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Freedom In Education

The Guiding Principles Of Schools

(BY DR. M. HAFIZ SYED, M. A., PH. D; D. LITT.)

(Continued from our last issue)

Parents lose much by not realizing that their relationship to their sons and daughters should gradually change from the age of twelve upwards. The young should find their best friends in their parents.

On the intellectual side the stage of development reached roughly between twelve and fifteen is of extreme importance. The freshness and keenness of interest in knowledge of all kinds, probably never recurs. To keep pupils at this stage to the study of grammar and form alone is a great mistake. The growing emotional side of life requires an outlet suitably found in connection with literature. Nothing perhaps helps so much to guide the emotional life on its right lines as the reading of good literature. The indirect effects of a proper study of history and literature are potent for good.

Direct didactic moral teaching will be resented but debate in which the pupils should speak much more than the teacher, is of immense value in clarifying ideas and bringing about mutual understanding.

It is specially in later years of adolescence, when through the gradual development of the physical and mental life the true spiritual self begins to function, that it is important to teach youth the responsibilities for freedom.

If at every stage, the proper activities are set free, developed and brought under control, if we have given the child the keys of knowledge and have opened his eyes to the good, we have at least set him safely on the free path to spiritual attainment.

A further stage of self-consciousness is reached when the formation of a strong friendship includes all worthy affection and sympathy between pupils of about the same age and also between those of differing years, e. g. friendship between teacher and pupil. The need for friendship is so great that it is unwise to make artificial barriers against the formation of such bonds. It must always mean worry and anxiety for the parent or teacher to see apparently very unsuitable friendships being formed, but usually the self knows its own needs best at this stage, and if really unsuitable, the friends will drift apart again naturally.

There is another matter upon which also we can only touch, viz. how far the difference of sex affects development.

It is noticeable how girls seem suddenly to become intellectually

maturer than boys and how their rate of work quickens. They can do more intellectual work than boys in a given time, but it naturally follows that they should not work for so many hours. If they do they either become overstrained or in self-defence fall into a slack way of working, never putting forth all their strength and this habit grows and has a detrimental effect in later life. It is more economical of mental and physical strength to work at full pressure for the necessary time and no more, thus leaving more time for rest and recreation. To obtain the best intellectual results girls must be allowed to pack in as much work as possible when fresh and fit and to slack off at times.

The Freedom of the Teacher

The problem of the teacher is one of the most difficult in connection with present-day education. The supply of teachers is inadequate and the quality extremely uneven.

Teaching is still spoken of as the noblest of professions but few enter it, if they can do anything else. We can always fall back upon teaching if other things fail' is a remark too often heard.

There is a general idea abroad that teachers lack scope and freedom and this tells more than anything against drawing the best types of men and women into the profession. The financial outlook affords little scope for improvement by individual efforts. Scales of salaries and hard and fast rules control the monetary reward of educational labour and there are many such conflicting limitations in the teaching profession as popular opinion, professional etiquette, etc. We often lose sight of the fact that the teacher's best work is creative. We cannot imagine a creative artist doing his work well without a large measure of freedom.

We must see that the teacher brings to his task all that knowledge and skill which he will need, but he must be left free to see for himself and to use his knowledge and skill in the light of his vision. But we have as little faith in teachers as we have in the taught and are afraid to give them freedom. This lack of mutual trust and confidence is at the root of many of our educational difficulties.

The teaching profession has usually been presented to the notice of those leaving college, mainly as a means of earning one's living instead of the pursuit of a fine art.

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Law Society of Ceylon

The September meeting of the Council of the Law Society of Ceylon was held at Hulftsdorp last week. The President Mr. Sam J. C. Kadirgamar presided. Members from Colombo, Kandy, Kurunegalle, Gampola, Hatton, Matale, Avisawa'la, Panadura, Kalutara and Balapitiya were present.

Among the matters dealt with were the following:—

The Budget for the half year ending 31st December, 1947, was passed in terms of the recommendations of the Finance Committee subject to certain modifications. The President's proposals as to organising a system of Free Legal Assistance to poor persons was referred to the Standing Committee on Legislation and Procedure for report. Mr. Lyn Fernando's motion as to the erection of permanent Headquarters was referred to Standing Committee on Headquarters.

At the previous meeting the announcement by the President of the incorporation of the Law Society by Ordinance No. 33 of 1947 with Disciplinary and other powers and an annual grant of Rs. 50,000 was greeted with applause.

On the proposal of Mr. E. G. Jor-klass (Gampola) Vice-President

The Senanayake Govt.

British Paper Optimistic

Under the heading "Ceylon advances" the "Daily Telegraph" comments editorially on some problems facing Mr. Senanayake's Government. It points out that communal feeling, though it exists, is not a disruptive force and comments: "Whether it will become so, depends on the statesmanship of the new Government in allaying minority apprehensions of the future when the protection of the existing constitution is withdrawn."

"At present there is every prospect that this new cutting from the British Parliamentary stock, will strike vigorous and healthy roots."

seconded by Mr. J. A. W. Kannan-gara (Kalutara) a vote of appreciation of the endeavours of the President Mr. S. J. C. Kadirgamar and the Secretary Mr. Valentine S. Perera in securing incorporation and finance was passed unanimously all standing.

The Annual General Meeting was fixed for 13th November, 1947, on which date it was also proposed to hold the Annual Dinner of the Society.

THE PURPOSE OF LIFE HOW TO ACHIEVE IT

(PRABUDDHA BHARATA)

'WHAT is the purpose of life?'—this question has occurred to every man and woman at one time or other. 'Blessed is he,' said Louis Pasteur, the eminent French chemist and scientist, 'who carries with him a God, an ideal and obeys it: ideal of art, ideal of science, ideal of the gospel virtues; therein lie the springs of great thoughts and great actions; they all reflect light from the Infinite.' Though every one of us would like to live our life 'purposefully' (and, if necessary, attain martyrdom on that score), yet few have seriously thought about the true purpose of life.

In the course of his illuminating speech delivered at the Ramakrishna Mission premises, New Delhi, on the occasion of the birthday anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna, the Hon'ble Mr. G. D. Mavalankar dwelt on the purpose of human life and the ways to the realization of the same. He said:

But there is one thing to which I should like to draw the attention of all brothers and sisters, one idea running all through, and that is an enquiry by every man or every person as to the purpose of life. What is the purpose of life? Why is it

that if death is a certainty in life, that we are born? I am reminded of what a great scientist said the other day—in nature apart from man we see all joys and sorrows. Take for example, a flowering tree or a flowering plant. Let us take the case of a rose. That, plant whether planted in the garden of a rich man or in that of a poor man or whether it grew in a part not inhabited by any single human being, that rose plant will function irrespective of whether its functions are seen or are appreciated by anybody or even whether there is none around to appreciate it. Even in a forest it will grow, it will flower, and ultimately it will die and disappear. That also has life.....Can we not draw, so far as the purpose of our life is concerned, a parallel from the life of a plant? Is it not possible for us to be fulfilling the purpose of our life irrespective of the appreciation or otherwise by other people? Do we need really any one to appreciate what we have been doing? Is, in other words, publicity of our life the essence thereof? Do we really require publicity in order that we

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Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1947.

MR. SENANAYAKE'S CHOICE

CEYLON'S NEW CABINET consists of five members of the Old Guard. The Prime Minister's task of choosing his Cabinet was somewhat difficult. His allegiance to his party, the U. N. P. had to be taken in to account. Among the old guard are men of great integrity honesty and capacity, but it might have been better if no room was given for the public to be dissatisfied. Hearsay and rumour lead one sometimes far away from truth but rarely or perhaps never have men of integrity won any notoriety of having yielded to the temptation of bribery or corruption. Mr. Senanayake's capacity for leadership was proved beyond doubt during the years he has been guiding the destiny of the island. His broadcast on the eve of the choice of his Cabinet was commended by many, but he failed to make any impression on the Tamils of the north that he was free from communal bias. He branded the Tamil Congress as a communal body with a communal outlook. The inclusion of Messrs. C. Santheralingham and C. Sittampalam in the Cabinet, to some extent, allayed the fears of the Tamils; that both of them are men of great learning and fit for ministerial responsibility will be conceded.

Mr. Kannangara's place as Minister of Education has been filled by Major E. A. Nugawela, whose good nature and patience may help him to tide over the difficulties with which the problem of Free Education is bristling. Mr. Suntheralingham might have been a better choice. The position of Mr. T. B. Jayah as Minister of Labour and that of Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services appear to be anomalous. Besides, Messrs. Jayah and Nugawela there are Messrs. Dudley Senanayake, J. B. Jayawardane and A. Ratnayake. There is a proverb in Tamil that it is the duty of a parent to see his son a leader of men and the Prime Minister, like kings of old, has even during his life-time seen that his son was chosen Minister of Agriculture. In a world where the old order changeth yielding place to new, the need for fresh blood will be always left, and those who have been chosen ministers, despite the fact that they had no previous ministerial experience, will be entitled to a certain amount of general sympathy and support and it is for them to prove their worth by the manner in which they handle difficult situations

Gandhiji—The Saviour

His Unifying and Correcting Force

(By K. RAMACHANDRAN, COLOMBO)

THE Birthday of the Patriot Saint of Bharata Varsha, the apostle of peace in this war weary world and the unifying and correcting force in the world of conflicting ideologies will be celebrated throughout the world on Thursday next: and it is with pleasure that we publish this thought provoking contribution from Mr. Ramachandran.

Introduction

Once again Gandhiji's birthday has come to us. On next Thursday (2-10-47) he enters the 79th year of this earthly existence. 78 years is an extremely old age in a country like India where the average age does not exceed 30 according to official statistics. Even at such an advanced age the Mahatma gets up at 4 a. m. and works till late in the night. His wonderful energy and sound health are attributed to (1) his regular habits, (2) his persistent care of his body as an instrument of God and (3) his unyielding desire to live and serve humanity. He has more than once expressed his desire to live till 125.

His Jayanthi this year has a special significance. It is being celebrated all over free India on a grander scale than ever before. Certain provinces have declared his birthday as a public holiday. On such a solemn occasion, it is profitable to recall to our forgetful minds, the achievements of his most eventful life, the noble ideals he has preached to humanity and the great sacrifices he has made and the untold sufferings he has cheerfully undergone in practising all those ideals. For he never preaches anything which he does not first practise himself.

His Panacea for all World's Ills

To a world ruined by two global wars in one generation itself, and torn by greed, malice, hatred and jealousy, and to a civilisation which is completely materialistic in its outlook, and thoroughly scientific in its destructive methods, this slim and frail man in loin cloth who weighs only 90 lbs. has a single message, which, like all great things in the world, is amazingly simple, summed up in a single word Satyagraha. Satyagraha means insistence on Truth and Non-Violence. Belief in its efficacy presupposes belief in a God or hierarchy that rules the world and guides it into eventual good. Good means freedom; for without true freedom of the Spirit, there can be only evil, discord and hatred.

Gandhiji represents that undying spirit in Hindu culture and make-up which has kept India alive through vicissitudes of her history. In acknowledging this fact in a grateful and loving tribute to him on the eve of the Indian Independence, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, "He it is who pulled us out of the Slough of Despond and despair and blowed into us a spirit which enabled us to stand up for justice, to claim our birth-right for freedom and placed in our hands the matchless and unailing weapon of Truth and Non-violence, which, without arms and armaments, has won for us the invaluable prize of Swaraj at a price which, when the history of these times comes to be written, will be regarded as incredible for a vast country of our size and for the teeming millions of our population. We were indifferent instruments that he had to work with. He led us with consummate skill, with unwavering determination, with an undying faith in our future, with faith in his weapon, and above all,

with faith in God, let us prove true to that faith."

Started first in South Africa in 1894 to safeguard the honour and self-respect of Indian settlers there, Satyagraha campaign was introduced by Gandhiji into Indian politics twenty-five years later. Thus it has now reached its third stage for the whole world to try it as the panacea for its ills. The Mahatma belongs to the world and Louis Fischer put this idea beautifully when he wrote in the Atlantic Monthly a few months ago. "The core of Gandhiji's religion is a faith in God in himself as an instrument of God, and in non-violence as the way to God in heaven and to peace and happiness on earth." The way this famous American author concluded his inspiring article is more eloquent. He wrote: "The Gates of Heaven are waiting to receive Gandhiji", a hard boiled Bombay financier said to me, Gandhiji wants them to wait. He is working to make the earth more heavenly."

His Moral Force

Adjudged as a unifying and correcting force, Gandhiji is considered greater than even Buddha and Christ by some of the greatest thinkers of the world. According to a Muslim writer, "the world has not witnessed such a man till now, and it is likely that such a personage may not appear in the future". Sir F. E. James, once a world figure in the Y. M. C. A. movement finds a striking parallel between Jesus of Nazareth and Mahatma Gandhi. Both are supreme democrats, seeing in all humanity their world, and in all men their brothers. Both are supreme democrats, seeing in all humanity their world, and in all men their brothers. Both are supremely self-sacrificing. "Their work differed in degree rather than in kind. Gandhi today, recognises this dynamic of love as did Jesus. He is making use of the same principles but on a greater scale and to a greater end. He prophesies the 'Kingdom of God on Earth'. The question before mankind today is 'Are we to recognise him now that he has come again?' says Sir James. He also refers to the belief widely prevalent in Tibet about Gandhiji being Buddha the Second.

His Ideal of Communal Unity

The question of communal unity is not one of political expediency with him. It is a vital part of his being. He has realised long before the Indian National Congress was born that all Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and others were sons of the same soil and were pledged to complete brotherhood. He was only a lad of 12 when this noble ideal dawned on him. Today every minute of his life is devoted towards this one all absorbing problem, and the reply he gave to a friend who discussed at length the propriety of his recent fast at Calcutta reveals his sincerity of purpose, his faith in God as his guide and protector, and his readiness to correct himself.

After reading Gandhiji's statement preceding the fast, a dear old friend

The Purpose of Life

(Continued from page 1)

should live as the best men or women? It is the purpose of life we have to realize, and the great Master (Sri Ramakrishna) tells us what it is by his own example... It is the purpose of life and the fulfilment thereof—all attempts to achieve the purpose in our life, I can say, is my religion. If we regard service as our purpose in life and look upon the whole creation as God's creation and that we should live that His creation may continue to evolve, then I believe every one of us has to think in terms of the whole universe and that too not in terms of riches and personal comforts, but in terms of duty. Of course, if one were to think in terms of duty, then the rights of others are automatically respected. But the difficulty is that hardly any people realize, in this materialistic world, that they have to think in terms of duty.

called on him. He pointed out that a fast, against the Goondas who were causing the conflagration at Calcutta was useless, and argued "But supposing you die, the conflagration would be worse."

"At least I won't be there to witness it. I shall have done my bit. More is not given a man to do", replied Gandhiji.

The friend capitulated.

"But why add our lemon juice to water, if you are to put yourself entirely in God's hands?" he (the friend) permitted himself to think aloud as he read that part of the statement where Gandhiji had allowed himself that latitude.

"You are right", quickly replied Gandhiji. "I allowed it out of my weakness. It jarred on me even as I wrote it. A Satyagrahi must hope to survive his conditional fast by a timely fulfilment of the condition."

And so the portion referring to the addition of sour lime juice to water to be taken during the fast was scored out and the unadulterated venture of faith commenced.

As a firm believer in viewing one's own shortcomings through a convex lens and those of others through a concave, he stands unexcelled in example. The habit of standing sentinel over himself every moment of his life is a second nature with him, in fact a part of his religion.

Before concluding this brief article I wish to refer here to one of Gandhiji's recent utterances. It has a touch of universal application, and is topical too in a sense. A certain Gujarati gentleman who was bitterly disappointed that the Gandhian economics were being ignored by the National Government, complained to Gandhiji of it and suggested that the reins of Government should be placed in the hands of certain individuals who have real zeal for his economics. The following was his ready report:—

"What hallucination is this? What right have I so to prepare people? Government of the people by the people and for the people cannot be conducted at the bidding of one man, however great he may be. Again who are more capable of penetrating than the present holders of the reins of Government? When more capable men are found, I am sure they will give place to their betters."

He was Willing

But Others Opposed Congress Alliance

(By our Political Reporter)

MR. Sennayake has completed his list of Ministers: It is a Ministry composed of the major elements of the island. However great disappointment prevails amongst political circles at the omission of Tamil Congressites, a prominent non-party man who has just returned from Colombo told me.

Immediately after the position of the political parties was known, it seems Mr. Senanayake was in quandry and it is now known that he was not averse to an alliance with the Tamil Congress to form a stable Ministry as his own party could not command a majority in the Legislature. It is understood that Mr. Senanayake sounded his colleagues of the U.N.P. informally at the first conference he held immediately after the elections as to their candid opinion regarding a coalition with the Tamil Congress. A small minority was of the view that whatever be the past actions of the Tamil Congress, it was advisable and expedient to come to an understanding with it in the formation of the Ministry. This proposition was vehemently opposed by the majority of those present and I reliably understand that Messrs Simon Abeyawickrema, Kotelawala and A. P. Jayasuriya were in the forefront of the opposition. In fact they and their adherents even threatened to withdraw from the U.N.P. and form another formidable party. They even went to the extent of telling their leader that they would rather agree to have a coalition with the "despicable reds" than with the "Communal Congress who only the other day vilified the Sinhalese and their accredited leaders on their election platform." It was only at this time that the suggestion of taking in the independents was mooted out by Mr. Senanayake and it was eagerly grasped by all those present at the conference. Immediately Mr. Suntheralingam was approached as also Mr. C. Sittampalam, and what followed are known to all.

According to my informant the "rift" among the U.N.P. adherents was all a myth: Mr. Bandaranaike and Mr. Senanayake pull along quite smoothly. My informant was equally emphatic in his assertion that the Parliament would run its full term of life. The independents who could "make or unmake the Government" would be the last persons to force a dissolution of the Parliament. If they unmake the Government they would be only unmaking themselves. Therefore it is needless to worry about the stability of the Government. Already, according to this neutral source 12 of the 19 independents have unequivocally pledged their support to Mr. Senanayake.

The future course of action has not yet been decided by the Tamil Congress. I understand that a plenary session of the Congress may be called to chalk out its future programme. An all out campaign to capture all the Tamil seats in the next Parliamentary election, is it is definitely known, will be

Dilip Kumar in Ceylon

Difference Between East and West

"While the singer of the west is to a great extent at the mercy of the composer, in Indian music the singer is often his own composer, and is thus able to make his singing the emotional expression of the soul instead of confining himself to voice production," said the well-known Indian singer and poet, Sri Dilip Kumar Ray, to a Press representative on his arrival in Colombo by air from India with a two-week program of lectures and music recitals in the Island.

When the poet arrived at the Ratmalana Airport he was met by Swami Siddhatmananda, Vice-President of the Ramakrishna Mission in Ceylon, at whose invitation the visit has been made, and Devar Suriya Sena, who will be associated with the poet in some of his music recitals in Colombo.

Sri Dilip Kumar Ray said that it was not until one went to the West that one realised the significant difference between the singing in Europe and that in India, and it was on his travels abroad that he had noted that marked difference. The scope of the singer in the West was largely limited by the fact that his singing had to be made subservient to the composition of another person. The Indian singer was under no such handicap because as a rule he was both the composer and the singer. The Indian singer at his best was thus able to adapt his genius to the emotional expression of his soul. What was true of the Indian musician was not, however, true of the musician in the West. The fact that it was the soul that sang when the Indian singer was at his best and that it was not merely an effort of voice production made all the difference. In Europe the emphasis was more on voice production than on the expression of the soul within. The result was that emotional expression which was the soul of music did not find free play in the singer of the West and its melody suffered in consequence.

Sri Dilip Kumar Ray also referred to the great influence that had been exercised in his life by the reading of the gospel of Sri Ramakrishna which had entirely changed his outlook.

its future programme.

Another programme of the Tamil Congress is, I understand, the capture of power in the Jaffna Municipal Council the election, for which will be held next year. The Congress will run its own candidates and it is freely talked about that Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam himself may be the first Mayor of Jaffna.

Ceylon Elections

Madras Paper's Views

Under the caption "Ceylon Elections" the Madras "Hindu" writes:

The General Election in Ceylon has resulted in a definite increase in the strength of the parties of the Left in the new Legislative Council. The United National Party, after a decade in office, finds itself only 42 strong in a House of 101 though it set up over 70 candidates and expected to win a majority of seats. The next biggest bloc is that of Independents who are nearly 20 strong. The forces of the Left which have won a striking number of victories at the polls are, however, sharply divided into groups and it is not so certain that the orthodox Socialists and Communists will combine on all issues with the Trotskyites and the Bolshevik-Leninists. Moreover, one cannot forget that the United Nationalists and the Independents have between them polled over a million votes, that is, twice as many as the votes cast for all the other parties put together. The Left parties will not, therefore, be justified in thinking that the electors have given them any mandate against the "near Dominion Status" Constitution now functioning. What they can claim with justice is that an increasingly large number of the people of Ceylon have no use for any racially narrow or exclusive policy directed against

Minister Explains

He will Remain an Independent

The Hon. Mr. C. Sittampalam, Minister of Posts and Tele-Communications in the course of a communication to the "Hindu Organ" writes:-

I wish to inform the public that as soon as I arrived in Colombo after my election Mr. Senanayake invited me to join his Government in the event of his being called upon to form a Government. I have accepted his offer. My acceptance is strictly in accordance with my election pledges which I renewed most emphatically on the day before the poll.

I remain an Independent and I have no intention of joining any party.

Indians or other minorities in the Island and would prefer great issues to be decided on social and economic rather than communal lines. And here no doubt the newly-elected Indian members will have a useful role to play. The Leader of the United National Party, who has been invited to form a Cabinet, can certainly form a working alliance with Independents, and possibly with the six members to be nominated by the Governor, and carry on; but he has to reckon with this new spirit abroad.

Criminal Negligence

Ceylon's Behaviour towards her Great Son

"THE late Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy never wanted to live in the West; but then India and Ceylon never did anything thirty years ago to keep him in the East itself. We criminally neglected a great man who is flesh of our flesh and bone of our bones." Thus writes the Calcutta correspondent of "Free India" in a contribution to the paper about the late Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy. He writes:—

Ananda Coomaraswamy who had intimate connection with Bengal in the years 1907 and 1910 died in Boston, U. S. A., aged seventy last week. Dr. Coomaraswamy was an acknowledged leader in the world of arts and he was in Calcutta delivering a series of lectures in 1907 while he was on a study tour here of Indian art and architecture. I met Dr. Coomaraswamy at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts of which he was the head of the Oriental section. That was sixteen years ago. I had read some of the works of the Master particularly his book, *The Dance of Shiva*, the one that greatly impressed me. Dr. Coomaraswamy was born of a Ceylonese Tamil father and an European mother. Naturally, he had to grow up as a Christian in England in his boyhood since his father Sir Muthucomaraswamy died when Ananda was but an infant of two years. Later on, Ananda's love for Indian art made him a full-blossomed Hindu. He was very proud of his Tamil origin and he was equally proud of the Tamil blood in his veins. When I saw him in Boston, I found him wearing the turban in the Tamil way and his brow proclaimed his faith with the admirable sandal paste on it. Ananda never wanted to live in the West; but then India

and Ceylon never did anything thirty years ago to keep him in the East itself. We criminally neglected a great man who is flesh of our flesh and bone of our bones. It appears that he wanted to marry a Tamil girl in Ceylon but conservative Hindu opinion was such that none would come forward with an offer. This forced him to marry in England and if I remember aright his first marriage was a failure and he married again and he was happy in America. I remember seeing a picture of Ananda Coomaraswamy and Tagore taken about the year 1913. In that picture, Coomaraswamy was majestically sitting in a chair with his turban and coat just characteristic of a responsible Tamil of those years. Behind him stood Tagore with folded hands and in all regard for Coomaraswamy. So the picture appeared and it was taken, if I remember aright in Europe, where these two great men who saved Indian art from its declining stages, attended a Conference on aesthetic matters. Ananda's greatness in the world of Oriental arts was established long before Tagore had gained his rightful place. Ananda Coomaraswamy was a great Tamil who became a world figure in the realm of art and every Tamilian should be proud of him for ever.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

First Meeting on October 14

THE first meeting of the House of Representatives is tentatively fixed for October 14. After its official business, the House will adjourn till November 25 for the ceremonial opening of Parliament.

On October 14, the House will elect the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, the Deputy Chairman of Committee and 15 Senators. Immediately after the election of the Speaker, members will take the Oath of Allegiance.

The ceremonial opening of Parliament will not be conducted on a grand scale, in view of the Dominion Status celebrations early next year. On the day of the ceremonial opening, the Governor, Sir Henry Moore, will address the House and it will adjourn for a late date.

No speeches by members will be allowed, either on the first day or on the day of the ceremonial opening.

The All Ceylon Tamil Congress met on Saturday last and ratified its earlier decision to join the non-U.N.P. groups in the House of Representatives. There will be a Left Centre Group.

The Congress is also anxious that the so-called Tamil Depressed Classes, who have not been able to return a member, should be represented in the House by representation.

A deputation consisting of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (the President of the party), Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, K. C., and Dr. E. M. V. Manganatham has been appointed to interview the Governor on this subject.

A Congress spokesman said 'We are constantly in touch with the other non-UNP party leaders.'

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 745.

In the matter of the estate of the late Chellamuttu widow of Kanthar Murugesu of Changanai, Jaffna. Deceased.

Thayyanayagippillai widow of Kathirgamar Veluppillai of Changanai West. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thamocharampillai Ganesiah Nadarajah of Manipay presently of Bantong Malaya
2. S. Rajalingam and wife
3. Vadivambikai both of Manipay Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of July 1947 in the presence of Mr. A. Cumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed Petitioner dated 8th June 1947 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as one of the heirs and that letters be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 21st day of August 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 21st day of July 1947.

Order Nisi Extended to 2nd October 1947.

R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.

(O. 68. 26 & 349-47).

Agricultural Development in Manipay

Speaking from the chair at a meeting of Farmers on Saturday the 20th instant in Manipay, Muhandiram Thiagarajah, President, Grow More Food Association, said that Government should take immediate steps to conserve rain water in the North for Agricultural purpose. Until all Kulams (ponds) are deepened and until mechanised irrigational facilities are provided, he could see no prospect of any improvement in Agricultural development. He appealed to Government for safeguards against damages and losses to farmers by a proper Agricultural Insurance Scheme. Various measures were discussed for the development of agriculture in the area and the formation of Farmers Co-operative Societies was considered.

Mr. F. A. Sandrasegara, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative societies, explained at length the scope of three kinds of Societies that might be considered, namely Better Farming Societies; Co-operative Farmers Societies and Farmers Co-operative Societies. He recommended that Farmers Co-operative Societies as most useful at present.

Dr. S. G. C. Mills, Messrs. S. H. Perinpanayagam, Advocate. C. Satchithanathan, Divisional Officer Commerce and Industries; S. Rajendram, Proctor and K. Chornalingam also spoke.

Mr. A. R. M. Jebaratnam, Assistant Propaganda Officer, Peradeniya, who deputised for Mr. S. B. Yatawara, spoke on remedial measures for plant pests and suggested that V. C's should consider the question of imposing an animal tax to fund ways and means of improving cattle. A representative committee was elected to report as to whether Farmers Co-operative Societies were really the most suited at present.

Judicial Changes

It is learned that Mr. U. A. Jayasundera, Advocate, Colombo, is likely to be appointed Commissioner of Assize, Colombo in place of Dr. L. A. Rajapakse, K. C. who has resigned.

Mr. F. H. T. Gunasekera, Commissioner of Assize, is likely to be appointed Director of Public Prosecutions under the new Constitution.

Mr. H. A. de Silva, District Judge of Kandy will in all probability succeed Mr. Gunasekera as Commissioner of Assize.

Another Minister

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, a former Prime Minister of Kashmir and a well known jurist was sworn in as Minister without portfolio in the Indian Dominion Cabinet to deal with "the many administrative and security problems created by the present situation in East Punjab" a Government communique announced.

Senanayake's Team

Official Announcement

After Mr. D. S. Senanayake and his Cabinet members were sworn in at Queen's House, Colombo, a communique was issued from the Governor's Office formally announcing the Cabinet personnel and the eight Parliamentary Secretaries so far selected.

The following appointments, said the communique, have been made by His Excellency the Governor:

Mr. D. S. Senanayake to be Prime Minister.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike to be Minister of Health and Local Government.

Mr. George E. de Silva to be Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries.

Colonel J. L. Kotelawala to be Minister of Transport and Works.

Mr. J. R. Jayawardene to be Minister of Finance.

Sir Oliver Goonetilleke to be Minister of Home Affairs and Rural Development.

Mr. T. B. Jayah to be Minister of Labour and Social Services.

Major E. A. Nugawela to be Minister of Education.

Mr. Dudley Senanayake to be Minister of Agriculture and Lands.

Mr. C. Suntheralingam to be Minister of Commerce and Trade.

Mr. R. M. A. Ratnayake to be Minister of Food and Co-operative Undertakings.

Mr. C. Sittampalam to be Minister of Posts and Telecommunication.

Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardana to be Minister Without Portfolio.

Dr. L. A. Rajapakse to be Minister Without Portfolio.

The Parliamentary Secretaries

Mr. George R. de Silva to be Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Justice.

Mr. M. S. Kariapper to be Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development.

Mr. A. E. Goonesinha to be Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

Mr. P. B. Bulankulame to be Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

Mr. H. U. M. S. Ismail to be Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food and Co-operative Undertaking.

Mr. H. de Z. Siriwardane to be Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries.

Mr. Simon Abeyawickrema to be Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Works.

Mr. A. P. Jayasuriya to be Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication.

Likely Permanent Secretaries:

"The Times of Ceylon" understands that the following are likely to be appointed Permanent Secretaries to the Cabinet:

Mr. K. Somasunderam (Industries).

Mr. E. V. R. Samarawickrema (Judicial Service).

Mr. E. W. Kannangara (Local Administration).

Mr. C. E. Jones and Mr. T. D. Peera (Finance).

Mr. R. S. V. Poulter (Food).

Mr. V. Coomaraswamy (Home Affairs).

Mr. K. Vaitthianathan (Defence

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 766.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Innasippillai Antonippillai of Karampan, Jaffna. Deceased.

Sellammah widow of Innasippillai Antonippillai of Karampan, Jaffna. Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minors. 1. Antonippillai Iranganie
" 2. Antonippillai Selvamahal
" 3. Antonippillai Thirumahal
" 4. Antonippillai Basil Rajakumaran
" 5. Antonippillai Sathiabama
" 6. Antonippillai George Rajasooriar all of Karampan, Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of September, 1947 in the presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 6th day of August, 1947 and of the attesting Notary and witness dated 24th day of July, 1947 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondents be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1 to 5 Respondents for the purposes of protecting their interest in the administration proceedings and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Probate and that Probate be issued to the Petitioner as executrix and sole legatee under the said will, unless the said Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 24th day of October, 1947 and show cause to the contrary.

This 23rd day of September, 1947.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.

(O. 68. 30 & 3-10-47).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 759.

In the matter of the estate of the late Akilandanayagi wife of Kanapathippillai Ponniah of Vaddukodai East, Jaffna. Deceased.

Kanapathippillai Ponniah of Vaddukodai East, Jaffna. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ponniah Sivapathasundram
2. Ponniah Mahadevi
3. Ponniah Nathanayagi
4. Ponniah Thiruchelvam
5. Ponniah Ganaswaran
6. Saravanamuttu Kanapathippillai all of Vaddukodai East, Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of August, 1947 in the presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1 to 5 Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and representing them in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her lawful husband unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 8th day of October, 1947 and show cause to the contrary.

This 12th day of September, 1947.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.

(O. 68. 30 & 3-10-47).

and External Affairs).

Mr. L. J. de S. Seneviratne (Education).

Mr. R. N. Bond (Post and Telegraphs).

Sir Charles Collins has been tipped as the Chairman of the Public Service Commission and Mr. R. H. Wickremesinghe as the Secretary of the Commission.

The Only Solution

War Between India and Pakistan

Mahatma Gandhi, addressing his prayer meeting at Delhi said that he had been an opponent of all warfare, but if there was no other way of securing justice from Pakistan and if Pakistan persistently refused to see its proved error and continued to minimise it, the Indian Union Government would have to go to war against Pakistan.

He added that war was not a joke and no one wanted war for that way lay destruction. He would go to Lahore, Rawalpindi and also to N, W. P. and Sind. He was servant of all and was sure no one would prevent him from going anywhere. He would not rest till every Hindu and Sikh who had been driven away from Pakistan returned to his home with honour and dignity.

Gandhiji has been suffering from influenza for the last two days.

The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai

The 59th Annual General Meeting of the above Sabhai will be held on Sunday the 5th of October at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School, Vannarponnai at 3 p. m.

A New J. P.

Mr. J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe, Proctor S. C. and Notary Public has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Judicial District of Jaffna with effect from 17th September 1947.

Kashmir To Join Indian Union?

Kashmir, the independent Indian State has decided to join the Indian Union according to a report front-paged by the Muslim League Daily "Pakistan Times".

According to the paper's special correspondent at the State Capital of Srinagar the decision was taken a fortnight ago and the Kashmir Government's recent press note denying earlier reports to this effect was "aimed at throwing dust in the eyes of the Muslims until the preliminaries were completed".

Quoting the "highest authority" the correspondent added that the Kashmir Government and the Union's States Department were now considering ways to make the decision public "without causing universal Muslim opposition".

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Freedom in Education

(Continued from page 1)

or creative work of the highest order. The prison walls of routine and time-table, syllabuses and examinations, rules and methods close round those young enthusiasts who take up teaching and even parents chill the ardent life within. No wonder teachers cease to feel the impulse of free creative activity.

Our chief hope for the future lies in increasing the number of those teachers who can attain some measure of inner and outer freedom and our care should be to forward their work in every possible way

The Training of Teachers

A Teachers training course should consist not only in studies of theory, history and methods of education, combined with teaching practice, but that even more stress should be laid on the art of teaching.

Art and practice have too often been confused or at least art has been regarded as practice combined with certain helps and teaching devices. What we need to get clearly before our minds is that teaching is not only an art but a fine art. In education, therefore, more depends upon true insight than on method; more upon the teacher than upon his tools and a sure technique must be based upon real knowledge of human nature.

Lectures and opportunities for practical teaching do not constitute even the most important and valuable part of the training course. It is rather what a student does for himself working freely upon his whole nature, measuring himself with others bent on the same endeavour, co-operating with them in a friendly give and take, that becomes his lasting possession.

He may forget the lectures, even the practice in teaching may do little more than give him some confidence in facing a class, but if he has found himself, has learned to know his own qualities of heart and intellect and has set about in earnest, the task of developing his latent powers then the time spent in training will bear permanent fruit.

If freedom is regarded as desirable, both as an end and a means in education, it is clear that it is not only important that the teacher shall be as free as possible externally, it is of still greater importance that he shall have inner freedom which implies full development, ripeness and complete self-control.

Only those who are free themselves can lead others to freedom.

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(Mss. 137. 26-9-)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 342PT

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Moothathamby Kartigesu of Puloly East Deceased.
Nagammah widow of Karthigesu of Puloly East
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thilagavathy daughter of Kartigesu of Do
2. Kartigesu Panchalingam of Do
3. Puvaneswary daughter of Karthigesu of do
4. Pathmavathy daughter of Kartigesu of Do
5. Moothathamby Ratrasamy of Puloly West Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. T. A. de Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of May 1947 in the presence of Mr. K. Vallipuram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered on the 8th day of August 1947 that the Last Will marked "A" and filed of record be declared proved and admitted to Probate and the petitioner be declared Executor of the said Last Will and Probate thereof be issued to her unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 5th day of September 1947 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 8th day of August 1947.

Sgd. G. C. T. A. de Silva
Addl District Judge.

5-9-47.

Time to shew cause extended till 3-10-1947

In'ld: G C. T. A. de S.
A. D. J

(O. 65, 26 & 30)

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(Mss. 47. 26 30 & 3.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 349PT

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sivakkolunthu wife of Mootatamby Sivasubramaniam of Valveddy.

S. Rajaratnam Kathiresu of Nallore
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sothiratnam daughter of Sivasubramaniam
2. Sivasubramaniam Mootatamby
3. Sivasubramaniam Nadarajah
4. Ponnammah daughter of Sivasubramaniam
5. Sivamalar daughter of Sivasubramaniam
6. Rajeswary daughter of Sivasubramaniam
7. Sivasubramaniam Sivanathan
8. Mootatamby Sivasubramaniam all of Valveddy.

(The 1st to 7th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 8th Respondent)

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. T. A. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of September 1947 in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the said petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner, as attorney of Karthigesar Kanapathipillai of Valveddy and presently of Malaya, a Creditor of the above Estate, is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed intestate unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 3rd day of October 1947 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of September 1947.

(Sgd) G. C. T. A. de Silva
Addl. District Judge.

Drawn by

(Sgd) S. Appadurai
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 64, 26 & 30)

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