

THE HINDU ORGAN.			
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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.			
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R. C.	R. C.	R. C.	
Yearly 5-00	8-00	9-00	
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3 Months 2-00	2-50	3-00	

# The Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus  
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.

TO BUSINESSMEN  
IT PAYS  
TO ADVERTISE  
IN THE  
HINDU ORGAN  
AND  
INTHUSATHANAM.

VOL. XLV—No. 3

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1933.

Phone 56.

PRICE 5 CTS.

## Proofs of the Soul In Tamil Saiva Siddhanta.

(BY MISS. V. PARANJOTI, M.A.)

(Continued from our last issue.)

A plausible argument on some such lines as these put forward by others is that in dreams, there comes into being a dream body which is entirely different from the gross body. In the waking state, there is in us something which owns the dreams as well; and this is the soul.

In the Sanskrit commentary the third and fourth arguments are treated as one for the purpose of proving the existence of the soul as distinct from the sense-organs, on the ground of the existence of consciousness in dreams when the sense-organs are at rest. The Tamil author in splitting up the argument into two has introduced some confusion here.

Another sect of the Lokayata, the vital air theorist, says that unlike the dream-body which is present only in the dream condition, the vital air, which is present always, is the soul. This is refuted by the fifth argument which points out that this body is given to us in order that we may have cognition of the world and the experiences of pleasure and pain. If the vital air be the soul, then, as it functions as well in sleep as it does in the waking state, it should have cognition of the world as well as the experiences of pleasure and pain in sleep as in the waking condition. But these we see are in abeyance in sleep, when the soul is resting, and resume their activities when the soul awakes. So these functions exist, not for the benefit of the vital air but for something other than this and that is the soul. And it is the soul which seems to have the capacity to exercise these functions or to stop them. The vital air is not the soul. The soul is something other than this.

### The Sixth Argument.

The sixth argument maintains that the changing psychological states cannot be the soul. There must be some underlying identity which is present through all the flow of psychic phenomena and which recognises its identity in spite of occasional lapses of consciousness as in sleep.

With regard to this argument the Tamil commentator has not strictly kept to the original. He has interpreted the argument to indicate that the soul is different from God. As he points out, our minds are subject to various limitations. We can only learn in part, and bit by bit, and our consciousness is always in such an incessant flow that we have hardly grasped one thing, when thought moves on to another, and this present thought already seems to be giving way to another thought that will come anon only to speed away as soon. And we are subject to forgetfulness and we can never have comprehensive knowledge. One another distinction is "that human intelligence requires to be taught, improved and developed; it is imperfect and needs the support of a perfect intelligence." Our minds characterised by these and other limitations cannot compare with God's mind that is omniscient. The soul

therefore cannot be identified with God.

### Existence of the Soul.

As thus interpreted by the Tamil commentator, this is no argument for the proof of the existence of the soul. It is more a description of the nature of the soul.

The argument as in the original contending for the existence of the soul on the ground of personal identity is very common. Personal identity is of course an essential feature of the soul which is mostly conceived as a permanent entity that cannot be identified with the flowing, psychological states, each one of which is different from the rest. But whether such identity is intelligible will be examined later.

The last argument contends that the aggregate of the Tattvas cannot be the soul, for the Tattvas are constituted of the perishable Maya. The soul is something other than the Tattvas. This argument and the previous one are directed against the Buddhists who sought to dissolve the soul into an aggregate of Khandas or a series of cognitions.

From a general survey of these arguments it is evident that they are based mainly on elimination and the sense of personal identity. The soul is not the body or the sense organs or the dream body or the aggregate of the Tattvas. The soul is that which intelligently differentiates itself from all these factors, and speaks of the body as its body, and appropriates dreams as its experiences. It is that which through all the changing psychological states, and through occasional lapses of consciousness maintains its identity. The net result of these arguments is then that the soul exists, and is different from such gross factors as the body and the sense-organs and that it has a continuous existence.

### What is Soul.

Can the conclusions regarding the soul withstand critical examination? Descartes, after rigorously yielding up all that was doubtful, found that there was one indubitable fact, and that it was his self, and the existence of his self was manifest from the fact that he doubted his existence. If he doubted, there must be a doubter. The similar Siddhanta contention that, after eliminating every part of the body, there is still a factor left and that this is the soul would appear to be so far valid.

All the knowledge that we have gained about the soul till now is mainly negative. We have seen that it is not the body or the sense organs etc. The question which now arises is—"What then is the soul? In what way can we conceive of it? And in what sense can it be said to exist?" If it is not anything so gross as the body, then, perhaps it may be something psychological. Can the self be the psychological contents that are to be found at any moment in our experience? Introspection reveals that at any moment of one's existence, there is a mass of psychological content such as, for example, one's thoughts at the time, one's feelings, one's awareness of the environment, and in short all the felt experiences. Can these be said to constitute the self? It is at once obvious that these fluctuating psychological states cannot constitute the self as they are in an incessant flow, and the self must be a permanent factor.

(Continued on page 4.)

## MINNERIYA TAMIL COLONY.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY FORMED IN JAFFNA.

At a meeting of would-be colonists held on 5th April at Vannarponnai in the residence of Mr. P. Ragupathy B. A. it was resolved to register a co-operative society consisting of share-holders who are already 27 in number with Mr. P. Ragupathy as Managing Director and Messrs. K. K. Nadarajah and V. Thambipillai as Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively. Each shareholder will pay Rs. 100/- and an entrance fee of Rs. 2/- After registration the members will take up the plots of land allotted to them for cultivation. Members who cannot take up residence in the colony are expected to pay Rs. 20 per month if they cannot find a substitute to do their portion of the work. The Managing Director and other office-bearers will be at the colony as soon as registration is completed and the land applied for allotted to the Society. Further information on the subject can be obtained from Mr. P. Ragupathy B.A., Neeraviaddy, Jaffna.

### Sir Sankaran Nair at Kandy.

Sir Sankaran Nair, formerly Law Member of the Viceroy's Council and Chairman of the Reforms Commission associated with the Indian Statutory Commission, arrived in Colombo on Wednesday last from Madras. He is on a holiday and will stay in Ceylon with his son-in-law, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Agent of the Government of India, at Kandy.

### Revenue At Jaffna And Other Northern Ports, 1932.

The Principal Collector reports that the total revenue collected in the various ports in the North including Talaimannar during the year 1932 amounted to Rs. 1,084,733.99 as against 808,747.12 in 1931, an increase of Rs. 275,986.87, almost the whole of which was derived from imports. The principal imports were grain, sugar, tiles, earthenware and curyrustuffs.

The increase, it would seem, is due to the large quantities of sugar that were cleared at the local ports and not to any increase in consumption.

### Free Public Reading Room.

AT KARAMPAN.

We are glad to learn that steps are being taken to enlarge and extend the usefulness of the Reading-room which was recently opened at Karampan. Tamil Journals published in Ceylon and India are now available to the public at present. It is proposed to secure a collection of books for circulation in the village. We wish the promoters success in their enterprise.

### Personal

"Mr. B.P. Nicholas, head of Messrs. B. P. Nicholas and Sons (Bankers) Malaya and Jaffna, is expected to visit Jaffna sometime last in the week of May 1933."

## THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION.

### ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1932

#### The Generosity of Jaffnese in Malay.

The following is the Report of the working of the Hindu Board for the Promotion of Education for 1932 by Dr. A. Kandiah D. Sc., Ph. D. Honorary Secretary. This is to be read at the Annual General Meeting to be held on Saturday, the 15th inst. at 4-30 p.m. at the Jaffna Hindu College Hall.

#### Committee Meetings.

The number of committee meetings held during the year under review is 8 as against 14 last year. Two meetings could not be held for want of a quorum.

#### Institutions.

The number of Institutions under the management of the Board is 61 as against 59 last year. Meesalai South and Kalvayal Schools which were till now under private management have been transferred to the Board on the clear understanding that the financial responsibility should remain with the local managers until such time as the schools are registered for grant. The local residents have generously donated the land and the buildings to the Board.

The total number of pupils on the roll is 8440 as against 7833 for 1931. The number of teachers working under the Board is 320 as compared with 282 last year. The number of certificated teachers is 218 as against 171 last year. All the schools except the two taken over during the year have been registered for grant.

#### New Buildings and Improvements.

The extensions to the school buildings at Varany North, Palali and Kopay commenced last year have been completed and the necessary extensions to the school buildings at Meesalai North, Idaikadu and Sanagai East carried out during the year under review. The flooring and the erection of half walls of the Araly Tamil School have now been completed. The school building at Ilavalai is making good progress. The thanks of the Board are due to the teachers of the above Schools, and the local residents who have generously borne the entire cost of the above extensions.

#### Saiva Training Institute.

The number of students presented for the Training School Final Examination was 58 of which 49 were successful. This brings the total number of teachers who have passed out of this Institute to 100 in the space of 3 years.

Our countrymen in the Malaya have generously undertaken to defray the cost of some of the necessary permanent buildings of this Institute at a cost of about Rs. 15,000/-. A strong and influential committee consisting of Messrs. W. Ponnudurai (President), S. Ponnusamy (Secretary), S. K. Ponniah (Treasurer), S. Vaitilingam, (Continued on page 3.)

(Continued)

fulness a man who lived not for himself but had always others in mind is not likely in the eye of the world deemed a brilliant success, indeed he runs the risk of being acclaimed a failure. At the same time it is well to remember that what Dr. Bastiampillai strove to do was work that calls for intense personal self-sacrifice which he very gladly made, and at the cost of his own health and life.

T. I. T.

## A NATIONAL LOSS.

### THE LATE DR. J. BASTIAMPILLAI

(Died at Jaffna 5-4-33)

It is only when a man is dead that people begin to appraise him and even to appreciate him. The late Dr. Bastiampillai was one who did all his work exclusively for the good of others, and yet in his lifetime every endeavour of his found itself thwarted by selfish men in power. The Lanka Ayurvedic College, the first and oldest institution of its kind in Ceylon, had applied times without number to Government for a small subsidy, and Sir Herbert Stanley was most sympathetic enough to see the justice of its claims, but the system by which funds were doled out to institutions rendered him personally powerless to be of any great service to the College, and every cent that Government could lay aside for Ayurvedic learning was grabbed by a comparatively recent institution. But Dr. Bastiampillai, so great was his love for the cause, spent his own money making himself poorer day by day to keep the Ayurvedic College going, and to see that his hospital at Nallur was well and efficiently run. If anybody ever thought that Dr. Bastiampillai had his College and his hospital and his dispensaries for his own personal gain, no fairer estimate of a man could be found than that.

He began Ayurvedic practice in Colombo on a very small scale in one of the obscurest parts of Wolfesdhal. He was successful and his success made him migrate to Malaya where he opened dispensaries in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. For many years he worked in Malaya as an Ayurvedic Physician and the maker of many patent drugs which sold extensively not only in Malaya but in India, Japan, and Ceylon. After establishing his dispensaries in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur he came to Jaffna, his own country and as usual his own received him not. In no country had Dr. Bastiampillai greater difficulty in getting people interested in Ayurvedic Medicine and in Ayurvedic drugs particularly those of his own manufacture, as in Jaffna. He never fretted or foamed at mouth, in fact his was one of the most placid of dispositions. He cheerfully plodded on. He had to contend against not only rival practitioners who had nothing like his output of medicine to show but also against persons in power at whose hands he had to beg for subsidies. He begged, he failed. Not disheartened by any of these drawbacks he let the work grow and he was most unsparing in his efforts to see that everything was well and worthily done. Had Dr. Bastiampillai not been the altruist that he was he probably need not have died so early and he would have died a millionaire. As it was he died doing good. There is no greater tribute one can pay to the worth of a man than this, and it is paid to him most willingly.

As a physician a very striking characteristic of his was his optimism. He always hoped for the best. A perennial cheerfulness made his contact with his patients so bracing and so uplifting that they forget their pains and helped him on to effect their recovery. It is difficult to recall an occasion on which Dr. Bastiampillai ever lost his temper or even made a wry face. In the heart of his household, in his dispensary, in the college, in the hospital and on public social, and other occasions he was the same perfect gentleman, most affable and most humble. We usually say that it is hard to find another such, but in the present case it can be said with all sincerity and in utter truth— (Continued on previous Column)



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## Notice To Subscribers.

Pandit V. T. SAMBANDHAN, Editor of the "Inthusathanam" will visit Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Matale, Kandy, Gampola and other stations during Easter Holidays to recover arrears of subscriptions and to enroll New Subscribers for our Papers. We have no doubt that our supporters will extend their co-operation to ensure success to MR. SAMBANDHAN'S mission.

Manager.



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1933.

A LAUDABLE ENTERPRISE.

WE HAVE NO DOUBT OUR readers will welcome the lead given by the Minneriya Tamil Colonists who are taking steps to start a Co-operative Society to enable future members to take advantage of the facilities which the promoters propose to provide at the Colony. It is not possible to recommend any other occupation than cultivation of paddy and other food products to the vast army of educated unemployed youngmen. There does not seem to be any hope in the near future of the depression lifting itself; indeed, the signs seem to point

the other way about. Things are drifting from bad to worse in so far as employment for middle class educated youths is concerned. It is no use to wait and watch in the hope that the worse will soon be over. There is no saying when the situation will straighten itself, if indeed there can be any hope of a return to the prosperity of the past.

Those who come to grips with the problem are certain to come on top. This is the reason we commend the earnestness and initiative of the Tamil Colonists who, undeterred by the misgivings expressed by some defeatists, have set out on their venture. We have no doubt that experience of a few months will discover for them better ways of dealing with the problems immediately before them and give them the assurance and self-reliance which a life of hardship and toil yields to those who are brave enough to face the risks involved in any pioneer undertaking. Those who regard an obstacle in the light of a challenge to their self-reliance will always stand up to their difficulties and overcome them in the end. The country will watch with a glow of pride the efforts of the Colonists to get even with the condition in Minneriya. Their spirit of adventure is certain to fire the enthusiasm of many more young men who will follow the example of the Colonists and carve out a future for themselves instead of moping in gloomy helplessness. The members of the Colonists' Society are expected to take in hand the cultivation of the plots of land allotted to them, either personally or by deputies, and where it is not possible for a shareholder to do either of the above alternatives, he is called upon to pay monthly a sum of money to cover the wages of a cultivator whom the Society would employ to attend to his share of the work. This will enable the Society to proceed with the work irrespective of the whim or fancy of individual members who sometimes undertake great responsibilities and when their enthusiasm grows cold, they too grow indifferent to, and even repudiate their duties. The Managing Director will be called upon to exercise much discretion in selecting the members for the Society. During the first few years, the members might find the income from the farm hardly adequate to their efforts, but their patience is certain to be rewarded, if they continue to work with faith in themselves and adopt measures which experience would suggest to them to increase their out-put. The Colonists should feel thankful if they get enough to keep themselves in tolerable comfort and at the same time offer an object lesson to those who undecided are loitering on the bank to plunge into the stream which must lead to prosperity. The Colony has not come a day too soon. We wish that facts regarding the Colony are more widely known among educated youngmen. For, there is no subject on which the attention of our youths is more directly engaged than measures to relieve unemployment. We wish the Colonists all success and hope that before their earnestness their difficulties, mountain high though they may seem, will dwindle down to the size of a mole-hill.

## A FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

### CAR FALLS INTO DRAIN AT KOKUVIL.

A nasty motor accident occurred at Kokuvil on Friday last in which a man sustained fatal injuries and died the next day.

Mr. Somasundaram, Notary Public of Kokuvil, was returning with his family in a car from Nallur Kandaswamy Temple along the Kokuvil Station road, when the car skidded and fell into the deep drain on the North of the road. The car fell on its hood and all the passengers, six in number, including the driver, had to be extricated from the damaged car. The driver, the Notary, his wife and mother-in-law sustained serious injuries and two children, minor injuries. The injured were removed to the Civil Hospital. The Notary died yesterday afternoon on the way to Manipal Hospital. The driver and the mother-in-law of the Notary are said to be in a serious condition.

## New Year Treat to Inmates of Jaffna Jail.

We have no doubt the inmates of the Jaffna Jail look forward to the New Year for a little brightness to relieve the gloomy monotony of their life. Last year some Hindu youngmen headed by Mudaliyar S. T. Chittambalam provided a treat and musical entertainment. We trust that hard as the days may be, the Mudaliyar will not have the heart to disappoint the inmates of the Jail this year but make arrangements to help them enjoy the New Year this time also. —Cor.

## Libraries in U. D. C. Areas.

The Attorney-General having declared that District Councils have powers under Sect. 140 (2) of Ord. 11 of 1920 to establish public libraries, the Moratuwa Urban Council are taking steps to establish and maintain a public library within its area.

## University College Scholarships.

On the results of the Ceylon University College Scholarship examination held recently, A. B. S. N. Pullenayagam of St. Benedict's College, Colombo, is awarded a science scholarship and S. Jayawerasingham of Jaffna Hindu College and A. Mandaleswaram of St. Joseph's College, Colombo get each an Exhibition in Arts and Science respectively.

## Founder's Day at Parameshvara College.

The Founder's Day was celebrated in Parameshvara College on Saturday last. There was a full day programme which commenced in the morning and concluded at 9 p.m.

In the evening there was a public meeting presided over by the Principal, Mr. S. Natesapillai. Mr. N. Selvadurai M.B.E. and Swami Vipulananda were the chief speakers.

[A full report of the function is crowded out.]

## Obituary.

MR. ILAYAPERUMAL CHETTIAR.

The death occurred on Saturday of Mr. P. L. S. M. Ilayaperumal Chettiar (32) local agent of the P. L. S. M. Firm, in Jaffna, and son of Mr. Somasundaram Chettiar, the founder of the firm. He died yesterday, and the funeral was held on the same morning from India.

## Obiter Dicta.—IV

# LOWEST COMMON DENOMINATOR.

### How to Succeed in Jaffna?

The one and only. That is what most of us had reckoned him to be. But some of us did not like it. Soon he became one of many. In the midst of a mathematically minded people whose favourite indoor recreation is Arithmetic, the exercise of reduction to the lowest common denominator was inevitable. Some figures resist and remain as inexpressible as surds, a splendid isolation. It has been said that, to be successful in Jaffna, one should be a diplomat or become a doornat. The latter is helped on in the lowest common denominator process. This tendency to reduce to L. C. D. while affecting an unfortunate individual has a ruinous effect upon the community. It loses its outstanding men; they had been reduced to the level of mediocrities. The community, therefore, for demonstrative occasions has to import greatness from abroad, often at considerable cost.

### Unprofitable Noises

Among the Tamils this reduction process is widely prevalent. What is the result? They lag behind in the march of the races, making unprofitable noises like the crows of their country, and contributing nothing solid towards national progress than political cacophony. On the other hand take the Burghers. They believe in higher applied mathematics—they raise to the 7th power where the Tamils would reduce to L. C. D. The genius for discovering merit and diligence in magnifying what, but for such aid, would be mediocre, are among the principal causes for the prestige of the Burghers among the peoples of Ceylon.

### Fulsome Adulation

The point of these observations may seem a bit obscured by reason of the mathematical analogies introduced with them. So, let a few illustrations from life be given of reduction to L. C. D. I had been invited to a public function. A judge of the Supreme Court was in the chair. There were present among other persons of note, an Asiatic gentleman reputed, rightly or wrongly, both in Ceylon and even abroad to be an English scholar. A Tamil schoolmaster proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman said, "You, Sir, are our only great English scholar." The fulsomeness of this adulation puzzled the judge very much, and he looked like jumping up to disown the dignity. He whispered his dissent to a friend on his left, and that friend was heard to say, "He is seeking to reduce Mr. X to the L. C. D. by investing you with a reputation which will swamp X's". The judge saw through the whole mean thing in a minute.

### Malicious Irrelevance.

L. C. D. operations are common at weddings. A late guest was received by the host with much courtesy and taken to a prominent seat. He began to be discussed. "He writes very fine verse", said an admirer. "In such English, and such poetry," said another. "I know him. There was lately a case against him by Cargills", said the mathematics master of a second grade secondary school. "The London Times called his last poem an epic," said the first admirer, heedless of the schoolmaster's malicious irrelevance. "Cargills' case was I think for liquor supplied," said the mathematical genius. "Some of the finest English lines written by an Asiatic were those I read in his last book," said the second admirer. "Drink inspires poetry," put in the L. C. D. man. "I defy you to write four lines on a dead rat after drinking all the liquor at Cargills," retorted the first admirer. This had a damping effect on the man of figures. The

L. C. D. operation failed in the case of the poet, but we have a glimpse of a factor in the process, namely, the exploitation of an infirmity or the fertilising of a fault.

### Denying Merit Where due.

Mr. Whiteface was present at the meeting of a body of advanced thinkers thinking on world-themes. All but Mr. Whiteface were Tamils of Jaffna. Every time one spoke and he happened to differ from Whiteface, he did so with such apologetic deference as would make a visiting caterpillar squirm in disgust. The Chairman, not to be outdone in glorifying Whiteface, combined with his effort a small L. C. D. operation on a Mr. D. a fellow-Tamil of some note. "You will, gentlemen, remember that passage of great beauty in a play of the Greek Poet Euripides etc. which sounds exquisite even in a translation, which is all most of us have read, except Mr. Whiteface who, no doubt, will recall the loveliness of the original Greek." Now, everybody there knew that Mr. D's knowledge not only of Greek but of other languages as well was extensive, and all realised that the Chairman was at an L.C.D. exercise burying all about Mr. D. in the booklore of the glorified Mr. Whiteface. Personally I am unconcerned whether D knew Euripides or Whiteface knew the grandmother of the Greek poet, but what does matter is the fact, that Tamils can be at considerable pains, by artful devices, to deny to fellow-Tamils the bare merit that is their due.

### Recognition of Merit.

A case from the South. Sir Anton Bertram had concluded a very interesting lecture on Tennyson made more so by illustrative quotations from the Italian of Dante with melodious English renderings, when a lawyer rose to propose a vote of thanks. He said he was voicing the sentiments of the entire audience, an appreciative critical Colombo one, in their sense of gratitude for a rare literary treat. "There is no one in Ceylon so well qualified as Sir Anton Bertram to discourse on Tennyson," was one of the many superlatively eulogistic things the speaker lavished on the lecturer. "Yes, there is one," said Sir Anton Bertram, rising to thank the vote of thanks speaker, "far better qualified than I am to speak to us on Tennyson. And there he is sitting in profound silence", he added, pointing to an Asiatic gentleman in one of the front row of seats. He then addressed him, "I had come here hoping to hear you Mr. B." The L. C. D. exercise was a failure for it got puffed off the blackboard by an Englishman's candour and courtliness in recognition of merit.

### Purblind?

One man in all Asia was once chosen to join a group of men of international literary repute for a literary purpose. Even the most sincerely humblest of men would be justified in feeling honoured in that way, and pardonably proud. The fact was soon known everywhere, and the newspapers had congratulatory paragraphs. The man was an old pupil of a Ceylon school where, unfortunately, they don't know the taste of bile bears. The school, one would have thought, would have gone into raptures over an honour so rare done to one of its alumni. There were cute mathematicians in the school, and they toiled over L. C. D. exercises. There was no mention of their old pupil's great and singular honour in their school journal, or any published report of their school doings, while less significant things,—an Old Boy getting an increase of Rs. 5/- to his salary as tide-waiter; an Old Boy's uncle being cured of a dog-bite; even an Old Boy being made a J. P. or an Unofficial Excise Worker—found due and proud mention.

Why are Tamils so very atrabilious?



# REFORM OF THE CONSTITUTION.

## CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S DRAFT BILL.

### NINE MINISTERS INSTEAD OF SEVEN.

[Soon after the spate of Certifications by the Governor a few days ago, Mr. G. C. S. Corea declared in Council that he had a Reform Bill ready in his pocket for the amending of the Constitution. The draft of that Bill is now available to the public.]

The Ordinance is intended to give effect to the resolutions passed by the Ceylon State Council on the motions moved by Mr. F. W. Perera, Member for Horana, which were to the following effect:—

(a) The Council claims the exclusive control of the Public Purse.

(b) The Council claims the exclusive right of legislation for the peace, order and good government of the Island.

(c) The Council demands the withdrawal of the requirement under article 87 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, of the Governor's sanction for the discussion of of such matters affecting Public Officers as are referred to therein as an unwarranted interference with the rights of the Legislature.

(d) The Council condemns the division of the subjects and functions of Government into two classes in respect of one only of which the State Council is charged with the administration.

(e) The Council declares that the provision for requiring the previous consent of the Governor or the Secretary of State for any class of legislation is objectionable in principle and calculated to subvert the authority of the legislature.

(f) The Council declares that the enhanced powers granted to the Governor under the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931 are in derogation of the rights of the Legislature and reactionary in character.

#### No Officers of State.

A section of the proposed Ordinance provides for the repeal of Article 6 of the Order in Council whereby provision is made for the appointment of three Officers of State.

Another section provides for the repeal of Articles 22 and 23, which relate to the Governor's powers of certification.

Other sections provide for alteration in the Schedules attached to the Order in Council defining the subjects under each Ministry.

The Bill also provides for nine instead of seven Ministers.

#### Election of Ministers.

With regard to the Election of Chairmen of Committees, a new method is suggested whereby the Chairman must be elected by an absolute majority, and if any Committee fails or neglects to elect a Chairman, the whole Council is charged with the duty of electing a Chairman from among the members of the Committee.

#### Chairman Of Board Of Ministers.

The following are among the other provisions of the draft Bill:—

There shall be a Chairman of the Board of Ministers who shall be elected by absolute majority from among the Board of Ministers. In like manner the Board shall elect a Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman of the Board of Ministers shall preside over the meetings of the Board and in his absence the Vice-Chairman shall preside.

The Chairman of the Board of Ministers and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall be the representative of the Board in the Council and shall be styled the Leader of the State Council.

The Board of Ministers shall not proceed to the despatch of business unless duly summoned by the Chairman, or in his absence by the Vice-Chairman, who may from time to time

and as often as it may be necessary convene a meeting of the Board.

No business shall be transacted by the Board unless there shall be present at least five members.

#### Right of Legislation.

The State Council shall have the right to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Island.

No law made by the State Council shall take effect until the Governor shall have assented thereto in the name and on behalf of His Majesty and shall have signed the same in token of such assent, provided that if the Governor shall in accordance with this Order, reserve any Ordinance or Bill passed by the Council for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, such Ordinance or Bill shall not become law or take effect until His Majesty shall have given his assent thereto and the Governor shall have signified such assent by Proclamation published in the Government Gazette.

When an Ordinance or Bill passed by the Council is presented to the Governor for his assent, he shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, declare that he assents thereto or that he reserves the same for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure. The Governor shall not assent to any Bill or Ordinance falling within any of the following classes:—

(a) For the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;

(b) For the grant of land or money, or other donation or gratuity, made to himself

(c) Affecting the currency of the Island, or relating to the issue of Bank Notes;

(d) Introducing provisions which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed on His Majesty the King by treaty;

(e) Interfering with the discipline or control of His Majesty's Forces by land or by sea;

(f) Legislation of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby His Majesty's prerogative, or the rights and property of His Majesty's subjects not residing in the Island, or the trade and shipping of any part of His Majesty's Dominions, may be prejudiced;

(g) Diminishing or prejudicing any of the rights or privileges to which at the date of this Order, persons emigrating, or who have emigrated, to the Island from India may be entitled by reason of such emigration;

(h) Any Ordinance or Bill the principle of which has evoked serious opposition by any racial, religious or other minority, or which is likely to involve oppression or unfairness to any such minority or which introduces discriminating laws whereby one section or portion of His Majesty's subjects in the Island are made subject to laws to which other sections or portions are also not made subject;

(i) Any Bill containing provisions to which His Majesty's assent has been once refused or which have been disallowed by His Majesty.

#### Reserved Bills.

The Governor may reserve any Bill passed by the Council for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure thereon and he shall so reserve any such Ordinance or Bill by which any provision of this Order or any other Order of His Majesty is repealed or varied, or which is in any way repugnant to or inconsistent with any provisions of this Order or of any such other Order, except where by this Order or by any such other Order, power is expressly given to the Council to make provision by law. He shall also so reserve any Bill or Ordinance assent to which he is expressly prohibited from giving.

#### The Public Service

(1) Except as hereinafter provided the Governor shall in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Article 86 act on the advice of Public Services Commission to consist of a senior member of the Public Service to be nominated by the Governor and two other persons to be nominated by the Governor on the recommendation of the Board of Ministers, provided however the Board shall not recom-

## THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION.

(Continued from page 1)

R. V. Karakandam, S. Changanaratham, S. Ratnasabapathy, S. Thillaiampalam, P. Chelvadurai V. Rajah, K. Ghanumugam, E. Kanagasabathy, K. Siva prakasam, K. Kanagaratham and S. Navaratnam have set to work towards this end.

It is very gratifying to learn that already a sum of Rs. 8000/- has been collected.

We cannot be sufficiently thankful to the gentlemen in the Committee who notwithstanding the depression have undertaken the difficult task of collecting funds to put up the permanent buildings for the Training Institute. It reflects great credit to the public spirit and patriotism of our countrymen in the Malaya in that they should come forward at a time of stringency to help educational institutions in their mother country.

#### Saiva Orphanage.

The number of Orphans has been reduced to 12 owing to lack of financial support.

#### Finances.

During the year Rs. 135,267-17 were received as grant (exclusive of the Government levy on the salaries and pensions of teachers) and from other sources Rs. 10,193-80 (fees and contributions of the students amounted to Rs. 2269-25 and Hindu Board Week collections in April Rs. 2798-64 and donations and subscriptions from members, Directors and well-wishers amounted to Rs. 5011-01 and donations towards the Orphanage to Rs. 114-90). A sum of Rs. 124,188/- was paid as salaries to teachers (exclusive of the levy and pensions deductions) and a sum of Rs. 8217-75 on the up keep of furniture and buildings. By the end of December 1932 the debt owed by the Board amounted to Rs. 6360-80 cash and credit purchases to Rs. 1469-36 making a total indebtedness of Rs. 7830-16 as compared with Rs. 24,909-63 by the end of 1929.

#### Conclusion.

The Hindu Board has put in 9 years of active work in the cause of Tamil and English education and may well claim to have justified the expectations of its great founder, the late Sir P. Ramanathan, K. C. C. M. G., who insisted that every Hindu child should be educated in a Hindu school in Hindu atmosphere and by Hindu Teachers. It has achieved much in holding aloft the torch of Saiva learning to several thousands of children who will not fail to carry wherever they go the high ideals which they have imbibed at school. Throughout the 9 years of work the Board has been looked upon as a national institution fulfilling a great national service in the regeneration of the country. 9000 children are receiving education in our schools and provision has yet to be made to fulfil its mission adequately. The Board

Continued up

Continued

mend any member of the State Council or the public or local government services.

(2) The Governor may at any time revoke the appointment of any member of the Public Service as aforesaid and in like manner he may revoke the appointment of the other two members of the Commission if so advised by the Board of Ministers.

(3) The Governor shall, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Article 86, with regard to judicial appointments, act on the advice of a judicial appointments Board which shall consist of the Minister of Law, the Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, provided however that the Chief Justice may delegate another Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court to act in his place on the Board where the appointment of a Judge is to a court other than the Supreme Court.

(4) The State Council may by regulation, subject to the approval of the Governor, prescribe the duties of the Board and the procedure to be followed by the Commission and the Board in the exercise of their duties and the number which shall form a quorum.

## KANDY TAMILS' ASSOCIATION.

### LECTURE ON TAMILIAN CULTURE.

Tamilian Culture was the subject of a stirring address delivered by Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe Vice-Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, on Tuesday the 4th instant, under the auspices of the Kandy Tamils' Association in the Association Hall, Kandy. Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, Vice-President of the Association presided and there was a large audience present.

The lecturer briefly outlined the social and cultural history of the Tamilian race in ancient India and analysed the sterling qualities that went to the make-up of the true cultured Tamil. In the realms of culture and true Nationalism there was no place for racial conflicts. All will then feel the brotherhood of religion and thought.

Mr. C. Arumugam offered a few remarks. The meeting came to a close with a brief summing up by the Chairman who on behalf of the Tamils of Kandy also proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Mr. Sabaratnasinghe had gone on a botanical excursion to Peradeniya with a few teachers and a batch of about 60 students of the Jaffna Hindu College. They were guests at the Saiva Maha Sabhai Hostel, Kandy, for two days and returned to Jaffna on the 6th after an extended tour. —Cor.

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Special Articles—A Feature.

(Continued)

has come to stay and is bound to be looked upon as foster-parent of the children of the community. The Board now controls 61 schools with 320 teachers who impart education to 8500 children. Its buildings and equipments are worth 2½ lakhs of rupees. A sum of 1½ lakhs of rupees is received and paid annually for current expenses. One hopeful sign of its healthy development is that almost every Hindu has contributed at one time or other his or her quota small or great towards the growth of this national institution which is the only Tamil organisation in Ceylon, to the governing body of which any Hindu desirous of serving his motherland, can join.

Mistakes are bound to occur in any organisation devised or worked by human agency and though it is likely that mistakes might have been committed in the past yet we are in a position to assure the public that the institution is as sound as it ever was and has not shown any sign of giving way under pressure of financial stringency or adverse criticism. With the earnest and enthusiastic support of selfless workers who have given of their best unstintingly, we may well expect the Board to weather all storms and carry along its work undeterred by the misgivings of evil prophets. It is the duty of every Hindu to contribute his share, be it ever so little for the support of the institution. The Tamils have never refused to contribute their support to education; for they realise that education is the most powerful lever in the re-generation of their country. The least that a Hindu could do to help the Hindu Board is to join as a member by contributing 2½ cents a day (or Rs. 10/- a year) and prevail on his friends to do likewise.

## NEPOTISM?

### ELECTION OF ACTING MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Anent the election of Mr. J. L. Kotalawala to act for the Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Minister of Agriculture) who is indisposed and unable to attend to his duties, Mr. Abeygunasekera is reported to have told a pressman that Mr. Kotalawala "is an inexperienced youth and he has been coached by the Minister for a long time to succeed him when he goes on leave. He is a nephew of the Minister and there is too much of family bandyism. To every place that the Minister visited he took Mr. Kotalawala with him and in fact Mr. Senanayake asked the Committee two weeks ago for an indication as to who would be appointed to act for him as he wished to coach the acting Minister in his duties."

"At that time I protested against the illegal procedure," states Mr. Abeygunasekera, "because the Minister should have nothing to do with the appointment of his successor."

"For the sake of policy," Mr. Abeygunasekera went on to say, "I thought of supporting Mr. Fellowes-Gordon and getting him elected, although, according to merits, the obvious person to fill the office is Gate Mudaliyar Rajapakse, who has unique agricultural experience, acquired over a period of 45 years."

## NOTES FROM F. M. S.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Kuala Lumpur

31-3-33

With retrenchment both in Government and Mercantile services, and dwindling returns to those in professional walks of life, other activities among the various nationalities in Malaya are at a standstill.

The speech of the Hon'ble Mr. S. Veerasamy, Indian Member in the Federal Council, last week, drawing the attention of Government to the reported method of discrimination in the matter of retrenchment in the Personnel of the Subordinate Services, though timely, met with an evasive reply from the Government spokesman, the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary.

The Junior Officers Association, a woriund body that was recently resuscitated through the efforts of Messrs. K. Arumugam and R. V. Karakandam, President and Secretary respectively, has in addition to sending a cable to the Secretary of State, sent a comprehensive Memorial setting out the grievances of the Subordinate Services.

A Memorial Service to the memory of Mrs. Doraisamy, wife of Dr. A. E. Doraisamy of the Tanglin Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, was held last Sunday at the Methodist Episcopal Tamil Church, when a memorial tablet was unveiled by the lady Missionary. The service was conducted by an array of Pastors who dwell on the sterling qualities of the deceased lady. The great esteem and popularity which Dr. Doraisamy enjoys among his own people and other nationalities was evident in the very large and representative gathering that was present at the Church and later at his residence.

Mr. C. M. Cathiresam Pillai, the Senior Asiatic Assistant Master of the Anderson School, Ipoh, who recently retired from service, will be shortly leaving for Ceylon where it is understood, he has already secured an appointment in one of the Jaffna Colleges. Described as a "born teacher" by Mr. Vanrenon, a former Inspector of Schools, Mr. Pillai is a teacher of exceptional ability and winning personality and would prove an acquisition to any school.

Mr. S. Ponnusamy, the local Secretary of the Hindu Board of Education, Ceylon, should be complimented on the excellent work he has done and is doing in raising funds for a noble cause. It is hoped that notwithstanding the hard times, there will be spontaneous response to his further appeal for contribution.



### Proofs of the Soul In Tamil Saiva Siddhanta.

(Continued from page 1)

Perhaps then, the self is constituted of what can be reckoned as one's average psychological experiences. We have noticed that one's psychological contents from moment to moment are too changing to constitute the self. Perhaps when we take these psychological contents, and find out what is common to them this average would constitute the self.

#### The Self.

It will be objected that it is very absurd to identify the self with either the momentary or the average experiences of the self. The self, we are told, is an individual experienter of these experiences. Therefore, over and above all this concrete filling is the self. But can we succeed in finding such a self that is a permanent factor and that is other than these experiences? Reflection unfolds to us the fact that what go to make up a man's self are his psychological experiences and his environment. Macbeth was a brave warrior and quite self-composed at all times, but the moment his hands were stained with blood, he had visions of a dagger and of the ghosts of his victims, and Lady Macbeth had to find excuses for his strange behaviour in the presence of the guests. We are in eager search of an essential self, but it seems well nigh impossible to meet with success. We find that the psychological experiences are too inconstant to be the self, and yet it is these happy or unhappy experiences that appear to constitute the self, so that if we remove these, we remove the self as well, or even if any residue is left, it merely amounts to a non-entity not worth recognising. We here find ourselves up against a fatal dilemma which Bradley expresses thus:—"If you take an essence which can change it is not an essence at all; while if you stand on anything more narrow, the self has disappeared." To quote Bradley again, "Evidently any self which we can find is some concrete form of unity of psychological existence and whoever wishes to introduce it as something apart or beyond, clearly does not rest his case upon observation."

Closer investigation leads to an even more desperate situation where we can draw no hard and fast line of distinction between the self and the not-self. At any moment of our existence, there seem to be present the self and the not-self. But from this, no hasty conclusion can be drawn that the self and the not-self are absolutely different one from the other. The self passes

into the not self and vice-versa, a circumstance by no means encouraging to those eager in pursuit of an essential self closed by wall from all the changing psychical phenomena which with certainty are placed in the category of not-self. The sound that was so disturbing to a person gets to be less of a nuisance as the person concerned gets used to it, and though continuing with the same tonal intensity, it finally passes out of the focus of his attention, gliding unobserved from the not-self to the self. The self in the same way can pass over to the not-self. Thus the feeling of pain which forms part of our inmost self is felt as a disturbing factor that should be eradicated. Of course it may be that not all of the self can thus pass into the not self and not all of the not self can pass into the self. Granting this, it still remains that when we abstract from the self all that does not seem essential to it, we seem to be left with what is best described in Bradley's terms as "a wretched fraction and poor atom," and a "bare remnant" that is not worth having.

(To be Continued.)

#### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary jurisdiction No. 8108.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ledchumipillai wife of Murugesu Mappanapillai of Kariveddy West Jaffna.

Deceased. Murugesu Mappanapillai of Karaveddy West Jaffna. Petitioner.

Vs.

Kantbar Sinnathamby of Karaveddy West Jaffna. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of May, 1932 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai Proctor and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 28th day of April, 1932 having been read: It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased be issued to the Petitioner as lawful husband of the said deceased, unless the abovenamed respondent appear before this Court on the 25th day of July 1933 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge. 20th June, 1933. Extended to 12th April, 1933. O. 446. 6. & 10.

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#### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8190 In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanmanny wife of Sathasivam Sivakolunthu late of Kampar in the State of Perak in F. M. S.

Deceased.

Arunasalam Sathasivam of Urdia East, Jaffna as Attorney of Sathasivam Sivakolunthu of -do- presently of Kampar in the State of Perak in F. M. S. Petitioner.

Vs

- 1. Retneswari d/o Sivakolunthu
2. Gunendiram s/o Sivakolunthu
3. Thanendiram s/o Sivakolunthu
4. Puvaneswari d/o Sivakolunthu all of do. Minors appearing by their Guardian-ad litem
5. Thaiyalimuthu widow of Sithamparapillai of do

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on the 6th day of February 1933 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered and declared that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the abovenamed Petitioner unless the respondents shall on or before the 12th day of April 1933 appear before this Court and state objections to the contrary.

Sgd D. H. Balfour District Judge 7th February 1933 O. 447, 6 & 10

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