





## BICKNELL MEMORIAL FUND

"Valli Thirumanam" will be staged at Jaffna College, Vaddu koddai, on Saturday, the 16th March, 1940, at 8-30 p. m. in aid of the Fund by a group of talented amateurs.

RATES: Reserved Rs. 5/-  
1st Class Rs. 3/-  
2nd Class Rs. 1/50.

Please book your tickets early.  
(Mis. 289. 7 & 14-3-40.)



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1940.

### AN HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT

IT IS A MATTER OF GRATIFICATION that in the best interests of the country an honourable settlement has been reached on the points at issue between the Governor and the ex-Ministers. We feel sure that all right thinking men in the Island will be satisfied that what threatened to be a constitutional deadlock has been resolved by the wisdom and statesmanship of the parties to the controversy. For who does not know that non-cooperation at this critical juncture will result in chaos and disorder in the country, giving a set-back to its political progress and economic prosperity. The matters in dispute in this instance centred round the interpretation of the relevant Articles of the State Council Order in Council of 1931. It is an admitted fact that the Donoughmore Constitution is a novel scheme bristling with checks and safeguards, which render it wellnigh unworkable. Under this constitution the Governor is ultimately responsible for the efficient administration of the country. And therefore a literal or rigid interpretation of the constitution will but whittle down the limited powers and responsibilities vested in the elected Executive. If the constitution has been worked these nine years with a degree of success, it has been due in a large measure to the spirit of accommodation and understanding on the part of the Governors in their dealings with the Ministers. It is a truism recognised in all democracies that the spirit in which a constitution is worked counts for more than the letter in which it is written. In the absence

of that spirit not even the best constitution with the best will in the world can be worked successfully.

The agreement arrived at the Queen's House Conference is honourable alike to the Governor and the country. While he considers that the present practice of Ministers giving orders to Heads of Departments is not strictly constitutional, the Governor is prepared to recognise it, pending the recommendations of the Select Committee of the State Council to be appointed to go into the matter. We are glad the Governor has recognised the practice which has been in existence for the past nine years and which, therefore, should be regarded as a convention calculated to promote efficient administration. For if every instruction or order of a Minister to the Head of a Department is to receive the prior sanction of the State Council and the ratification of the Governor, quick and efficient government, will be impossible of achievement. A rigid adherence to such a procedure will but result in the interference of the Governor with the day to day administration. That was why the Indian Congress obtained the assurance of the Provincial Governors that they would not, by the exercise of their reserve powers vested in them under the Government of India Act of 1935, interfere with the normal administration of the Ministers before it decided upon the acceptance of office. It is common knowledge that the Governors and their Ministers worked so harmoniously to the lasting benefit of India even under the limitations imposed upon them by the Indian Constitution. We are glad that such an understanding between our Governor and his Ministers has been agreed upon. The Governor under the present agreement expects his Ministers to consult with him if, in their opinion, an order to be given to the Head of a Department affects the administration of Justice or the statutory duties of a public officer. This understanding is bound to work smoothly so long as there is confidence and goodwill between the Governor and the Ministers. We trust the State Council will endorse the agreement reached between the Governor and the ex-Ministers, eschewing all heroics which tend to vitiate the harmony and goodwill so badly needed to resolve the deadlock. Honourable co-operation is any day to be preferred to barren non-co-operation. That way lies the future of this Island.

## Jaffna Urban Council

### Street Lines and Building Limits

The Minutes of Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held at the Office of the Council on Friday the 8th day of March 1940 at 5 p. m. pursuant to notice dated the 6th day of March 1940.

Present: Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman; Mr. S. M. Aboobucker, Vice-Chairman; Mr. R. A. M. Thuraiappah, Superintending Engineer, N. D., Dr. S. C. Thuraiajah, Medical Officer of Health, Mr. C. R. Thambiah, Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Mr. M. Jacob, Mr. V. A. Durayappah, Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai, Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Mr. S. Patanjali, Mr. S. A. Sabapathy and the Secretary.

1. The Minutes of Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Council held on the 24th day of February 1940 copies of which had been previously furnished to each Member of the Council were taken as read and confirmed.

2. Mr. M. Jacob presented a petition from Jacco Joseph of David Road, Karaiyur about a coconut tree cut down by the Urban Council.

3. Pursuant to notice Mr. V. A. Durayappah moved:—

"That as in view of the present war there is no likelihood for further extension of electric lights I move that oil lamps be fixed in suitable places in all wards."

Mr. S. A. Sabapathy seconded pro forma.

Mr. S. M. Aboobucker moved 2 oil lamps be fixed in suitable places in each ward.

Mr. M. Jacob seconded.

Mr. V. A. Durayappah accepted the amendment.

Mr. S. M. Aboobucker's motion was voted on and 3 voted for it—lost.

4. Considered papers regarding street lines and modification of building limits.

It was decided to survey and demarcate by permanent marks the building limits on every road used or intended for vehicular traffic, to ascertain and record the value of each building, boundary wall or gateway or part thereof situated or extending within such limits to entrust the execution of the work to the Superintendent of Works of the Council and cooies and to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 100 under head "E 11" for the work.

5. Considered papers re abandoned lane at Palaly Road.

It was decided to inform the Director of Public Works that action was taken by the Council under section 96 of Ordinance No. 61 of 1939 that the persons noticed to remove the encroachment have produced title deeds in their favour and that as the Council will have to incur expenditure it was decided to refer matter to the Director of Public Works.

6. Considered petition of Nicholas Marian of Navanturai regarding damage caused to his paddy crop by the Council's scavenging cooies burning the street sweepings and refuse near his field.

It was decided to sanction a vote of Rs. 12 under head "E 1 (n)" and pay him Rs. 12 for damage caused.

7. Considered the statement furnished by the Superintendent of Works regarding metal required for road maintenance.

It was decided to request the

(Continued on page 3)

## CHOOSING A CAREER

### GOVERNOR'S ADVICE TO PARENTS

#### FARMING—MOST NOBLE PROFESSION

Colombo, March. 12.

"It is quite wrong that the government or mercantile clerical professions should monopolise the attention of those choosing a career for their sons," said the Governor, in his address to the Ceylon Branch of the Boy Scouts Association, at its annual general meeting, held at Queen's House, yesterday.

"We must get out of the mind of the community" Sir Andrew said, "that the ideal thing for everyone's son is that he should get into the clerical profession. The truth is that in this Island, parents and the public have got a wrong idea of the object of education and of the economic structure of the State.

"I do not think it is unfair to blame the young men. What is needed is the education of parents, who must realise that it is impossible for every boy in this country to become a government or mercantile clerk.

That is why at several schools at which I had the privilege of addressing meetings consisting largely of parents, I have mentioned this question.

"We must get out of the idea that the clerical profession is the only profession for our boys. The most noble profession is that of the farmer."

The Boy Scouts Association, Sir Andrew added, should try to influence parents through the district Associations and the Scout Council.

### Obituary

#### MR. S. KANDIAH

We regret to record the death of Mr. S. Kandiah, retired Udaiyar of Saravanai and Naranthauai, which occurred on the 7th instant at his residence at Naranthauai where he was long ailing from rheumatism. He leaves behind his son Mr. K. Ambikapathy and his daughter, wife of Mr. Retnam of the Ceylon Government clerical service. We extend our heartfelt condolence to the members of his family.

### Order Nisi

#### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy: No. 835.

In the matter of the estate of the Late Supramaniam Arumugam of Manipay. Deceased.

Arumugam Mahalingam of Manipay

Vs. Petitioner.

Muttupillai widow of Arumugam of Manipay Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge on the 7th February 1940 in the presence of Mr. E. Muresampillai Proctor and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner as sole heir of the above-named deceased be declared entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of administration be issued to him unless the Respondent shall appear before this court on 20th March 1940 and state objection to the contrary.

7—2—1940

Sd. S. Rodrigo,

District Judge,

(O. 82. 11 & 14-3-40.)



## HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT REACHED

### Ex-Ministers will be Back in Office

#### THE HOUSE TO DECIDE

A Settlement that cannot but be considered "honourable to the State Council and in the best interests of the public" has been reached between the Governor and the ex-Ministers in regard to the constitutional crisis that arose over the Governor's interpretation of an ordinance in connexion with the instructions given by the Home Minister to the Inspector-General of Police.

Following conferences at Queen's House on several days, the agreement was reached yesterday evening.

The Governor has agreed not to interfere with the *status quo ante*.

When the Legal Secretary tabled the Governor's memorandum in Council today, Sir Baron Jayatilaka said that the ex-Ministers felt the agreement reached was satisfactory, and it was for the House to decide whether they should resume their portfolios. The Council then decided to go on with the debate on the protest motion, as Sir Baron said that the part condemning the action of the Governor should be passed.

In regard to issue of instructions to heads of departments by Ministers, until a select committee of the State Council (as I foresaw, writing in another column on Friday) reports on the class of decisions and instructions of Executive Committees that need reference to the State Council and the Governor.

In regard to disciplinary action against Mr. Banks which the ex-Ministers demanded, the Governor proposes to refer the matter to the Secretary of State.

If there is no unanimity in the House for the withdrawal of Sir Baron's motion, now under discussion, it will have to go through and the ex-Ministers will be placed in a most delicate position.

It is, however, likely that in that case an amendment will be moved to delete the operative part of the motion, calling for non-co-operation, and this will be accepted, thereby paving the way for the ex-Ministers to resume office.

The select committee suggested by the Governor will be appointed at a subsequent meeting.

#### Governor's Memorandum

The Governor's memorandum to be tabled by the Legal Secretary at today's meeting of the State Council is as follows:—

"The ex-Ministers represented to me that paragraphs 10 and 11 of my message to the State Council dated March 5th, might be interpreted as a decision or intention on my part to terminate or in future to prevent, any reasonable adjustment of relations between an Executive Committee, the Minister and the head of a department, along the lines of paragraph 43 of Sir Herbert Stanley's despatch of June 2nd 1929 reprinted in Sessional Paper XXXIV of 1929. I informed the ex-Ministers that I never, had, and had not now, any such decision or intention.

"The following is the relevant

passage from Sir Herbert Stanley's despatch:—

"The adjustment of relations between the Committee, the Minister and the Head of the Department, respectively, need not in practice present a problem of much greater complexity than is presented in the affairs of a Public Company by the adjustment of relations between the directors, the chairman and the general manager. I do not conceive that a committee would expect—at any rate for long—to be consulted by the Minister on every point and at every stage of every matter with which he had occasion to deal before he took any action.

"That would involve almost daily meetings of the Committee throughout the year, an obvious impossibility as a permanent arrangement. The Minister, have been selected by the Committee as its chairman and exercising ministerial functions in virtue of that chairmanship, would be entitled to presume that the members of the Committee, or at least the majority of them, would repose some confidence in his judgment and discretion and he would soon acquire the kind of instinct which would enable him to foresee what matters the Committee would wish to discuss orally, what matters it would desire to have submitted by the circulation of papers, and what matters it would be prepared to leave to him for disposal with the head of the department in reliance upon its subsequent confirmation of his action, if such confirmation should be necessary.

"Some Committees, no doubt, would be more exacting than the others, but I postulate for all of them an allowance of reasonableness not less than would be requisite for the working of any system dependent on mutual accommodation."

#### Adjustment Necessary

"In his answering despatch of August 10, 1929 Lord Passfield stated that a devolution of duties between ministers, executive committees and heads of departments was one of the questions which the Special Commission recommended should be worked out and embodied in General Orders.

"In the actual event, the matter seems neither to have been worked out nor embodied in General Orders.

"The statement of Administrative Procedure prescribed by Gazette notification 7,858 of June 5th 1931, did no more than to repeat the provisions as to general control of departments contained in Article 39.

"Unless, therefore, there can be the reasonable adjustment envisaged by Sir Herbert Stanley almost daily meetings of committees which he described as an 'obvious impossibility as a permanent arrangement' becomes an avoidable.

"As regards paragraphs 8 and 9 of my message to the Council I suggested to the ex-Ministers that the State Council might appoint a select committee to advise what

## Preparation for Ramgarh Congress

### Construction of Congress Nagar

Patna, March 9

A city of huts has sprung up at Mazharpuri in Ramgarh, where the construction work for the Congress Session is proceeding apace.

Over 2,000 coolies and 200 masons are working day and night to have everything completed before the Session commences. The 'family huts', the Subjects Committee pandal and the open session pandal are nearly completed.

There will be five entrance gates to Congress Nagar. It is proposed to adorn the Presidential Dais with a charka and national flag representing the Congress symbol in a national legislature.

A stream of motor trucks and bullock carts is carrying materials required for the construction work as well as provisions to Ramgarh from Ranchi. Many sweet-meat shops, hotels and restaurants have sprung up outside the Nagar and vendors of other commodities are already doing a brisk trade. The population of the Nagar and the adjacent neighbourhood is stated to have reached 2,000 and this figure is increasing every day. About 200 women volunteers have been trained besides the 2,000 men volunteers. The Ranchi Road station on the E. I. Railway has already been enlarged for the convenience of those going to Ramgarh. Five large waiting halls with electric lights and water taps have been constructed. There will be separate parking grounds for motor vehicles both private and public outside the camp. As auxiliary to the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition to be opened by Mahatma Gandhi, the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Seogaon, will have a Basic Education Exhibition. It is understood that the Provincial Government have also arranged for demonstration of the work being done in this connection in the province and visitors will have an opportunity of observing the methods of the scheme as operating in Bihar.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, the President-elect, will reach Ramgarh on March 13. The Presidential Procession will be taken out at 9 in the morning. The Abibasi—local inhabitants—will also join the procession in their picturesque native costumes. Volunteers and 'desh sevikas' with musical bands will furnish a 'guard of honour'.

classings of decisions should.

"(a) be made the subject of requirement by the Governor under Article 45 (3), or

(b) be made the subject of an authorisation under Article 45 (4).

"I feel certain that the recommendations of the Select Committee, if appointed, will include the necessity for reference to the State Council and the Governor of decisions or instructions of an executive committee.

"(a) which if carried out, might affect the administration of criminal justice, or

"(b) which purported to relieve a public officer from executing any duty or obligation specifically imposed upon him by any ordinance or rule or regulation thereunder.

"It may prove possible for the Select Committee to define in greater detail the decisions instructions which fall within paragraph (b)

## CONGRESS MEETING NOT PROHIBITED

### Russo-German Reports Untrue

London, Monday.

The official German news agency today issued a message from Moscow saying that, according to a Kabul message to the Tass agency, there were persistent rumours in India that the meeting of the Indian National Congress fixed for March 15th has been prohibited by the British authorities. Reuter is informed by the India Office that this is untrue:—

The meeting is scheduled to be held at Ramgarh and only one resolution is to be considered—namely, that India must have complete freedom and that this freedom could not exist "within the orbit of British imperialism."

Sir Reginald Maxwell, the Home Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, speaking in the Central Assembly at New Delhi today, strongly repudiated the allegation made in the Patna resolution of the Congress that Britain was carrying on the war for imperialist ends. Sir Reginald declared that the statements of British Ministers made clear that there was no foundation for the allegations.

### Chief Secretary to Retire

Mr. M. M. Wedderburn, the Chief Secretary, is retiring from service next month.

but that will need more care and time than present circumstances permit.

"For example, so far as instructions to the police are concerned, the information regarding English practice with which I have already requested the Secretary of State to furnish me may help to more precise definitions.

"The recommendations of the Select Committee and of the State Council thereon would be considered by me in consultation with my Ministers and referred to the Secretary of State with any additions or amendments that I might, after such consultation, consider necessary.

"In the meantime I do not desire to interfere with the status quo ante, but I shall rely on the Ministers concerned to consult with me regarding any decision which in their opinion might fall within the categories mentioned, before it is carried into effect.

"It is not of course, and never has been, my intention to detract from the powers of general control over their respective departments vested in Executive Committees by Article 39 or to interfere with practice that falls within the principles set out in the passage of Sir Herbert Stanley's despatch.

"I informed the ex-Ministers that my decision not to take disciplinary action against Mr. Banks had been in exercise of my responsibility under Article 36 and that I was not prepared to alter it. I confirmed the views which I expressed in paragraph 4 (i) and (ii) of my Message to the State Council in regard to the Home Minister's communication to Mr. Banks.

"I repeated my willingness to consider and to forward to the Secretary of State for his order any statement of protest or of appeal or of disagreement with my views that might be tendered."

(The Times of Ceylon)



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEM

Sir,—With reference to the present political crisis and the reactions among the various communities to it, I wish to bring the following facts or suggestions to the notice of the public through the medium of your valuable journal.

It is true that a good deal of misunderstanding exists between the various communities, with regard to the attitude of one to another and it is desirable that at a time like this, the various communities should come together and work for the political advancement of the country. In order to achieve this very desirable object the leaders of the various communities should meet in a round table conference and try to smooth out the differences that have arisen in the recent past. No good purpose would be served by blaming one community or other for the lack of amity and friendly feeling in their dealings with each other now. I think that each community is to blame to some extent for the present unfortunate relationship that exists between them.

There is no use in recounting the mistakes that they have committed. An attempt should be made to forget the past as far as possible and to see whether a common agreement could be reached on the basis of which the various communities could work together for the political progress of the country. I think it will not be out of place here to suggest that the gesture of goodwill and friendliness should come first from the major community in order to remove the unreasonable fears that exist in the minds of some members of the minority communities. The minority communities have expressed the fears and have suggested how they might be safeguarded but it is not necessary that all the demands, reasonable and unreasonable should be conceded by the major community nor should the major community completely ignore the just and reasonable demands of the minority communities.

It is therefore I suggest that a round table conference between the various communities be held at the earliest possible opportunity and the different problems that confront them be discussed in a spirit of mutual trust and goodwill, and thus arrive a settlement which will be acceptable to all reasonable people in the different communities.

If such an attempt as the one I have suggested above is not made, the present situation will give free play for the forces of reactionaries in the country. It will give plenty of opportunity for men like Bindaranaika and Ponnambalam to create much mischief and thus put back the political progress in the country by at least a quarter of a century. In the absence of a declaration by the majority community as to what they are prepared to concede and the minority communities as to what they are prepared to accept, we cannot certainly expect the masses to take the right road. They will be led away by the fascination of silvery tongues and it is no use blaming Ponnambalam's and Bindaranaika's, and these men have certainly the masses behind

them and in the absence of a clearcut and agreed understanding between the various communities, mischiefs and mistrust are bound to be created to the ultimate detriment of the country. Make a united front, tomorrow the British Government will grant the much needed powers, if not more. For the first time for sometime, I heard a distinguished leader of the majority community (Mr. Senanayake) say last night at the Galle Race that Ceylon is out for a Ceylonese rule and that is what my friend Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, the champion of the minorities, want to be done.

If Mr. Ponnambalam wants to be King of Ceylon, that does not mean that the Tamils are an irreconcilable lot. The Youth of Jaffna was able to foresee a crisis of this sort 9 years ago, and that is the capacity of the Jaffna Tamils who could think and reflect. It took Sir Baron 9 years to know the defects of the scheme.

Yours etc.,  
S. VYDIALINGAM.  
Colombo, 5 March, 1940.

## Village Education Council

Sir,—The formation of a Village Education Council at Karainagar is an example worthy to be followed in all the villages of Jaffna. This Council has for its object the controlling of all the educational institutions in the village by a body of men of proved character and capacity. They will be entrusted with the duty of administering these institutions in a manner that would keep them above suspicion, of studying the peculiar educational needs of the village and of shaping their policy accordingly. By far the strongest reason for the formation of this Council has been the miserable failure in the past of the management of educational institutions by individuals. It is common knowledge that some of the worst abuses have crept into schools under individual managers. "Man", as Aristotle has said "is after all a selfish animal". All his actions are calculated to benefit himself in one way or another. As such, a body of men of light and leading, charged with the work of administering the educational destinies of the village will be guarantee against foul-play and corruption and many vices which have eaten into the vitals of public life in modern times.

A council, such as this, will command the confidence and esteem of the public far more than an individual, and these are vital to the growth and development of the education in any land. Many a philanthropist is today deterred from endowing educational institutions by the want of confidence in managers.

A Village Council will be able to reinforce the strength and efficiency of schools under it by suitable transfers. There is yet another argument for the imperative need of a Village Education Council. In the Village of Karainagar, there are 13 vernacular schools, all pursuing practically the same stereotyped curriculum of studies. Some of these schools could be safely set apart for experimenting certain new schemes of education, as for instance the Wardha Scheme. Some could be converted into industrial schools to suit the needs of particular villages.

I am sure, Sir, that if this tender plant which has germinated at Karainagar grows into a huge tree and extends its ramifications to the various villages of the Island, a distinct and useful contribution would be made to the educational progress of the land.

Yours truly,  
S. RAMAGHANDRAN,  
Karainagar,  
11-3-40.

## The Christian Cat Out of the Bag

Sir,—At the last annual session of the Christian Council in Ceylon held recently at the Y. M. C. A. under the presidentship of the Rt. Rev. C. D. Horseley, Bishop of Colombo, the Rev. G. A. F. Senaratna submitted the following as two of the three basic principles for the future educational policy of Christian Vernacular schools: a. The training of Christian children that they might know the faith more thoroughly and practise it more effectively; b. The presentation of Christian faith to children of non-Christian parents, who had confidence in the system of education in Christian schools in such a manner that they might ultimately accept Christ as the true revelation of God.

We certainly cannot quarrel with these principles of Christian education, if this Christian worthy, like his more discreet brother, the Rev. R. S. S. Saram, were "prepared to refuse the government grant and continue their schools in accordance with their own principles". And I would add with their own Christian money rather than with the money of the heathen to whom he is so anxious to present the Christian faith so insidiously as to make them accept Christ as the true revelation of God. It would certainly be the right thing for the state to give a grant for every Christian child taught in a Christian school; but I do not know if it is Christian Charity to make a grant of public money of a predominantly non-Christian state for the proselytism of the Buddhists and the Hindus of this ancient land, which now a Christian minister avows openly is the basic principle of Christian education in this land. To allow this to continue in the face of this open avowal appears to me a betrayal of the trust imposed on our councillors. I cannot but bestow a mead of praise on the much-maligned Mr. Kannangara for his solicitude for the children of the blind Buddhists and the Hindus who are so enamoured of the superior education of Christian schools.

Is the Rev. gentleman aware of the splendid results of Christian education, which has but made the Western nations fly at each other's throat. The European conflagration of 1914 and the present war with all its atrocities should have opened his eyes to the fact that what is called

## Health Work in Malaya

## Best in the East

At a well-attended meeting held under the auspices of the Vaddukodai Hindu English School Senior Literary Association, Dr. C. Chelliah delivered a lecture on "Medical and Health Work in Malaya." He outlined the system of Medical and Sanitary Services in Malaya, touching on the anti-malarial work done there, which, he held, were the best in the East. The talk served to bring into relief the comparatively low standard of health and the poor medical facilities obtaining in Ceylon.

At the end of the lecture questions were put which brought out the fact of the existence of a Department for Dietetical Research.

Many members of the audience passed remarks. After the remarks of the Chairman, Mr. M. Sabaratna-Singhe, who testified to the higher standard of health in Malaya by relating personal experiences, a vote of thanks, proposed by Miss T. M. Arasee was passed heartily.

## Maritime Association Jaffna

The Maritime Association of Jaffna passed the following resolution at a general meeting held on the 9th instant at Valvettiturai:

"This Association considers that the time is inopportune for non-co-operation with the Governor owing to a difference of view about the interpretation of the ordinance and the Police ordinance and requests the Ministers to resume their work and then negotiate with the Governor and the Secretary of State about the interpretation of the constitutional Law or the amendment of the constitution."

Christian education has been a total failure. If it has failed in the West, why be anxious to Christianise our children. I can only say that Christian education has made our people a godless band devoid of all culture. It has made them more materialistic.

We are all too well aware that our best Christian converts sold their souls for a mess of pottage. But is it by bread alone that man lives? It is not this Christian education, which has so ruinously westernised us, that we are in need of. The Christian missionary cannot free himself from the gross materialism of the West and give us this spiritual education.

Well, why blame the Christian missionaries. It is our parents that should open their eyes to the imminent danger. If the Christian schools have earned a reputation, it is because of their financial efficiency to which we contribute not a little by sending our children to them. Let the Hindu and the Buddhist schools get the same backing from every Hindu and Buddhist parent and see whether these schools cannot become as efficient, but certainly without the everpresent danger of losing our religious heritage. "Awake, arise or be for ever fallen."

Yours etc.,  
CHELVANAYAKI NAGARATNAM,  
Sathya Graham,  
Green Road, Trincomalee,



# Ahimsa and the New World-Order

(Continued from page 1)

these doctrines of non-violence were obscured by the distortion of these doctrines by the priests of all these religions, who probably owing to their own incapacity to practise this creed, and their inability to successfully impose it on the general mass, found a way out of it, and reverted to the older doctrines of violent justice as opposed to love and utter non-violence.

And though the doctrine of *ahimsa* retired into the background, it was reserved by the clergy only for the monastic orders, not only in India and the Buddhist countries, but also in Christendom.

In spite of all this, this doctrine did not die out, but from time to time movements like that of the Quakers and the Nazirines and the Doukabours revived it as if on the tides of human aspiration and then let it fall into obscurity again.

Meanwhile, modern science with its wonderful technique and invention placed in the hands of western man weapons which have been growing more and more formidable and destructive, so that now it is not so much human courage that counts in war but technical skill and machinery of destruction.

Along with this has come naturally the vast expenditure which this scientific warfare involves, and the economic pressure on the nations which engage in this competition in armaments. Thus, humanity has reached almost a blind alley in its progress and has to retrace its steps if it has to find some escape from this destruction of human life and the means of its existence.

Like the vendetta of individuals in rough social groups and tribes, the nations, too, have to pass through this stage of struggle and learn the lesson which international murder has to teach. Along with great suffering to the members of these groups through the brutality of their enemies, certain qualities are developed. Courage and fearlessness, sacrifice of self for the social order, which is the *Kshatrya dharma*, the warrior-nature, which, philosophically speaking, is a realisation of the uniting soul apart from the body. Man has to emerge from the identification with the body, the inability to see any thing more than this mortal frame, and the sacrifice of the material body for honour and the well-being of society at first comes about through this path of courage. Later on, the same sacrifice is made by non-violent means towards the realisation of the immortal spirit.

Apart from this, an elimination of the violent element of society takes place through this violent struggle, till a consciousness of the unity and sacredness of life begins to emerge into human consciousness, for the race as it did for the individual who forms the race.

That is what Jesus meant when he said: "The one who take up the sword will perish by the sword and the meek shall inherit the earth." And when Manu and Shri Krishna encourage the violent struggle in the interest of

righteousness and human justice, they mean the same thing in other ways. This is obvious when we see the teaching of *ahimsa* and non-violence for other sections of society, and for other orders of life taught in the laws of Manu and many passages of the Gita, which emphatically teach that the highest law is compassion and love for one's fellow beings. And that man attains to peace when he realises that God is the friend of all beings. Otherwise, it is impossible to reconcile such words of the Gita and Manu with the struggle taught in other passages. It is because the teaching is for persons of different stages of development. One is not expected or urged to be violent when a higher consciousness has arisen in one's soul, *definitely*, but before that arises, the law of struggle on the side of righteousness is not to be given up. This holds good, generally speaking, but as said before times come when the individual has to rise above the violent struggle and the race has also to do the same on the tide of better understandings resulting from the bitter experience of the law of violence.

Some such time seems to be at hand. When the means of scientific slaughter have reached such astounding development, when the destruction of the products of human labour and industry can take place on such a colossal scale which could not happen before, when the violent struggle becomes suicidal for all concerned in waging it, when humanity is to become helpless through this mutual undoing, and when the competition in armaments, even without a war must become paralysing to the industrialised peoples, they must begin to see that it would be better to use this technical knowledge for the betterment of the race, because even a fraction of what is used for mutual destruction can place humanity above want and suffering.

Is it a wonder, then, that with all this before his mind, a man like Gandhi insists on *ahimsa* and non-violence as the only means of human salvation?

His ideas may be considered unpractical by many people, and this is only natural, for without a full grasp of the world situation at this time, *ahimsa* seems useless, and those who can not see what can be the consequences of the law of violence at this period of human history, will follow their own destiny and be used by the Unknown Power to its own ends, as hinted above, till those who survive are able to see the better way of love by abandoning the international vendetta as the individuals and tribes are at last able to see the uselessness and hopelessness of their selfishness and vendettas, and frame laws for settling their disputes.

Thus, if the time is at hand for a rising of human consciousness in abolishing international strife, Gandhi is not before his time, and the eternal law of righteousness and love in the place of hate and struggle is not prematurely inculcated.

But even if the higher law cannot be accepted by mankind yet

# Jaffna Urban Council

(Continued from page 2)

Chairman to call for detailed estimates for each road mentioned in the statement from the Superintendent of Works and pass them on to the Superintending Engineer, N. D. for scrutiny and report before approving the maintenance work for the roads referred to in the Superintendent of Works' statement.

8. It was decided to retire Lighter Moses and Kangany Kumaravelu and consider papers regarding gratuity payable to them at the next meeting.

9. Considered papers regarding training of midwives at Kalutara.

It was decided to send the midwives to be trained at Kalutara for one month and to pay the travelling expenses to and from Kalutara.

10. Considered papers re washing linen at the Maternity Home.

It was decided to pay Rs. 4 per mensem with effect from January 1940 and to reduce the allowance proportionately if less than 80 pieces were washed.

11. It was decided to spend Rs. 100 (out of the amount received as loan for constructing houses at Karaiyur Reclamation Grounds) for levelling the grounds where the buildings have been erected and clearing the roadways.

12. Considered papers regarding the agreement to construct buildings at Karaiyur Reclamation Grounds.

It was decided to inform the contractor that cost of transporting cement concrete bricks to the buildings at Karaiyur Reclamation Grounds constructed under the second agreement should be borne by him and that extension of time was allowed till April 30, 1940 for completing the buildings under the second agreement.

13. It was decided to sanction a re-vote of Rs. 1,201-65 under head "E 4 (d)" for construction of the Slaughter House for Goats.

14. It was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs 200 under head "A 2 (e)".

15. Considered letter No. I. U. of February 27, 1940 from the Auditor General regarding Resolution No 10 of 10th July 1939.

It was decided to inform the Auditor General that the Ladies' League was paying more than Rs. 50 per mensem by supplying Lactogen.

16. The Council went into committee to consider the motion of the Superintending Engineer, N. D. that all papers relating to the Hospital Road Widening be submitted to the Meeting to-day.

17. Considered papers regarding Mundakulam Channel.

It was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs 300/- under head "E 1 (g)" for cutting the channel and Rs 400 under "E 1 (h)" for drainage compensation and to begin the work of cutting the chan-

nel first and after completing it to begin the construction of the culvert.

18. The following papers were tabled:—

- i. The Minutes of the Seventh Conference and Annual General Meeting of the Association of Urban Councils of Ceylon held at Kurugegala on the 2nd and 3rd February 1940.
- It was decided that the final decision arrived at by discussion between the Committee appointed by the Conference and the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings should be brought up before the Meeting of the Council and ratified by the Council.
- ii. The report of the Inspector General of Police on the incidence of rabies for the 4th quarter 1940.
- iii. The statement of work of the Health Nurse for January 1940.
19. It was decided to get expert opinion from the Government Electrical Department re damage to alternator.
20. It was decided to sanction a supplementary vote for Rs 96/60 under "D 7" for the sheds near the slaughter house for housing scavenging coolies.

universally and in its entirety, it does not matter. For just as such teaching from the earliest times, though obscured again and again, has not failed to leave its impress on world consciousness through the centuries, so that such primitive institutions as feudalism and slavery have become abhorrent to humanity, similarly the incursion of this teaching of *ahimsa* will be another great tide in the uplifting of the race and this time of a far greater magnitude, when destruction of life and property by war has reached such colossal possibilities as never before in the history of man, (Roy's Weekly)

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(Y 64-14-6-39—13-6-40) F.T.

**Order Nisi**  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA  
held at Point Pedro  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 116/PT

In the matter of the Estate of the late Janakiamma wife of Ramasamy Appadurai of Valvettiturai Deceased.

Ramasamy Appadurai of Valvettiturai  
Vs.  
Petitioner.  
Minor. 1. Appadurai Yogeswarar of do  
2. Vallipuram Ramalingam of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before E. V. R. Samarawickrama Esquire Acting Additional District Judge on the 1st day of March 1940 in the presence of Mr. K. Mutukumar Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 2nd Respondent abovenamed be and is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent to represent him in the Testamentary proceedings to be instituted by the Petitioner and that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate as the husband of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before the 4th day of April 1940.

The 7th day of March 1940.  
Sgd. E. V. R. Samarawickrama  
Acting Addl. District Judge.  
(O. 85. 14 & 18-3-40.)

not first and after completing it to begin the construction of the culvert.

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Y. 47. 21-11-38—20-11-39. (1's)

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### "Cannot be Hustled into a Struggle"

(Continued from page 1)

workers and friends. He will be a bold man who can, with any measure of certainty, draw the line of demarcation between Leftists and Rightists. Congressmen and non-Congressmen should also

know that, even if the whole country were to turn against me, I must, when the time comes, fight single-handed. The others have or may have weapons besides non-violence. I have no choice, being the author of non-violent technique in the political field.

"I am bound to fight when I feel the urge from within. It is inherent in the technique that I never know the time table in advance. The call may come at any time. It need not be described as from God. The inner urge is a current phrase easily understood. Everybody sometimes acts upon the inner urge. Such action need not always be right. But there is no other explanation possible for certain actions."

"The thought often comes to me that it would be a good thing if the Congress could forget me. I do sometimes feel that with my strange views of life, I am a misfit in the Congress. Whatever special qualifications I may possess, and for which the Congress and the country may have use, can perhaps be better utilised if I were wholly cut off from the Congress. But I know that this severance cannot be brought about mechanically or violently. It will come in its own time, if it has to come. Only, Congressmen should know my limitations and should not be surprised or grieved if they find me stiff and unbending. I ask them to believe me when I say that I am incapable of acting without the fulfilment of the conditions laid down for declaring mass civil disobedience."

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