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TOTALITARIANISM

IS IT A NEW IDEOLOGY?

By J. Romamurti

IT is getting quite common now-a-days to find for every new "ism" a new ideology and philosophy. Perhaps a theology too can be added and immediately recognised in principle, though the working out of its actuals and details may well be left over to the future till the principle of natural selection makes the way clear for it.

The latest addition to this category of "isms," which thrills and enthral us by its comprehensive sweep and dynamic force is totalitarianism. That distinction rightly belonged—and even now does in a menacingly vague and distant manner—to Bolshevism. But in the conspiracy of silence that has hatched itself among the nations, the unthinkable has naturally receded into the background, dominated and overshadowed by the new menace of totalitarianism, which has been found to upset all other calculations.

Fundamentally Same

But does totalitarianism represent a new ideology? That's the question. To my mind, it does not. It seems to be in its wealth of detail rather than in its essence. In its ultimate aims and purposes, it presents no new ideology other than that of capitalism-cum-imperialism. It is fundamentally that of the age-old and customary imperialism, only in a new garb and a modern setting—the consistent and evolutionary heritage of the past.

It is essentially based on political domination, economic subjugation and moral emasculation—these excellently codified by the term "Exploitation"—in varying degrees with their ultimate result in the production of an infinite variety of complexes. It follows as a logical sequel that of the other and the older—the imperialisms of Rome, the Holy Roman Empire of Germany and the Holier Roman Empire of Britain. It is throughout this unmitigated Roman nuisance business, if

only of different complexions, that rules high and provides the rule of three.

Where then does totalitarianism differ, if it were not for its new ideology? If it were in essence a mere continuation and its ideology a natural sequel of their older forms, how then does it acquire a distinction? The answer is to be found in the distinctive technique it has elaborated and the ruthless methodology it has evolved. The distinction, therefore, is one of methodology rather than of ideology—though even here, it is not new in the sense that it has only been inspired by its Bolshevik prototype. Totalitarianism, therefore, strikes one more as a methodology than as an ideology, the latter being that of the old capitalism-cum-imperialism, or junker-jingoism of the 19th century. At best it combines in a novel form the old ideology with the new methodology of Bolshevism. Its "tour de force" lies in this novelty of combination—in the production of a cross-breed as it were.

Relative Position

Let us examine this position further relatively with reference to both capitalism and communism which is the goal of Bolshevism and the milder socialism.

Bolshevism is the outcome of feudalism provoked by class dominance. Having accomplished its purpose of destroying feudalism and the particular type of class dominance denoted by it, it turns its eager eyes to wherever class dominance prevails, in whatever form, and, in this sense, it offers in an ever increasing measure a ready challenge to capitalism (and Christianity as well). And capitalism is nothing but economic imperialism to fight which it has perfected a highly efficient and ruthless (class) dictatorship with its necessary paraphernalia of efficient arms services, secret police summary justice, an insi-

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN ANCIENT INDIA

VI. Silk Manufacture (Contd.)

By S. R. Muttukumar

(Concluded from our issue of 22-5-39)

Export

Indian silk was exported in large quantities to the western world. Though silk is mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, yet they had not any certain knowledge either of the countries from which it was imported, nor of the manner in which it was produced or manufactured. Silk was supposed by some to be a fine down adhering to the leaves or flowers of certain trees; while others imagined it to be a delicate species of wool or cotton. Even those, who had learnt that it was the work of an insect, show by their descriptions that they had no distinct idea of the manner it was formed (1).

Aristotle, however, seems to have known a great deal more than this about the matter, but his account was evidently not believed (2). He says:— "It is a great worm which has horns, and so differs from others. At its first metamorphosis it produces a caterpillar, then a bombylius—all these changes taking place within six months. From this animal women separate and reel off the cocoons and afterwards spin them. It is said that this was first spun in the island of Cos by Pamphile, daughter of Plates (3). Pliny also mentions Pamphile of Cos (4).

It is not definitely known if the 'island of Cos' is mythical or real. Whatever it may be, there is in this connection an interesting and suggestive fact. The *Ramayana* contains a reference to a people called Kosakara, the equivalent of the Tamil Kosar meaning an an-

cient caste of weavers (5). The city of the Kosakara is mentioned among the states towards the east to which Sugriva directed one section of the great search party. Krishna-swami Aiyengar says that "if it is permissible to locate this on the basis of the data available to us on this, the habitat of the Kosakara will correspond to Assam. The term Kosakara is explained by the commentary called *Tilaka* as a people engaged in the work of rearing silk-worms and manufacturing silk. If this interpretation is correct, then there must have been in East Bengal a warlike people whose usual peaceful avocation was silk manufacture. (6) We know that in ancient times East Bengal was a principal seat of the silk industry, and that Assam is still noted for its silk.

Price of Silk

The cost of silk was enormously high. From an account of Emperor Aurelian we learn that silk was worth its weight in gold, and that he neither used it himself, nor allowed his wife to possess a garment of it, thereby setting an example to his subjects (7). The silk dress was deemed too expensive and delicate for men. It was the dissolute Elagabalus who first introduced the use of it among the other sex, and accustomed men to the disgrace, as the ancients accounted it, of wearing this effeminate garb (8). Early in the reign of Tiberius the Roman Senate enacted a law "that men should not defile themselves by wearing garments of silk" (9). Pliny also laments thus:

(Continued on Page 7)

- (1) Dr. Robertson's *Disquisitions Concerning Ancient India* pp. 44-45.
- (2) Rawlinson's *Intercourse Between India and the Western World*, p. 116.
- (3) *Hist. Anim.* v. xix. 11. quoted in Schoff's *Periplus*, p. 264.
- (4) *Natural History*, vi. 96.

- (5) "செவ்வக குடியில் செவ்வக குடியில்"
- (6) *Beginnings of S Indian History*, pp. 94-96.
- (7) Schoff's *Periplus*, p. 265.
- (8) Dr. Robertson's *Disquisitions Concerning Ancient India*, pp. 43-44.
- (9) Tacitus, *Annals*, ii, 33 quoted in Schoff's *Periplus*, p. 265.

INCOME TAX RECORD

14 Millions in
1937-38

THE Income Tax collected during the year of assessment April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938 amounted to Rs. 14,348,856, according to the Administration Report of the Department of Income Tax, Estate Duty and Stamps for last year.

The amount of stamp duty received for the financial year ending September 30, 1938, was Rs. 17,864 and from stamp duty on Court documents Rs. 822,725.

Estate Duty

The net amount of Estate Duty charged, amounted to Rs. 637,475, but this figure does not represent a full year's statistics as Estate Duty was not chargeable in respect of deaths between September 30, 1935 and April 1, 1937.

The increase of the unit rate of Income Tax from 5 per cent, to 6 per cent as from the year of assessment under review, and the re-imposition of Estate Duty and an additional tax of three per cent. in lieu of estate duty imposed on non resident companies and Hindu undivided families, seriously interrupted the normal course of assessment work, but the staff of the Department was equal to the occasion and its standard of efficiency was in every way maintained.

The concession of the payment of tax in two half-yearly instalments, in the case of those who formerly paid in one sum, has been appreciated by many tax-payers, but it has on the other hand led to the Department having to use its legal powers for recovery in a considerably large number of cases.

480 More Taxpayers

During the year 2,151 cases of probable taxpayers who had not previously been assessed were discovered. Deducting cancellations, there was a nett increase of 450 taxpayers' files.

The number of appeals disposed or amounted to 1,368.

In the year ending September 30, 1938, the total amount of tax which was not paid on the due dates amounted to Rs. 187,654. This represents 1.4 per cent. of the total tax. In other words, 98.6 per cent. of the year's tax was paid promptly on or before the due date.

Fines and Penalties

The number of prosecutions for failure to make returns amounted to thirty-two. The fines amounted to Rs. 560 and the departmental penalties to Rs. 310.

The total assessable income for the year, Rs. 189,879,491 shows a marked increase over the figure for the previous year, Rs. 171,051,933.

The total number of taxpayers for the year under review is 23,187 as against 21,661 for the previous year, the increase being mainly due to an increase of 1,059 in resident individuals. During the last two

years, although the exemption limit remained the same, the number of resident individuals paying income tax has increased by 1,996.

The figures for the year under review in respect of both total assessable income and total number of taxpayers are the largest so far for any year since the introduction of Income Tax.

The average income for all classes is Rs. 8,189 compared to Rs. 7,897 for the previous year.

The contribution by the Department of Electrical Undertakings in lieu of Income Tax and Stamp Duty, amounted to Rs. 61,542.31.

Income from Professions

In statistics of income classified by reference to principal sources, there are two professional men whose incomes in the year under review, amounted together to Rs. 179,901.

There were eight other incomes which together had a total of Rs. 481,966 and yet another eight who earned altogether Rs. 360,875.

The total incomes from the professions amounted to Rs. 7,475,855.

The total incomes from agriculture amounted to Rs. 46,849,111.

Among the highest incomes in this category are the following:—

Two individuals paid each Rs. 399,261 and Rs. 430,887 respectively.

Five others had together Rs. 2,905,611.

The highest incomes from Agriculture were those of two, totalling Rs. 1,872,797.

Trade

Under the head of trade one individual income amounted to Rs. 367,459.

Three other incomes totalled Rs. 6,263,070.

Another three incomes amounted to Rs. 1,318,099 and yet another three totalled Rs. 2,038,659.

Under the head of employment five persons had an income together amounting to Rs. 421,818.

"Investment Incomes"

The highest under the investment incomes were:—

Three incomes totalled Rs. 206,789.

Another three incomes amount to Rs. 407,824.

A further three incomes came up to Rs. 503,590.

Under the head of miscellaneous incomes, the highest individual income amounted to Rs. 145,803.

JAFFNA HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC COMPLAINTS

DEPUTATION MEETS PROVINCIAL SURGEON

THE sub-Committee appointed by the Jaffna Association to interview the Provincial Surgeon Northern Province, with regard to certain representations made to the Association by members of the general public against the present administration of the Civil Hospital, Jaffna, met Dr. D. D. S. Ootchoorn, the Acting Provincial Surgeon.

The members of the sub-Committee who were present were Messrs. V. S. Karthigesu, K. V. Rasiah and S. Appajural.

Mr. Karthigesu brought to the notice of the doctor the case of the Muslim boy who committed suicide by drinking poison. It was alleged that when the boy was taken by his relatives to the civil hospital, there was no doctor there to attend on him, with the result that the boy had to be removed to the Manipay Hospital.

Dr. Ootchoorn stated that there was not so. His inquiries showed that the relatives of the deceased wanted to see the apothecary. While the apothecary was dressing himself, the relatives of the deceased took him to Manipay.

Register Suggestion

The sub-Committee suggested that it would be advisable to have a register opened at the hospital, and that the time of admission and examination by the doctor of each patient be entered.

The Acting Provincial Surgeon said that that was a very reasonable suggestion, and that he would give the matter due attention. He also said that arrangements had already been made for a doctor to be available at the hospital at all hours of the day.

Mr. Karthigesu complained that patients in certain instances were being charged consultation fees at the hospital.

The Provincial Surgeon thought that that was a matter which should be referred to the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

It is learned that the results of the interview with the Provincial Surgeon will be laid before the Committee of the Jaffna Association.

Improving Health and Agriculture

Support for Malaria Week and Mango Show

Chavakachcheri, May 23.

THE teachers, headmen, and public of Thenmaradchy assembled at a public meeting convened by the Chairmen of the Chavakachcheri and Kachchai Village Committees at the Drieberg English School hall to consider what steps should be taken to further the health and agricultural interests of Thenmaradchy and Pachchilapali Divisions.

Mr. K. Sarayanamurtu, Head Master, Drieberg School, was elected as secretary protem.

Mr. N. Thambipillai, Divisional Revenue Officer, Thenmaradchy, presided and accommodated with him were Mr. V. Kanagaratnam J. P., U. P. M., and Mr. J. C. Amarasingam B. A., Principal, Sinnathanby Memorial Training School.

After the Chairman explained the purpose of the meeting, Mr. J. C. Amarasingam and Mr. Kandiah Sivam dwelt at length on the urgent need to cooperate with the Health and the Agricultural Departments in their efforts to improve health and economic conditions in the area.

Much enthusiasm prevailed and at the end the following resolutions proposed by Mr. S. K. Chelliah, Chairman V. G. Kachchai, and seconded by Mr. S. Kanapathipillai, Chairman V. G. Chavakachcheri, were unanimously carried.

(a) This meeting resolves to give whole-hearted support to the "Malaria week" celebrations and calls upon all headmen, teachers, and the general public to help to make the week a success.

(b) That a committee consisting of the following with power to add to their number, and collect subscriptions if necessary, be responsible for the arrangements in connection with "Malaria Week" celebrations this year.

Chairman: Mr. V. Kanagaratnam Esq., J. P., U. P. M.

Vice-Chairman: Dr. V. Duraisamy D. M. O.

Treasurer: Mr. N. Thambipillai Esq., D. R. O., Thenmaradchy

Secretaries and Conveners: Dr. N. Sabaretnam F. M. O. and Mr. A. V. Chelvanayagam, Agricultural Instructor.

Committee Members: The Chairmen V. Cs. in the area and the Headmasters of schools in the area.

(c) This meeting calls upon all the mango growers of Thenmaradchy and Pachchilapali to cooperate whole-heartedly in making the Jaffna Mango Show a success.

(d) That the second Mango Show be held at Chavakachcheri which is the centre of the chief mango growing divisions of the Jaffna District.

(e) That this meeting calls upon as many mango growers of this division as possible to enroll themselves as members of the Jaffna District Mango Growers' Association.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and speakers. (Cor.)

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REPATRIATION OF NON-CEYLONESE

State Council Votes
Five Lakhs

PASSIVE RESISTANCE BY LABOUR FORCE

Indo-Ceylon Trade Talks Might
Be Affected

The State Council adopted the repatriation motion on Thursday, Mr. Francis de Zoysa moving the closure of the debate.

Mr. Parfit's amendment to refer the matter back to the Board of Ministers for further consideration and less drastic action was lost, only seven being for it. The original motion was carried by a majority of 24, the dissentients being Messrs Jayah, Mahadeva, Natesa Iyer, Newham, Oldfield, Parfit, Perera, Ponnambalam, Villiers and Vythilingam.

City Council too?

The Colombo Municipal Council will shortly follow the policy of the Central Government in employing only Ceylonese labour.

There are as many as 850 daily paid labourers who are non-Ceylonese. For the present there is no proposal to send them away but there is every likelihood of a motion being brought up by a Member of the Council for the adoption of a repatriation scheme on the lines similar to that of the Government.

Passive Resistance

It is understood that trouble is brewing among Indian labourers in the port labour force as a result of the new non-Ceylonese repatriation measure passed by the State Council.

Passive resistance appears to have been organised and in the Harbour Works Department today Indian labourers are making only a pretence of doing their duties.

They are said to have complained to their supervisors that as they are to be repatriated very shortly they feel that they need not work as well as they usually do.

The port labour force includes a large number of skilled workmen who fall into the category marked out for repatriation and much difficulty is anticipated in replacing such men.

Fears about Trade Talk

Indo-Ceylon trade talks, it is understood are likely to be postponed indefinitely by the Government of India due to certain developments that have taken place since the conclusion of the Indo-British trade pact.

The original understanding arrived at by the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Mr. G. C. S. Corea, when he was on his last trade mission to England, with the representatives of the Raj who were at the time negotiating the Indo-British pact was that the negotiations with Ceylon should begin soon after the conclusion of the Indo-British Pact.

The Indo-British Pact has now been completed and the Govern-

ment of India have already opened trade negotiations with Japan and Burma.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, one of the non-official advisers to the Government of India on trade pacts and a director of the Reserve Bank of India arrived here on a visit last week.

On Wednesday he left for Simla at the request of the Indian Government in connexion with the opening of the trade talks between Japan and Burma.

Mr. Lalbhai was not impressed with the attitude adopted by the State Council in introducing new legislation that would adversely affect the Indians in this Island.

He stated that it was unthinkable that Ceylon, a good neighbour of India with so many intimate ties, should adopt a policy which was likely to imperil the cordial relations existing between the two countries.

"It cannot be gainsaid that each country is bound to need the assistance of the other in more than one matter," he said.

"It is difficult to believe that Ceylon can achieve any economic prosperity by the repatriation of a few thousand Indians."

"I wish that the politicians of Ceylon would take a large view of the question that a friendly neighbour like India is a much greater asset to Ceylon in many ways than the few jobs that the proposed repatriation scheme can bring to the Ceylonese."

It is understood that there is very little possibility of negotiations with Ceylon being taken up at an early date, apart from other questions, due to an impending reconsideration of the trade pact between India and the United Kingdom which was certified by the Viceroy in spite of the vehement protests of the Central Legislature of India.

Manager of New Bank Due Today

The Manager of the newly-created Bank of Ceylon, Mr. W. B. Mackay, is due to arrive in Ceylon today by the Bibby liner Derbyshire.

Beginning his career in 1906 when he joined the North of Scotland Bank, Mr. Mackay has many years of banking experience behind him, having served in Singapore, Rangoon and Calcutta, and latterly in London.

Training in Engineering

Opportunities for
Ceylon Students

Colombo, Friday.

It is understood that the Ministry of Communications and Works is formulating proposals for the purpose of taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the construction of the Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Colombo Harbour Improvement Scheme for the practical training of engineering students who have obtained degrees in British Universities or have otherwise completed their theoretical training and are preparing for the examinations of Engineering Institutions.

A Committee consisting of the Director of Public Works, as Chairman, the Chief Engineer and Manager of the Government's Electrical Undertakings, the Director of Irrigation, the Principal of the Technical College and the Harbour Engineer is to be appointed to work out the details of the scheme so that it may be presented for the approval of the Board of Ministers and the State Council.

Courses in Civil Engineering, Hydraulic Engineering and Electrical Engineering will be available.

Provision in Agreements

The agreements under which the Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Colombo Harbour Oil Dock, Deep Water Quay and Basin will be constructed already provide for the training of Ceylonese apprentices without remuneration by the technical staffs of the contracting firms.

The Government does not propose to charge a premium from the students as is done by engineering firms in England and elsewhere when they take on engineering apprentices.

Scholarship Allowances

It is proposed that the Government should award scholarships for the students consisting of certain allowances for their subsistence during the period of training.

The Government will, however, give no undertaking to the students to afford them employment, but they will be given preference when appointments are available and vacancies occur.

As the construction of both schemes will take a number of years, it is proposed to take this opportunity to afford facilities in practical training which students experience great difficulty in obtaining in the United Kingdom.

Civil Service Changes

The following Civil Service changes have been made consequent on the grant of leave preparatory to retirement to Mr. A. Visuvanadhan from July 10:—

Mr. V. Viswalingam, Additional Office Assistant, Colombo Kachcheri, to be Extra Office Assistant, Jaifna Kachcheri.

Mr. J. P. Kauthab, Extra Office Assistant, Puttalam Kachcheri, to be Additional Office Assistant, Colombo Kachcheri.

SINHALESE NATIONALISM

MR PONNAMBALAM
CALLS IT COMMUNALISM

DEBATE ON ALLOCATION
OF SEATS

Colombo, Saturday.

WHEN the State Council adjourned for June 6, the debate on the Reform motion regarding the re-allocation of seats was left unfinished.

Among the speakers yesterday was Mr. E. A. Nugawela (Galagedera) who maintained that the voting strength of the Kandyan rural electorates was impaired by the tremendous influx of the Indian voters.

There should be no weightage, said Mr. Nugawela. Representation must be on a territorial or numerical basis.

The debate on the following motion of Mr. H. J. Husham (Legal Secretary) was resumed:—

"That with a view to securing greater representation for minority communities a Committee shall be appointed by His Excellency the Governor with the following terms of reference:—

"To consider the present electoral areas of the Island and to advise what changes or additions could be reasonably made with a view to affording more chances for the return of candidates belonging to the minority communities and to securing adequate representation of the Kandyan rural interest."

A Legitimate Grievance

Mr. George E. de Silva (Kandy) said that the hardships referred to by Mr. Aluwihare came after the 1848 rebellion, when the British took steps to repress the people in the Kandyan districts, particularly in Matale. Taverns were opened throughout the districts and even free drinks were provided to the people. Under those circumstances it was not surprising that the people were demoralised. The temple schools were abolished and gradually the spirit of the Kandyans was crushed and their lands were taken away from them. From that time onwards up to the present reforms, he said, the Kandyans did not get a fair deal and they had a legitimate grievance. It was their duty, therefore, to see what they could do to redress those grievances. The Kandyan point of view was that they should be given more seats. They were a backward people and had been denied education.

Continuing, he said that the Kandyan Members were not taking their stand upon a narrow communal or sectional basis. There was a Kandyan rural interest. Could they possibly say that the members for Talawakelle and Hatton had the same zeal for the Kandyan rural interest as, say, the Member for Ruanwella? If that was so, it was conspicuous by its absence. They served the Indian interest and not the rural interest.

Those two interests—the Kandyan and the Indian—were separate and did not mix. That position was accepted by the Council and by the Governor, and also by the Sec-

(Continued on page 6)

Bungalow For Sale

At Mallakam, Stone-built terraced house in 20 lachans garden-fruit and other trees. Good Virgin soil, fine well water. Large frontage on road to Court, 2 furlongs from Kankasanturai Rd. Junction, 1 mile from Station, close to Court. Opp. American Mission School. Property free from encumbrance. Inspection by appointment. Apply to: T. Coomaraswamy, 27 Gangu Reddy St. Egmore, P. O., Madras.
(Mis 52, 29-5-39 & 5-6-39) (M)

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(Mis. 32, 8-5-29 5-39.)



Hindu Organ

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1939

THE REFORMS DEBATE

THERE SEEMS TO BE NO prospect of the Reforms Debate coming to an end in the near future. The discussion in the Council last week centred round the Legal Secretary's motion seeking to appoint a Delimitation Committee with a view to affording the minorities chances of increased representation and to securing adequate representation for the Kandyan rural interests in the Legislature. The debate on the motion has not yet concluded in spite of several speeches and has been adjourned till June 6th. One of the proposals in the Governor's Despatch is the appointment of a Delimitation committee so as to meet the legitimate grievances of the minorities and the demands of the Kandyan rural interests. Some of the speakers on the motion, who are supposed to be avowed opponents of communalism, were indulging in "communal shibboleths" under the guise of democratic principles. One fails to appreciate how the Kandyan rural interests can be distinguished from those of any other part of the Island. MR. SAMBARAKKODY'S amendment is really an attempt to save the Kandyan rural interests from being swamped by Indian labour. Barring perhaps two

constituencies no other electorate in the Kandyan provinces is likely to be influenced by Indian votes. The Kandyans have been given adequate representation under the Donoughmore Scheme on a territorial basis. If the majority of their representatives happen to be the low-country Sinhalese, that is no fault of the Constitution and is no sufficient reason for stressing the needs of the Kandyan rural interests. The truth is the Kandyans would like to be represented in the legislature by the Kandyans themselves. This is indeed a novel theory of democratic government based on territorial representation and adult suffrage!

Our contention has all along been that the terms of reference of the Delimitation Committee should be wide enough so as to enable it to make the necessary adjustments in regard to the electoral areas with the object of satisfying the grievances of the minorities in the matter of representation. It does not mean that the committee should be tied down to a precise number of increased seats or to uniformity as regards the size and population of electoral areas. For the minorities feel keenly that the Donoughmore Constitution has done them a grave injustice in that it has not given them an adequate representation in the Legislature. Territorial representation, as we have so often observed, does not necessarily mean numerical representation. In a country like ours, inhabited by various communities differing in culture, traditions and race, territorial representation needs such adaptation as will satisfy the legitimate grievances of the minorities consistently with the just claims of the majority community. No scheme of reforms that fails to satisfy this crucial test will prove a success in this country. For the minorities naturally fear that they will be subject to the domination of the majority community so long as their representation is not adequate enough to make their voice heard and felt in the Government of the country. Speaking for the Tamils, we have consistently maintained that the Northern and Eastern Provinces need increased representation in view of their geographical, economic and cultural differences with the rest of the Island. The fact must be admitted in this connection that the leaders of the majority community have not done everything in their power to win the confidence and good-will of the minorities. And that accounts not a little for the inter-communal dissensions and distrust that disfigure the political life of this country. SIR MIRZA ISMAIL, the well-known statesman and Dewan of Mysore, speaking the other day at Salem made the following pertinent ob-

ervation:— "Thus, upon the majority community falls a high and honourable responsibility. It should show by every means in its power that the interests of the minority communities are perfectly safe in its hands and that it will guard them more zealously than it guards its own." These wise words deserve to be chewed and digested by our leaders.

A Social Evil

The Dutch Reformed Church of Ceylon has decided not to permit in future the marriage of divorced persons in their churches. The church, we understand, has been forced to take this decision, in order to arrest the "whirlwind frivolities that are fast creeping into the social life of the people of this country." It also views with growing alarm "the spreading craze for new-fangled ball-room dances which seem to keep cropping up with almost week-end regularity as attraction that seems to allure young people from sober thinking." Ball dance is entirely alien to the culture of the people of Ceylon, besides being repugnant to their sense of decency. It has however found some adherents among a section of the Ceylon Christian community who have had close associations with Europeans. But it is alarming to be told now that some Hindus, resident in the Metropolis, have taken a fancy for this form of dance. We have heard from responsible sources that Hindu girls too join in these frivolities which are foreign to the genius of their race and religion. These dance-halls are a contributory cause of unhappy families and of divorce cases. In the name of decency and Hindu culture one should cry halt to this social evil, and we hope Hindu society will put it down with a strong hand. We are glad the Dutch Reformed Church of Ceylon has taken a serious view of this matter and we feel certain that it will successfully fight this evil in Ceylon. A society's strength and happiness lie not in its frivolities and excesses but in its morals and restraints.

Civil Service Promotions

The following promotions in the Ceylon Civil Service have been ordered by the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, from Class I, Grade II, to Class I, Grade I, with effect from March 5, 1939.

Mr. N. J. Luddington, from Class I, Grade II, to Class I, Grade I, with effect from March 6, 1939.

Mr. M. H. Kantawala, from Class II, to Class I, Grade II, with effect from March 5, 1939.

Obiter Dicta LXXVII

SOME HAPPENINGS

THE Speaker, has cast a halo of divinity over His Excellency the Governor. We have heard a great deal about Papal infallibility, but gubernatorial impeccability is a strange doctrine indeed. A public utterance referred to a statement in a public document made by Sir Andrew Caldecott as "a little less than levity."—note, it didn't say it was levity—and, on its being quoted in the State Council, the quotation was ruled out!

If the newspaper account of an incident in the Assize Court, Colombo, is correct, "Get out!" if so, then, undoubtedly the incident is very regrettable. To begin with, the interruption by counsel of a Judge's charge is not quite desirable. It may sometimes be necessary, however. The orthodox manner of doing it is by counsel simply standing up, and, when the Judge's attention has been drawn, for counsel to ask for permission to read out of the record. No Judge will lose his temper if the interruption is so done. Judges have heard counsel. In the case of the incident under comment, perhaps, there was a degree of annoying abruptness which must have first put the Judge out of his train of thought and secondly out of temper. Counsel's tactlessness must have been very provoking. For a Judge well known to be calm and balanced to have used the words he is reported to have used, "Sit down or get out!" I am not sure that the eviction order is the logical alternative to sitting down. The request to sit down is one which belongs to any president, and much more so to a Judge presiding in a Court of law. But the alternative is so incredible as having emanated from a Judge whom I have known to be a gentleman of dignity and balance that I am inclined to think it did not form any part of the Judge's remarks. I hope that counsel, as is usual in such cases, has called on the Judge in Chambers, and the needful has been done on both sides.

An editorial under this heading in *The Morning Star* appears to have caused considerable "Halt" misgivings in political circles. I read it out to a puzzled friend and asked him if it did not all mean simply and solely that Ceylonese should unitedly ask for self-government for Ceylon. To be united is to be of one mind, and to be of one mind you cannot have differences of opinion. Unanimity of opinion has first to be attained, and then any united prayer is a practical possibility. What is more is that the answer would be a positive certainty. As I read "Halt," it is an exhortation to stop all useless rhetorical dilution and do something. What then is wrong with the sentiments of the writer of "Halt"?

MR. BANDARANAYAKE has lately expounded nationalism. Briefly, it is each man for Nationalism himself, each race for itself, and, whatever happens, the Sinhalese alone are capable of true nationalism.

(Continued on Page 5)

BRITAIN'S PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR

200,000 Hospital Beds for An Emergency

STAFF ALREADY EXISTS, SAYS MR. ELLIOTT

London.

TWO hundred thousand hospital beds would be available for the treatment of casualties in the first 24 hours of the outbreak of an emergency, under a scheme which has been drawn up by the Ministry of Health.

This was stated by Mr. Walter Elliott, Minister of Health, when he addressed members of the College of Nursing at their annual meeting here.

These beds would be made available, he said, by clearing the hospital of all patients who could safely be removed and by the "crowding up" in hospitals of as many extra beds as possible. The staff already exist for them.

There would also be an extension of hospital accommodation as far as possible, by putting beds into neighbouring buildings and into new hatted annexes built specially for the purpose.

Arrangements were being made to make available another 100,000 beds within a week of the outbreak of hostilities, but for these extra 100,000 beds the required staff did not at present exist.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOVIET

Decisive State Reached?

Moscow, May 27.

Sir William Seeds, the British Ambassador, is delivering the Anglo-French proposals to M. Molotov, the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, this afternoon. He will be accompanied by M. Pacart, the French Charge D'Affaires, and M. Potemkin is expected to be present as interpreter.

It is believed that this conference represents a decisive stage in the negotiations.

Kantharmadam Tamil Mixed School

The Kantharmadam Tamil Mixed School, under the management of the Board of Trustees of Parameshwara College, Jaffna, has been provisionally registered with effect from May 1, 1939.

UNKIND THINGS SAID IN COUNCIL

Not So Seven Years Ago

Colombo, Sunday.

Mr. E. C. Villiers, European Nominated member of the State Council, in an address to the Kalutara Planters at a general meeting of their Association at the Tebuwana Club yesterday, said that less harmony existed between members than it used to be seven years ago.

Many unkind things, he added, were said in that Chamber, which, seven years ago, would never have been uttered.

Dr. Schacht to Visit Ceylon

Dr. Schacht, ex-President of the Reichsbank, will be arriving in Colombo from India next Sunday.

After a stay of eight days he will leave for Europe by the German liner Scharnhorst.

OBITER DICTA

(Continued from page 4.)

He did not say it in so many words, but it is as if he had said so in express terms. He cannot think that Tamils who during the past centuries had not tried to become Sinhalese, and the Sinhalese since they had not turned themselves into Tamils, and the Burghers who have made no effort to be transformed into Muslims, and Muslims because they elect to be only Muslims—all these Tamils, the Sinhalese, the Muslims, the Burghers—can never be one people. Holding tenaciously to this doctrine, Mr. Bandaranayake is unable to have any conception of a Ceylonese people. It is well for him to remember that true nationalism is interracial in sympathy.

MR. H. A. P. Sandrasegura, K.C. in 1939 says that Jaffna does not want a Municipality. Long ago in the days of Government Agent

Levers he was the accredited champion of a Municipality for Jaffna. *Quantum mutatus ab illo! Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.* It was characteristic of Mr. Sandrasegura to defend himself when charged with inconsistency of utterance, with the observation, "The ass is the only animal with ever one voice?" This is all fine for the ass, but it is very hard on the virtue of consistency.

Tatas as Armament Makers

Inquiries by Army Authorities

Calcutta, May 26.

The Simla correspondent of the Amrita Bazar Patrika states that it is understood that the Indian Army authorities enquired at the Tata Steel and Iron Works if Tatas can undertake the manufacture of armoured plates necessary for armoured cars, tanks and naval equipments.

The correspondent adds that this is a result of the Chatfield Committee's recommendation to increase armaments manufacture in India.

As a further step in this direction arrangements are being made for the manufacture of 25-pound Bren guns at the Cossipore gun factory near Calcutta.

The correspondent further learns that Indian Army authorities expect a grant in the neighbourhood of £5,000,000 from the British Government for the purpose of implementing the recommendations of the Chatfield Committee.

OPENING OF NORTHERN PORTS

Kankasanturai Extremely Unlikely

The Financial Secretary in reply to a letter by Mr. A. Theodor Moorthy, inquiring whether any decision had been arrived at by the Board of Ministers to reopen the port of Kankasanturai for passenger traffic states that it would be extremely unlikely that that port would be opened.

In the course of his letter, the Financial Secretary says that the Board of Ministers has not reached a decision yet regarding the opening of a Northern port. The matter has been referred to him and the Minister of Communications and Works and a report will be presented to the Board.

King's Birthday Celebration

Pt. Pedro, May 25.

A public meeting presided over by Mr. W. R. D. de Silva, Magistrate, Point Pedro was held on Wednesday the 24th inst. at the Magistrate's Court, Point Pedro, to consider the arrangements to be made in Point Pedro to organise the King's Birthday Celebration in Vadamardchy.

It was decided to have Police Parade, A Scout Rally, and march past of school children; and sports meet for school children, on Hartley College grounds. Mr. W. R. D. de Silva was elected Chairman of the Celebrations Committee. Mr. S. C. Rana Ratnam and Mr. P. Nadesan as Joint Secretaries, and Mr. A. Nadarasantharam, Proctor, Treasurer. Several Committees were elected. (cor)

BAN ON MARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS

DECISION OF DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH OF CEYLON

ALARM OVER BALLROOM DANCES

THE Dutch Reformed Church of Ceylon will not in future permit the marriage of divorced persons in their churches.

This decision which was made at a recent conference of Presbyterian Moderators of the Dutch Reformed Church of Ceylon, is to be the first step in a campaign to stem increasing laxity in social circles.

This decision, which was made at a recent conference of Presbyterian well-known Moderator, who I gather from well-informed circles, was the driving force behind the decision of the conference.

Up-to-date the practice in the Dutch Reformed Church, on the question of the marriage of divorced persons, was entirely left to the discretionary powers of the officiating clergyman.

The conference's decision now diverts members of the clergy from such a discretionary option, and they will be required to ban totally the marriage of divorced persons in their parishes.

The decision, I understand, is likely to be endorsed by the Presbytery of Ceylon, after which the ban will be applicable to the members of the Church of Scotland in Ceylon, as well.

The Church authorities, I am told, are growing increasingly concerned about what one of them has termed "the whirlwind frivolities" that are fast creeping into the social life of the people of this country.

The spreading craze for new-fangled ballroom dances, which seem to keep cropping up with almost week-end regularity, is viewed with growing alarm, as an attraction that seems to allure young people from sober thinking.

But what is the remedy? This is the poser with which the Church authorities are faced.

My Moderator friend, who once again is in the forefront of the campaign for reform, told me gravely that "the success of any such campaign would primarily depend on a well-advised and discreet line of action."

"The psychological aspect of approaching young people of today, when it comes to a question of correction for their own benefit, is a vital aspect that must be most seriously considered," he added.

(K. De S. In the Times.)

A DARING BURGLARY

Jewellery worth Two
Lakhs Stolen

Diyalagoda, Saturday.

A daring burglary is reported to have been committed in the Kande Vihare Devale, a famous Buddhist shrine in the Alutgama Police area, on Thursday night.

The culprits have removed all the gold and silver jewellery with which the chief image of the Devale had been adorned.

The value of the stolen property is estimated by the Incumbent Priest of the Devale at Rs. 200,000.

The Devale is situated about a mile from the Galle Road-Kaluwamodera junction. A large number of pilgrims come there to worship every day.

It appears that the burglars opened a window of the Devale by making a breach in the wall. They then forced open the locked door of the room where the images were enshrined.

The key of the glass case where the image of the God Vishnu is encased was on a table close by. The culprits opened the case with the key and removed all the gold and silver jewellery composed of necklaces, bangles, ornaments etc., all valued at Rs. 200,000.

It was only in the morning that the loss was discovered by the resident priest.

Sub-Inspector P. Ratnarajah of Alutgama and a number of Constables proceeded to the Devale yesterday morning and made inquiries.

Mr. E. B. Weerakoon, A.S.P., Kalutara, also visited the scene.

A man of Alutgama and another of Mallepitiya have been arrested on suspicion.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

எலியைப் போடுவது

Sir,—The source which supplied the Sinhalese language with the word *Eluwa* (goat) is surmised to have imparted its influence on Tamil and we are asked to interpret எலியை to mean goat or sheep wool.

No one will dispute the fact that from time to time new covers were admitted into the fold of Tamil. lakam and these practising their own trades spoke their own dialects and words especially those appertaining to their distinctive vocations passed into the Tamil language.

But what I am curious to know is whether the எலியை of Ganesar, to be orthodoxly correct, should be constructed to the form of likeness of a goat. Should the Temple Managers be asked to discard the old rat model?

Would some research student set himself to the task of finding out as to when the confusion of ideas set in and the circumstances under which our artisans had to evolve the image of the rat for vehicle in temples dedicated to Ganesha.

Yours etc.,

Antiquarian Student.

25 5 39

Sinhalese
Nationalism

(Continued from Page 3)

retary of State as shown by the Village Committees Ordinance.

Mr. A. Mahadeva (Jaffna) pointed out that out of 16 seats in the Kandyan districts, only two seats had been secured by the Indian population. What the two Kandyan members, who had spoken, wanted was merely to total up the purely Ceylonese population and add to it the estate population and then divide up their constituencies on the basis of all put together, by getting the benefit of the Indian population in order to bolster up their demand for more seats, so that once having done that, they could proceed to disenfranchise a large number of Indians and restrict their voting strength to about seven or eight thousand, as was the case today.

Adequate Concessions

Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Minister of Agriculture and Lands) said that he could not understand the grounds on which the Member for Jaffna opposed that amendment. Every Tamil Member had put forward an amendment for something to be done by the Committee to be appointed.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam said that that was not correct.

The Deputy speaker said that the amendment of the Member for Point Pedro called for a Commission, not a Committee.

Mr. Senanayake said that it was strange that, only when it came to Kandyan rural interests, objection was taken by those who asked for the protection of communal interest. It was only where they were not affected that they thought of territorial principles. He for one, said Mr. Senanayake, would agree to a Delimitation Committee to distribute the 16 seats in the Kandyan Province in any way considered to be proper. There were certain men, he said, who were born with suspicion and ambition, who would not be satisfied except by dividing the voting strength between themselves.

Mr. Senanayake, continuing, referred to the need for looking after Kandyan rural interests as different from planting interests. No one in Ceylon would deny that there was a difference between those two interests such as was illustrated by village cattle, that were shot by planters. The existence of rural interests had been recognised by the State Council itself and as far as the Kandyan provinces were concerned that was a fact. It was only a question of giving some concession to those people who had made certain claims for adequate representation. They knew how the Kandyan people had suffered from malaria epidemics and how differentiation was made even by Government in the matter of special medical service to the estate as distinct from the service to the rural population. In those circumstances he did not see why the rural interests should also not be looked after adequately.

The object of the members, who opposed the Kandyan demand, appeared to be to capture the ten extra seats.

Self-Interests

Mr. Francis De Zoysa then moved the closure of the debate.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Point

Pedro) appealed to the Chair not to accept the motion. There was a section of the House who, he said, felt very strongly about it. Several Kandyan members had spoken on that amendment but only one member from the Northern Province had expressed his views on it.

The Deputy Speaker: I accept the motion for the closure of the debate.

The motion for the closure of the debate was then put to the House and declared lost, under Standing Order 65, as only 8 voted in favour.

Lip-Service

Mr. Ponnambalam thanked the House for rejecting the motion of the Member for Galapitiya. He said that that debate had been certainly interesting for one thing, that certain members had shown themselves in their true colours. They had discovered that one could pay lip-service to nationalism and that the nationalism of the majority community was nothing but communalism. They had yet to know what the Kandyan rural interests were and how those interests differed from the Tamil rural interests, the Muslim rural interests, the Indian rural interests or the Low-country rural interests. In India, for instance, quite apart from the communal claims, there was the definite delimitation of rural as against urban areas and there the principle had been laid down with due regard to weightage and the manner in which the rural areas were to be demarcated etc.

He did not know who was responsible for that bright red herring—"Kandyan rural interests." The representatives of the Kandyan National Assembly, led by Sir Cuddeh Ratwatte, went before the Governor about a year ago and advocated the creation of a system of Federal Government composed of three communities, namely, the the Northern and the Eastern Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Maritime Provinces. In their memorial to the Governor the Kandyans had definitely stated that they had been exploited by the Low-country Sinhalese as well as by the Indians. Why should not the Kandyan members face the issue and say that what they were after was the representation of Kandyan interests by the Kandyans? The Indian votes could not possibly out-vote the Kandyan rural votes in any but two constituencies. The original menace complained of was exploitation by the Low-country Sinhalese. Now, under the aegis of the "pocket Führer" of the Sinhala Maha Sabha that menace had been forgotten and a new menace had been introduced—the Indian plantation labour. That new prophet had also spoken of the segregation of Indians. Was it to be territorial segregation or communal segregation?

"Grossly Unjust"

Mr. Ponnambalam then proceeded to quote from the memorial presented to the Governor by the Kandyan National Assembly in April, 1938, in which the following passages appeared:

"It is a mistake to class the Kandyans and the Sinhalese of the Low-country as one community and to term it, as it is sometimes done, the majority community. The circumstances and the history have created such fine differences in sentiments, traditions, customs and in economic development that it would be grossly un-

MORE EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGESTo be Established in
Important Towns

The Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Mr. G. C. S. Corea, proposes to establish Government employment exchanges in the outstations, especially in the large towns.

The step has become necessary in view of the increasing number of unemployed people who seek registration at the Exchange in Colombo.

It has also been decided to restrict the registrations at the Colombo Exchange to persons living within the Municipal limits of Colombo and its suburbs.

The Controller of Labour will be called upon to define the areas that should come under the Colombo Exchange.

The number of people seeking registration at the Exchange is said to be rapidly increasing daily and the present staff find it difficult to cope with the work. On Wednesday a crowd of over 3,000 people besieged the Exchange clamouring for registration and the Police too had to be called in to maintain order.

Distress Rampant

One of the difficulties experienced by the authorities is that a large number of the persons seeking registration in Colombo are from the outstation districts. It has not been possible for them to refuse registration for these men.

The trend of events clearly illustrates the fact that unemployment is rampant in the outstation urban areas. A good proportion of the unemployed are believed to be of the skilled classes.

To start with it is proposed to open exchanges in Kandy, Galle and Jaffna. These will be supervised and managed by specially recruited officers.

This plan, it is anticipated, will help to ascertain with a fair degree of accuracy, the number of unemployed workers in the Island.

just to the Kandyans to ignore their special identity in the framing of any constitution for Ceylon. While the Kandyans are at one with the other communities in the progressive development of self government in the Island, they feel very strongly that such progress should not be at the sacrifice of their special interests in the country...."

"Any form of Government which does not afford to the Kandyans the share which is their due in the Government of the country or adequate representation of their interests..... will be unacceptable to the Kandyan people."

That was a sentiment with which one could sympathise, said Mr. Ponnambalam. He hoped the Minister of Agriculture now knew the kernel of that demand for enhanced representation of Kandyan interest.

The memorialists had also made the following statements:—

"We submit that the elections of 1931 and 1936, far from realising this hope expressed by the Commissioners, have in fact weakened the position of the Kandyans, and their fears of domination by other communities have come true."

At this stage (5 p.m.) the Council adjourned till 2.30 p.m.) on June 6.

TOTALITARIANISM

(Continued from page 1)

dious external propaganda machinery and a controlled press.

Thus Bolshevism has both an ideology and a methodology, when it sets out to accomplish the creation of a classless economic world state by a ruthless pursuit of the objective by all available means, not necessarily moral. If it indulges in a class dictatorship, that of the communists, while proclaiming a classless state, it is because the communist goal of economic emancipation of the producing classes is not yet fully reached and the transitional needs and risks are feared to be too great to be met and answered by any but the highest centralised form of government, namely dictatorship. It is no doubt a paradox, but like all paradoxes not without point.

Imperialist Goal

Totalitarianism is on the other hand the product of industrialism, inspired by downright nationalism and having its goal in imperialism. But while Bolshevism sought and accomplished the destruction of feudalism and economic caste system, totalitarianism seeks merely to continue and perpetuate capitalistic industrialism and class dominance. Nor does it discard their imperialistic implications. It is thus apparent that it imports no new ideology. It is vengefully nationalistic at the base and nakedly imperialistic at the top and supersedes the older form of capitalism-cum-imperialism by an inexorable technique fuller and more vehement than the Soviet which, while it opposes, it also emulates. It is this unrivalled technique and methodology that gives it a distinctive character over and above any new ideology that it is supposed to represent.

It may be asked whether totalitarianism does not present any new ideological element in it, at least as a movement for internal organisation. If it does not, as internationalism, present any new ideology, does it not do so at least as a form of internal government? Well, the answer seems to be that as a form of government opposed to democracy, totalitarianism—with its negation of individual liberty and self-expression, its inordinate love for regimentation of life and resources and its insistence on allegiance to the person of a single individual owing to no well-defined traditions and embarked on adventurism—has its ideological charms analogous to those of the Soviet and new to the extent that they fundamentally differ from the democratic conceptions of life.

Not National

But even here, it is more the method and means rather than the source of ideas that is propounded and elaborated. For what is all this over-organisation and regimentation for—internal though—at the ruthless speed with which it is carried out, if it were not for

achieving its ultimate purpose and goal of imperial domination and national aggrandisement? Interpreted thus in its widest sense, totalitarianism has no ideological pretensions even as an internal form of organisation.

Both national socialism and fascism are no more national or social when their ultimate purposes deny both nationalism and socialism for other nations and culminate in the envisagement of a grand Unholy Roman Imperialism. A conception of society with a tyrant at the head, a neocratical governing body, taboos free play of intellect and emotion and holding patriotism in monopoly. Jews and non German Aryans as a pest, woman at the hearth and as up-bringer of children and man as useful cannon-fodder, has, indeed, very few and poor elements for any ideological background.

"Power-politics" associated with totalitarianism is no new or absolute term. It has always fascinated and intrigued politicians and statesmen and kept itself always either above or below the surface of diplomacy. It is its relative abuse now that places it on an ideological pedestal. Totalitarianism making it its chief weapon has claimed many successes, except perhaps the last. But on that account, it cannot claim to be more than what it really is: externally, rank imperialism, and internally, sordid technique. At best, it depicts a combination of an old ideology and a new methodology. But at what cost?

(National Herald)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 732.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Vairavapillai Kandiah of Tellippalai East

Deceased

Kamalammal widow of Vairavapillai Kandiah of Tellippalai East
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kanthimathiammai daughter of Vairavapillai Kandiah of Tellippalai East
2. Kandiah Vairavanathan of do
3. Thandikai Kanagasabapathipillai of Mariddapuram

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of May 1939 in the presence of Mr. S. Nayatambi, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the abovenamed 1st and 2nd Respondents minors for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in the Testamentary proceedings and that the petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased be granted Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased, unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 23rd day of June 1939 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 9th day of May 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge

(O. 12. 23-5 & 1-6-39.)

A UNIQUE "SOCIAL"

"Eelakesari" Jolly League

Chunnakam, May 21.

For the first time in the history of Tamil Journalism a unique Social was celebrated yesterday at the Vaideeswara Vidyalyaya, Vannarponnai. It was the first annual conference of the little children who belong to the Jolly League, an association conducted in the columns of the "Eelakesari", a popular weekly Tamil journal in Jaffna. Sri Sri Swami Vipulananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Colombo, presided over this jolly lads' conference and delivered the inaugural address. The full day programme included various items such as oratorical contest, music and speeches. The Naval Gold Medal, associated with the great name of the Champion Reformer of Jaffna, Arumuga Navalar, was won by Mister S. Sivamandan of Mahadeva Vidiyasalai, Kurumpancity, as the first prize for oratory. A second prize, the Ramanathan Silver Medal was won by Mister A. Nadarajah of Attiar Hindu School, Neevely. Besides two prizes for best essays, a Silver Cup was presented to the Uduvil Girls' Bilingual School for obtaining the best results in the Tamil J.S.C. and S.S.C. examination held last year.

About three hundred children were served with mid-day meals and an interesting musical entertainment followed. Later in the evening Pundits V. Mahalinga Sivam and S. Kanapathipillai delivered two interesting speeches which were highly appreciated by the large number of teachers and students present. (Con)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 632.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Muthukumar of Vaddukkoddai West

Deceased.

J. N. Kulandaiyolu, Secretary D. C. Jaffna
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sivakolunthu widow of Arumugam Muthukumar of Vaddukkoddai West
2. Muthukumar Mailvaganam of do presently of Colombo
3. Muthukumar Kanagaratnam of do
4. Nallasegarampillai Sivasubramaniam of do presently of Bible and
5. wife Kanagammah of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of April 1939 in the presence of Mr. A. K. Navaratnam Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavits and Petition having been read. It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased be issued to the Petitioner in his capacity as official Administration unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 31st day of May 1939 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 27th day of April 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 11. 25 & 29-5-39.)

Textile Industry in Ancient India

(Continued from page 1)

"Luxury arose at last to such a pitch that a chaplet was held in no esteem at all if it did not consist entirely of leaves sewn together with the needle. More recently again they have been imported from India, or from nations beyond the countries of India. But it is looked upon as the most refined of all, to present chaplets made of nard leaves, or else of silk of many colours steeped in unguents. Such is the pitch to which the luxuriousness of our women has at last arrived" (10)

While mentioning Pamphile of Cos, Pliny also remarks that she "discovered the art of unwinding silk, and spinning a tissue therefrom; and that indeed, she ought not to be deprived of the glory of having discovered the art of making garments which, while they cover a woman, at the same time reveal her naked charms." (11)

It is interesting to note here that on account of the silk being an excretion of a worm, the Mohammedans in ancient times considered it to be an unclean dress. It was decided with the consent of all the doctors, that a person wearing a garment made entirely of silk cannot lawfully offer prayers enjoined in the Koran. (12)

It may also be observed that one of the most outstanding features in the textile industry of the ancient Hindus was their cotton and silk fabrics embroidered in gold and silver threads. These fabrics still continue to be used in a large in India. The preparation of the varieties of wire, and the working of the various forms of lace, brocade and embroidery are an important and peculiar art in India. The demand for various kinds of loom-woven and embroidered gold and silver works in India is immense, and the variety of textiles so ornamented is also very great.

The gold bordered loom embroideries are made chiefly at Sattara, the gold-figured mashrus at Tanjore, Trichopoly and Hyderabad, and the highly ornamented gold-figured silks principally at Ahmedabad, Benares and Trichopoly. (13)

Conclusion

In conclusion, it may be stated that the ancient Hindus, on account of their advanced proficiency in the Textile Industry, captured the world market and thus amassed that fabulous "wealth of Ind". The irony of fate is that this ancient industry was practically killed by the unhealthy competition of machine looms in Manchester and Liverpool. There are, however, some happy signs of its revival at present in spite of many odds. Let us earnestly hope that Mahatma Gandhi's chakra and khaddar cloth have come to stay.

(10) Natural History. XXI. 8.

(11) Natural History, vi. 26.

(12) Dr. Robertson's Disquisitions Concerning Ancient India, Note xxiv.

(13) Ency. Brit. Aro: Gold.

Broadcasting

AKASH-VANI,
MYSORE

This Week's Programme

Wavelength: 70.2 Meters. Frequency: 4265 Kc/S.

CALL SIGN: V. U. 7. M. C.

Monday, the 29th May, 1939

Birthday of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore

6 p.m. Lavani Recital
6.15 p.m. News and Announcements.

6.30-8.30 p.m. Whistling performance by Sriman S. K. Ramachar, accompanied by Athana Vidwan Venkataramanah, (Violin) & Vidwan Ramiah (Mridangam)

Tuesday, the 30th May 1939

6 p.m. Film Hits.
6.15 p.m. News and Announcements.

6.30 to 8.30 p.m. Karnatic Vocal Music.

8 to 8.30 p.m. Recitation from Kannada poems by N. S. Venkatasubba Rao, Esq., B.A.

Wednesday, the 31st May 1939

Vidyayanya Jayanthi
6 p.m. Devotional Music.
6.15 p.m. News and Announcements

6.30 to 8.30 p.m. Harikatha Vidya-ranyara Charithre' ly Brah-masri C. S. Subrahmanya Bhagavathar.

Thursday, the 1st June 1939

6 p.m. Comic Selections arranged by Mr. M. V. Madappa
6.15 p.m. News & Announcements
6.30 to 8.30 p.m. Radio Play: 'Chandrabasa' by Sri Saras-wathi Prasadika Nataka Sabha conducted by Mr. M. V. Sivappa

Friday, the 2nd June 1939

6 p.m. Karnatic Light Music
6.15 p.m. News and Announcements
7 p.m. Hindusthani Vocal Music
7.30 p.m. "Quirral"
8 to 9 p.m. Hindustani Instrumental Music

Saturday, the 3rd June 1939

6 p.m. Orchestral Music
6.15 p.m. News and Announcements
6.30 to 8.30 p.m. Vocal Music Performance by Vidwan K. Venkatasubba Ayadhani accompanied by Vidwan Subrahmanyam (Violin and Vidwan Ramiah (Mridangam)

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