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NO. 22.

THE KARACHCHI SCHEME

Cultivation Increasing

WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS BY IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

CULTIVATION under the Karachchi Scheme is noticeably increasing. During the last ten years, the Kalapokam cultivation increased from 1,107 acres in 1928 to 2,900 acres in 1937. The Sirupokam cultivation, which is the more favoured in Karachchi, rose during the period from 756 acres to 3,300 acres. Since the pitching of the Iranamadu bund, more water has become available for Sirupokam. This assurance of water supply and the slowly improving conditions of health and transport promise to keep cultivation under the scheme increasing—more especially the Sirupokam cultivation, says the Government Agent, Northern Province, in his Administration Report for 1937. The Report adds:—

Of the 111 land development permits issued in the year, 89 were for Karachchi lands, comprising an area of 645 acres. Permits are no longer issued in Karachchi on the old terms of outright tenure.

Settlements

An extent of 226 acres 2 roods and 18 perches of the lands allotted on the old terms were settled during the year. The total area settled so far under the scheme is 6,154 acres 2 roods and 32 perches; and the value realized is Rs 137,037.07.

Colonization Scheme

The colony of ten landless peasants initiated in 1936 was enlarged in 1937 by the selection of twenty more colonists.

The work done on the lands by the 30 colonists up to the end of 1937 may be summariz-

ed as follows:—

Account.	1936.		1937.		Total.	
	Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.
1. Clearing jungle	1,249	8	2,013	1	3,262	9
2. Wells	410	25	1,297	35	1,707	60
3. Channels			100	0	100	0
4. Houses	1,247	35	3,203	25	4,450	60
5. Seed paddy			16	26	16	26
6. Fruit trees			104	65	104	65
7. Payment to colonists for riding, &c.	225	0	596	64	821	64
	4,131	68	7,241	16	10,372	84

Four of the colonists originally selected have died. The colony appears to be in need of intensive medical care, as four deaths among thirty men, within 1½ years, should be regarded as a very high mortality rate. A proposal to place the colonists under a closer attention of the Doctor at Kilinochi is under consideration.

Twenty-five of the thirty men are for the most part residing in the colony. They are, however, slow to complete the houses, which have been partly built for them by Government or of which the more expensive materials have been supplied for them. It is felt that some forbearance in the matter of this delay is inevitable. Building houses is apparently a difficult task for men separated from helpful friends and relatives and without capital.

Water rate

The Karachchi irrigation district was extended by the inclusion in it of an area of 1,474 acres of Paraathan Old Fields. The rate of Rs. 1,474.77 due on this new area had, however, to be waived on account of the insufficient irrigation facilities available to the fields, consequent on the want

(Continued on Page 2.)

HINDU SOCIAL IDEALS

By M. R. Sampat Kumaran, M. A.

THE unity of India is a theme which has of recent years been the subject of bitter political controversy. Imperialist critics have declared that there is not one India but a hundred Indias. Nationalists have hotly denied this, and have always considered it as one of the minor vexations of British rule that British statesmen almost invariably speak of the 'peoples' and seldom, if ever, of the 'people' of India. And there is material enough in the present composite social structure of India, with its religious and communal dissensions, to make a dispassionate observer doubt whether we have yet satisfactorily solved the problem of living together in friendliness and peace. Hindus and Mussalmans are still at war; and among the Hindus themselves there is quarrel between caste-Hindus and untouchables, between Brahmins and non-Brahmins. Nevertheless it will be foolish to deny that there has been throughout our long and chequered history an honest endeavour to achieve unity and harmony under the most discouraging conditions. And a study, however inadequate and imperfect, of that age-long quest may perhaps give us some hints towards the solution of the many problems that confront Hindu Society today.

Anthropologists, I have read, have a most tender regard for India. They find here an animated museum of many racial and cultural types, an endless field for observation and research. It is supposed that the black, the yellow and the white races constitute the main ethnic stocks from which the diverse types of Indian humanity are sprung. Following Risley, Sir T. W. Holderness mentions the Aryan, the Dravidian and the Mongolian, as the main stocks; and the Aryo-Dravidian, the Mongolo-Dravidian, the Scytho-Dravidian and the Turco-Iranian as four other types formed out of the admixture of these or other stocks. I find that Mr. Joad gives practically the same account in his recent book, *The Story of Indian Civilization*. Experts may have a great deal to say on the accuracy of this analysis of the races in India; but it is sufficient for

our purpose to know that in respect of her racial problems, India is a world in miniature.

It is again largely a matter of conjecture how and when and why the various races entered and settled in this country. Recorded history begins only with the *Rig-Veda*, but recent excavations at Mohenjo Daro have unearthed the relics of a civilisation which is considerably earlier than the date which Western scholars are willing to assign for Aryan immigration into India. The exact interrelations between the civilisation of the Indus Valley, which exhibits many affinities with Sumerian culture, and the civilisation of the vedic Aryans, are yet the subject of learned controversies. We cannot say therefore with any degree of precision what the earliest state of social organization in India was. The *Rig-Veda*, our oldest authority, gives us a picture of Aryan colonists warring with inimical tribes around. *Purandara*, one of the names of Indra, means the destroyer of cities and it may be conjectured that the Aryans had to contend not merely with savage tribes, but also with a civilisation which had developed fortified cities. The description, admittedly as from a hostile source, of the non-Aryans found in the early Vedic literature, speaks of them as black, noseless and religionless, and stigmatises them as eaters of raw flesh. The account given in the *Mahabharata* and the *Puranas* of the strife between the Aryans and the non-Aryans recognises a fairly high degree of civilisation among the latter, and shows that the first judgment of the Aryans on the natives of the country had to be modified in the light of more adequate experience. And have we perhaps a hint of the struggle with the yellow races in the East in the 'snakes' (*Nagas*) which play a prominent part in some of the episodes in the *Mahabharata*? Be that as it may, we have early enough in the history of India the conflict of race and race, culture and culture, religion and religion, and out of this strife and conflict arose the

(Continued on Page 7)

DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK IN CEYLON

Committee's Proposals For Improvement

THE following are extracts from the Report of the Livestock Industry Special Committee of the Central Board of Agriculture on the proposals for the development of the livestock industry of Ceylon:

The Committee recommends that the improvement of tropical zone cattle be pursued concurrently along the three main lines of weeding, feeding and breeding.

As regards weeding, the excessiveness of number of very poor grade country cattle which exist in the Island at the present time, and which serve no economic purpose in the sphere of animal husbandry, is generally recognized. These small, often half-starved, surplus animals which are permitted to roam the countryside at will, particularly in the dry zone areas, serve no purpose in the agricultural economy of the Island. The great majority are almost valueless for draught purposes, for meat, milk, or manure production, and for breeding; their hides are usually too badly damaged by branding or wounds for them to find a ready sale. They constitute a danger to the country through their continued breeding and straying, and as a result of their unrestricted overgrazing they increase the degree of soil erosion which normally takes place. Their only utility is that they serve in some degree as a form of non-interest earning capital or wealth to their owners, who often do not know how many animals they possess and do not see all of them from one year to another.

Buying and Breeding Centres

To effect the weeding of these surplus cattle and the elimination of all undesirable types, the Director of Agriculture has proposed the establishment of joint buying and breeding centres in different parts of the Island. All cattle for sale or disposal would be purchased at a live-weight rate, graduated according to the condition of the animal, and the perpetuation of all undesirable types would be prevented by castration.

The Committee recommends the adoption of these proposals for the weeding out of all undesirable cattle till the total number bears a reasonable relation to the available fodder supply, but, in the first instance, that this scheme be tried in two areas, one in the wet zone and one in the dry zone, the selection and defining of these areas being left to the Director of Agriculture.

The Committee further agrees that legislation will be necessary to achieve the object in view and it recommends that such legislation be framed on lines similar to the Plant Protection Ordinance, so that the scheme could be made applicable as required, to any defined area a duly notified and proclaimed.

As regards the feeding of tropical zone cattle, the Committee

recommends that an adequate water supply and the satisfactory growth of fodder be ensured at each animal breeding centre prior to the animals being quartered there.

Aims of Breeding

The Committee agrees with the proposals of the Director of Agriculture that the breeding of tropical zone cattle should aim at—

(a) the breeding of draught cattle;

(b) the breeding of dairy cattle; and

(c) the breeding of stud animals for grading up the local cattle for the dual purposes of draught and milk production.

The Committee also agrees that the breeds which should be established for this purpose are—

(a) For draught purposes Kangayam cattle; the Committee do not recommend trials with the Amrit Mahal breed.

(b) For dairy purposes Red Scind and Montgomery cattle; a minority of the Committee recommends that a trial also be made with Aden cattle for this purpose.

(c) For local stud purposes the Red Scind and Montgomery breeds.

The Committee also recommends that all stud bulls should be licensed and that all males not approved of for stud purposes should be castrated.

The Committee approves of the establishment of a herd of Kangaya draught cattle at the main dry zone animal breeding centre, whether this centre be Polonnaruwa or some alternative area.

The Committee also approves the continuance, at its present strength, of the Government Dairy in Colombo and considers that it serves as a very valuable model to show how a dairy should be run on business lines. This dairy is outside the municipal limits and the Committee considers that it should be one of the show places for villagers, and holds the view that as well as being a public institution, it has considerable value for propaganda purposes. The Committee agrees with the suggestions as to how the herd should be maintained and it considers that Government should retain 25 per cent. of the surplus stock and sell the balance by auction.

The Committee approves the maintenance of a herd of Montgomery cattle at Labuduwa, for the supply of dairy and stud animals in the Galle District. The Committee further suggests that a model Government dairy of Montgomery cattle, similar to the Colombo Government Dairy, be established at Labuduwa.

The Committee approves of the establishment of a herd of Montgomery cattle at the proposed Ambepussa Animal Husbandry Training Centre.

The Committee also approves of the Red Scind breed being used for stud purposes to grade up local cattle at the various minor breeding centres it is proposed to

establish outside the Galle District.

With regard to cattle-breeding especially, and to livestock breeding generally, the Committee desires to stress the fact that the grading up of local stock by crossing with improved imported types is likely to prove valueless without thorough weeding and improved feeding. In the same way that improved nutrition results in better individuals, so improved types demand better feeding. The introduction of new blood is not in itself sufficient to maintain, under all conditions, the improvements obtained by crossing. The scope which exists for work on local stock along the lines of selective breeding should not be neglected, though it is work of a long range type which requires persevering with for several generations. In this connection it is considered that the following extract from the Appendix to Sessional Paper XXVII. of 1933 will not be out of place. The Government Veterinary Surgeon, referring to cattle-breeding, states that "The most permanent result would be from selective breeding from among the local breed, a slow process requiring considerable patience, but which is probably the only method likely to produce a cow suitable for the conditions as found in the average Ceylon village".

Temperate Zone Cattle

The Committee as a whole approves of the establishment of a breeding centre for temperate zone cattle in an up-country area below 5,000 feet in elevation. A minority of the Committee, however, are definitely opposed to the establishment of a breeding centre for temperate zone cattle at the present stage in the reorganization of the livestock industry.

Buffaloes

The Committee approves of the proposal to raise a herd of buffaloes by the importation of a nucleus of an improved, high milk-yielding type from India, and agrees that this should be done at first in the Polonnaruwa or an alternative selected area. The Committee also agrees that the objects for which this herd is to be established should be for the sale of buffaloes to those who desire to raise this breed for commercial milk production, and for the purpose of grading up local buffaloes by making stud services available for villagers' buffaloes.

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THE KARACHCHI SCHEME

(Continued from page 1)

of a regulator and the delay in opening field channels.

Of the sum of Rs. 7,426.44 due on the balance of the area on the specification, Rs. 6,031.48 had been recovered by the end of the year.

Works and Improvements

The following roads were constructed by the Irrigation Department:—

Name.	Rs. c.
1. Rodrigo road	
2. Bruce road	
3. Road along Right Bank Channel No. 4 of Distributory Channel 3	20,782 54
4. Maruthappa road for the Colony	3,601 22
5. Road for Paranthan old fields [partly done]	2,343 39

The department spent a sum of Rs. 6,242.05 on minor works and in improving drainage streams.

The following expenditure was incurred from votes allowed to the Government Agent during the year:—

	Rs. c.
1. Minor Irrigation and Transport facilities	2,715 26
2. Clearing reservations and improving the general amenities of Kilmochchi town site	1,903 24

Thunukkai Village Works

The nine village tanks in Thunukkai came under close attention during the year. The scientific restoration of two of the tanks, viz., Mallavi and Thunukkai, has been initiated. The proprietors have signed the necessary agreements to complete the earthwork, with which they have made appreciable progress. The Irrigation Department has already put the following works in hand:—

Mallavi.—

- (1) Right Bank masonry spill.
- (2) Improvements to Left Bank tail bund.

Thunukkai.—

- (1) Right Bank natural spill.
- (2) Left Bank Overfall spill.
- (3) Tower sluice.

Of the remaining seven tanks two Alankulam and Thenniyankulam, have been surveyed; and plans and proposals are under consideration.

Vannerikulam, a fairly big tank in Puneryn—outside Thunukkai—has also been investigated.

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EBB AND FLOW

THE STATE COUNCIL AND UNEMPLOYMENT

M. S. C's. Going Abroad in Search of "Health"

By S. A. N.

MIRABEAU, the noted Frenchman, said on a memorable occasion that the main industry of the Germany of Prussian Junkers was war. In the language of Mirabeau we may say that the main, nay the only, industry of the English-educated Ceylonese is Talking. They talk, and talk and yet talk on all manner of subjects. And the most amusing thing in

the Niagara of talking

is that the talkers verily believe in the efficacy of their Industry as a universal remedy for all the evils of the body politic. Dr. N. M. Perera one of the chosen talkers representing the National Industry of Talking committed an unconscious act of humour when he moved his *confreeres* at their last meeting to tackle what he called "the national calamity of unemployment". Then there sped forth such an unending current of

eddy and tumbling words

from the High Commands, subalterns and rank and file of the National Industry that if there was such a Monster as Unemployment anywhere in the land he must have yielded up the ghost for fear of the bellows. To strike a serious note, the debate on the problem of unemployment reached the height of futility when the nominated Burgher Bellows thought aloud that the system of education in vogue should not be held responsible for the unemployment. Mr. Wille even tried to draw

a red herring

across the trail of the debate by remarking that there was more wide-spread unemployment in England than in Ceylon. It may be that there is more unemployment in England. But we fail to see the analogy. In a highly industrialised country industries and trades depend for success on the conditions of the world market. The British unemployed finds himself in his predicament because the country's industries, and trades have suffered a set-back. He can't go back to the land, even if he will, for there is no land. But conditions in Ceylon are the very reverse. There is plenty of rich land here and the unemployed has only to turn back to it. And the State has its function of helping him back to it. The State is, and may be, willing to help him back. But the State has got to, in rendering the help, fight

the baneful result

of its own system of education. An English education divorced from the average condition of life, has implanted in the youth a thirst, a hunger, for "Office Work". A comparatively high scale of Government salaries has fanned that thirst and hunger. So that a youth after an English education is loath to go back to land and village life, for a fellow

youth of equal or almost equal education and capacity has managed to get into the Government service. The problem of unemployment cannot be tackled as

an isolated phenomenon.

It is simply the symptom of a "rot" in the sub-soil of social economy which can be eradicated only by a re-ordering and re-shaping of society and its ideals. The long debate in the Council will, when boiled down, amount to this: the Magnates of the Talking Industry have not delved into the question; have not made a comparative study of the problem here and elsewhere with similar conditions of life. It is absurd to talk of industrialisation for Ceylon, while highly industrialised countries are victims to a keener attack of unemployment. A degree of industrialisation may be good and necessary. But a whole-sale process is unwise. It is the pursuit of

the basic agricultural industry

of food growing and cotton growing, and of the cottage industry of weaving that will save the country from certain ruin. Elementary education must be imparted through the media of these basic vocations. The really brainy may be passed on to academic learning. It is the realisation of the evil of unemployment and connected problems that has set the best minds of India under the leadership of the greatest man living in the world today to think out a system of education through vocation in its elementary stage. One should invite our battalion of talkers in the State Council to study the Scheme of Mahatma Gandhi. They will be better Councillors for the study of it. Some of the mid-European countries had a similar problem to face after the last great war. Germany solved it in a large measure by a scheme of

Land-Schools and Homes

Our leaders should set the pace. The ideal of simplicity should stir their bosoms. The Government should not make at least the lower rungs of its service more attractive than that of the farmer and of the weaver. Half measures will simply be tinkering with the problem. Let a start in the right direction be made. The one man in Ceylon who can give the lead in a campaign for education through vocation as a war measure against unemployment now and in the future, is the Minister of Agriculture with the Minister of Labour and Industries as his lieutenant. People at large should agitate for such

a Practical Approach

to life and problems. While reserving my observations on the two bills, namely the New Partition Ordinance and the Consolidating Motor Ordinance, which have been presented to the Council for the first time I wish to draw attention

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Goat and Sheep Breeding

Investigation of Possibilities in Jaffna and Batticaloa

THE Committee on the development of Livestock Industry in Ceylon agrees with the proposal that goat-breeding should be taken up in dry zone in preference to sheep-breeding, but consider that the possibilities of sheep-breeding on a small scale in the Jaffna and Batticaloa Districts should be investigated.

The Committee considers that the subject of goat-breeding should be approached with the greatest caution since goats rapidly denude the land of vegetation and their sharp feet easily break the surface soil and thus lead to excessive soil erosion.

The Committee approves of the proposals that two main goat-breeding centres should be established at Murunkan and at Polonnaruwa or the alternative selected dry zone main animal breeding centre.

The Committee agrees with the proposal to import Jamnapari goats for breeding purposes, and suggests that trials should be made with Nubian rather than Anglo-Nubian types

The Committee also agrees that the goat-breeding work should comprise—

(a) crosses between local she-goats and imported makes; and (b) the pure breeding of the imported types; the respective herds to serve,

(a) for the supply of better quality goats, repayable in kind, to villagers who wish to take up goat-breeding; and (b) for stud purposes and for the supply of high grade stock to those who are able to rear this type with the necessary care and attention.

The Committee strongly recommends the adoption of the principle of barter rather than that of loan, wherever this is possible, in improving the goat stock of the Island, and agrees with the suggested exchange of she-goats and the castration of all male kids not intended to be used for stud purposes.

TRIBUTES TO MUDLR CANAPATHIPILLAI

Mudaliyar and Mrs. Canapathipillai were "At Home" to their friends on Wednesday evening, 15th June.

A party of Oriental musicians entertained the gathering to choice Tamil songs.

Mr. E. T. Dyson, Government Agent, referred to the many qualities of the Mudaliyar which had won for him the respect and esteem of all those who had come in contact with him. Mudlr. Canapathipillai's correct and intimate knowledge of men and matters well befitted him to be a Kachechi Mudaliyar. As Town Maniagar the Mudaliyar had rendered invaluable service to the people in the settlement of disputes. The speaker expressed the hope that further honours would come in the way of the Mudaliyar.

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, spoke of the conscientious

DEPUTATIONS TO WHITEHALL

MINORITIES' DEPUTATION MEETS GOVERNOR

ARRANGEMENT WITH SECY OF STATE URGED

Colombo, Saturday.

It is understood that the deputation, which Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya, Member for Galle in the State Council, proposes to lead to Whitehall, as President of the Ceylon National Congress, was the cause of another deputation to the Governor yesterday.

The members of the deputation were Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Mr. T. B. Jayah, Dewan Bahadur I. X. Pereira, and Mr. S. Natesan.

It is learned that the deputation made a request that in view of the fact that several deputations to Whitehall were about to set out from Ceylon, the Governor should arrange a deputation for them with the Secretary of State for the Colonies

The members of the deputation, it is learned, told the Governor that that they asked for fifteen additional seats for the Northern and the Eastern Provinces.

It is also learned that yesterday's deputation raised the question as to whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies should or should not receive any deputation on the reform question from Ceylon without its having been previously arranged through the Governor.

HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

Two More Schools Registered for Grant

The Mankayat Karasi Vidyasalai of Kodaikadu, Delft N. W., and Ganesha Vidyasalai, Navatkadu, under the management of the Hindu Board of Education, it is learned, have been registered for Government grant as from May 1, and June 1 1938, respectively.

manner in which the Mudaliyar had performed his duties during his tenure of office as Secretary of the District Court, Jaffna. The Mudaliyar had during those four years won the confidence of lawyers and suitors alike. The speaker wished the Mudaliyar many more years of useful service to the King and country and hoped that further honours would come his way.

Mr. W. D. Niles, Advocate, said that he had known the Mudaliyar since 1908. As the Interpreter of the Police Court at Point Pedro, the Mudaliyar was reputed to be a very able Interpreter and a conscientious officer. Later as Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna, the Mudaliyar had proved an excellent officer. In his (the speaker's) opinion the Mudaliyar was one of the most courteous Secretaries he had known.

Mr. S. Natesan, Member of the State Council, bore testimony to the affable temperament and tactful disposition of the new Mudaliyar.

The Mudaliyar thanked the speakers and others suitably for their kind wishes.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
No. T. R. 55.

In the matter of the application under
Trusts Ord No. 9 of 1917 and in
the matter of section 42 sub-
section 2.

1. Sivasambo Sittambalam of Put-
toor South
2. Sittambalam Nadarajah of Put-
toor North

Petitioners

Whereas the petitioners abovenamed
have made an application in this
court, this is to give notice to the
public that the land called Mulavatai
and Polwattai in extent 13 Lms.
V.C. situated at Puttoor and belonging
to the Viknesvara temple an associated
deity of Visuvanathaswamy Visa-
ladchy Ammai Kovil at Puttoor will
be allowed to be sold by private
treaty for the purpose of investing
the proceeds thereof in buying another
land in the name of the said temple
yielding a larger income than that
could be collected from this land,
unless any cause is shown to the
contrary on 29th June, 1938, the sale
would be allowed.

This 24th day of June, 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

[Mis 79. 27-6-38.]



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1938

THE HINDU BOARD

IN PUBLISHING ELSEWHERE IN
this issue Mr. C. K. SWAMI-
NATHAN'S letter on "The Hindu
Board of Education," seeking
to justify the action of the
Director in regard to the Gene-
ral Managership of the Board,
we deem it our duty to com-
ment on it lest we should be
misunderstood by the public.
We are vitally interested in the
cause of the Hindu Board and
what it stands for, and we are
therefore concerned, not with
the clash of personalities which
this controversy has unfortu-
nately generated but with the
principles involved in the ac-
tion of the educational autho-
rities in this matter. Our con-
tention has all along been that
the procedure adopted by them
is as unprecedentedly strange as
it is legally untenable. One
need not be conversant with
the niceties and subtleties of
the law to condemn their ac-
tion as being unfair and unjust
to the late Manager no less
than to the Hindu Board.
That was why we had to urge
more than once on the Minister
for Education and his Com-
mittee to hold a thorough and
dispassionate inquiry into the
matter. We regret that so far
no such inquiry has been held.
There is no reason why they
should fight shy of a fresh
inquiry when they could
easily put themselves in
the right with the public by
acceding to our demand. We
dare say that no false notions
of prestige or consistency
should be suffered to stand in
a matter which affects the in-

terests of the Hindu com-
munity.

It is to be regretted that Mr.
SWAMINATHAN directs his at-
tack on the annual report of the
Board on the ground that it
was "for the most part direct-
ed to an elaborate defence of
Mr. S. RAJARATNAM, its late
General Manager of Schools,
against the decision of the
Director of Education requiring
the Board to remove him from
his office." For his colleagues
on the Board to defend Mr.
RAJARATNAM, especially when
an *ex parte* judgment has been
passed on him in his capacity
as General Manager of schools,
is very natural and perfectly
legitimate. Nobody will con-
test the fact that they are com-
petent enough to express their
verdict on his fitness and capa-
city as General Manager until
the contrary is proved by
means of a proper inquiry. To
say that "the Assistant Director
was instructed to hold a full
inquiry into all the circum-
stances connected with the in-
terdiction of the Principal of
the Saiya Training School"
as an argument in justification
of the Director's action, be-
trays either a shallowness of
understanding or a perverted
vision. The argument will
satisfy only the credulity of un-
discerning critics. By no
stretch of imagination can an
inquiry into the rightness or
wrongness of the Manager's
action in interdicting the
Principal be extended into an
inquiry into the fitness or un-
fitness of the Manager. We
are of course aware that there
is a close connection between
the two, and yet there is a
sharp distinction between them.
All impartial observers will
admit that, in these cir-
cumstances, a full and dispa-
sionate inquiry is the only pro-
per course for the Education
Minister to adopt.

MR. SWAMINATHAN pertinent-
ly pays a handsome compliment
to the character and integrity
of Mr. A. CHELLAPPA, the
present General Manager of
Schools. But he fears Mr.
CHELLAPPA "will not be allowed
a free hand in the management
of schools, but will be hamper-
ed by the dominating interfer-
ence of Mr. RAJARATNAM".
This unwarranted assumption
is an insinuation, almost
amounting to a gratuitous
insult to the sense of
duty and independence of
the "gentleman". Surely Mr.
RAJARATNAM is not the Mus-
solini of the Hindu Board!
Gentlemen of such standing
and character as those of the
President Dr. S. SUBRAMANIAM,
J. P., and the General Manager,
Mr. A. CHELLAPPA, cannot be
so lost to a sense of fairplay and
justice as to lend themselves as
pliant instruments in the
hands of another, however
"dominating" he may be. It is
up to the Directors of the
Hindu Board to carry on their
noble work with redoubled
energy and enthusiasm without
being deflected from their

course by personal and other
extraneous considerations. We
appeal to the Hindu public in
and outside Ceylon to lend the
Board their moral and material
support so as to help it realise
the noble ideal it has set before
itself.

**The Northern
Causeways**

The motion seeking to have
financial provision made for
the construction of the
Pooneryn and Pungudativu
causeways out of loan funds
and not out of general revenue
is a wise and commendable move
on the part of Mr. G. G. Pon-
nambalam to ensure the
speedy completion of the
two causeways. There is the
fear that if these two impor-
tant and necessary major
works are allowed to depend
on the changing fortunes of
the country's revenue, occa-
sions might arise when a
lean financial year would
be made an excuse for post-
poning work on these cause-
ways. If these two works
are transferred to the Scheme
of loan works, there will be no
room for such contingencies
affecting these important works.
Having sanctioned these very
important projects, so very
essential to a large majority
of the people here, the State
Council will, we feel certain,
see that these works are com-
pleted, and that the provision
is made for the uninterrupted
execution of the two works.
Mr. Ponnambalam's motion,
we are sure, will be accepted
by the Council and acted upon
by the authorities.

**A CURRENT
COMMENTARY**

**THE ANTI-HINDI
AGITATION IN
S. INDIA**

By S. A. P.

THE compulsory introduction of
Hindi in the first, second and
third forms has led to a somewhat
violent agitation in Tamil Nadu.
For some years the Indian Na-
tional Congress, with the support
of Mahatma Gandhi, has been
trying to spread Hindi in S. India.
The Congress has accepted Hindi
as the lingua franca of India and
therefore it is nothing strange
that it should try to spread it in
part of India where it is not the
mother tongue. Till the Congress
assumed office, this work was
carried on by private institutions,
but with the acceptance of office
by the Congress, it is trying to
give official sanction to this move.

What the Congress aims is at
giving a working knowledge of
Hindi to all Indians. Hindi is
not to take the place of the mother
tongue. According to the Con-
gress plan, India is to be divided
into large state provinces, and for
all provincial purposes the mother

tongue will be used, and Hindi
will be used for inter-provincial
purposes only.

In this connection it is useful
to study the work of the Madras
Ministry. The Madras Ministry
has decided that the mother ton-
gue should be the medium of in-
struction in all primary, elemen-
tary and high schools, and thereby
it has restored the mother tongue
to its rightful place. To say that a
ministry, which has done this, is
trying to kill the mother tongue is
to say the least uncharitable. The
critics mostly belonging to the
Justice party did not raise a single
finger to help the mother tongue,
and to say that the Congress,
which has restored it to its right-
ful place, is trying to kill it is
meaningless.

Again to say that Mr. C. Raja-
gopalachariar will be respon-
sible for the ruin of his
mother tongue is ridiculous.
When the history of Tamil Revi-
val is written, his contribution to
it will find an honourable place.
By his short stories and transla-
tions, he has enriched Tamil a
great deal. Just before he as-
sumed office, he had a few
months rest. During this period
he spent his time in creating
and codifying scientific terms in
Tamil and in translating a
Physics book into Tamil. His
latest work is a translation of
Kural (Porudpal) into English.
All these show his great love for
his mother tongue.

Then what is at the root of this
agitation? The answer is to be
found in the political position of
the Justice Party. The Justice
Party by its anti-national policy
and by allying itself with the
Zemindars, has lost its hold on the
masses. Now its leaders find the
cry of Tamil in danger a suitable
cry for them. It is a fact that the
Tamils love their mother tongue
but they are at the same time
wise people. It does not look as
if they will be taken up by these
cries.

**The All-India Radio Station
Madras**

The opening of the above
station is an event of great im-
portance to the Tamils in Ceylon.
This will help to bring them into
intimate contact with their
brethren in S. India. According
to the present plan, first-class
music will be broadcast from this
station. There will be other
items of cultural value, chief being
village programmes to suit the
needs of the villagers.

How are we going to be bene-
fited by this move? Is it too
much to expect the Urban Dis-
trict Council and the Village
Committees to take an interest in
this matter? The work of the
Madras Corporation should serve
as an inspiration to the Jaffna
Urban District Council. Till
the All-India Radio Station
was opened, they had their
own broadcasting station, from
where they daily broadcast
musical and other items to the
different parts of the city. The
most favourite spot was the
Marina, where thousands flocked
everyday to listen to the music
and to enjoy the sea-breeze. The
Jaffna Urban District Council
should lose no time in installing
a radio set at the esplanade, so
that people may enjoy good music
and at the same time improve
their health by breathing pure air.

A LANDMARK IN HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

THE HINDU COLLEGE PLAYGROUND

FORMAL OPENING CEREMONY & INTERHOUSE SPORTS

THAT the acquisition of the new playground was a great landmark in the history of the Jaffna Hindu College, was the view expressed by most of the speakers at the opening of the new playground of the College on Saturday at 3.30 p. m.

Dr. S. Subramaniam, the retired Provincial Surgeon, Jaffna, declared the new playground open in the presence of a large gathering including ladies.

The new playground 35 lachchams in extent is situated to the East of the College and has cost the management about Rs. 15,000.

Dr. Subramaniam was received at the entrance by the Principal and staff of the College. The Principal paraded the Doctor and requested him to declare the grounds open.

Dr. Subramaniam claimed himself an Old Boy of the College tracing his connection with the Town High School, which formed the nucleus of the Jaffna Hindu College, of which the late Mr. S. Nagalingam, Advocate, was the founder. He congratulated the College authorities on their accomplishing one of the greatest feats, the acquisition of the playground in the vicinity of the College, after so many years of earnest effort. He exhorted the Management and the Staff to go ahead and achieve greater things for the College. They could never in the case of educational or religious institutions hope to have the satisfaction of having achieved everything for them. There would always be wanting something, which it was their duty to supply. New needs would arise with the progress of time and ideas, and therefore they should always be ready to achieve more and more. They should not rest on their oars but go forward to fresh and greater achievements.

He cut the ribbon stretched across the entrance to the ground, and declared it open.

Mr. S. Adchalingam, the Treasurer of the College, broke a coconut, as the doctor entered the grounds accompanied by the large gathering.

Inter-House Sports

The Annual Inter-house Sports Meet of the College then followed. Unprecedented enthusiasm was displayed by the students and staff of the College during the sports meet this year, perhaps owing to the fact that the meet synchronised with the happy event of the opening of the new ground. The new ground presented a festive appearance. The College flag was hoisted in the centre.

The four Houses (Nagalingam House, Pasupathy House, Nevius House and Sabapathy House) into which the College is divided, had a pandal each in the corners of the ground. Each House vied with the other to make its pandal as beautiful and hospitable as possible. Students and members of the Staff who belonged to each of these houses were all attention on the large number of the

Bank's Safes and Almyrahs Sealed

Jaffna Judge's Order On Petition

The safes and the almyrahs, with books inside them, of the Jaffna branch of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank, were sealed by the Deputy Fiscal on Saturday on an order issued by the District Judge, Mr. C. Coomaraswamy.

The agent of the branch, Mr. A. G. George and his legal adviser, Mr. K. Somasunderam were present when the Judge's order was carried out.

The order was a sequel to the application made by Mubandiram S. K. Swaminathan of Manipay, Dr. George Mither and the Northern Province Teachers' Provident Society, acting through its Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Arudpragasam.

THE TRAVANCORE BANK

Petition to wind up filed

Quilon, June 23.

A petition for winding up the Travancore National and Quilon Bank, following its suspension of business till July 1st, and making certain allegations regarding the bank's administration was filed by certain depositors and shareholders and came up for hearing before the District Judge of Quilon today.

The hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

visitors who went round to the different Houses and were lavishly treated to light refreshments. Great conviviality prevailed and the students especially deserve to be congratulated on the commendable manner in which they played their part on this great occasion. The sports events were worked off between 3.30 and 6 p.m.

The race for Old Boys and Visitors and that for cooks and servants aroused much mirth among the spectators. Eliatamby, the oldest cook in the College Boarding, evoked thunderous applause from the spectators when he, with the weight of age and his intractable legs, moved himself fast enough to reach the ribbon first, to the disappointment of the younger ones who were posted far behind in the handicap given to the victorious denizen of the Boarding-kitchen.

Mr. K. Subramaniam, an old boy of the College, reached the ribbon first in the race for Old Boys and Visitors, leaving behind the other contestants, sturdy youths and stiff limbed Old Boys and Visitors, who were no match to the tall and swift-footed Professor.

Prizes were then distributed to the winners by Dr. Subramaniam. Sabapathy House won the Championship Cup this year for the fourth time in succession. The Pasupathy House came a close second. Master S. Ratnasingham of the Pasupathy House was awarded the Senior Championship Cup.

The Principal, Mr. T. Muttusamipillai, Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe and Adigar A. Nagnather and the Chairman in their speeches that followed, appealed to the audience and the Hindu public in general for financial assistance for acquiring more lands for the Playground.

With three hearty cheers to the President and to others, the happy function came to close at 7.30 p. m.

POONERYN AND PUNGUDUTIVU CAUSEWAYS

Motion Seeks Provision out of Loan Funds

In the State Council on Saturday Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Pt. Pedro) gave notice of the following motions:—

"This Council is of opinion that financial provision for the construction of the Pooneryn and Pungudutivu causeways should be made out of loan funds and not out of general revenue."

"This Council is of opinion that any change in the scale of salaries for head teachers of vernacular schools proposed should not be made applicable to those who are already in service."

CASH SECURITY FROM BANKS

Notice of Motion in Council

Notice of the following motions has been given in the State Council.

Mr. D. Wanigasekera, Weligama: "In the opinion of this Council no foreign bank should be allowed to be established in this country unless proper cash security is deposited with the Ceylon Government."

Mr. D. P. Jayasuriya, Gaupaha: "This Council condemns the action of the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary in defying the decision of this Council regarding the reduction of the term of malaria service of officers of the Railway Department."

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. D/530

In the matter of an Application of Chellammah wife of Vairamuttu Chellappah of Kokkuvil under Section 12 of Ordinance No 1 of 1911 for sale of her Dowry Land.

Chellammah wife of Vairamuttu Chellappah of Kokkuvil.

Petitioner

Take notice that the abovesaid Petitioner having applied to this Court for permission to sell without joining her husband Vairamuttu Chellappah of Kokkuvil, whose whereabouts are now not known, the land mentioned in the Schedule hereto being one of her dowry lands, all objections against the said application should be made known to this Court on or before the 7th day of July 1938.

The Schedule referred to:

An undivided 3½ lms V. C. of all that piece of land situated at Chunnakam called Kappampulam in extent 15 lms. V.C. with share of water in the well on the Eastern side and right of way and watercourse and bounded on the East by the property of Thanagan wife of Aiyattai, Kuddy, wife of Elayavi and Theivanai wife of Sellan, North by the property of Sinnacuddy wife of Thandar, West by the property of Kumaraswamipillai Ambalwanar and his brothers and sisters and on the South by Lane and Road.

The 24th day of June 1938.

By Order of Court

J. N. CULANDAIVALU,
Secretary

[Mis. 77, 27 & 30-5-38]

Problem of Unemployment

State Council Urges Ministers to take Action

THE motion calling for immediate action to deal with the problem of unemployment was unanimously carried after a long debate it being generally agreed that the Board of Ministers as a body should initiate the necessary measures. Several Members pointed out that it was not a question for any individual Minister but that a co-ordinated effort should be made by all the Ministers.

The Minister of Local Administration submitted that it was a "monstrous paradox" that they should complain of unemployment and at the same time suffer nearly 800,000 outside workers in this country and also permit two-thirds of Ceylon to remain uncultivated. His solution lay in stopping immigration and the establishment of large-scale State farms.

The mover of the motion, the Member for Ruanwella, replying to the debate blamed the Board of Ministers for not taking any action all these years.

EBB AND FLOW

(Continued from page 3)

to the leave granted to a number of Council Members to go abroad in search of "health". It may be that so many of them are poorly, but it is a rare coincidence with the passage of the Governor's Reform Memorandum to England. They are all probably without exception going to England for the health that they are so badly in need of. But the coincidence exposes them to

the Suspicion

that the Sinhalese majority in the Council is taking further arbitrary measures to shape reforms to its liking. The little heckling indulged in by a few of the majority community members may have been personal and does not bespeak their minds on the reforms. To a man of Ceylon, English climate even in the summer and the autumn will not be very helpful. The South of France and Italy are the best. But why go so far? The Northern India and the Hill Districts of the South will act better on his nerves. But the ill-concealed fact is that they deftly combine pursuit of health and propaganda to the serious disadvantage of the minorities. The minorities may, nevertheless, be reassured in

the political horse-sense

of the Britisher that he will look upon the pilgrimage of these invalids with distrust and mistrust. If the British Colonial Secretary takes views palatable to the majority, it will be in spite of the interviews he may grant them. The question is if the Council has done the duty by the country in granting leave of absence with the allowances. While the Government is yet really British improper acts by the Council are possible. What shall be the position when the majority Ministry becomes supreme? There is only one possible good in the absence from the Council of a number of members. Mr. Freeman pointed that out. There will be during the period of their absence more despatch in the business of the Council.

LETTERS

The Director, a Dictator?

Sir,—Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. invests the Director of Education with dictatorial powers when he said at the 14th Annual General Meeting of the Hindu Board of Education, that

- (1) The Director of Education has absolute power in recognising or dismissing Managers of Schools,
- (2) the Ordinance gives him absolute power,
- (3) he is not bound to show any reason for his decision, and
- (4) none can think of questioning him.

If what Mr. Natesan seriously declared at a business meeting of an incorporated body is true, the out-look is rather ominous. Neither the Hindu Board of Education composed of several leading lawyers, nor the Executive Committee of Education composed of lawyers and educationists, nor even the Board of Ministers—none of these have the power or the right to question the doings of a Director of Education who, according to Mr. S. Natesan, has absolute power. Will the lawyer directors of the Hindu Board or the authorities of Government take the necessary steps to arrest the growth of Hitlerism in Education?

"DEMOS"

Jaffna, 23-6-38.

The Hindu Board of Education

Sir,—It is well-known that the Hindu Board of Education is no longer what it was intended to be by its founders. It has been depleted year after year of its best elements. Its most active members including experienced educationists and prominent religious leaders are no longer in the Board. It is no wonder therefore that the proceedings of the last annual meeting were not marked by the dignity and seriousness of purpose which characterised the meetings of the Board in its earlier days. On the other hand there was a boisterous display of irresponsibility, lack of reverence for elders and superiors, and defiance of all educational authorities.

2. Formerly the Board stood for right action, honest management and maintenance of high educational principles. Today it is fighting desperately to perpetuate the very negation of these great virtues.

3. The annual report of the Board, which was for the most part directed to an elaborate defence of Mr. S. Rajaratnam, its late general manager of schools, against the decision of the Director of Education requiring the

Board to remove him from his office, advanced the most plausible arguments based on distortion of real facts. It was well therefore that Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., one of our most trusted leaders, was present at the meeting to speak from first hand knowledge and to explain the whole situation from the Director's point of view. He showed clearly (1) that the Assistant Director was instructed to hold a full inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the interdiction of the Principal of the Saiva Training School, (2) that he gave every opportunity to Mr. Rajaratnam to rebut the evidence produced against him, (3) that every charge was practically admitted by Mr. Rajaratnam or was supported by unimpeachable documentary evidence, and (4) that the Director of Education was activated by most friendly feelings in his desire to see the Board reformed. Even those who were misled into thinking that Mr. Rajaratnam had been badly treated by the Director must on calm consideration, realise that in the face of the facts before him, the Director had no other course open to him except to call for a change of managership.

4. The authorities of the Education Department have a very difficult task in putting down the many abuses that have crept into the management of assisted schools, and it is the duty of all those who are in favour of denominational Schools to join hands with the Director in his efforts to put down the irregularities which threaten the very existence of these schools.

5. The hopelessness of Mr. Rajaratnam's defence is shown by the fact that instead of criticising in detail the evidence produced against him, he resorts to his familiar device of misleading the public by saying that he has been sacrificed to placate the enemies of the Hindu Board, who, for the purpose of bringing about his downfall, joined hands with the officer sent to conduct the inquiry. Here is a most cowardly charge brought against a responsible officer of the Education Department. Will Mr. Rajaratnam name the enemies of the Hindu Board who conspired with the officer to ruin him? Can he prove that the officer was in any way influenced by any outsider with regard to the subject matter of the inquiry before he made his report?

6. In Mr. A. Chellappa, the retired government accountant, the Board has found an honorary general manager of Schools. He is a gentleman having a reputation for honour and integrity, but he must be given unfettered control over the schools if he is to give satisfaction to the Department of Education and the public. It is feared that he will not be allowed a free hand in the management of schools, but will be hampered by the dominating interference of Mr. Rajaratnam, whose unconstitutional appointment as organising secretary on a monthly salary of Rs. 400 is the astounding thing ever done by this indebted Board.

Yours etc.,

C. K. SWAMINATHAN,

Kilali,
19-6-38.

AN APPEAL

THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

WANTS

Rs. 2,00,000 for the Hindu Ladies College and Orphanage.

Rs. 50,000 for improving its existing 90 schools and opening new Tamil schools.

BOARD'S ACHIEVEMENT

THE Hindu Board of Education has during the past 14 years achieved much. It controls the education of 14,000 students by 450 teachers in 90 schools and possesses lands and buildings well worth over Rs. 300,000. During the last 3½ years it opened 30 new schools—21 have already been registered for Government grant. The unnecessary delay caused by Government in registering these schools for aid has cost the Board about Rs. 30,000.

Work Ahead

- (1) The Board has to carry out urgent improvements and additions to existing schools.
- (2) It has to introduce industrial and agricultural education in many of its existing schools.
- (3) It has to provide facilities for the education of 60,000 Hindu children who are being educated under alien influence by opening new schools in Hindu centres not only in Jaffna but in other parts of Ceylon.
- (4) Above all it has to establish a Hindu Ladies College and Girls Orphanage at a cost of Rs. 200,000 in the Town of Jaffna to save our future mothers and future generations from embracing alien faith and being thus lost to the Hindu fold.

Appeal

The Board makes an earnest appeal to all Hindu ladies and gentlemen to rally round its banner and help to educate all the Hindu children in Hindu schools by Hindu teachers in a Hindu atmosphere and thus realise the dream of our great Sri La Sri Arumuga Navalar.

A. Chellappa (Hony General Manager)
C. Ponnambalam (Hony Secretary)
A. K. Navaratnam (Hony Treasurer)
S. Rajaratnam (Organising Secretary)

S. Subramaniam (President)
M. Krishnar (Vice President)
R. Sivagurunather
S. R. Kanaganayagam
M. Vaithialingam

Development Of Livestock in Ceylon

(Continued from page 2)

Fodder and Pasture Work

The Committee desires to record that this report and the proposals of the Director of Agriculture are based entirely upon the stall-feeding of cattle. The growing of a suitable type of fodder grass is possible in most areas, but the problem of pasture establishment is by no means completely solved. Even in the few cases in which partial success has been attained, it has to be remembered that the soils of the greater part of the Island are deficient in the necessary minerals especially lime, and it may be that this is the main obstacle which impedes proper pasture establishment in Ceylon. Indeed, it is possible, on the account that the problem of pasture establishment is incapable of economic solution except in limited acres. The Committee, therefore, considers that the subject of pastures is best left to the Department of Agriculture, but it recommends that both stall-feeding and pastures should receive further consideration so far as the Jaffna District is concerned.

Cattle Manure

It was suggested that the relative values of the manure obtain-

ed from cattle fed on different types of forage should be ascertained, and that perhaps the Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Coconut Research Scheme, might be able to investigate the effect on coconuts of the different types, analyse them and publish their residual values.

The Committee has considered the subject of livestock diseases and pests and concurs in the view of the Director of Agriculture that stress should be laid on the necessity to eliminate or reduce the incidence of disease by improved hygiene, which is largely a matter of training, instruction, and propaganda.

As regards cattle diseases the Committee recommends that dipping tanks should be installed at the various animal breeding centres when these are established, for the regular dipping of the livestock.

Legislation

To summarize the suggestions regarding legislation the Committee recommends that legislation should be introduced—

(a) To facilitate and legalize the proposals for the elimination of surplus animals and the castration of undesirable types of livestock.

(b) To prohibit the straying of animals, especially cattle and goats.

(c) To provide for the licensing of approved stud bulls.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. DYSON

OFFICE-BEARERS of the recent All-Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival entertained their President, Mr. E. T. Dyson, Government Agent, who left Jaffna on furlough, at a farewell dinner, at the St. Patrick's College quadrangle, under a canopy of mahogany trees.

Varicoloured electric bulbs and garlands and bunting decorated the scene. The Rev. Dr. T. Isaac Tambayah, President of the Reception Committee, presided, and had Mr. Dyson on his right and the new G. A., Mr. R. B. Naish, on his left.

Mr. J. A. J. Tissaverasinghe, proposing a toast to Mr. Dyson, said they would miss Mr. Dyson's broad smile, his sympathetic attitude in all matters that concerned the good of Jaffna—the improvement of the Karayur slums, the Permanent Flood Relief Fund, the Friend-in-Need Society.

The interest that Mr. Dyson took in all these activities showed that he had a large heart. At the Kachcheri if one inquired what sort of a man Mr. Dyson was, one would get the answer "A good man." Mr. Dyson had really been very good to them.

He had participated in all their endeavours. His being President of the Rally and Carnival showed what keenness he displayed in making it a success.

Splendid Effort

Fr. T. M. F. Long said he did not think that under any Government Agent it would have been possible to receive the co-operation of all communities as was evidenced during the Rally and Carnival.

He was glad that Mr. Dyson's administration had ended in a splendid co-operative effort. The help that they had received from the Government was wonderful. He had received a letter from the Governor, a letter which was a very fine tribute which they would treasure. Fr. Long then read out the letter:—

Thank you for your letter of the 2nd June. I have read with the greatest interest the reports in the newspapers of the success of the Industrial Rally and Carnival at Jaffna. You have been reported to as saying that the Rally was a gamble; but I would prefer to call it a great adventure brought to magnificent success by the faith, hard work and enthusiasm of yourself and your fellow-workers.

I would like to express my warm congratulations to you and to them and also my confidence that this year's success is but the prelude to equal, if not greater, success in future years.

Fr. Long concluded by wishing Mr. Dyson bon voyage, a happy stay in the old country and a safe return to the Island and to Jaffna.

With Regret

Mr. Dyson said he was leaving Jaffna with regret. He had put

HINDU SOCIAL IDEALS

(Continued from page 1)

great and humane civilisation whose heirs we claim to be.

It is improbable that the Aryan colonisation of India was carried out in accordance with any large-scale planning or organization. Perhaps the colonists arrived in India in tribes or groups of tribes. And it is likely that the prolonged conflict with the non-Aryans around them forced these tribes to unite into a larger whole. The family, the clan and the tribe are the units of social division in the ancient world. The Latin *curia* and *tribus*, for instance, constituting respectively a smaller exogamous and a larger endogamous group, correspond roughly to our *Gotra* and *Jati*. And when under the unifying effects of a settled civilisation or out of the necessity of fighting against a common foe, there is a fusion of several tribes, the newly formed larger community tends to become stratified into three layers—aristocrats, plebeians and serfs. Ancient Greece and Rome knew of such a division, as well as India, a division of class and status based on heredity and on the control of marriage relations.

But here in India the problem of evolving a unified social polity was complicated by the existence of an amazing heterogeneity in race and culture and religion. And that is why it came about that the Indian Aryan developed a social organization, which was at the same time more liberal and more narrow than those evolved by members of his race elsewhere—more liberal in giving an inside place to friendly non-Aryans and more narrow in the rigidity of its social distinctions. All friendly non-Aryans, of whatever status in culture or civilisation, were lumped together under the name of *Sudras*. Those who were inimically disposed towards the Aryan social polity became *Mlechhas* and *Dasyus*. The 'untouchable' and polluted classes probably re-

in five years of work there and he had enjoyed those five years.

Jaffna was a land with definite traditions. He was glad to see that the memories of two of the famous Government Agents, Dyke and Twynam, were still fresh. In the south Mr. Layard had served as long as Dyke or Twynam as Government Agent, but beyond the names of Layard's Folly nobody seemed to know anything more.

Though he came from a land of mountains, he had grown to appreciate the beauty of a flat country. Jaffna was a land of sound activities. One could not but be struck by the careful manner in which the fields were cultivated, especially towards Point Pedro.

The schools of Jaffna were teeming with activities. He had enjoyed the various concerts of the schools. Mr. Tissaverasinghe had remarked that they were losing a smiling Government Agent, but he was glad that another smiling Government Agent had come.

The Rev. Fr. B. A. John, and the Rev. Dr. Isaac Tambayah also spoke.

present the aboriginal clans and tribes, conquered by the Dravidians before the Aryan immigration, and occupying a subordinate and outside position in the Dravidian social polity.

In the dominant Aryan community itself, the distinction between the plebeian and the patrician gave rise in course of time to the three classes of *Brahmins* (priests), *Kshatriyas* (warriors) and *Vaisyas* (the Common freemen). The racial unity among these three classes is emphasised by their description as 'twice-born'. In the ancient world, religion and nationality almost invariably went together; and so even those non-Aryans with whom the Aryans remained on friendly terms, and whom they admitted into their social polity, could not be allowed to practise Aryan religion. It was at this stage probably that the rule was laid down that the *Sudras* should not study the *Vedas*.

And so probably the system of caste at its earliest gives us a picture of a racially composite social polity. The dominant Aryan community is divided into the priests, the warriors and the common freemen. The other racial groups of subordinate alliance with Aryans constitute the *Sudras*. And between the twice-born and the once-born there is the double barrier of religion and race. The *Mlechhas* and *Dasyus* remain far outside the pale, and it is probable that the polluted classes, while nearer, still remain exterior to the Aryan social polity.

The ascendancy of the priest in the early history of India led in the beginning to an extravagant elaboration of ritual and the detailed organization of a monistic religion. But a reaction soon set in, which, while continuing the emphasis on religion, lifted it above mere ritual. This movement must have found support as much in the dissatisfaction of the twice-born Aryans with the small scope allowed for their individuality in their sacerdotal theocracy as in the "disregard of the power of personal and communal development possessed by the incongruously grouped caste of *Sudras*." The protest against the Vedic religion of sacrifices began in the daring speculations of the *Upanishads* and developed into the revolt of the Buddha. The teachings of the *Upanishads* and the preachings of the Buddha have indelibly impressed themselves on the whole course of subsequent religious and social development in this country.

The discovery by the sages of the *Upanishads* of the inherent divinity of the human soul must have at once undermined the basis of hereditary caste. The stories of Janasruti and Satyakama Jabala in the *Chandogya Upanishad* suggest a break-down of the religious barriers that divided the Aryan and the *Sudra*. The emphatic protest of the *Mundaka Upanishad* against the Vedic religion of sacrifices may also be taken to indicate a similar trend of thought. And in the *Bha-*

gavat Gita which, in a homely but striking simile, has been described as the milk that Sri Krishna milked out of the *Upanishads*, caste is conceived to have been created by God "in accordance with the division of qualities and functions." (IV, 13). Here is a statement of a new ideal of caste by quality. The old names are still retained but given a new meaning. The Brahmin is not one who is born of Brahminical parents, and entitled to perform the six functions known to our *Smritis*, of sacrificing to the Gods, officiating as a priest at the sacrifices, learning the Vedas, teaching the Vedas, giving religious gifts, receiving religious gifts. On the other hand, the Brahminical life is declared to be that which is characterised naturally by peacefulness, self control, austerity, purity, forgiveness, wisdom, insight and faith in God. The *Mahabharata* as a whole tends to support this later ideal of showing respect to an aristocracy of merit and talent in preference to one of birth and lineage. It must not be forgotten that the religious barrier which barred the *Sudras* from a study of the *Vedas* did not operate in the case of the great epic. Sri Krishna distinctly states that the *Sudras* can worship Him and attain salvation; (*Bhagavat - Gita* IX. 32) and in a famous verse in Chapter V of the *Gita*, Sri Krishna showed that His sympathy went farther the *Sudras*, and embraced within its protecting field of love even the *Chandalas*, the lowliest of the low.

(To be Continued.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro.)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 55/P.T.

In the matter of the estate of the late Annammah wife of Mailvaganam Thillaichittampalam of Valvettiturai

Deceased.

Mailvaganam Thillaichittambalam of Valvettiturai

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thillaichittambalam Selvaratnam of Do
2. Thavamaniammah daughter of Thillaichittambalam of Do
3. Thillaichittambalam Kobalvadevelu of Do
4. Nesammah daughter of Thillaichittambalam of Do
5. Thailmuttu widow of Thillaichittambalam of Do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C.E.A. Samarakodi Esquire, Additional District Judge of Jaffna on the 27th day of April 1938 in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumaru, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 5th Respondent abovenamed be and she is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st-4th Respondents and that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate as the husband of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person appear and show cause to the contrary on or before the 8th day of July 1938.

Sd. C.E.A. Samarakodi, Additional District Judge.

The 29th day of April 1938, [O 20. 27 & 30-6-38.]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 133.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kandar Periatamby alias Ramanathan of Karaitivu East

Deceased.

Apiraman widow of Kandar Periatamby alias Ramanathan of Karaitivu East

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kandiah Sundarampillai
2. Kandiah Vinasitamby
3. Parupathy widow of Veeragatty, and
4. Ponnupillai alias Ponnammah daughter of Kandar all of Karaitivu East

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 22nd day of October 1935 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 22nd day of October 1935 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 20th day of November 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of

this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 22nd day of October 1935.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended and reissued for service on the 1st Respondent returnable 30-1-36.

Intd. K. C.
Secretary.

20/6/38.

Extended to 22/7/38.

Intd. C. C.
D. J.

[O. 19. 27 & 30-6-38.]

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Saravanamuttu, son of Sinnadyyar of Madathuvasal Mathagal, Pandatteruppu but presently residing at Battu Pahat, Johore, has given notice to his wife, Madam S. Sinnapillay, daughter of Vyramuttu of Jathambai, Mathagal, Pandatteruppu, revoking the power of Attorney made in her favour by our client.

Notice is hereby further given that all acts or transactions by the said S. Sinnapillay will not be hereafter ratified by our client.

CHIA & Co.,
Solicitors for the said
S. Saravanamuttu,
Battu Pahat,
Johore.

[Mis. 65. 9-6-38-8-7-38.]

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[Y. 134. 1-4-38 to 30-9-38.]

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[M]

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