goods out of the Dominions and the Dependencies, Britain decided to abrogate the Trade Treaties with Japan. It must be also admitted that the British Government's action was a terrible blow to Japan, an action, as the Japanese said, which constituted an infringement of the principles of Free Trade which was most enthusiastically advocated by Britain before the clash. Japan ought to have understood that it was an action taken to protect one's own rights and also an action in accordance with the precedent set up by her. The result of these clashes was the formation of economic blocs, the British Imperial bloc on one hand and the Japanese-Manchurian bloc on the other, both trying to take into its orbit whatever country that is outside it. Much depends on this struggle for economic mastery. It is needless to observe that Japan is bent on the economic subjugation of the Far East.

War is Inevitable

I have enumerated the various differences that exist between the two countries. These differences are neither temporary nor reconcilable, but, permanent and irreconcilable. A temporary settlement will serve only to postpone the evil day. Instead of Japan trying to imitate the Occidental Imperialists, had she placed her-

self at the head of a movement for Asiatic liberation she would have commanded a very wide field of sympathy. But she chose to follow a policy of expansion. Britain's traditional policy is to maintain the balance of power and her status quo. Japan is determined to proceed with her policy of political and economic aggrandisement and Britain is equally determined that her status quo in the Far East should be maintained and the balance of power should not be upset. These two policies are quite incompatible with each other. War can only be avoided if Japan shelve her expansionist policy or Britain shares with Japan what she has, which both countries are not prepared to do. Japan has taken a step from which there is no retreat except at the expense of her prestige. As the Japanese Premier recently said, there is no retreat for Japan. If England on the other hand attempts to appease Japan by sharing, it will be a gross betrayal of the trust vested in her. There is no way out of the difficulty. Whatever may happen Japan is evidently determined to go forward. The fate of Japan is in her own hands. She alone has to mould the shape of her own destiny. None can belittle the gravity of the present situation. A single false step, a single hasty action, will fling Japan into the throes of war. When such momentous issues hang in the balance, it is small wonder that there are now some signs of hesitation among Japanese statesmen.

"WONDER CHILD"

A village called Navindil, three miles from Pt. Pedro, near Chandan market and close to the Vairava Temple, has been the centre of great excitement over a child about four years old of a poor Nalava family. The child, Andy Narayanan, is said to be gifted with supernatural powers and is claimed to be an incarnation of Vishnu. According to his parents a yogi prophesied one year before the child's birth that they would be blessed with a son gifted with supernatural powers who would bring fame and celebrity to his family, religion and country. The holy man also advised them to chant "Thiruvathavuradikal puranam" for one year.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1089

In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Veluppillai Kanagar
of Alaveddi Deceased.

Kanagar Muthiah of Alaveddi North
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kanagar Thiyaleeswari of Alaveddi North minor by her Guardian-ad-litem.
2. Ponnambalam Thambippillai of Alaveddi North Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of November 1941 in the presence of Mr S. Canagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read it is ordered that the petitioner be granted letters of administration of the abovenamed deceased and that the second-named respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem of the first-named respondent minor unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of December 1941 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of November 1941
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 53. 4 & 8-12-41)

JAFFNA SANGEETHA ABIVIRTHI SABHA

(From A Correspondent)

THE Kandy public witnessed with deep appreciation the dawn of realistic dramatic art after a pretty long lapse of two decades. For a long time other Dramatists (amateurs) created such an indelible impression aided by a more natural but unrivalled pitch of dramatic art or by more befitting music.

"Vanipura Vanikan," an adaptation in Tamil of the "Merchant of Venice" and "Pathiviratha," a social play—these two plays by the Jaffna Sangeetha Abivirthi Sabha seem to indicate a probable renaissance in Tamil Drama in Ceylon. Although the "Merchant of Venice" has been staged by several societies and schools in diverse languages, yet there was none to equal the plays as acted by the Jaffna Sangeetha Abivirthi Sabha. Every actor, small and big, acted freely and naturally with all the realistic force, and spontaneity, that gave the illusion of absolute life—as if the actors were just living through it all.

Mr. K. Chornalingam who took the difficult role of Shamlal (Shylock) easily dominated the whole play with his arresting performance. His acting was superb and it is a pity that Film Directors in India have missed

this master actor, who would contribute immensely to the success of the Indian Screen. Mr. V. R. Rasanayagam, who featured as Banusenan (Bassanio) the next important role, did full justice to his part. His graceful and charming appearance, not only captivated the heart of Sarojini (Portia) but the hearts of the damsels of the Hill Capital as well. Mr. T. Ratnasingham was gorgeous as Sarojini, the rich and beautiful lady of Vanipura, and certainly adorned the play with his unique style of acting. Mr. C. Tharmakulasingham as Lavanya Kabiran (Launelet Gobbo) set the whole audience roaring with his laugh-provoking antics. Mr. M. Kandavanam as Leelatharan (Lorenzo) with his melodious voice and Mr. J. G. Rajah as Marthanda Sethupathi (Prince of Morocco) with his powerful acting gained the admiration of all.

The rest of the actors did justice to their part and the play went off with no flaw of any kind.

The next play "Pathiviratha" was equally good and it carries a moral with it. The story revolves round three central characters, Balendra, his wife Rajam and Balendra's friend Rajendra. It is the story of a barrister who returns from England and through the influence

of his bad friends becomes a drunkard and discards his loving wife. Finally he repents and the story ends happily. Though the theme is common, each of the actors portrayed his part with reality and liveliness.

On the whole, the two plays formed a most pleasing entertainment to the art and music-lovers of Kandy. I am certain that everyone who was given the special privilege of seeing the plays will join me in saying that the Jaffna Sangeetha Abivirthi Sabha is bestowing a great service to the cultural development of Music and Dramatic Art of the present day. The comments of appreciation made by various distinguished men of Kandy at the performances fully support my view. The Tamils in general and the members of the Sabha in particular should not fail to be proud of the services rendered by such energetic men as Messrs. W. M. Coomaraswamy, V. R. Rasanayagam and Vincent Charles who really endeavoured to bring the Sabha to an unrivalled standard of efficiency. No doubt, the rise and development of a cultural institution like this with Tamil Dramatic Art and Music as its main object will win the hearts of many a Tamil in Ceylon.

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)
Colombo,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th December, 1941.

(Mis. 148. 8-12-41.)

600 YEARS OLD

is the formula of
"Nethraratna Thailaya"
now prepared at a Rock Temple
by a Buddhist priest according
to an ancient prescription
found in the old book of a great
physician.

Nethraratna Thailaya

is a renowned
curative medicinal oil.

The regular use of this oil effects a cure of the most common diseases of the eyes and head. It instantly relieves eye strain, tired eyes, eyes affected with watering, redness, irritation etc. It is speedily efficacious in cases of the inflammation, congestion, ulceration of the eyes or the eyelids.

It is particularly good for people with misty and clouded vision, long and short sight etc. For the hale, this oil will preserve their eyes from eye troubles. It keeps the head and the brain cool. It also acts as a sedative to the over-strung nerves. It is very beneficial in cases of nasal catarrh and neuralgia in the head.

(N.B. This oil is guaranteed to aid the growth of the hair.)

Price Rs. 2-50.

Distributors:-

Esmaljee Amijee,

Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

[Q. 115. 23-10-41-22-1-42.]

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON EDUCATION

Inspectors and Teachers

Picking Holes Not Enough

INSPECTORS are expected to be at least a few chapters ahead of the teachers in many respects. As such their prime function during an incidental visit should not be to pick holes here and there, but to give model lessons in one or two subjects so that the teachers may benefit by their knowledge and experience. Instead of doing this some Inspectors find fault with the Head Masters, if they find any pieces of paper in or outside the classroom, or if any teachers had not written their notes of lessons for any one of their subjects for the day. In addition to this, they look into the Registers to see, if they have been marked correctly and see whether the school garden is in a good state and whether the latrines are according to the latest type plan. This is followed by an entry in the log book which strikes terror into the heart of Headmaster who is held responsible even for the presence of grass in the school compound. Some Inspectors seem to think that the teachers will neglect their work owing to self-complacency, if they do not report that a number of things in the school are unsatisfactory.

Staff Intrigues

The Head Master and one or two

of his assistants sometimes get into loggerheads with each other and the former waits till the Inspector's next visit to the school to wreak vengeance on the latter. As soon as the Inspector gets into the school for the next incidental or annual visit, the Head Master runs up to him and whispers something into his ears. The Inspector then begins to assume a stern attitude towards the particular teachers and tries his best to pick holes in some aspect of their work. If all his attempts fail he takes a few bundles of the pupils' exercise books home just to satisfy the Head Master of the school that he is very keen in the matter of harming the teacher or teachers about whom instructions had already been given to him.

Forbidden Tea

There is a rule that no Inspector should even take tea in the house of a Manager or a principal during his visits. This rule is unfortunately observed more in the breach than in the observance by some unscrupulous Inspectors. One can easily imagine whether any Inspector will be inclined to report anything unfavourable about the Principal of a school after having had his tea and lunch in his house. The teachers' world expects to see in all the Inspectors that amount of perfect im-

partiality, integrity, justice and consummate ability which are found in the present Divisional and District Inspectors to an appreciable degree.

Action Needed

The Divisional Inspector of the Northern Division, who is very well known as an ideal teacher and who has had vast experience as a teacher of teachers, will do well to instruct his assistants not to play the role of Excise Inspectors, or officers of the police department but to render material assistance to the teachers during their incidental visits. What some of the Inspectors are now doing can be done by an ordinary clerk with a low salary. The chief function of an inspecting officer should be to help the teachers to solve some of the difficult problems which they meet in the class room. To achieve this object, the Inspector should go to a school, only if he can afford to spend a few hours there and when he is in good mood. The practice of Inspectors broadcasting the defects of a school is also very reprehensible. May we hope that the Divisional Inspector will see that as healthy a relationship prevails between the Inspectors and the teachers hereafter as has been the case for several years in the past?

INDO-CEYLON AGREEMENT

Speaking in Madras, at the Young Men's Crescent Society on "The Indo-Ceylon Agreement", Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao of the Servants of India Society pointed out that the Indian Delegation was quite unjustified in agreeing to the imposition of restrictions on the existing rights of our nationals in Ceylon. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao said that the Ceylon Government were perfectly justified in imposing any conditions they liked on future immigration into the Island, but in not honouring already existing rights, they were not acting in a statesman-like manner.

LEADERSHIP DEMOCRACY'S GREATEST NEED

Continued from page 1

we want to establish a really democratic state of society and government, we need not paralyse our whole activity merely because we cannot attain perfection immediately or adopt a system which would stand the test of the most fastidious conformist to the fundamentals of western democracy. We must, therefore, look to a new kind of leadership in place of that which begins and ends with party supremacy.

A PROTEST MEETING

Anuradhapura, Tuesday.

A protest against the Ordinance empowering the shifting of Anuradhapura was made at a meeting of property owners in Anuradhapura.

Mr. V. Ramaswamy, Crown Proctor, said they might not object to the shifting of the business quarters as it was a sacred city, but by that action residents must not be allowed to suffer.

The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that the new Ordinance empowering the shifting of Anuradhapura should not be adopted and made law.

It was also resolved that if the town was shifted that compensation should be based on the assessments made in January, 1940, when the town shifting question was first mooted as the assessments on town property at present had gone down.

At another meeting held earlier the land owners decided to protest against the shifting of the town.

A memorial has been submitted to the Governor protesting against the shifting of the town.

NOTICE

The Executive Committee of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai has appointed Messrs. S. Pasupathy Chettiar, Hony Treasurer and A. Arulampalam, Proctor S. C., to tour Colombo, Kandy and other towns as from the 15th instant to enlist new subscribers to the "Hindu Organ" and the "Inthushathanam" and to collect arrears of subscription.

It is hoped that our constituents and well-wishers will give them all possible help.

S. ADCHALINGAM
Hindu Organ Office Manager.
8.12.41.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 167/P. T.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sivasangarakkural Ehambaranathakkural of Thumpalai Deceased.

Gnanambikaiammah widow of Ehambaranathakkural of Thumpalai Vs. Petitioner.

1. Rajeswari daughter of Sivasangara Iyer
2. Walliammai widow of Sivasangara Iyer both of Thumpalai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge on the 31st day of October 1941 in the presence of Mr. P. V. Senathirajah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of the above testamentary proceedings.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner as the widow of the deceased be declared entitled to take out letters of administration and that letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 21st day of November 1941 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 26th day of November 1941
Sgd. L. W. de Silva
Additional District Judge

21-11-41.
Order Nisi extended
Returnable the 19th day of
December 1941
Intld. L. W. de S.
A. D. J.
(O. 54. 8 & 11-12-41)

THE THIRUNELVELY OTTUMAI NITHI LTD.

BANKERS

INCORPORATED IN 1933.

Authorised Capital Rs. 500,000-00
25 Cts a Share Monthly for 80 Months
will entitle for Rs. 25 and Dividend

STORES AND BANKING ARE PROFITABLE

- OBJECTS:— (1) To make Capital for Rich & Poor alike
(2) To provide Employment
(3) To revive possible industries

Encourage Everything National For there rests Our Salvation

Loans granted on easy terms.

Deposits received on high rates of interest

FIXED AND ENDOWMENT DEPOSITS
SAVING AND CURRENT DEPOSITS

Apply for Shares etc to:

V. SOMASUNDRAM,
Manager.

Y. 22 C. 1-11-40—31-10-41 (M)

SPECIAL-TEAK

REDUCED PRICES

TEAK!

TEAK!!

NEW SHIPMENT

JUST ARRIVED of excellent RANGOON TEAK
LOGS, SCANTLINGS AND PLANKS

in various sizes. A visit will convince you. Special reduced prizes.

"POUND MARK" Tiles. The King of Tiles. Kindly inquire from users of Pound Mark tiles before purchasing elsewhere. "QUALITY SPEAKS". The Tiles that have no rival in the Market.

Passages to Penang and Singapore. Deck and other passages can be had from us at Colombo COST. For dates of sailings and other particulars please apply to,

S. Veeragathipillai & Sons,
Jaffna.

Telephone No. 93.
(Y. 21 B. 11-8-40—10-8-41.)

(M)

BUY WELLAWATTE MILL'S CLOTHS

Available from all Dealers
Throughout Jaffna

SPECIALISE IN:-

Vattees
Shawls
Sarees
Sarongs

Etc.

Camboys
Longcloths
Mulls
Towels

Etc.

Suitings
Tussore
Tickings
Bed Sheets

Etc.

Pillow Cases
Drills
Shirtings
Sheetings

New Designs - Attractive Varieties
and Pleasing Colours.

WELLAWATTE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS

PROPRIETORS:—THE PROVIDENT INVESTMENT Co. Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

(THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED.)

(Mis. 127. 4-12-41—15-12-41)