

# THE Hindu Organ.

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## A World Community Can It Be Fostered?

(DR ANJILVEL V. MATTHEW M. ED., PH. D.  
In t e Veñanta esari)

(Continued from our last issue)

AS long as there is life there is scope for progress and advance. Possibly we are only at the threshold of a great era in our collective life. We are just beginning to realise the ideal of the *visva kutumba* envisaged by great seers in the past in different parts of the world. Possibly we are definitely making progress evolving some kind of order out of the international chaos into which the leaders of states and nations have been leading them all these long centuries. Modern science as we have already seen, is doing its part to make us realize that the whole world is a closely integrated whole. Scientific knowledge, even at its best, is not a sufficient guide for the ordering of either individual or collective life. Other factors also play important roles in life. For instance, we have to take into account the importance of values and moral estimates. These are no doubt affected by scientific knowledge, but they are not entirely dependent on it. Right relationship with one's neighbours is regulated not only by a person's scientific knowledge but also by his sense of values. The same holds good in our collective, international life. Nations and states may be helped in their mutual relations through their knowledge of oneness of our little world and by recognition of the catastrophe that might befall it if the latest advances in scientific knowledge are employed in warfare; but more than through science it is through their sense of values and their emotional attitudes that nations and other collective groups get on together as members one of another. The future of the world therefore depends on nations learning again the importance of such old-fashioned virtues as sympathy, kindness, forbearance, forgiveness, and love.

How can these lessons be learned and practised in international affairs? These are, first of all, personal virtues and therefore must become first implanted and strengthened in as many individuals as possible. There is no way of saving the world at large except through individuals getting a new sense of their responsibility

towards their neighbours. The unselfishness and other virtues which a person fails to show in his relations with his immediate neighbours cannot come out *abnovo* in his thinking and in his attitude in regard to wider affairs. Much of the unhappiness of the world at large is due to persons failing to lead their best life in their private and personal relations. If one who is found wanting in the latter kind of situation talks self-righteously and grandiloquently about problems and situations in the wider world, he indulges himself in mere sentimentality. Charity and all other character traits that make social life, life in the community, conducive to peace and common welfare begin at home. He who cares for better understanding between the nations of the world should start at the starting place of all personal and social virtues—the life of the individual and his relations with his immediate neighbours. In plain words a person cannot be creatively active in international attitudes unless his relations are based on right moral principles and attitudes in his immediate social circles such as the home, the school, the business office, and places of amusement and recreation. The foundations of healthy social life are laid early in life in the home and in the school. One cannot pursue the ideal of nihilism and unrestrained personal pleasures in the home and the native community and then switch over to right attitudes in regard to international affairs. Education for a world community must begin at home and in the school, in one's immediate neighbourhood and on the play ground. What an Englishman (J. H. Whitehouse) says in regard to the League of Nations has a wider application: 'The only way in which Governments can be controlled in their international affairs is through popular knowledge united with deeds. A country having ideas and the power to give effect to them will not tolerate the old diplomats. We shall see no change in the animosities between peoples and rulers, nor any real advance made by such schemes as the League of Nations unless we have in every country a spiritually educated democracy.'

To be continued

## U. N. HAS FAILED Atomic Scientists' Indictment

An Emergency Committee of Atomic Energy scientists, under the chairmanship of Prof. Albert Einstein, declared in a statement last week that the United Nations "have failed utterly" to find a plan for atomic control.

The statement warned that a full-fledged Atom Bomb war might break out within eight years. Russia would have the start of a bomb stock pile in 1955, it says, adding: 'Once the stock piles of atom bombs have been accumulated by the two national blocs of a divided world, it will no longer be possible to maintain peace.'

The statement said that the United Nations had failed to find an effective safeguard because each major nation jockeyed around in negotiations trying to place itself in the most advantageous position to win the next world war.

Men of science said the state-

## Burmese Independence

### Bill to be Introduced in November

The Burma Government has released to the Burmese Press the text of a cable that Thakin Nu, President of the Constituent Assembly, who is now in London, sent to U Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Council, outlining the progress of talks between the Burmese Goodwill Mission and the British Government.

The cable stated that "discussion with the British Government is proceeding on independence basis. The British Government promised to introduce Parliamentary legislation in November for the transference of power and to do their best to complete it expeditiously."

ment, felt that the only alternative to another war is the creation of a World Government with real power to enforce peace.

## The Atom Bomb Born At Pearl Harbour

(Dr. SYUD HOSSAIN in the "Foreign Review")

PROBABLY history will record December 7, 1941, as one of its most memorable dates. It was 'Pearl Harbour Day', a name that is unforgitably stamped on the minds and souls of the present entire generation of the American people. It was the day that brought America instantaneously into the global war, and, America's participation beyond any question was the decisive factor in turning the tide of Nazism and Fascism in Europe and of Japanese militarism in the Far East—leading eventually to the unconditional surrender of the Axis partners both in the west and in the east.

I was in the United States—in fact in Los Angeles which is within hailing distance of Honolulu—when the attack on Pearl Harbour by the Japanese took place, and it is impossible to describe the intensity or universality of the sensation that was created by the news of that most dramatic and disastrous event. For the moment the American people were literally stunned by the enormity and unexpectedness of the shock which they had received. But the very nature of the shock was such that as soon as they recovered from its first impact and got their bearings, it galvanised them into action. Within 24 hours President Roosevelt went in person to ask the United States Senate to declare war

on Japan and her allies, and the Senate practically unanimously made the declaration of war. The unanimity of the Senate was merely a reflection of the unanimity of the nation. Japan's action had made war inevitable, and from that moment to the bitter end no quarter was to be given or expected.

### Public Opinion Changed Overnight

How fateful this decision proved, in the light of the sequel, can only be realised against a background of the total national sentiment respecting the war that prevailed in America at that time. The war had begun in Europe in 1939, and although there were certain very powerful elements and groups among Americans who from the very first had wanted the United States to participate in the war on the side of Allies, the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the American people had been opposed to any such undertaking. This sentiment had been expressed in the periodic famous Gallup Polls which had been taken from the commencement of the war until a few weeks before "Pearl Harbour Day" and which had registered upon 75 per cent. against America going into the war.

Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour not only wiped off that sentiment, but in its place created overnight a

(Continued on page 5)





## Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1947.

### HINDU COLLEGE AND FREE EDUCATION

MORE THAN TWELVE SCHOOLS are managed by the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College. Extracts from the Secretary's report were published in the last issue of the *Hindu Organ*. All the schools including the Jaffna Hindu College which is the premier national institution for Hindus in Ceylon joined the Free Education scheme in October 1945. The report shows that there are about 900 students in the Hindu College and that the entire grant earned for 1946 was about Rs. 6000/-; the cost of science materials alone was about Rs. 8000/- and the amount necessary for paying clerical staff and other employees as peons etc. amounted to about Rs. 8000/- a year. This reveals the true state of affairs regarding the finances of denominational schools. The report of Dr. (Miss) E. M. Thillaiampalam, Principal of the C. M. S. Girls' College, Chundicully states, "the inadequate equipment grant and the tardiness of remittance of the Government grant have all been serious handicaps in our work. We have no means of paying our clerical staff or even a watchman or a servant. We do hope that these defects will soon be remedied. Our school cannot go on long under the present system." Free Education has been hailed as a great blessing. The Minister of Education proclaimed his "pearl of great price". When we scrutinise the working of denominational schools we are inclined to think that Free Education is not such a blessing as has been stated. The finances of the Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College is perhaps worse. Government treated both the Hindu College and the Ladies' College as one institution for purposes of grant till January 1947 when the Ladies' College was provisionally registered as a separate institution. There are more than 550 girls attending the Ladies' College at present and the Board of Directors has invested over two lakhs of rupees on the purchase of lands and construction of buildings. The girls cannot still boast of a hostel of their own. Some make-shift arrangements have been made by leasing out houses for accommodating the boarders who total about 100. Till the school was registered as a separate institution many teachers had to be paid by the Board of Management and even after

## Quite Prepared! KNIGHT SEEKS SUPPORT

### Police And Elections

The Ceylon Police Force, is quite prepared to cope up with any situation that would arise in the course of the coming elections, according to Mr. R. Aluwihare, Inspector General of Police.

"In the forthcoming elections to Ceylon's new Parliament, we intend giving every candidate a fair deal", says Mr. Aluwihare, outlining the arrangements made by the Police throughout the Island for the elections.

"I do not anticipate any election disturbances but in the event of any trouble the Police is fully prepared for any contingency. The Force will interfere only if any acts of hooliganism or obstructionist methods are adopted to disturb the smooth and peaceful working of the elections," he adds.

### 700 More Men

He is quite confident that the strength of the present force is quite sufficient to meet all his requirements during the period of the elections. 700 new recruits who had been trained during the past six months would pass out from the Police Training School sometime this month.

Mr. Aluwihare further states that the Provincial Superintendents will be entirely responsible for all the arrangements in the Provinces and they will operate in full consultation with the Registering Officers. The services of Mr. P. J. M. Irwin, Superintendent of Police (Elections) will be available to them for any help or guidance.

It is now considered nearly definite that the inaugural meeting of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly will be held in Delhi on July 14 coinciding with the opening date of the next session of the Indian Constituent Assembly.

the registration excess teachers are being employed who have to be paid by the Board because of the large number of admissions at the beginning of the year.

In the case of the affiliated schools under the management of the Board accommodation became an acute problem. More class rooms had to be built and the science room and libraries in the different schools better equipped. While government is spending fabulous sums of money in buying lands, putting up costly buildings and employing teachers on a higher scale of salary than in denominational schools only to cater, in many instances, for about fifty pupils, institutions like the Jaffna Hindu College are being furnished. When fees were levied in schools it was possible to find the necessary funds for paying fifty per cent of the teachers' salaries and the full amount of the salaries payable to accountants, clerks, peons and scavengers. Free education has made it impossible for bodies like the Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors to manage their schools with the meagre grant paid by government. It is to be hoped that provision will be made by the new Parliament for remedying this sad state of affairs.

### Meeting Held At Karainagar

A public meeting of the electors of the Kayts constituency was held on 5-7-47 at the newly established Hindu School at Karainagar to support the candidature of Sir Waitilingam Duraiswamy for the Islands Seat in the coming Parliamentary elections. Sir Waitilingam was received opposite to the Karainagar Post Office by some leading residents of Karainagar and conducted in procession to the venue of the meeting. The hall was crowded. Mr. A. R. Suppiramaniam retired District Judge was voted to the chair.

Mr. A. R. Suppiramaniam said that Sir Waitilingam had been serving the country for over four decades. He was one of the founders of the Jaffna Association and was its Secretary and President. He served his country with devotion, zeal and ability and at great sacrifice. He was one of the foremost statesmen Ceylon had produced. As a man of Karainagar he appealed to people of Karainagar to take the correct step and support Sir Waitilingam.

Mr. C. Ponnammalam, Chairman Jaffna Urban Council speaking next said that, following British constitutional practice, Sir Waitilingam should be returned to Parliament unopposed. He would assure them that Mr. D. S. Senanayake and other Singhalese leaders were ever ready and willing to re-elect Sir Waitilingam as Speaker of the new Parliament. But it was the Tamil Congress which pretended to serve the interests of the Tamils that was putting obstacles in the way of electing Sir Waitilingam a Tamil of Tamils, the turban headed Speaker, as the first Speaker of the new Parliament (cries shame, shame) He appealed to the candidates who were going round the constituency canvassing to stand down in favour of Sir Waitilingam and thus serve the Tamils in Ceylon Tamil Congress, racial slogans and shibboleths were rousing the racial feelings of the Singhalese and thereby causing distinct harm to the Tamil community.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy proctor, a former Chairman of Jaffna Urban Council paid a glowing tribute to the high character integrity and political ideals of Sir Waitilingam at whose residence he as a young man had the privilege of meeting Mahatma Gandhi and on a later occasion Pundit Nehru. Sir Waitilingam did not go about with a placard on his back describing himself as the one and only Tamil leader. He was elected as the sole representative of the Northern Province and had since then been recognised as the accredited leader throughout Ceylon as the leader of the Tamils (Applause). Even Speaker J. Patel of India donned the traditional Speaker's wig. But Sir Waitilingam, true Tamil that he was, adorned the Speaker's chair with turban on in order to preserve the dignity and prestige of Tamil civilisation (Applause).

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam Advocate speaking next said: "Do not be deceived by the long label and *Vitasa* of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress and its multi coloured and meaningless flag. The local Congress appears in borrowed plumes and misleads Tamils telling them that they are as great as the Indian National Congress."

Mr. K. S. Somasundaram moved and Retired Post-Master Veluppillai seconded the resolution inviting Sir Waitilingam Duraiswamy to stand for the election for the Kayts constituency at the forthcoming Parliamentary elections. Messrs. S. A. Kanapathipillai, S. Veluppillai, Pandit M. Nallathamby, R. Maru-

thaiyanar Chairman V. C. Velanai and Pensioner S. Vaitilingam spoke in support of the candidature of Sir Waitilingam Duraiswamy.

The Resolution was passed unanimously.

Sir Waitilingam Duraiswamy rising amidst applause said that eleven years he had served the country as Speaker and in maintaining the traditions of that office he had to eschew controversial politics and to observe strict impartiality. He was free from that day to participate in such meetings as the Council had been dissolved. During the last two months many persons from different parts of the Islands Constituency had requested him to continue to serve the constituency but he did not take any definite decision. The request became gradually more and more insistent and now he had no alternative but to accept the invitation and to continue to serve this constituency and the country—the service which he had undertaken in 1921 when he was elected representative of the Northern Province.

Continuing he said he was never in favour of divisions and dissensions in the villages sometimes caused during elections, but the desire of a large majority of the people in the Islands was so great and their enthusiasm and affection so genuine that he was compelled to accede to their wishes in spite of personal inconveniences.

Speaking further Sir Waitilingam said that he was not there to espouse the cause of any party or to criticise the policy or programme of any party, and added that his views were well-known and the record of his long service to his constituency and country was so widely known that it did not require recapitulation.

He added, "I have fought many a battle and I am even now prepared to meet any opposition. I have never been afraid of meeting oppositions even single handed. But I cannot free myself though I can conquer all opposition, from the shackles of love with which my friends have enslaved me to make me an instrument of service."

The present French possessions in India cover about 200 square miles and aggregate a population of some 323,000.

### CADJANS

Tenders are invited for the supply of cadjans to this department. Delivery will be accepted in railway wagons at any railway station on the Northern Line. Last date for tenders 17th July. For further particulars apply to the Salt Commissioner, P. O. Box 539, Colombo.

E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE  
Actg. Salt Commissioner  
Salt Department,  
Torrington Square,  
Colombo-7.  
G. 58, 4 & 8.)

### TENDER NOTICE

The Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on July 29, 1947 for the supply of 6,000 bushels more or less of slaked lime for Colony Buildings at Kilinochchi. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Government Agent, N. P. Jaffna, up to 12 noon on 26.7.47 on a deposit of Rs. 100/- for each form. Further particulars can be had from him. (G. 60, 8, 11, & 15.)



# Fallacies of Modern Democracy

## A Plea for 'Negative Vote'

### Absence of Such Vote Absurd

(BY Sir C. Ramalinga Reddi Vice Chancellor, Andhra University)

ONE of the fallacies of the western democratic system of election is, that voters who do not approve of both the candidates, or both the courses of policy or action presented as alternatives between which they must necessarily choose, have no option but to refrain from voting, and in that way disenfranchise themselves. The universal vote ceases to be really and truly universal.

The political silence, as it were, of the elector who cannot vote conscientiously, as he disapproves of the alternatives between which he is compelled to make a choice, not only loses all chances of expressing his opinion, but is further liable to be misunderstood. Failure to vote may be attributed not to conscientious and deliberate objection and opposition, but say to laziness, lack of conveyance, illness, indifference, neutrality and such other causes as can have no political or moral value, and so insult is added to injury.

The boycott of elections, so often indulged in by Congress, failed to carry conviction, because of the complexity of motives and grounds which might have led to non-co-operation. Further such a method is not effective. Nobody could measure the extent of opposition and its degree by mere absence of voting or other passive methods. Something active, concrete, definite, measurable, and countable is required, to show how many opposed and how many approved.

This is provided for by what is called the "Negative Vote". In some countries of Eastern Europe which Westerners are fond of deriding as entirely undemocratic, for instance in the current constitution of Poland, a voter can record a mere negative or 'No', and put that ballot into the box. The count will reveal how many voted for this candidate or the other, how many for this policy or the other, and how many objected in toto to both.

A Referendum without provision for this Negative Vote is logically absurd and politically mischievous. Take the Frontier. Why should the people be obliged to choose between Pakistan and Hindustan, while there is a previous question, whether or not they are opposed to both Stans, to be settled. Politically mischievous: because abstentions will not be counted as opposition and the abstaining party or parties will be obliged to resort to resistance, in order to make its wishes felt. Government will then call them law breakers and punish them if it has the superior power, forgetting that its own law was absurd and mischievous and was bound to provoke resistance, as they must have foreseen.

The Constituent Assembly, now functioning, and the Government of India are well provided with able lawyers and constitutionalists. They must have informed the Viceroy of the currency in some modern constitutions of the Nega-

tive Vote, and its political significance as an indispensable factor in the accurate measurement of opinion, without which democracy is liable to become a snare and a delusion, a fraud and frightfulness. I wonder why Lord Mountbatten, a pattern of high-minded integrity, has not included the Negative Vote in the Referenda he has ordered. He knows that the Negative Vote is not either indifference or neutrality, but active, energetic opinion. Can he not provide for it at least now in the Referenda under way and prevent bloodshed? Is it too late? Is it ever too late for even-handed justice and the holding of scales even?

The special correspondent of the Calcutta Amrita Bazaar Patrika informs that the Maharajah of Patiala will be appointed the Governor of the East Punjab.

#### BOOK REVIEW

### THE SUBHASH I KNEW

By Dilip Kumar Roy—Nalanda Publications Post Bcx. No. 1353. Bombay: Price, Rs. 5/4.

The author was associated with Subhash Chandra Bose from the days they were at College and is well qualified to write about the Subhash he knew. His object in attempting this pen portrait is to depict not all that he saw in Subhash but all that uplifted him, inspired him and helped him to get the better of his own weaknesses and vacillations. The story begins with 1913 when Dilip was in the Matriculation class in the Metropolitan Institution founded by Vidyasagar; Khitish Chatterjee was the first boy and Dilip in spite of his efforts only second; a class-mate Niberan brings to the notice of Dilip that there was a jewel of a boy, Subhash, son of Janaki Nath Bose attending the Cuttack Ravenshaw School and that Subhash would far outshine Khitish. The results of the examination proved that Niberan was right, and Subhash is described as (1) a great Scholar, the thrilling defater of the undefeated first boy—Khitish, and (2) a "pure character. It is also stated that no girl had ever dared to darken with her shadow even the shadow of Subhash's shadow and that Subhash was not only a devotee of Vivekananda but was also spiritually inclined and had gone away from home once as a *Sanyasi*. There is a reference to an incident at Presidency College when Subhash played an important part in causing a haughty English Professor to be given a sound hiding. After Subhash passed B. A. with First Class Honours in Philosophy he proceeded to Cambridge where he commanded homage and admiration. In England he passed the I. C. S. only to resign at once for he could not make up his mind "to subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the King of England or work under alien

## JAI HIND!

### French Governor Salutes

"I consider myself a citizen of French India first and a Frenchman only next. During my stay in French India, I have learnt two things from India, a progressive spirit and the value of Ahimsa. Inasmuch as I have become a citizen of India, I am determined to fight for your rights with the Government of France," declared the Governor of French India, His Excellency Mon. Baron, replying to a civic address presented to him last week at Nettareppakkam, a French commune near Villupuram.

Replying to the civic address the Governor refuted the charges made by some persons to the effect that the French Government did nothing for the improvement of French India. He declared that the French Government had granted independence to French India even when British India was not enjoying such an independence.

Proceeding, the Governor said he considered himself an Indian first and a Frenchman only next. A large volume of progressive work

## WANTED

Immediately for Vadamaradchy Hindu Girls' English School (Secondary), Point Pedro, Lady Graduate or Trained. BOTANY ESSENTIAL. Tamil Music Desirable. Please Apply Sivagurunathan, Manager, stating subjects, age, experience. Enclosing copies testimonials.

(Mis. 75. 8 & 11.)

was yet to be done in French India. More powers should be granted to the People's Representative Assembly. He requested the gathering to treat him as their spokesman to represent all their grievances to the French Government and try to obtain redress for them.

Reiterating his appeal for the establishment of a cultural organisation in French India which would function as a liaison between National India and France, the Governor said he strongly believed that only through such a cultural organisation could the ties between the East and the West be strengthened. Pondicherry, was going to be the central place of meeting of these two civilisations. The Governor concluded with these words: "Please co-operate with me in my endeavours. Help me in my task for the prosperity of French India and Greater India. Jai Hind!"

mentally a man of intellect, while Subhash was essentially a man of religion.

The book gives the reader a true picture of Subhash Chandra Bose and his career. How Subhash was elected President of the Indian National Congress, and then re-elected and how finally he left India and sought assistance and refuge from the Axis powers are pictured as the author saw them. The author could not but look upon Subhash going over to the Axis powers as anything but a most stupendous and grievous blunder as it is impossible for any sane man to believe that his move was calculated to achieve the one dream of his heart—Indian independence. It is a melancholy thought for Dilip that Subhash could have been so utterly deceived as to believe that a ruthless and unscrupulous power might be prevailed upon to give aid for freeing India without cunningly grabbing their "pound of flesh". "The Subhash of the I. N. A. has been described as differing in manners outlook and character from the Subhash as had been seen in India. There are some who believe that they were two different persons and that the Subhash of the I. N. A. was a creature of the Axis powers. There are still persons who believe that Subhash is not dead and that he would return to India. Subhash might have had faults but when everything is taken into consideration it will be conceded that he was one of the greatest sons of India, that India's independence was very sacred to him and that if ever he did anything wrong, it was not for his personal gain but for the benefit of Mother India.

The Bombay Legislature Congress Party has decided to nominate Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the bye-election to be held in July 22 to fill the vacancy caused in the Constituent Assembly by the resignation of Dr. Jayakar.



# THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

(From the issue of 4-7-47)

### J/Urumpirai Hindu College

The number on roll is 587 and the new admissions 128.

#### Changes in Staff:

Mr. K. G. Zachariah, B. A., B. Sc., Mr. Karthigesu (Inter-Science) and Miss. P. Lilly Malar (S. S. C.) were appointed to the staff. Mr. S. Kaganayagam, B. A. was transferred to J. H. C. on 1-5-47. Three other teachers were appointed to temporary posts. Mr. A. Sitaraman the principal has retired and Mr. S. Srinivasan M. A. has succeeded him.

#### Improvements:

A sum of Rs. 1400/- was spent on the Science Lab. and a sum of Rs. 500/- on Furniture. As I stated in my report for last year accommodation is a problem, and admissions had to be refused. The attempts of the Managing Committee to buy a land and move the Tamil School to a different site have not materialised.

#### Exams:

16 out of 26 passed the S. S. C. examination and 7 obtained exemption from the London Matriculation.

### J/Karainagar Hindu College

The number on roll is 550 and the number of new admissions 155.

#### Exam:

5 out of 35 passed the S. S. C. examination.

#### Staff:

Messrs. K. Blageeswara Sarma, B.Sc., and T.V. Gopala Sastri, B.Sc., were appointed to the staff in January, 1947. Mr. M. Vythilingam (Inter Arts) was transferred to Karainagar Hindu College from Kokuvil Hindu College in place of Mr. K. Rajasabai (Inter-Arts) who was transferred from Karainagar Hindu College to Kokuvil Hindu College. Mr. S. Sundarasivam (Inter-Arts) has been appointed from September, 1946 and three other teachers are holding temporary appointments.

A sum of Rs. 3000/- has been spent in putting up 3 class-rooms and Rs. 800/-, Rs. 700/- and Rs. 1300/- have been spent on Furniture, Library and Laboratory, respectively.

#### Needs:

Additional buildings, Furniture, Books for the Library and improvements to the Library are mentioned as the needs of the School by the Principal.

### J/Kokuvil Hindu College

The total number on the roll up to date is 656 (420 boys and 236 girls) the number of new admissions 171.

#### Changes in staff:

New appointments (1) Mr. S. Veeragathipillai (Lond. Matric) (2) Mr. N. N. Idaikkadar (B. Sc. Ceylon) (3) Mr. K. Kanthiah, (B. A.) (4) Mr. S. Sivaguru, (5) Mr. C. Somaskantar, (6) Mr. K. Mylvaganar, (Third Class Certificate).

Transfers. Mr. M. Vythilingam (Inter-Arts) to Karainagar Hindu College in June, 1946. Mr. V. T. Nadesapillai (Third Class Certificate) to J/Chavakachcheri Hindu College in January, 1947. Mrs. S. Kumaravelu (1st Class Trained) to J/Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College in May, 1947.

#### Improvements:

By way of acquisition of land and additions and improvements to the existing school building:-

A suite of three new class-rooms has been erected at the West of the College premises. The approximate cost of the entire structure is about Rs. 9000/-.

The Science Lab. of the College has been improved by extending it to include the two adjoining class-rooms. This suite of three class-rooms is completely remodelled according to the requirements of the Education Department to constitute the New Science Lab. Now the Lab. is provided with a lecture room and two separate rooms for practical instructions in Physics and Chemistry. The approximate cost of this improvement is a little over Rs. 1000/-.

Foundation has been laid for an additional suite of four new class-rooms. The expenses incurred so far in this structure is Rs. 2100/-. This amount includes the labour involved in shifting the temporary shed at that spot to a convenient site within the premises. The Old Boys' Association (Colombo Branch) were good enough to meet the expenses incurred for laying the foundation of three of the four new rooms, which amounted to Rs. 2100/- as mentioned earlier.

A variety entertainment was held in March, 1946, the gross proceeds of which amounted to more than Rs. 5000/-. Out of the proceeds a part of the leased land of the school (about 4 lms. in extent) has been acquired.

#### Equipment:

(Library) 330 books have been added to the Library, most of which were donated by friends and Old Boys of the College. Also an order has been placed for books to the value of about Rs. 750/- to replenish the Library.

The amount expended on the purchase of Science materials Rs. 1400. Chemistry Practical Table Rs. 83). Two Physics Practical Tables Rs. 240. 15 Stools Rs. 142/50.

Also, an order has been placed with Beckers, London for Scientific appliances to meet the immediate needs of the Lab. The estimate cost of the Order is about Rs. 2500.

#### Examinations:

Number presented for the S.S.C. 35; No. passed 16; 1 referred in one subject; First Division 1; Distinctions 4 (2 E) 1 Advanced Tamil, and 1 History; No. referred in one subject for such exemption 3.

#### Needs:

The imperative need of the College is adequate accommodation to meet its increasing strength. The Principal has suggested the amalgamation of the Tamil School with the English School and the shifting of the entire Primary Department of the College to a new building which Mr. Shanmugam of Kokuvil West, a well wisher of the College, has agreed to put up at a site very close to the present premises.

The appointment of a full time Clerk on an incremental Scale of salary to cope with the increasing Office work in the College is necessary.

#### Proposed Improvements in the School Organisation

It is proposed to start the H.S.C.

(Arts) and University Entrance Class in January, 1948. When the Science Lab. is progressively equipped, it is to be hoped that the H. S. C. (Science) class also will be started in January, 1949.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
(held at Point Pedro)  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 337 P T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Somaskandakurukkal Gobalaradnakurukkal of Puloly West Deceased.  
Somaskandakurukkal Ponnudurai Ayer of Puloly East. Petitioner.  
Vs.

Gobalaradnakurukkal Somaskandayer of do minor by his guardian-ad-litem Rajambal widow of Gobalaradnakurukkal of do.  
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. T. A. de Silva Esqr Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of March 1947 in the presence of Mr. C. Thanabalasingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 15th day of May 1946 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as the brother of the deceased is entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the respondents or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of May 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

8th May 1947,  
Sgd. G. C. T. A. de Silva,  
Additional District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. C. Thanabalasingam,  
Proctor for petitioner.  
Extended for 20th June 1947.  
Extended for 11th July 1947.  
Sgd. G. C. T. A. de Silva,  
Additional District Judge.  
(O. 40. 4 & 8-7-47).

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 725

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sathiyaledchumy daughter of A. Muthucumarasamy of Moolai Jaffna.

Deceased.

Ambalavanapillai Muthucumarasamy of Moolai, Jaffna.  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Chellappah Nadarajah  
2. Marimuttar Appar  
3. Sinnathamby Visuvanathar  
4. and wife Muttachy, and  
5. Ambalavanapillai Namasivayam,  
all of Moolai, Jaffna  
Respondents.

\* This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 13th day of June 1947 in the presence of Mr. S. Cumarasuriar Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read; it is declared that the petitioner is the father of the said intestate and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 18th day of July 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 13th day of June 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.  
(O. 43. 8 & 11.)

It is learned that the Nawab of Bhopal may be the first Governor General of the Pakistan Dominion.

x x x  
Mr. F. C. Gimson who was formerly Labour Controller in Ceylon has been appointed Governor of Singapore.

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Manager.

(Mis. 76. 8 & 11.)

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# The Indian Union

## Some Aspects of its Constitution

THE United Press of India understands that the Union Constitution Committee appointed by the Indian Constituent Assembly has in its report recommended that the Federation shall be a sovereign independent State known as India. The Legislature of the Federation, to be known as 'Parliament' will consist of two houses, namely, a Council of State and a House of People.

The Head of the Federation shall be the President who will be styled as the 'Rashtrapathi', to be elected by an electoral college consisting of all the members of both the Houses of the Parliament of the Federation and the members of the Legislature of all the Units or where bicameral Legislatures exist, by the members of the Lower House only.

The election of the President of the Federation, the report recommends, shall be held by secret ballot. The President will hold office for five years unless he resigns or is removed from office by impeachment for violation of the Constitution. As in the case of the Provincial Governors, the candidate for the office of the President must not be below 35 years. The Vice-President is to be elected by secret ballot by both the Houses of Parliament and shall hold office for five years.

Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, all executive authority of the Federation shall be exercised by the President. The President shall further be in supreme command of the Defence forces of the Federation and his conduct in this respect shall be regulated by the Federal Law. The President will also have the right of pardon and commutation of sentences, but he will take into account the laws of the State in this connection. He will allocate duties among the Ministers.

The strength of the Council of State will be not more than 200 and that of the House of the People between 300 and 400.

The report also lays down that the Parliament of the Federation may enact laws with the consent of the Legislature of every province and where there is no Legislature, with the consent of the Ruler of every Indian State affected thereby (a) creating a new Province; (b) increasing

or diminishing the area of any province; and (c) altering the boundaries of any Province.

### Draft Constitution For Provinces

A model Constitution for the Provinces has been prepared by the Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly and it will come up for approval by the Constituent Assembly when it meets on July 14.

The salient features of the model Provincial Constitution are as follows: (1) The Provincial Legislature is to be constituted on the basis of adult suffrage; (2) The Provincial Governors to be elected simultaneously by adult votes; (3) The question whether a province should have unicameral or bi-cameral Legislature to be decided by the Provincial representatives in the Constituent Assembly voting separately for each province; (4) The Provincial Governor to hold office for four years subject to removal only on impeachment for misbehaviour by the Provincial Legislature and tried by the Upper House of the Federal Parliament, two-thirds majority votes being necessary for the removal; (5) The Governors will have power to act at their discretion in certain matters similar to what is provided for in the Government of India Act 1935; (6) The validity of anything done by the Governor not to be called into question and his decision whether any matter falls within his discretion or not to be final; (7) In case the Governor considers that a certain piece of legislation is necessary for preventing menace to peace but is unable to secure it from the Legislature, the Governor is empowered to report to the President of the Federation who will then use the emergency powers he will have to the extent that may be necessary to prevent the said grave menace; (8) Governors are empowered to promulgate Ordinances under special circumstances.

Justifying the conferment of such wide discretionary powers to the Provincial Governors the report of the Provincial Constitution Committee says that the Governor being a popularly elected person, he is unlikely to abuse such powers.

## THE ATOM BOMB

(Continued from page 1)

one hundred per cent determination on the part of the American people to see the business through. As matters stood then in regard to the comparative strength and prospects of the belligerents, the balance of advantage rested definitely with the Axis partnership. America's action, therefore, was a gigantic gamble.

But the Americans backed their adventure with all the resources, moral and material, of a young, vigorous, tenacious and resourceful nation. They knew that there was no turning back for them, and therefore they put every ounce of their moral energy as well as their almost limitless industrial, financial and technical resources to the winning of the war. In the process they not only saved themselves but also their allies who were at bay under terrific pounding of the Axis powers. The atom bomb was therefore really born at Pearl Harbour.

The American reaction to the Japanese attack was instantaneous; the consequent American preparation for retaliation and revenge was prolonged and sustained until unconditional surrender was achieved. I saw the Americans in action in both these moods and phases of activity, and it was an education how a modern nation goes to war. On the moral and psychological side the entire resources of democracy—the press, the platform, the pulpit, the radio, the federal and states legislatures and other avenues for moulding and influencing public opinion—were mobilised to create national unity, discipline and determination. The war was presented and justified to the people on the highest possible plane of righteousness and self-defence. I was not merely an unprovoked war according to the thesis, but Japan had been guilty of treachery and callous aggression. Furthermore Japan was allied with her Axis partners in Europe—Hitler and Mussolini—in a vast conspiracy to destroy civilization and enslave mankind. That was the moral and spiritual *raison d'être* of the war as it was presented to the masses of the American people by the leaders, and it was widely accepted by them as such.

### "Arsenal of Democracy"

On the practical and productive side the gigantic machinery of American industrialization was rapidly converted from a peace to a war footing, and was totally mobilised on a 24 hours schedule for the production of munitions of war. America became in the words of President Roosevelt, 'the arsenal of democracy'. It was from this arsenal that England was sustain-

## Founder's Day at Mahajana College

The Founder's Day and Prize-giving of Mahajana College, Tellipalai came off on Tuesday, 24th of June commencing at 7 p. m. Mrs. C. L. Motwani, M. A., Principal of Hindu Ladies' College, Jaffna, presided. A few dance items presented by the girls and a speech delivered in Sinhalese by one of the boys and interpreted into Tamil by another, were the highlights of the evening. Miss. Kasipillai Karamani of the 2nd Form welcomed the guests in a brief speech.

The Principal, Mr T. T. Jayaratnam, B. A. presented his report. After the distribution of the prizes by Mrs. Motwani, Mr. Sam. D. Tampoe Advocate delivered a very inspiring address on 'Altruism'. He paid a glowing tribute to the service rendered to the community by the Founder and stressed on the need for altruism at a time when the drift was towards materialism and industrialism. Man's aim in life was the fulfilment of a destiny which would involve service and self-sacrifice.

Mr. K. K. Nadarajah, B. O. L., speaking in Tamil, dwelt on the importance of religious education in schools. He paid a high compliment to the standard of religious education at Mahajana, making special mention of the gold medals which two of its boys won at the Thevaram competition conducted by the Colombo Vivekananda Society.

Mrs. Motwani congratulated the Principal on the good work that was being done in the College made particular reference to the very good results obtained by the pupils at the last S. S. C. Examination. She emphasised on an all round development of the child which was, after all, the fundamental purpose of education.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr P. Sabaratnam, B. Sc, the function terminated.

ed through her bitter years of travail, and no less was Russia supported in her fierce death-grapple with Hitlerism. Likewise it was with American help that China was strengthened in her heroic resistance to Japanese aggression and invasion. Great Britain, Russia, China and all the other allies in their respective ways acquitted themselves with fortitude and valour but in the total reckoning the kind of victory over the Axis which was consummated would have been inconceivable without the output of the products of American science and industry, wealth and organising power.

It would be an interesting but futile speculation as to what would have happened to the war, and to the fate of the world, if there had been no "Pearl Harbour Day."

### ORDER NISI

#### Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 713

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnusamy Velauthapillai of Karampan, Deceased.

Meenambal widow of Velauthapillai of Karampan. Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadarai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th May 1947 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner and of the Notary and Witnesses of the Last will of the abovesaid deceased.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovesaid deceased dated the 26th day of November 1925 and attested by S. Arumagan Notary Public under No. 3147 be, and the same is hereby declared proved and probate there of issue to the petitioner as the Executrix named in the said will.

This 26th May 1947  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadarai  
District Judge

(O. 42, 4 & 8.)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 709

In the matter of intestate estate of the late Manomany widow of Mailvaganam Chelliah of Soorawattai in Erilalai, Jaffna. Deceased.

Rama'ingam Eliahambay of Soorawattai in Erilalai presently of Colombo. Petitioner

Selvamany daughter of Mailvaganam Chelliah Soorawattai in Erilalai. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadarai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of May 1947 in the presence of Mr. C. Ramalingam Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that letters of administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as the brother of the said deceased unless the respondent abovesaid or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on or before the 10th day of July 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 8th day of May 1947  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadarai  
District Judge

(O. 42, 4 & 8.)

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