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## MINISTER ON INDO-CEYLON PROBLEM

### Confident of Early Solution

#### IMPRESSIONS OF HIS VISIT TO MADRAS AND MYSORE

"I AM certain the important people in India would be ready to help us in solving our economic and political problems as the principles that that they would like Ceylon to adopt in Ceylon are the same that they would like to adopt for themselves in India," said Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister for Agriculture and Lands, who returned to Ceylon on Friday from a visit to Madras and Mysore, in an interview with a "Daily News" representative.

He adds that he had not the slightest doubt that the misunderstandings which had arisen between India and Ceylon over the question of the retirement of non-Ceylonese daily paid workers in Government service would disappear shortly.

He had every hope that all outstanding questions between the two countries would be satisfactorily settled.

Mr. Senanayake was accompanied by Mrs. Senanayake and Mrs. Alice Kotelawala.

#### "No Retaliation"

It was not true, Mr. Senanayake said, that there was any thought of retaliation on the part of India.

Any small increase in the tariffs on copra and coconut oil in the new year should not be looked upon as a retaliatory measure. It should be remembered, he pointed out, that the duties on these commodities were ad valorem duties and that in the year just past their prices were somewhat higher than in the previous year.

Mr. Senanayake, speaking of his stay in Madras and Mysore, said that in both places he met with overwhelming hospitality.

"In Madras," he remarked, "my genial host, Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, had not only done everything possible to make my stay there most en-

joyable, but also provided me with opportunities of meeting a large number of leading men in Madras and outside.

#### Attitude Towards Ceylon

"I had the good fortune of being invited to several functions where I met a large number of leading Indians and I was very glad to notice that everyone of them entertained the kindest feelings towards Ceylon and its people, although they were not able to understand the reason for the attitude Ceylon had taken up.

"I explained our position as best as I could and assured them that we are just as anxious, if not more anxious than they, to maintain the good relations that always existed between the two countries. But there is a good amount of misunderstanding due, I am certain, to misrepresentation.

"I explained that if they come round to Ceylon and study the questions here they would realise that there is nothing anti-Indian in this country.

#### Ready to Help

"I am certain the important people in India would be ready to help us in solving our economic and political problems as the principles that they would like Ceylon to adopt in Ceylon are the same that they would like to adopt for themselves in India."

The different Indian Provinces had their own problems to solve, and they were solved without much difficulty.

"The short distance of sea between us should not make things more difficult for us here," he remarked.

Mr. Senanayake, continuing, said that among those he had met in Madras were Mr. C. Rajagopalchariar, the ex-Prime Minister of Madras, Sir Jagadish Prasad and Sir Rama-

(Continued on Page 4.)

## WORLD FORCES AND THE SUPER STATE

### Futility of Economic Aims

#### TOWARDS A BETTER WORLD ORDER

By Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar,  
(Dewan of Travancore)

[ In an address at the International Convention of Theosophists, Madras ]

ONE of the main traits of the present-day European world is the existence of a despair on the part of the masses in respect of a society, which, to them, seems no longer rational. Obviously, forces like Fascism and Nazism can only be regarded as transitional stages in development but at the same time it would be a just observation that the present totalitarian tendencies cannot be overcome by the adoption of socialism of the old type or of capitalistic democracy but only by a fresh non-economic orientation of life and of society based on inner harmony rather than on all round acquisitiveness and a harking back to spiritual rather than to temporal values. In Europe, neither the forces of the Right nor the Left have yet fully realised that a successful fight against the totalitarian concept cannot be possibly succeeded by the deification of the Economic Man who was the Patron Saint of the Victorian Age. Acute observers have not been oblivious of this and it is remarkable that an Austrian publicist, Peter Drucker, as early as May, 1939, asserted that a Russo-German War alone may save the West from being drawn into a general conflagration. Such a war would probably be fought to maintain the society of the Economic Man who used to subsist on the theory and practice of lip-service to democracy in politics and adherence to rigid dictatorship on the part of industrialists, armament-makers and financiers. Therefore, according to him, such a war was inevitable. In the light of subsequent events, his words seem prophetic. "The efforts of the European Left Wing parties are directed towards a united front between the democracies and Russia and their contention that such

an alliance would usher in democratic Socialism has done greater harm than any political mistakes of the past twenty years."

#### Non-Economic Aims

Whether or not we agree with this author in the assertion that the West has to be prepared for an attack by the East and that this attack will decide the future of Europe, we must admit the validity of the argument that the enthronement of the so-called bourgeois society and the quest after the Capitalistic millennium have produced the present crisis in Europe and through Europe in the world. The individual has to be freed from the limitations of this concept. Such freeing can take place not solely by resistance to totalitarian ideas on the field of battle, but by the release of new forces in society. In fine, it is an inescapable conclusion that a new order can be produced and the dignity and the security of the individual re-established only if economic progress as such is relegated to a secondary place and man's life is dedicated primarily to non-economic aims.

We have, at this moment, reached a condition on what has been legitimately termed "International Anarchy." In order to resolve this anarchy, statesmen often turn back to pre-war political alternatives and there is now proceeding a considerable discussion regarding a new balance of power and a new concert of Europe. As is well known, the old concert of Europe was designed to frustrate the dangerous ambitions of rival States, but it must be remembered that when the concert was in full force, all the so-called great powers enjoyed more or less equal status

(Continued on page 4)

## TO LET

A bungalow with all facilities near the Jaffna Hindu College on the Kankasanturai Road. Apply

S. T. M. P. Sithambaranatha  
Chettiar

Vannarpannai,  
4-1-40

(Mis. 244. 4 & 8-1-40)

## Change of Name

I, Saravanai Vairamuttu of Chunnakam, do hereby inform the Government and the Public, that I shall henceforth be known as Saravanai Rajah, and shall sign my name as

S. RAJAH.

(Mis. 247. 8 & 11-1-40)



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1940.

## Y. M. H. A. CONFERENCE

IT IS TRULY REFRESHING TO escape for a moment from the competition, strife and stridency of modern life, from the travail and destruction and hollow propaganda of the European War and from the communal and personal rivalries nearer home, to breathe in the serene air of inner realisation offered to us by the sages of ancient India. This must have been the experience of many a person who listened to the chief speakers at the Y. M. H. A. Conference held last week at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School Hall. For the message of universal love and tolerance, of dedication to the inner life of the spirit rather than to the acquisition of things material, which the ancient sages preached in India is one that the present-day world sorely needs. Science has so highly developed man's power of organisation for propaganda and destruction that truth, justice and the rights of man though proclaimed ever so loudly find little place in the world. The two wars on a world wide scale have disillusioned men's minds of the value of mere mechanical efficiency divorced from religion, and the possibility of erecting a stable edifice of peace on collective security and internationalism. As Professor JAIN said at the Economic Confer-

ence recently held in India, nationalism, capitalism and communism have been tried and found wanting. MAHATMA Gandhi's creed of non-violence and the charka is the only satisfactory solution. The study of western science and sociology has turned a section of our youth cynics and materialists, for whom pleasure, material efficiency and success alone have value, and the traditional religion is an out-worn superstition fit only to be scrapped. The religious instruction given in our schools goes a great way to counteract this influence and to preserve their sense of values.

The Y. M. H. A. movement is intended to supplement and co-ordinate the religious instruction given in our schools. It augurs well for the future of our religious teaching that the conference has been able to bring together a large number of Hindus from all parts of Jaffna for the purpose of enlightenment and social contact. The two distinguished visitors from South India are scholars to whom religion is not a mere intellectual study, but a thing to be lived. The president K. SUBRAMANIA Mudaliar was able to communicate the ineffable grace and charm of the Tamil religious literature with that fervour, simplicity, directness and clarity which are the hallmark of culture and devotion. The other, Mr. RAMACHANDRA CHETTIAR is an equally great scholar who has done much research work in religion. Both of them have laid Jaffna under an obligation by coming over and speaking to the Hindu public at some personal inconvenience and sacrifice. There were many other local speakers who have contributed to the success of the Conference with great ability and of whom we do not think it necessary to make individual mention. The various Hindu schools of Jaffna have decided to join hands and to hold an annual conference at some central place. We believe that the conference idea will take firm root and will continue for long with the co-operation of all the Hindu schools of Jaffna. A conference will give a great impetus to the religious activities of our schools and will give some guidance and co-ordination to their religious instruction. The various schools can meet at a common place, take stock of their past activities and concert measures for the common good. What is most valuable in a conference is the sense of brotherhood there fostered, of being members of one common

organisation, and the inspiration that comes from listening to great minds and from mutual contact. The success of the conference is mainly due to the efforts of Mr. M. MYLVAGANAM, the Secretary of the Conference. We feel no doubt that the idea of annual Conferences has caught the minds of our school authorities and will abide for many years to come.

## The Jaffna Urban Council

The Jaffna Urban District Council at its first meeting this year elected a new Chairman and a vice-Chairman. The outgoing Chairman, Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, can look back with pride and satisfaction at the successful administration of the Council during his tenure of office. He leaves behind a tradition of just and sympathetic administration which, we are certain, would be maintained by his worthy successor, Mr. C. Ponnambalam. Mr. Ponnambalam is in the privileged position of being a nephew of the first Chairman, the late Mr. A. Canagaratnam, whose administrative ability, tact and energy have rendered administration of the Council easy for his successors. It is a happy coincidence that a kinsman of his will, in all probability, be the last Chairman of the Urban Council which will be converted into a Municipal Council in 1942. A healthy precedent has been created by the election of a Muslim member as the Vice-Chairman. Mr. S. M. Aboobucker richly deserves this recognition. We hope the Council will continue to create such healthy precedents. We congratulate Messrs Ponnambalam and Aboobucker on their election and wish them success in their onerous duties.

## The "Hindu Organ" Golden Jubilee Number

### Minister Congratulates

The Hon. Mr. W. A. de Silva, Minister for Health, writing about the Golden Jubilee Number of the Hindu Organ, says:

"The production is worthy of the old and much respected Journal which has earned the respect of all those who are interested in the welfare of Ceylon. Please allow me to congratulate you and all those who are connected with the enterprise."

## SECRETARY OF WAR RESIGNS

### CABINET RE-CONSTRUCTION

## MR. OLIVER STANLEY NEW WAR MINISTER

London, Friday.

It is officially announced from 10 Downing Street that Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, the Secretary for War, and Lord MacMillan, the Minister for Information, have resigned and that the King has approved the following appointments:

Secretary of War: Mr. Oliver Stanley;

President of the Board of Trade: Sir Andrew Rae Duncan;

Minister of Information: Sir John Reith.

Mr. Hore-Belisha's resignation has come as a bolt from the blue. Indeed, the course of events has been just as much of a surprise to him as it will be to the public. He was offered the post of President of the Board of Trade, but said he was unable to accept it.

The foregoing changes complete the reconstruction of the major posts in the Government, but do not preclude the possibility of some minor changes later. Mr. Oliver Stanley will take Mr. Hore-Belisha's place in the War Cabinet. The other two posts are not in the War Cabinet. Mr. Oliver Stanley is at present confined to bed with an attack of influenza.

Neither Sir Rae Duncan nor Sir John Reith are Members of Parliament, but it is expected that seats will be found for them in the House of Commons at an early date.

## GLOUCESTER FUND CONCERT

At Valvettiturai English School

6 P. M., 20th JANUARY 1940.

Tickets Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 50 cts.

Contributions of Rs. 5 and over will also be thankfully received and acknowledged in the "Times of Ceylon" and "Hindu Organ".

V. Suppiah,

Tondamanaar.

(Mis. 824. 8, 11, 15, 18-1-40)

## Britain Helps Finland

London, Friday.

It is learned in London that Britain is not only assisting Finland, but is also sending arms and ammunition to Sweden. Although Sweden is supplying Finland, it is emphasised that the munitions which Britain is sending the Swedes are for Sweden's own use.

The New York "Wall Street Journal" states that "according to reliable information," Britain has agreed to furnish Finland a number of Hurricane fighters. The paper adds that in view of this, the Finnish Purchasing Missions are abandoning their efforts to obtain further war-planes in the United States.

**AIM OF EDUCATION**

**—o—  
SPIRITUAL FREEDOM**

**—  
SIR RADHAKRISHNAN'S  
PLEA**

Poona, Jan. 1.

"THE aim of education is spiritual freedom. It is not a means to an end but is an end in itself," declared Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, addressing a function arranged in connection with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the new English School, an institution run by the Deccan Education Society. His Highness the Raja of Sangli presided.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, in his address, observed that the purpose of education was to train man to live life for himself, but not against society. He expressed his admiration and gratitude to the Society for its great work in the cause of education during the last six decades. The activities of the Society were but a manifestation of the many-sided renaissance through which this country had been passing. A renaissance, he said, was not a mere revival of the past, but a re-adaptation of ancient ideals to modern needs.

Sir Sarvapalli added that the enterprise to make education cheap and accessible to the poorer classes was based on the conviction that a true awakening, political or economic, social and cultural, could be based on the spread of enlightenment. If one recalled the great names associated with the Deccan Education Society, such as Tilak, Chippenkar, Ranade, Gokhale and many others, one would realise the extent of Maharashtra's contribution to national progress in every side, in religious thought, in social and political advancement and in educational enterprise. Maharashtra had been one of the instruments of national safety and growth and had set an example to the rest of India, not only in our times, but from the days of Shivaji.

**Spiritual Motive**

All these activities were, however, inspired by a spiritual motive, that for which this country had stood from the beginning of her history. He did not mean by that faith in a dogmatic creed or symbolic worship, which might be superseded, but the upward aspiration, that impulse to live by the spirit, which could not be destroyed even when temples and mosques were gone. When the late Tilak emphasised Karma Yoga, when Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society with the aim of spiritualising politics and producing political sanyasins, when the Deccan Education Society required its life members to take to teaching in a spirit of dedication on subsistence allowances, they were all using their spiritual energy for modern purposes.

The speaker went on to say that the character of a society was to be judged not by the kind of law and order it maintained, but only the efficiency of administration it permits and by the intelligence and goodwill it fostered. A democracy could not be built out of slaves. Their educational institutions should produce free men and not robots. Liberalism, when it opposed totalitarianism, was essentially sound. Its

**JAFFNA URBAN  
COUNCIL**

**NEW CHAIRMAN AND  
VICE-CHAIRMAN  
ELECTED**

Mr. C. Ponnambalam Advocate, was elected Chairman and Mr. S. M. Aboobucker, Vice-Chairman, of the Jaffna Urban District Council, at its first meeting, held on Saturday at the Town Hall.

Mr. Ponnambalam proposed Mr. Sam Sabapathy as Chairman pro-tem. Mr. Sabapathy, who took the chair pointed out that according to law he would continue to be in office until midnight on Sunday.

Mr. S. Patanjali requested a letter from the Commissioner of Local Government, regarding the interpretation of the relevant section of the new Ordinance, to be read, and the letter upheld the Chairman's ruling.

Mr. R. A. M. Thuraiappah (nominated official member) said that a meeting for the election of the Chairman should be held only after a vacancy occurred, that is after Sunday.

Mr. Sabapathy ruled that the meeting was regular and that the new chairman, although elected at that meeting, would take office only on the eighth.

Mr. C. R. Thambiah proposed and Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai seconded Mr. Ponnambalam's name. There being no other Mr. Sabapathy declared Mr. Ponnambalam elected.

Mr. Patanjali proposed and Mr. K. Aiyadurai seconded Mr. S. M. Aboobucker's name for the vice-Chairmanship.

Mr. Ponnambalam proposed and Mr. V. A. Durayappah seconded Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai's name.

The voting was as follows:—

Proposer and Secunder, Messrs. Sabapathy, Jacob and the Medical Officer of Health for Mr. Aboobucker.

Proposer and Secunder, Messrs. Nalliah, Thambiah and Thuraiappah for Mr. Sinnadurai.

Mr. Aboobucker was elected by the casting vote of the Chairman.

faith in democracy must result in thirst for a new order based on economic justice and progressive enlargement of responsible life.

**Constructive Nationalism**

"A liberal temper is marked by sweet reasonableness; a hatred of extremes, sound practical sense and its great need to-day, when fanaticism in religion and politics is rampant, cannot be overestimated," added the speaker. "The way in which princes and people, Hindus and Muslims have co-operated in building up the Deccan Education Society will be an example and inspiration to those who struggle here for their work in constructive nationalism. Ideas spread fast but not habits of mind. For developing the latter we require not merely education of the emotions and imaginations. For it the example of the teacher who is a priest is more potent than the precepts taught. This institution has the spirit of sacrifice brooding over it. When the youth of a country love ease and comfort, the nation retreats from the stage of history. When they delight in daring and sacrifice, the nation becomes great. May the Society continue for many decades to send out healthy citizens for the work of the Motherland!"

**SUGAR MARKET**

**SHORTAGE IN JAVA**

**PRICES UP IN LOCAL  
MARKET**

Colombo, Jan. 6.

Consequent on depleted stocks of sugar in Java, the price of that commodity in the local market has been steadily rising within the last few days. The price of sugar yesterday ranged from Rs. 32 50 to Rs. 32 62 per bag as compared with Rs. 31 ten days earlier.

There is said to be a very small export balance of sugar in Java at the moment due to large importations by India. The Indian crops are reported to have suffered from drought and pests. During last year India imported as many as 210,000 tons of Java sugar.

In September last year Java exported no fewer than 228,843 tons of sugar owing to unprecedented demands from India and from the Continental countries. That figure is said to represent the largest exports for any single month within the last twenty years. In pre-war years the average monthly export of sugar from Java was about 100,000 tons.

Of the 228,843 tons exported in September, India purchased about 80,000 tons. European countries took 70,000 tons and the balance was shipped to Egypt, Iran, Burma and Ceylon.

In the following month Java was able to export only 143,000 tons. In November the export figure dropped still further to 108,000 tons.

In October Ceylon was able to get only 4,547 tons of Java sugar as against nearly 6,000 tons in the previous month. In November, however, this country was in a happier position, as Java was able to release 5,793 tons of sugar for the use of local consumers.

Yesterday there were only about 75,000 bags of sugar available in the Island as compared with over 100,000 bags during the control period. The present stocks represent only about one and a half months' supply for the Island.

**Shipments Expected**

It is, however, satisfactory to note that a further 35,000 bags are expected to be landed in Colombo during the next fortnight.

Just before control was withdrawn the price of sugar was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 33, but as soon as control was lifted the price went up by about a rupee. Within a few days, however, the price began to decline and remained in the neighbourhood of Rs. 31 per bag. During the last two weeks, however, there has been an upward trend in prices.

**Next Civil Service  
Examination**

It is learned that the Chief Secretary hopes to make arrangements for a Civil Service examination this year. The number of officers to be recruited will probably be not more than two or three.

The examination will probably take place in the latter part of the year.

**"SEE MYSORE  
AND DIE"**

**MR. R. SRI  
PATHMANATHAN ON  
MYSORE'S EXAMPLE**

**REASON FOR THE  
STATE'S PROGRESS**

Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan, Member of the State Council, who has just returned from a visit to Mysore suggests that the Department of Industries should undertake the manufacture of dry cell batteries; that some young carpenters from Moratuwa should be sent for a training to the Mysore Carpentry Institute; and that the mulberry tree could be cultivated in Ceylon as the conditions here are similar to those of Mysore.

The silk weaving industry has progressed greatly in Mysore and the silk there from the point of view of lustre is the best found in India, he said. Sarees made out of them are really charming and would give a thrill to any Ceylon girl, according to Mr. Sri Pathmanathan.

Mr. Sri Pathmanathan had been to Mysore on a holiday and was full of praise for that progressive State. In fact, he said that the slogan should be: "See Mysore and Die",

**Sympathy of Officials**

What struck him most in Mysore was that the Officers of the Government are really in sympathy with people.

On the contrary, in British India the feeling of communalism was intense, so much so, he said, that a leading Government official, a Muslim, had asked him: "How can there be friendship among those who kill the cow and those who adore the cow?"

Mysore was far ahead of other Indian States. The salaries of officials there took up only one third of the revenue, while in Ceylon, observed Mr. Sri Pathmanathan, more than half the revenue goes to officials.

He was also struck by the uses to which Hydro-Electricity was put in the State. Mysore could be aptly described as a "City of Lights".

Following Mysore's example, Ceylon should try a Hindu Prime Minister, said Mr. Sri Pathmanathan.

**IMPORT OF CURRY  
STUFFS**

**Changes in Regulations**

An Order in last Friday's Gazette under the Defence (Control of Import) Regulations, states that the prohibition of the import of "Curry-stuffs" from places outside the British Empire and Canada is altered to affect only "Curry-stuffs other than dried chillies, garlic and tamarind."

By another Order a new item "Curry-stuffs: dried chillies and garlic" is inserted in the schedule of goods that may be imported from outside the British under the authority of a licence. Wire nails of certain dimensions are also affected by this order.

Refined sugar, in lumps and loaves, and bleaching material (including sodium bisulphate) are now omitted from the Schedule of items whose importation from outside the British Empire and from Canada is prohibited.

## WORLD FORCES AND THE SUPER STATE

(Continued from page 1)

and were more or less prosperous and satisfied. Into such a world have intruded new ideological cleavages and new standards of conduct; and old theories of gentlemanliness and of the policy of 'live and let live' are receding to the background. Much of the responsibility for this result is due to a tendency on the part of political philosophers and also of statesmen to indulge in the game of make-believe and in what has been called wishful thinking.

### The League that Failed

When I attended the sittings of the League of Nations in 1926 and 1927, it was regarded as almost sinful to suggest that there could be another world war or that there were any fundamental defects in the constitution and working of the League of Nations. Indeed, most of us willingly persuaded ourselves that a new world was being born; but as time passed, it was discovered that that international cement was lacking in the edifice and the fabric, therefore, crashed. Some years ago it used to be stated and repeated that if you wish for peace, you must be prepared for war. But at the time when such statements were made, men did not realise what modern wars were apt to become. At the present moment, judging from what is happening in that confused medley of battle fronts extending from Japan to the North Sea, it is a waiting and watching game at the front and much of the damage done is not in pitched battles but sporadically and with cruel aimlessness in the air, on the high seas and in the countryside and destruction and disintegration are rained from the air or from under the surface of the sea on non-combatants as much as on the fighters. The conclusion to which one is driven is that the time is already over-ripe not only for clear thinking as to the possible future of humanity but for the avoidance of what I have called wishful thinking in governmental policies and the greatest attainment of freedom would be to secure freedom from prejudice—colour prejudice, race prejudice and the prejudice of propagandist ideals.

In this state of things, is it surprising that the thoughts of men have turned to the future and the foundations of a new order which can bring to an end the possibility of conflicts like those of the present day—actual and potential—and which may hope to maintain intact those indices of civilised life, those treasures of architecture and sculpture, painting and the other arts including literature and those symbols of progress which are encountering the risk of annihilation? Even more important than the maintenance of the outer symbols of man's evolution is the value of keeping unimpaired the functioning and fulfilment of the human spirit. Thus it is that thoughtful men everywhere have been attempting to re-

mould the world nearer to the heart's desire.

### A New Order

The problem is to bring into existence a Union of Nations which will allow full scope for national and racial differences but will, at the same time, unite all their inhabitants under a law which will end war and make reasonable prosperity and liberty secure. Whatever else such a new constitution seeks to do, it will certainly have to attempt a limitation of economic nationalism as it is now madly pursued and secondly a very drastic limitation of armaments by the creation of a Super-State with an Armed Force and the prohibition of arming by individual countries excepting purely for internal defence. Such ends cannot be achieved in a moment or without very careful preparation and thought and discussion; but it is demonstrable that the present system of National Sovereignty has led to an insensate competition in armaments and economic autarchy which constitute a negation of a will to peace. No international order based merely on the optional co-operation of equally self-sufficient Sovereign States can prove stable because all Sovereign States, as the history of the League has proved, have necessarily to look after their own self-interests. The Super-State of the probably distant future will have to assure National Self-Government to all Units but will have to put into a common pool all the resources for Defence and Order, Currency, Trade, Communications and Migrations and possess all the powers necessary to implement and finance its activities. A Federal Union on such lines is being contemplated by many persons in widely separated regions.

### Nicholson's Utopia

Within the last few weeks, Harold Nicholson, a member of Parliament, has approached this problem in a brochure entitled "Why Britain is at War." After having delivered an indictment against Germany and the Nazi theory of life and patriotism, Mr. Nicholson faces the fact that if and when the Nazis disappear, communists will probably come in followed perhaps by a period of internal disorder. No League of Nations or similar body can deal with problems produced by such happenings unless it possesses armed forces and unless the Member States of what, with the usual complacency of European writers, has been called by him "The United States of Europe" make a substantial sacrifice of their National Sovereignty. As a necessary concomitant the forces of each State will have to be reduced to the size required by its own internal needs. Nicholson finds it essential as a part of his thesis to lay down that no country should be allowed to possess any aeroplanes at all, whether civil or military, and that the Super-State will alone have to operate all the great international air routes and possess a trained international air force with pilots drawn only from the smaller countries. All these requisites assume sacrifices and surrenders of many public utility undertakings like international

## UNFORTUNATE TURKEY

### Seismic Tremors and Further Floods

Istanbul, Friday.

While foreign gifts for the relief of the sufferers from earthquake, flood and storm continue to pour in the latest being a gift of £2,000 from the King of Afghanistan—further seismic shocks are still reported from the distressed Black Sea town areas of Samsun and Kerasund; also from Amasia, in the earthquake zone.

Ankara messages furthermore report that the River Tigris has overflowed its banks, that an entire quarter of the large town of Diarbekir, in Southeast Anatolia, is under water and that 30 workmen are marooned by floods near a railway construction line, their situation being critical.

Many deeds of heroism have been reported during the earthquake rescue work. The Government particularly recommends the granting of an amnesty to 50 long-term convicts for their bravery in rescuing over 1,000 people, including many women and children.

During the earthquake which destroyed Erziadjan, these convicts without attempting to escape, immediately organised rescue squads, later sheltering the people they rescued in their barracks which miraculously escaped damage.

transit, airways, posts and telegraphs.

### India's Contribution

To have envisaged these problems and the solutions attempted in respect of them is necessarily also to realise the inherent complexities of the position and the manifest difficulties in the way of a satisfactory solution; but that the perilous state of the world needs a complete re-ordering of national forces and a reorientation of human ideas and ideals hardly admits of controversy. Humanity is literally at the cross-roads and on the choice that it now makes will depend the future of civilisation as we now know it. The contribution that India can make to such a solution may, at the outset, appear to be insignificant. India does not count from the point of view of war excepting as a comparatively minor entity in the British Empire. The talk that is indulged in now and then of immediate independence is fantastic in the light of what is taking place daily around us. If India were to declare its independence to-day, apart from internal convulsions, she would be the prey of one or other of the predatory powers unarmed and undisciplined as she is. The question has to be dealt with only from the point of view of a Commonwealth of Nations where-in Britain would more speedily and more effectively than has hitherto been the case, prepare India for self-defence in the military, naval and aerial sense and even more in the industrial and economic sense as a preliminary to her entry into a world-

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## Minister on Indo-Ceylon Problem

(Continued from page 1)

swamy Mudaliyar, the Commerce Minister of the Government of India.

### Charmed by Mysore

Mr. Senanayake described Mysore as "a wonderful place".

The main concern of the Maharaja, who was considered a very saintly person, was the welfare of his people and Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, was a very capable administrator.

Almost the entire Public Service was manned by Mysoreans so that they had not only a sense of duty but patriotism to urge them in their work.

Mr. Senanayake said that he was greatly impressed with the Mysore Government's agricultural and irrigation programs. Agriculture was far more advanced than in Ceylon and there was much more intensive cultivation. The State spent as much as Rs. 500 per acre to provide water for cultivation and the cultivators willingly paid for the benefits they received.

### Agricultural Co-operation

A feature of the agricultural work in Mysore which pleased him very much, said Mr. Senanayake, was the close contact between the peasant cultivator and the Agricultural Research Officers.

Mr. Senanayake said that the Mysore Chamber of Commerce entertained him and he had taken the opportunity to explain on that occasion that there were other reasons for the decline in copra prices than the so-called dumping of Ceylon copra on the Indian market.

## CHIEF SECRETARY TO RETIRE

### Expects to Leave in April

"The Times of Ceylon" understands that Mr. M. M. Wedderburn, Chief Secretary, will be sending in his papers for retirement shortly. It is expected that he will leave the Island in April.

Mr. Wedderburn is only 56 years of age and could in the normal course remain in service for almost four years. Joining the Ceylon Civil Service in 1906, at the age of 23, Mr. Wedderburn arrived in the Island in December of that year and was attached to the Anuradhapura Kachcheri. He had his first judicial appointment in 1908 as acting Police Magistrate of Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri.

Mr. Wedderburn has acted as Officer Administering the Government on more than one occasion. During the last war he was an assistant censor.

**PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE WAR**

**LORD LOTHIAN'S SPEECH IN CHICAGO**

**NO ONE-POWER DOMINATION**

In the course of his speech before the Chicago Council for Foreign Relations on Thursday, in which Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador to Washington, made, among other things, a frank and confident survey of the principles and policies involved in the war, he referred to peace conditions, stating:

"It is now clear that, in 1919 none of us understood what it was necessary to do if our hopes were to be realised. The ideals behind the League of Nations can only succeed if all its members are democracies. The League Covenant was too rigid. The greatest of our mistakes are economic. We profoundly hope that the nations will think out far more thoroughly than they did the last time how the world can be economically reconstructed when the war is over."

He proceeded: "Britain neither can nor ought to play by herself the dominant role she played in the last

**JAFFNA U. D. C.**

**MONTHLY MEETING**

The Minutes of Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council held at the Office of the Council on Friday the 15th day of December 1939 at 5 p. m. pursuant to notice dated the 13th day of December 1939.

Present:—Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, Chairman; Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Vice-Chairman; Dr. S. C. Thurai Rajah, Medical Officer of Health; Messrs S. M. Aboobucker, C. R. Thambiah, R. R. Nalliah, M. Jacob, V. A. Durayappah, C. Ponnambalam, K. V. Sinnathurai, S. Patanjali and the Secretary.

The Minutes of Proceedings of the Meetings of the Council held on the 10th and 16th day November 1939 copies of which had been previously furnished to each member of the Council were taken as read and confirmed.

Mr. Patanjali inquired from the Chairman whether notice of action had been received from Mr. R. Subramaniam on behalf of his client Gabriel Pranchy in regard to damage done to his fence, and wished that a reply be sent to Mr. Subramaniam.

Considered the application from the President, Jaffna Public Library for a building site on the Esplanade for the Library.

It was decided to refuse the application.

Pursuant to notice Mr. K. Aiyadurai asked:—

Will the Chairman be pleased to state:—

(a) The delay in supplying electric lights to the remaining portion of Stanley Road. The Chairman replied that the delay was due to the absence of financial provision

(b) The total amount allotted under item "New Works" for Ward No. 6 and the amount spent for the construction of road or any other work in that Ward for 1938 and 1939

Reply:—  
1938 Amounts allotted:  
B 8 Rs. 425  
E 7 (b) 700  
J 2 (a) 2,000  
Works executed:

B 8 Chempadu, Puliaday, Perumalkovil Vidane, Neeraviady and Kanderamadai lanes and cutting side-drains

Rs 405 67  
J 2 (2) Power House filling etc. 1567 99

E 7 (b) Improvement to Bus Garage 686 15

1939—amounts allotted:—  
B 8 Rs. 400  
B 12 800  
E 7 (b) 500  
J 2 (a) 350

B 2—Hospital Road Widening Works executed:—

B 8—Improved the Neeraviady Temple, Parayatheru, Kanthermadam, Vidane, Sakkara, Kanthaddy, Siraampady, Neeravy and Aseevatham's lanes and cut Side-drains 373 70

J 2 (a) Filling Power House 35 00

B 2—Hospitals Road Widening 496 50

E 7 (b) Materials obtained have not been paid for. The provi-

sion made under this head will be completely utilised—500/

Pursuant to notice Mr. K. Aiyadurai moved:—

I. "That the unspent balances in respect of any ward be carried over and added to the amount allotted for each ward for the year 1940"

Mr. S. Patanjali seconded.

It was decided to take it up along with the Budget estimate.

II. "That the construction of Aththiady Road which was begun be completed by taking such steps necessary for the completion.

Mr. S. Patanjali seconded—Carried.

Pursuant to notice Mr. M. Jacob moved:—

"That this Council authorises the Chairman to cut the Mundukulam Channel through and take necessary steps as set out in section 116 of Local Government Ordinance, 1920".

Mr. C. Ponnambalam seconded

Mr. S. Patanjali moved that the motion be deferred for consideration till April 1940.

Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai seconded

Mr. C. Ponnambalam moved that the drain be cut through after 1st April 1940 if the owners of the lands affected by the drain refused to allow the drain to be cut.

Mr. V. A. Durayappah seconded

On being voted on Mr. Patanjali's amendment was lost 2 voting for and 5 against.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam's amendment was carried.

Mr. S. Patanjali moved the motion that stood in his name in an amended form:—

"This Council is of opinion that security deposits should not be called for from landlords.

None seconded. Lost

Considered the amended draft by-laws regarding Timber or Firewood Store or Depot.

It was decided to adopt the draft of the Legal Draftsman forwarded by the President, Local Government Board.

Considered the model by-laws regarding registration of dogs.

It was decided to adopt the model by-laws referred to in Paragraph 1 (a) of Circular No. B. 1387 of November 29, 1939 received from the Commissioner of Local Government.

It was decided to authorize the Chairman to employ temporary clerks for writing out assessment notices for 1940 at the rate of 35 cents for 100 notices.

It was decided to authorize the Chairman to purchase conservancy buckets under "Stores Purchase Advance Account for Rs. 1000.

Considered papers regarding increments to Sanitary Assistant V. M. Kathirgaman.

It was decided to pay the increments due to him from January 1939.

It was decided to call for applications for appointment of a conservancy kangany.

Considered papers re supply of Gravel for 1939.

It was decided not to claim damage from Contractor Munai-

yapillai as his rates were lower than those for 1938 and as he continued to do a portion of the work on his tendered rates.

Considered papers re payment of Rs. 3 05 to Fitter Mechanic Marshall Maththas for working over-time and it was decided to sanction the payment made.

Considered draft agreement for supply of Crude Oil for 1940.

It was decided to authorize the Chairman to sign the agreement if no other Company is able to give the Council more favourable terms.

It was decided to sanction the following supplementary votes:—

Rs. 750 under head "B 4" (Oil Lamps)

Rs. 7,375 under head "B 4" (Electric Lights)

Rs. 381-05 cts under head "D 7" to make final payments in respect of the U. D. C. Building.

Rs. 3,204-37 under head "J 6" for extension of electric mains along Stanley Road.

Considered and adopted Secretary's memorandum to withdraw Rs. 25,000 from the Kachcheri and deposit same in current account in the Mercantile Bank, Jaffna.

Considered letter from the Hon. Secretary, Association of Urban District Councils of Ceylon re holding the 7th Conference and Annual General meeting at Kurunegala on the 2nd and 3rd February 1940.

It was decided to appoint Messrs S. Patanjali and K. V. Sinnathurai delegates.

It was decided to defer consideration of papers regarding fees payable by Local authorities to the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings.

It was decided to defer consideration of the Memo of the Electricity Superintendent regarding admission of apprentices

Considered letter No. A. B. D. 5 of December 11, 1939 from the Director of Education regarding Free Mid-day Meals for School Children.

It was decided to inform the Director of Education that the Council is not prepared to contribute any amount in 1940.

It was decided to place Rs. 10,000 in fixed deposits for 6 months in the National Bank and Rs. 15,000 in fixed deposit for 6 months in the Mercantile Bank, Colombo.

It was decided to place Rs. 15,000 in fixed deposit as Reserve for Depreciation in the Jaffna Central Co-operative Central bank.

Considered Draft Budget for 1940

Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai moved that the Draft Budget be adopted.

Mr. C. R. Thambiah seconded carried.

It was decided to pay Kangany Sultan 85 cents per diem from January 1940

Mr. V. A. Durayappah moved that Mr. Manuelpillai be appointed Revenue Inspector.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam seconded.

It was decided that Mr. A. Manuelpillai be appointed on probation for 1 year with effect from January 1940 on the same scale of salary as was assigned to Revenue Inspector Kathiravelu

It was decided to adopt the report and condemn for destruction and for sale the articles as set out in the list annexed to the report of the Board of Survey for 1938.

It was decided to hold the next Meeting of the Council on January 6, 1940 at 9 a. m.

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century. The rights of new naval nations and the rise of air power make that impossible, and sea power should be in the hands of the democracies and not in those of one Power"

**Empire Abdication?**

No British Ambassador ever spoke more frankly to an American audience than Lord Lothian did on Thursday in Chicago, says the "New York Times." His speech represents the striking democratisation and humanisation of British policy and is harmonious with the policy enunciated by Mr Roosevelt on Wednesday. His own appeal for American sympathy on a statement of war aims more explicit than any yet made in the British Parliament.

In the light of this speech, it declares, Britain is ready to abdicate the Empire in the interests of world-wide security for democratic civilisation.

Lord Lothian, adds the paper, like Mr. Roosevelt, sees no hope for a lasting settlement without American participation in the peace.

## WORLD FORCES AND THE SUPER STATE

(Continued from page 4)

organisation on terms of equality and self-respect. In other words, the condition precedent to the rebuilding of a new system is preparedness — preparedness of men and material, and energies and spirit. After such a status is attained by India and China, they can be useful and indeed probably decisive factors in the shaping of a new World Polity.

The ideals of India have been shaped for her by her Seers and her thinkers. Those ideals are inconsistent with defeatism or dejection. They are incompatible with unmanliness. They cannot be reconciled with faint-heartedness. Weakness masked by religious expression draws down the hardly veiled contempt of Sri Krishna when in the Second Chapter of the Gita he asks the question "In such a crisis whence comes upon thee, Of Arjuna, this dejection, this un-Aryan and disgraceful pessimism?" And he proclaims "Yield not to unmanliness O! son of Pritha, ill doth it become thee. Cast off this mean faint-heartedness and arise, O! Scorcher of thine enemies." Lest there should be any doubt on this matter in the 31st Verse of the same Chapter, the Supreme Teacher asserts the sanctity of a righteous war and in words that should be enshrined in the heart of every Indian, he defines Yoga itself as involving efficiency in work and activity *Karmasu Kausalam*. This is part of the Hindu heritage and these ideas are in lineal succession of those precepts that have come down from the Vedas, down to the most recent times.

One of the authentic modern apostles of Hinduism, Swami Vivekananda, in his *Katana Yoga*, declares that activity always many resistance. "Resist all evils, mental and physical, and when you have succeeded in resisting, then will calmness come. It is very easy to say hate nobody, resist not evil. But we know what that kind generally means in practice. When the eyes of society are turned towards us we make a sign of non-resistance but in our hearts it

is canker all the time. We feel the utter want of the calm of non-resistance; we feel that it would be better for us to resist." "Plunge into the world," he adds "and after a time when you have suffered and enjoyed all that is in it, then will calm come." This was India's message although it is apt to be obscured by those who will misread it or misinterpret it.

### Hinduism And Non-Violence

We cannot afford to forget that the first step should be to combat evil forces and resist them actively, openly, unflinchingly, fighting physically and morally for what is conceived to be the right decision. After the fight will come a time for peaceful contemplation of the scheme of the new world that can be built only after false ideals have been over-thrown and injurious systems of thought and practice disestablished. To many of us, therefore, the doctrine of non-violence, the form in which it is often preached to-day, the doctrine of non-participation in the combat raging all round us and the doctrine of quiescent passive resistance such as is sometimes advocated, seem to be the negation of all that Hinduism and the highest ideals of humanity stand for..... It may be that the world as we have known it is destined to undergo profound mutations and a succession of crises but amidst these ruins let India, at the time of rebuilding, make her own contribution and that contribution in the outer political and economic sphere is quite consistent with the supreme aspiration of Indian thought—the fulfilment of the truth "Tatvamasi"—"That Thou art"—the identification of the Individual firstly with humanity, and ultimately with the Universe.

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