



THE Hindu Organ.

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1944.

NO. 87.

CONVERSION IN COLLEGE

University Takes Exception

DISAFFILIATION RECOMMENDED

Undertaking Broken By Principal

In the teeth of very influential opposition the Senate of the University of Bombay has resolved to recommend the disaffiliation of a college in Bombay on the ground that conversion activities were going on in that institution in contravention of an assurance given by the Principal.

The Assurance

The Principal had given the assurance that the college authorities would not engage themselves in proselytising activities in respect of any student of the college.

The college concerned is, as was reported in the Hindu Organ of the 3rd inst., the Sophia College for Women, Bombay.

A Note On The News

In the Hindu Organ of Feb. 3, we published the news of the proposal to disaffiliate the Sophia College.

The "Catholic Guardian", of Jaffna, took up the subject editorially on Feb. 4 and Feb. 11, on which date it declared "If they disaffiliate the Sophia College, the University will lose its moral right to be considered a centre of light and learning for the Presidency... We shall have further comments on hearing of the action of the Senate."

The resolution for disaffiliation is only of a recommendatory character as only the Chancellor or the Government of Bombay can give effect to it.

First In Its History

Never before in the eighty seven-year history of the Bombay University was such a step taken of voting a motion for the disaffiliation of a college.

Immediately after the passing of the motion the Senate considered an application from the college for continuation of affiliation and adopted another resolution—without prejudice to the earlier resolution recommending disaffiliation—to continue the present affiliation for a further period of three years.

The disaffiliation recommendation is the sequel to the conversion of two Paris girls of the Sophia College to the Catholic fold.

Investigation

The propriety of educational institutions affiliated to the University engaging in proselytising work was raised in the Senate in August last and the Senate passed a resolution affirming that it was the fundamental policy of the University not to

(Continued on page 3.)

India Policy To Be Revised?

After Meeting Of Empire Premiers

Fundamental Bases Of New Move

London, Feb. 11

Rumours are still current here that British policy towards India is shortly to be revised and fresh efforts made to resolve the deadlock.

Since Mr. Churchill's return, informal discussions on India are reported to have been held with individual Cabinet members to decide on fresh moves and to enlist the fuller co-operation of Indians in the forthcoming offensive against Japan.

Fundamental Assumption

The fresh proposals are believed to have been based on the following fundamental assumptions: (1) The repudiation of the August resolution is not insisted on for the release of leaders in India, if the Government feels satisfied on the unqualified Congress co-operation in War effort. (2) Indians will accept the British pledge for post-war freedom based on a constitution agreed to by all the parties, and (3) During the war, a provisional National Government must be formed responsible to the Viceroy and the popular Provincial Government concerned.

Although the ban on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu came as a rude shock to the United Press of India understanding that the ban does not alter the position with regard to the above proposals. Definite moves may be made by the time the Empire Premier meets in the coming spring.

An Industrial Commission

Since the need for giving the Indian representative a genuine say is strongly realised by anticipating favourable political decisions which are regarded as the fundamental prerequisites for India's economic reconstruction, proposals have been matured to send to India an industrial commission composed of British manufacturers and bankers to study post-war possibilities for Indo-British co-operation in creating a new security belt for India. The United Press of India understands that Sir George Schuster will be leading the delegation—Hind.

Pandit Maaviya's Move

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has summoned a conference of League of India Parties to meet at Delhi from March 8 to 12 to consider the present political position and to devise ways and means of resolving the deadlock.

SIR R. ACKLAND ON THE DEADLOCK

London, Feb. 9

Sir Richard Ackland, Leader of the Commonwealth Party, in the course of a "Political Bazaar" session in London to-night, stated that the Indian deadlock could be solved only by a Government "which was resolutely determined to get out of India politically and militarily at the first possible moment."

DISSATISFACTION WITH CO-OPS:

Will Stores Be Wound Up?

Problem for Congress of Societies

Wide dissatisfaction prevails, all over Jaffna, with the working of the many co-operative stores recently started.

The dissatisfaction is not confined to traders who have been displaced.

Most share holders in the stores are themselves not satisfied with the working. Some of them feel that they have derived no advantage by joining the Store Societies as share holders.

The discontent has become so acute that the Congress of Co-operative Stores Societies, as the central association is called, has been summoned to decide whether it will not be better for the Co-operative Stores to close down if they cannot be placed on a better footing.

The Congress of Co-operative Stores Societies will meet this evening at 6 p.m. at the Srimanga Bodhiya Vidyaalaya near Perumal Kovil in Vannarponnai East.

The problem of shortage of Kerosene oil will also be discussed at the meeting.

RESEARCH IN INDIA

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

New Delhi, Feb. 7

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of the governing body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, a Committee constituted of the following members and with the following terms of reference is announced: Sir R. K. Shanmukham Shetty (Chairman), Sir J. C. Ghosh, Lt. Col. S. S. Sokhey, Seth Kasthurbaai Lalbhai, Prof. S. K. Mitra, Prof. M. D. Qureshi, Mr. J. J. Gandy, Dr. K. A. Hamid and Sir S. S. Bhatnagar (Secretary).

The terms of reference: (a) to make a survey of the facilities for scientific and industrial research existing in India including Indian institutions—in the universities, research institutions and laboratories attached to industrial and other concerns; (b) to report on the steps and measures that should be taken to promote, direct, control and organise industrial and scientific research by private firms, research institutions, States and other research establishments; and (c) to report on such other steps as may be taken towards further industrial and scientific researches in post-war India.

The Nizam's Government has given a contribution of Rs. 15,000 to meet the expenses of this Committee.

TURKEY READY TO JOIN ALLIES

Waiting For Delivery of War Materials

Ankara, Feb. 12

In the course of a fifty-minute conversation with Premier Sarajoglu, I received a definite impression that Turkey was not only willing but indeed has given a definite undertaking to enter the war on the Allied side if and when war materials requested from Britain and America were delivered.

Turkey has hundreds of young pilots, tankmen etc. trained and waiting to use such equipment. M. Sarajoglu made it clear that he did not wish to be quoted directly but that I could cable my "impressions" after the conversation which was conducted with great frankness, wires the Ankara correspondent of the Hindu of Madras.

Russia

Regarding Russia, Turkey is always seeking the best relations with the Soviets though no special negotiations are at present under way as strongly reported in diplomatic circles. Interestingly enough, the Soviet decentralisation is regarded here as inconsequential. It may be recalled that the first Turkish Soviet treaty was signed with representatives of three separate Soviet Republics and also by Moscow. The impression here is that the new system is designed to ease the entrance of Baltic States and part of Poland into the Soviet but it is doubted here whether Russia will try to incorporate more of Europe because Stalin is too much of a realist to allow victory to intoxicate him more than.

It can be categorically stated that Turkey has no designs on Bulgaria—not even a fraction of Bulgaria where Turkish population is in a majority and even if Turkey participated in the war on the victorious side she will make no such claims.

Four Times Stronger

Turkey has become four times stronger since she has shrunk to one-fourth of her former size—all the rest was dead weight. Turkey is always ready to bring an open mind and a commonsense viewpoint to any frontier discussion with any neighbour whether great or small. Granted that some frontier reorganisation might be a sirable to both Syria and Bulgaria for either strategic or commercial reasons. Turkey is, however, always willing to cede territory besides its claim to it, such reorganisations are under discussion. The only territorial point on which my impression is slightly vague is the future status of Dodecanese, our Turkish attitude is that in the future Greece and Turkey will be so close that they will act practically as one nation in such affairs. I received the impression that some Dodecanese Islands should go to Greece and others to Turkey, but the question could be amicably arranged mutually.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1944

THE JAFFNA HOSPITAL

THE URBAN COUNCIL HAS done a great public service by calling attention to the deplorable state of the Jaffna Civil Hospital. For long years, there has been a great deal of discontent and even resentment prevailing in the public mind over this; but due to that facile fatalism of our people there has been no sustained attempt, except for an occasional resolution by the Jaffna Association, to improve matters. This apathy of our people and their readiness to suffer grievous wrongs without protest may explain, though it can never excuse, the callousness of the Government and the indifference of our own representatives in Council.

To understand how badly Jaffna has been neglected all these years in the matter of medical attention and facilities it is necessary to trace the history of the Jaffna Hospital. The present Hospital, substantially as it is and with its extensive grounds, was donated over quarter of a century ago by the Friend-in-Need Society to the Government. We believe that there has been no such donation in the medical history of this Island anywhere else. At the time of its donation it more than amply served its purpose. Then people were not so ready as they are now to seek the benefits of Western treatment. But now with a great increase in population and when the people are desirous of seeking the benefits of Hospital treatment what are the increased amenities offered to them? The paying ward and the outpatients building are private donations which have long survived their usefulness. The X-ray plant and the building in which it is housed are again mainly due to charitable contributions. To the question what has the Government done all these long years to improve this Hospital the answer is patent and stares one in the face: *nothing* but the erection of a solitary block for male fever cases.

When Mr. Nadarajah, to whom credit is due for having brought up this resolution, called the present condition of the Hospital "disgraceful" and when Mr. Sabapathy spoke of the "crying shame," of expectant mothers lying on the verandah they were not exaggerating matters. There can be no greater disgrace to any institution than to have thirty or forty expectant mothers lying on the

verandah of the Maternity Ward. And for every woman who braves the sun and rain on this verandah there must be a score of others, more timorous, who prefer to live or die in their own homes without proper and adequate treatment.

If this is the state of the Maternity Ward conditions in the male Fever Ward are infinitely worse. Recently a patient was admitted to this ward and removed on the same day hurriedly by her relatives. In a building which was originally designed to house about ten patients we are assured that on that day there were nearly seventy five patients and most of these were either diarrhoea or enteric fever cases. A most evil smell pervaded the room and the noise was unbearable. It would be easy, our informant says, for a patient to die if not of her own disease then of her neighbour's. The only mitigating factor in all this was the kindness of the Doctors and the Nursing Sisters. If the condition he described is true, as we believe it is true, then surely a department which preaches sanitation to others must itself first practise it.

The Outpatients' Department is no better. In fact it is even worse, if that is possible. It is a common sight to see seriously ill men and women lying on the ground outside the building, because there is no accommodation for them inside, till a Doctor sees them and sends them to a ward. There is a great crowd at the entrance and it is a pitiable sight to see women and children being crushed in this crowd before they are able to get attention. In fact the over-crowding is so great that pickpockets have begun to ply their trade. And we have received complaints that many people have lost their purses or their cycles recently there.

This is a long tale of woe, but we believe we have not overdrawn the picture in any one respect. Why is the Jaffna Hospital so badly neglected? By reason of its importance being the second city in the Island, and its distance from the metropolis Jaffna should have a Hospital second only to that of Colombo. But actually it is far below the standard not only of Colombo but even of Galle, Kandy and even of Kurunegalle. The way Kandy which is so close to Colombo is being pampered is in great contrast to the way Jaffna is being neglected.

We have no desire to apportion blame today for this miserable condition of the Jaffna Hospital. That the Government has been callous in its negligence is indisputable. The present Minister of Health is a forceful personality who has seen for himself conditions prevailing here. The Director has the reputation of quick decisions and dynamic actions and we are surprised that he has not re-

mediated this condition for so long. We hope that he is not afraid of doing justice to Tamil Districts because he is a Tamil. In particular we would call the attention of the Member for Jaffna, who occupies today the honoured position of Home Minister, to this state of affairs; we would remind him of the deep resentment running through the Jaffna town and district and expect that he would take timely action in this matter.

MR. CHURCHILL AND INDIA

It will indeed be a miracle if the report published elsewhere, proves true and the British Government under the leadership of that most obstinate of men, Mr. Winston Churchill, decides to reverse gear in India and take active steps to resolve the deadlock. The deadlock in that country is the handiwork of the Indian "subordinate branch" of the British Government. It was brought about deliberately. It was not a policy to which the Government of India was driven by dint of circumstances. It may even be said that, in a sense, the great leaders of the Indian National Congress played into the hands of that *tamasic* body known as the Government of India. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the key man during the negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps, was himself very keenly alive to the dangerous denouement to which events were leading. He was burning with a passion to take a hand in turning back the new invader who was threatening the hallowed land of his birth. His uncompromising idealism, which impelled him to stand up for China at a time when British statesmen and munition manufacturers in Britain and America were still trying to curry favour with Japan, almost prompted him to offer unconditionally to co-operate in the fight against the Mikado's Militarist gang. Perhaps Sir Stafford Cripps who knows the Punditji as intimately as any other man, was counting upon his idealism too much and hoping that whatever terms the British Government offered will, through his great influence, be accepted by the Congress High Command in their anxiety to offer a united stand against the new invader. But in addition to the crystal-clear purity of his idealism he has the great gift of vision and a firm grasp of the practical problems of administration and the manifold ways in which the civil administration could be relegated to a position of utter helplessness and subordination by military authority. He knew only too well that the revised offer of an enlarged Viceroy's Council, entirely hand-picked by the leaders of the political parties, endowed avowedly with complete power over all branches of civil administration and a share in the fetching and carrying work of the Defence Department, was merely a repetition of Lord Halifax's former offer in another form and that the new Congress—Muslim League Raj will, from the point of view of constitutional power, have to continue to be "subordinate" to the British Government. He was however statesmanlike enough to concede that during the pendency

of the War the British Government ought to be allowed to retain control over the conduct of the War from or on Indian soil. The Congress High Command at his instance had made known its readiness to agree to such a restriction of power, insisting however that in all other matters the new Government of India must be treated on the same basis as the Governments of Austria and Canada are by the British Government, although, to begin with, such a Raj will in the strictly constitutional sense be "responsible" only to the Parties to which the members belonged.

Even the most superficial student of Indian affairs now knows that Congress was right in asking for those assurances. The Viceroy's Indian "eleven" in the Government of India know it better than anybody else—only they are too much attached to their positions and their perquisites and too much afraid to offend authority that dispenses favours to be able to persuade themselves to speak out. It is no exaggeration to say that everyone of them is treated only as a figure head. They have no decisive voice over policies—internal or external. They are, if it may be said without meaning disrespect, mere show-boys—kept in their places and shifted frequently or at long intervals here and there—intended to prove to the world, kept largely ignorant through a system of iron censorship of Indian happenings, that all is quiet on the Indian front. That exactly is the role that Mr. Churchill, through his perhaps unsuspecting emissary, wanted the Congress leaders to play and when Sir Stafford attempted to cross the limit set and promise a "National Government" with the voluntary restrictions that Congress agreed to, the Imperialists at New Delhi saw "Red" and sent frantic reports "home", with the result that poor Sir Stafford abruptly left the shores of India. All that he achieved was to kill his own reputation for straight-dealing and sane views on the question of Indian freedom and—more grievous than that to him personally—to ruin his fast rising prestige in British political circles. He, who was before this debacle freely spoken of as a powerful rival to Mr. Churchill in the War leadership of the "British Commonwealth and Empire", has now become a back-number. The British are indeed realists! When Sir S. Cripps allegedly brought the U. S. S. R. on the side of the allies into the War he was tipped for the Premiership. When again however he was constrained to own defeat over the Indian issue they relegated him to the rank of incompetents.

Who was responsible for the *volte face* of Sir S. Cripps in India? It was certainly Mr. Churchill. The British Premier is more completely autocratic than the "dictators" whom he despises. The British Constitution gives the country's Premiers all the room for dictatorial power if only they have the capacity for autocracy. Mr. Churchill has all the gifts for autocracy. Besides, his present colleagues in the Cabinet compare so poorly with him that his dominance is unquestioned; and the fact that, during the years preceding the war when he was smarting with a sense of remaining too long unrecognised in the wilderness, he had given expression to some seemingly pro-

(Continued on page 3)

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

TOMORROW'S SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council will be held at the Office of the Council tomorrow at 5 p. m.

At the meeting Mr. S.A. Sabapathy will move:

'As the way in which conservancy work is being carried on is unsatisfactory and the roads in the town are being made filthy by leaking conservancy carts and trucks, night soil should be removed by lorries to Ariyalur or by bats to Kurusativu'.

Mr. P. Casipillai will move:

'That the present method of transporting night soil to trenching ground at Ariyalur by conservancy carts be discontinued'.

(Continued from page 2)

phetic diagnosis of the growing European malady has gained for him a large following of admirers. There is also his very great ability as a War Minister. His position thus in British public life is one of unquestionable supremacy. He has certain settled convictions regarding Empire and Commonwealth—policies. Nothing will make him change them. But for this crusading zeal he would not have risked the "what we have we hold" declaration at a time when the allies are yet far from their goal. To keep the Empire intact is as much important to him as winning the War. In fact it will be true to say that as far as he is concerned Britain is in the War primarily to safeguard her own interests. Mr. Churchill is a student of history. He has written much himself in that line. He is shaping his career of statesmanship with an eye on the future judgment of History. That is the meaning of his declaration that he has not become the King's Chief Minister to preside over the dismemberment of the Empire.

Soon after assuming the Premiership, in a speech in Parliament, referring to Ireland, Mr. Churchill regretted that in that country "England had a problem which ought not to have been", meaning of course that Irish Independence is disadvantageous to England. That is the line of thought he will follow in his Indian calculations. If he could be reasonably sure that the granting of the national demands of India will not accentuate the desire to sever her historic ties with Britain Mr. Churchill will become overnight more pro Congress than the most enthusiastic Congressman. Until he is thus convinced he will continue to be the implacable enemy of Indian freedom. In the end he may lose the bus. If he continues to be responsible for Britain's Indian policy much longer his career will be judged by his Indian achievement. Future British generations will have more cause to curse than applaud him. His brilliant war leadership will be forgotten, overshadowed by the colossal failure in India. Britain has, however, almost in all crises in her history, excepting the American colonies affair, been lucky at the psychological moment. Will such luck happen in this case and British statesmen see the immediate need to enlist the real support of the Indian people when the enemy is at the door step of India?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MAN: HIS NATURE AND DESTINY

Sir,—The reply to my letter appearing in the Hindu Organ of 7-2-44 compels me to write to you once again.

There is agreement as regards Guna. Though certain expressions would call for comment there is agreement as regards Sivaguanabodham as well. But, on Karma Mala and Free-Will, I regret that the desired elucidation has not come forth.

Karma Mala

The writer's claim is that the article is according to Saiva Siddhanta. My object is to clear doubt in the same province. The quotations given by me from Sivagnanabodham and Sivagnanasiddhiyar are sufficiently clear and they leave no room for any doubt on the points raised.

"மந்திரனை அறுத்து வாதியாபேதி யாவே" (சிவப், 90)
"தீயது மாயை சேராவகை வினை திரிந்ததான்—கீ-கிட நீக்கா மூலத்தை இருள் ஆரீய..." (சுவப், 9)
are further quotations on the subject and they are from the same source from where the writer himself has quoted.

I am not contesting the view that Karma Mala is destroyed in Mukti. My point is that it should not have been singled out. Saiva Siddhanta holds that all the three Malas are destroyed in Mukti. The quotation given by me from the three foremost of the fourteen Sastras leave no room for other opinions. There can be difference of opinion as regards the mode of destruction. But that is not the point at issue.

Free-Will

Free-Will according to the Oxford Dictionary means "power of directing one's actions independently of necessity or fate." My respectful submission is that there is no such view in Saiva Siddhanta.

"அவை யதானே யாயினு வினையில் போக்குவரவுபுரிய ஆணையின் நீக்கம் இன்றி கற்கும் அன்றே"

(சி. போ. கு 2)
"வினாமிய உள்ளத்து மெய்வாய் கண் அனல் தறித்தறியா ஆங்கவை போலத் தாந்தம் உணர்வின் தயிபுருள் காந்தகண்ட பசாசு தவையே"

(ஈ. போ. கு 5)
Numerous other quotations from other Sastras can be given. But these should suffice. On the face of these the existence of Free-Will according to Saiva Siddhanta cannot be reasonably maintained.

Unless authority from Saiva Siddhanta is quoted by the writer I do not propose to write to you, Sir, further on the points.

YOUNG HINDU

[The letter on this subject published with Mr. Navaratnam's reply in the issue of the 7th inst. was also from the pen of "Young Hindu". The pen-name was inadvertently omitted—Ed. H. O.]

REPLY

Sir,—Your correspondent, although he calls himself a "Young Hindu" is evidently a mature student of Saiva Siddhanta. In his previous letter he wrote that my statement regarding Karma Mala was opposed to the Law of Sakti Karma Vada. Now he states: "I am not contesting the view that Karma Mala is destroyed in Mukti. My point is that it should not have been singled out. Saiva Siddhanta holds that all the three Malas are destroyed in Mukti." I like to know from him how he would reconcile his statement with Sakti Karma Vada? According to Sivagnana Siddhiyar "Anava is inherent in the Jivas but Maya is separate from them" (S. S. Sutra, 2 V. 81); "What veil's Jna an Kriya of the Jiva is the Anava. It is commingled with the Jiva; it may also be said to be one of their qualities." (S. S. Sutra, 2 V. 84).

Sutra 4. V. 20 defines the nature of Soul as follows: "Its eternal intelligence and power is eternally concealed by the Passa (Anava) and hence called Pasu." God's intelligence and Powers are eternal and Infinite but the Soul's intelligence and power though eternal are finite. The finiteness of the Soul makes it different from God and dependent on God. Its finiteness is solely due to Anava. If Anava is completely removed from the Soul in Mukti, then it becomes Siva or ceases to be a Pasu. This position is opposed to Saiva Siddhanta dogmatics. To take the traditional simile: the relationship of Anava to the soul is like that of verdigris to copper. Remove verdigris, the metal ceases to be copper; likewise if Anava is completely destroyed soul ceases to be Pasu. The Soul is Pasu even in Mukti but it is completely overpowered by the Light and Glory of God. In Mukti Anava ceases to bind. What is destroyed is its potency to bind the soul. It will be functionless. See stanza 88 of Sivaparakasani:

அழிந்தும் பாச மென்றி வித்தமன்
முற்றத்தல் வேண்டா
அறிந்திடா தென்னின் னுன் மனதவது
கருக வேண்டா
அழிந்திடு சத்தி கித்த மழிந்திடா
தொழிபின் முன்னா
அழிந்திடு மிகுரு கச மடைத்திடா
மிடைத்திடா தவ.
(சுவ 80)

See Stanzas 49 and 50 of Unmai Vilakkam;

வாக்கு மனமித்த வான்கருணை
யானன் உருத்
தாக்கமவே கிற்கும் தனிமுதல்வா—
நீக்காப்
பதிரினைப் போலித்தம் பசுபாச
மென்றும்
கதியிடத்து முன்றினைபுங் காட்டு
முத்தி தனிமுன்று முதலும் மொழி
யக்கேள்
சுத்த அறு போகத்தைத் துப்த்தல் அணு
—மெத்தவே
இன்பம் கொடுத்தல் இறைஇக்கை வினை
சித்தலமலம்
அன்புடனே கண்ணுகொள் அப்பா,
(உ. வி. 49—50)

Stanza 90 quoted by your correspondent is irrelevant to the issue. This stanza only explains the means a Jivan Mukta should adopt to overcome the influence of Malas while enjoying the fruits of Parabodha. Stanza 93, no doubt, says about Anava removal but it should be interpreted according to the sense of stanza 88.

If Anava Mala is completely destroyed in Mukti, then the finiteness of the Soul also will be destroyed and thus the Saiva Siddhanta Mukti will be on a par with that of Virasaivism or Aikya Vada Saivism. The maintenance of individuality in Mukti requires a finising principle and Anava Mala minus its binding nature provides this. Virasaiva Mukti is described as "Samarasam" or the union of "something" like milk and milk. Saiva Siddhanta Mukti is like the union of salt and water.

Free-Will

We are not concerned with what Oxford Dictionary says about Free-Will. The definition of this compound word in the dictionary is not given from the point of view of Theology. If there is no free-will to the Jivas, then they should not be punished for Agatiya Karma. While enjoying Parabodha, the Souls do commit new Karmas out of their own free will and these Karmas are called Aramiya. But this free-will is not of the nature of the Oxford Dictionary definition. Free-will is the only English word that can be used to define the "eternal intelligence" of the Soul, as understood in Saiva Siddhanta. The Soul has eternal intelligence, and eternal power. But these powers are not absolute as your correspondent likes to imagine. That is why I qualified my definition

Conversion In College

(Continued from page 1.)

allow any such activity in an affiliated college.

A committee of the Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. B. J. Wadia, Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla (Judge of the High Court), Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia (Judge of the High Court), Mani N. Y. Haidad and Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri investigated the conversion of the two girls and their finding was, "that the assurance given by the Principal of the college had been broken in the spirit if not in the letter".

At the Senate

When the matter was brought up before the Senate on the 12th inst Prof. K. T. Shah moved the resolution embodying the Syndicate's finding that "a case had been made out for the disaffiliation of the Sophia College."

Prof. Shah emphasised that it would be impossible especially in a country with different religions, for public institutions to work in peace if conversion activities were tolerated in them.

Prof. Shah's speech was followed by a heated debate. Prof. D. R. Gadgil moved an amendment that a committee be appointed further to investigate the matter.

Influential Support

Prof. Gadgil's amendment received the support of Principal Mascarenhas, Sir R. P. Masani, Dr. John Mackenzie, Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalval and others.

Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla stated that the Principal of the College at first gave an undertaking that the College authorities would not engage themselves in converting their pupils. But later on the Principal told the the inquiry committee that she would help and remove obstructions if any in the way of a pupil desiring to embrace the Catholic faith. That was clearly a breach of the assurance given earlier.

Mr. Justice Chagla further pointed out that a professor or a principal was in loco parentis and as such they should inform the parents of students who wanted to change their religions.

Vacancy for Bookbinder Fiscal's Office, Jaffna

Applications are invited for the above post. Candidates should possess a good knowledge of book-binding and office routine. Preference will be given to those who know English.

The post is pensionable and carries a salary of Rs. 360-00—Rs. 12-00—Rs. 480-00 per annum.

Applications in the candidates' own hand-writing should be addressed to the Fiscal, N. P., Jaffna, and should reach this office not later than the 24th instant.

G. 51.

of free-will by stating that it is subject to God, Karma and Maya.

If your correspondent is anxious to be elucidated further on the issues raised by him, I would suggest to him to meet me in person. Because, I think it is not possible to clear all doubts regarding scriptural interpretation through letters to the press. But if he prefers to remain under a pen-name, and raise a long by controversy on the subjects, I am prepared to discuss the issues, threadbare, in the columns of your paper.

K. NAVARATNAM

"Santiniketan"
Navaratnam
13th Feb. 44

SAIVA MAHA SABHAI CHAVAKACHCHERI

OPENING OF PREMISES

The opening ceremony of the premises of the Chavakachcheri Saiva Maha Sabai took place at 6.30 p.m. on Friday the 11th instant in the presence of a very large and representative gathering.

Mr. S. Thambiah, Deputy Fiscal, President of the Sabhai, garlanded Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, Secretary, the Hindu Board of Education, and Patron of the Sabhai and called upon him to declare open the Sabhai premises.

Mr. Rajaratnam said that it was in the fitness of things that such a Sabhai should be opened in that part of the country and he expressed his admiration for the splendid devotion and spontaneous enthusiasm displayed by the people for a noble and worthy cause. Amidst applause he declared open the Sabhai rooms wishing the Sabhai enduring prosperity and success.

Pundit Brahma Sri Somasundara Iyer performed a Pooja. The gathering then adjourned to the Sivan Temple where speeches were delivered by Messrs. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, P. Ragupathy, Advocate, P. Thambiah, Deputy Fiscal, President and K. Muttucumaru.

A Kathapirasangam on "சைவ சமயம்" by Mr. A. Kumaraswamy brought the day's proceedings to a close.

VIVEKANANDA DAY CELEBRATION

Vivekananda Day was celebrated at the Vivekananda Society Hall Hill Street on Saturday 12th inst. Mr. S. Pararajasingham J. P., Vice-President of the Society presiding.

Addresses on the life and teachings of the Swami were delivered by Swami Siddhatmanandaji, Vice-president of the Ramakrishna Mission, Messrs. V. Nalliah, M. S. C. S. Saravanamuttu, Advocate and K. Kanagaratnam, Controller of Subsidiary Foodstuffs.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

[held at Point Pedro]

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 224 P.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Saravanamuttu Somasunderam of Valvettiturai Deceased. Somasunderam Sothilingam of Valvettiturai Vs. Petitioner.

1. Somasunderam Suntheralingam
2. Somasunderam Selvivenavagam
3. Somasunderam Manikkavenayagam
4. Buvaraswari daughter of Somasunderam
5. Siamthankam daughter of Somasunderam
6. Kureswari daughter of Somasunderam
3. Ranganayaki widow of Somasunderam all of Do: the 2nd to 6th respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 7th respondent

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of January 1944 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as son and one of the heirs of the said deceased Somasunderam be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondent above named or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of February 1944 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sd. L. W. de Silva
Addl. District Judge.

The 9th day of February 1944.

O. 75. 14 171

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE

Trincomalee—A. R. P. Scheme WANTED

1. Two Foremen for Motor Depots. Experience of repair and maintenance essential. Salary scale: Rs. 150 to 175 per month.

2. One Head Mechanic. Salary scale Rs. 100 to 120 per month.

3. Two Assistant Mechanics. Salary Rs. 90 per month.

Must be willing to serve in Trincomalee for the duration of the war. In case of resignation six months notice may be required.

Free furnished bachelors living accommodation available. Food obtainable at cost in Mess.

Applications close on 20th February 1944.

Apply personally with three recent testimonials and Rice Ration Book to:—

A. R. P. CONTROLLER
Trincomalee.

[G 49]

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 211
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanagamma wife of Kandiah Ponnusamy of Maviddapuram Deceased. Kandavanam Subramaniam of Maviddapuram Petitioner

Vs.

Minor. 1. Kanagamma daughter of Kandiah Ponnusamy of Maviddapuram

2. Kandiah Ponnusamy of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 24th day of January 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayatambi, Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the said minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting her interest in this administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner as her brother unless the said respondent or any other person shall appear before this court on the 28th day of February 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

(Sgd.) James Joseph,
District Judge

This 28th day of January 1944
O. 76. 14 17

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 207
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mancamoney wife of Kandiah of Tellippalai East Deceased. Thillaiampalam Kumarasamy Kandiah of Tellippalai East Petitioner

Vs.

1. Kandiah Mangaleswari
2. Kandiah Mahendiran
3. Kandiah Guneswari all of do Minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
4. Chelliah Somasundaram of do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and for the appointment of a Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st-3rd Respondents Minors coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge on this 26th day of January 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Nadarajah, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the Affidavit of the petitioner, dated the 18th day of November 1943 having been read: it is declared that the petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him. It is further declared that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed as the Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st-3rd Respondents who are Minors, for the purpose of this Testamentary Proceedings unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 3rd day of March 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the abovenamed 1st-3rd Respondent Minors shall be produced before Court on the 3rd day of March 1944.

Sgd. James Joseph
District Judge

Signed this 26th day of January 1944
O. 77. 17 24

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs. cts.
Wife only	36.90 per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50.89
Wife & 2 children	63.45
Wife & 3 children	74.56
Wife & 4 children	85.56

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-43.) (T's) Shroff.

ZENITH OPTICAL Co.,

11 MAIN STREET, JAFFNA

FOR EVERYTHING

OPTICAL

Mis. 199