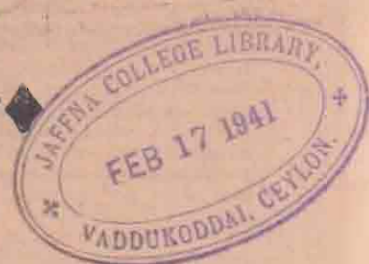


# THE Hindu Organ.

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## BUILD A NEW WORLD

Present Destruction a Symbol  
of the Birth of a New Civilisation

### HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

BY ROBERT LYND

MANY people are already beginning to see in the destruction of so many buildings in London and other towns and cities a symbol not only of the end of an old civilization but of the birth of a new one. What the English people are suffering now they regard as the birth-pangs of a better England. There is certainly a challenge in the air—a challenge not only to withstand and defeat the forces of evil abroad but to make an end of many evils in these islands. A Minister of the Crown said the other day that after the war a new and nobler London would be built as a memorial to the valour of her people in this, her greatest hour. London, if Londoners will it, may outdo in nobility the Athens of Pericles. And her nobility may be a nobility not only of architecture but of civilization.

#### The Gospel of Greed

The nineteenth century, as more and more people are coming to see, was largely a century of wasted opportunities. Many great things were accomplished; slaves were freed; liberties were extended, the lot of the workers was slowly improved. But the slums remained ever within a stone's throw of Buckingham Palace as evidence that the gigantic riches of the century were not being used to abolish poverty and to enable every citizen to lead a good and full life. The gospel of greed was the week-day gospel of many of the ruling classes. So great was its sway that when Thackeray published a series of articles by Ruskin in the *Cornhill Magazine* protesting against it, he was compelled by his readers to bring the series to a premature end.

We must not be too censorious of the nineteenth century, however. It was a century bewildered by the new wealth that the invention of machinery had bought it. It inherited many of its ideas from centuries in which it was taken for granted that there

was not enough wealth in the world to go round and that it was natural that many should be poor in order that a few should be comfortable.

Poverty was supposed to enjoy the sanction of Heaven. At the very end of the century I heard good men quoting "The poor ye have always with you" as an argument against radical social reform. This they regarded, not as a statement of fact referring to conditions in the first century A. D., but as the Twelfth Commandment. Hence, in their view, to attempt to abolish poverty was to violate the will of God. I do not think there has ever been any greater blasphemy perpetuated than in that misapplication of the words of Jesus.

#### Drawin Misinterpreted

Then came the Darwinian theory of evolution. It was in itself a theory of progress, but the same people who misquoted Jesus used it as an argument against progress. Most of them did not read Darwin, and thought him rather a wicked person: but they got hold of a couple of phrases, "the struggle for existence" and "the survival of the fittest" and persuaded themselves that it was a law of Nature that there should be a wild, competitive scramble for money. The Gradgrinds sincerely believed, of course, that they themselves were fittest, though wise men asked them: "Fittest for what?" They believed, too, that the poverty of the poor was the poor's own fault and that it was largely due to drink.

In the 'nineties of last century I heard one of the best men I knew denouncing a proposal that every corporation employee should be paid a minimum wage of a pound a week. Every proposal that the poor should be entitled to benefit from the increased riches of the world was bitterly opposed as the thin end of the wedge of revolution. The

(Continued on page 6)

## GITA AND WAR

The Best Pacifist Argument

BY V. R. TALASIKAR, M. A., L. L. B.

THE history of human wars amply testifies to the fact that the spirit of war makes men forget words of wisdom; and the promptings of philosophic intuitions are overpowered by slogans and clash of arms. Nevertheless, it is also equally true that wars have been the occasions on which the world has witnessed some of the rarest heights of philosophic thought. No better illustration can be cited than the Gita.

As every student of Hindu philosophy knows, this divine philosophic revelation sprang in the very midst of the din of mighty forces facing each other with a sanguine fervour. It was the greatest war of the ancient world, provoked by the same spite and dross in human nature as now, but certainly less brutal and more humane than the present civilized warfare. It is one of the most amazing paradoxes in the history of Indian philosophy that the deafening sounds of fierce unreason should give rise to the perennial melodies of the Holy Song.

And what other problem should it tackle under these conditions? There were countless legions on the historic battle-field, awaiting the order of the great attack. They knew that they were taking arms against their own kith and kin, but they were ruthlessly being impelled to grapple at each other's throat. So the problem was essentially one of war. The instinct which drove men to war still inheres, or it would be more correct to say that it is on the increase by reason of the widespread acceptance of mechanistic dogmas and the absence of moral values. Arjuna entertained serious misgivings regarding the desirability of war in general and then follows an argumentation unparalleled in the history of the world, carried on by the Lord Himself.

Sri Krishna being the charioteer of Arjuna had brought the hero to the battle-field obviously for the purpose of obtaining natural justice by the force of arms. Nobody knows why such an indomitable hero

should, at the sight of arrayed forces, totter in his shoes. He had been the victor in countless wars, his faculty of reason was always steady; but this time mysteriously enough his reason—imperfect as it proved to be in the long run—got the upper hand and paralysed his impulse to action: in a word, conscience had made a coward of him.

It is very instructive to learn the splendid chain of arguments which he tried to advance in support of his contention regarding the devastating nature of human warfare. It must be pointed out that these arguments represent the height of sociological thought not only in a period shrouded in mystery but even in these days of modern sociological developments. Arjuna tried to sum up very briefly the effects of war from the standpoint of the isolated individual, chiefly from the standpoint of the family which is the unit of society and lastly from the standpoint of the welfare of social strata and group as a whole. At a later stage I shall briefly examine the question whether these arguments have been met with adequately on the same ground.

Arjuna begins by saying that:

"Slaying these sons of Dhritarashtra, what pleasure can be ours? Killing these desperadoes *sin will but take hold of us*" (Ch. I. 36).

Therefore,

"We should not kill the sons of Dhritarashtra, our relatives; for how, killing our kinsmen, may we be happy?" (37).

The answer is in the next two verses.

"Although these, with intelligence over-powered by greed, see no guilt in the destruction of a family, no crime in hostility to friends" (38).

Why should not we learn to turn away from such a sin, we who see the evils in the destruction of a family?" (39).

And the destruction of a family entails the following things:—

"In the destruction of a family the immemorial family traditions

(Continued on page 4)



## NOTICE

Applications are invited for the post of Part-time Instructor, Physical Training and Development at the Kopay Training School, Jaffna. Applicants should state age, qualifications, experience and forward their applications to the Superintendent, Kopay Training School, Jaffna, on or before 20th February, 1941. The selected candidate should be able to assist in Health Education, extra curriculum activities and Practical Occupation. The post is non-pensionable and carries a remuneration of Rs. 600/- per annum. Leave conditions only seven days casual leave per year and no rent allowance will be paid. The selected candidate will be required to pass a Medical Examination before appointment. Canvassing for the post i. e. visiting or writing to anyone in authority for the purpose of urging claims will be considered a disqualification.

L. Mc. D. ROBISON,  
Director of Education.

Education Office,  
6th February, 1941.  
(G. 42. 13-2-41.)

## WANTED

A teacher who has passed the Intermediate - in - Arts (London) Examination and qualified to teach English and Tamil for S. S. C. Forms at the Chavakachcheri Hindu English School. Preference will be given to applicants qualified to teach Physiology and Hygiene. Applications close on February 25th, 1941. Apply: - Manager, Jaffna Hindu College and Branch Schools.

Immediately a part-time teacher for the Karainagar Hindu College: a London B. A. qualified to teach English, Latin and Tamil to the London Matriculation classes.

Also a part-time teacher, a London B. Sc., qualified to teach Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics to the same classes.

Salary according to scale "B". Apply: Manager, Jaffna Hindu College and Branch Schools.

(Mis. 194. 13, 17 & 20-2-41)



**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1941.

ONION AND CHILLI  
CULTIVATION

THE ASSURANCE GIVEN BY the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Jaffna, at the training class for Co-operators at Vadamarachy that the price of onions, no matter in whatever quantity they may be produced, will not fall below the gazetted price, should encourage the cultivators to continue and increase the cultivation of this garden produce. Not only onions but chillies and several other agricultural products of this Island are also given this favourable treatment by the Agricultural Quotas Bill. The Bill makes it compulsory on a dealer to purchase a percentage of these local products. It thus ensures a steady market for the agricultural products which have been ousted so long by cheap competitors from outside. This bill is a boon to local producers who should not fail to capitalise the advantages offered by it. It is encouraging to note that since the bill came into effect larger areas have been brought under onions and chillies, and that the cultivators have be-

gun to realise the advantages of the Bill. Both in the South and in the North a larger number of cultivators have taken to the raising of these crops. In the North where tobacco cultivation has been engaging the main attention of the people, enthusiasm for this industry seems now to be flagging; a regular propaganda in favour of onions and chillies should be able to divert it towards the successful raising of these crops. There are several cultivators in the North who have had experience in the cultivation of these garden produces, and if they are convinced of the possibility of a ready market for these goods, will very gladly go back to their old love. The Agricultural and Marketing Departments would be doing a good turn to these men if they could bring home to the latter an idea of the benefits they could derive under the provisions of the Quotas Bill. These cultivators are now at sea because Jaffna tobacco on which they stake their all seems to have very little prospects of any bright future. They must therefore be told to rest their hope less on tobacco and more on other agricultural industries which promise a ready and sure return. Large areas in Jaffna have been found suitable for the cultivation of onions and chillies which, under the Quotas Bill, are assured of a market in Ceylon itself. Our cultivators would therefore do well to take more to the raising of these crops than to tobacco. Information regarding market requirements is very essential for a profitable agricultural career. The Agricultural and Marketing departments should be able to help the cultivator in this respect.

## Lease and Lend Bill

## Passed by Lower House

Washington, Feb. 8.

The House of Representatives today passed the Lease and Lend Bill to aid Britain, after a debate lasting six days.

The Bill now goes to the Senate, the Foreign Affairs Committee of which is still hearing testimony from the opponents of the measure.

The voting in favor of the Lease and Lend Bill was 260 against 165.

Temper were sometimes near breaking point in the House of Representatives' debate as Democrats called for quick votes on the amendments which were, at times, considered in rapid-fire style.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, a leading Republican, once heatedly accused the Administration leaders of applying the "gig rule."

Lengthy arguments resulted from amendments to limit the cost of assistance to Britain. Mr. Martin (Republican) declared, after the final vote, that the Bill would be the longest step "this nation has yet taken towards direct involvement in wars abroad."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today voted to conclude its hearings on Tuesday after Mr. Wendell Wilkie's testimony.

Indo-Ceylon Relations  
Conference

## Reasons for Failure

Divergent Angles of  
Approach

THE proceedings of the Indo-Ceylon Exploratory Conference between the representatives of the Government of India and Ministers from Ceylon held in New Delhi, the statement received from the Government of India and the report of the Ceylon delegation have been issued as Sessional Papers.

In concluding its statement the Government of India Report states:-

"It was with profound regret that the Indian delegates were forced to the conclusion that the angles from which the two delegations approached the vital question of the status of the resident Indian population in Ceylon were so divergent as to offer no basis for continuing the exploratory talks. While fully appreciating the desire of the Ceylon delegation to secure the maximum opportunity for employment for their own people in Ceylon, the Indian delegation were unable to agree to any method of achieving that purpose which would involve discrimination against, or pressure upon, Indians resident in Ceylon who, in their opinion, could legitimately claim full equality of citizenship. The conversations were, therefore, discontinued. The desire of the Government of India that relations between the two countries should be placed on a firm basis of friendship and co-operation has in no way diminished and should a prospect of a resumption of negotiations with greater possibilities of success appear in the future, they will be found ready to take advantage of it."

The Report of the Ceylon delegation states:-

"The Indian delegation was earnestly requested to suggest a solution acceptable to them and at the same time calculated to meet the difficulties pointed out by the Ceylon delegation."

To this, the reply was given at the final sitting that the Indian delegation found it impossible to suggest any method of achieving the purposes which the Ceylon delegation had in view which did not involve either discrimination against, or pressure on, those Indians who could legitimately claim full equality of citizenship."

As no agreement could be reached on the question of the status of Indian immigrants in Ceylon, the Indian delegation was unwilling to proceed to the consideration of the other questions noted for discussion. The talks thus came to an end."

VICE-CHAIRMAN'S  
LETTER TO EDITORQuestion at Jaffna  
U. C. Meeting

At tomorrow's meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council which meets at 5 p. m. Mr. Ponnambalam will ask:-

Will the Chairman be pleased to table at the next meeting of the Council the Vice-Chairman's letter to the Editor "Ceylon Observer" referred to in the editorial of the Cey-

STATE COUNCIL  
ADJOURNSPROTEST AGAINST  
GOVERNOR'S MESSAGEQUESTION OF INDIANS  
IN CEYLON

Colombo, Wednesday.

The State Council yesterday passed by 30 votes to 13 an adjournment motion moved by the Leader of the House (Sir Baron Jayatilaka) as a protest against the action taken by the Governor in sending a Message to the Council referring to the question of Indians in Ceylon.

During the debate that followed it was claimed that the Governor's action would mean the stifling of discussion in the Council. The Minister of Local Administration submitted further that the powers that be were making vain attempts to soothe Indian opinion during this critical hour.

Certain members opposed the motion and blamed the Board of Ministers for the situation that had arisen.

It was stated that when Council meets on March 4 legislation on immigration would be placed before the House for its consideration.

## Voting

The motion for the adjournment of the Council was put to the House and carried by 30 votes to 13, the Council dividing as follows:-

Ayes: Sir D. B. Jayatilaka, Messrs. C. W. W. Kannanaara, D. S. Senanayake, Bandaranaike, Corea, J. L. Kotalawala, Abeygunasekera, Abeywickrema, Amarasinghe, Batuwantudwa, de Fonseka, G. E. de Silva, Francis de Zoysa, H. A. Goonesekera, Goonesinha, D. D. Goonesekera, Hewavitarne, A. P. Jayasuriya, R. C. Kannangara, D. H. Kotalawala, Kuruppu, Nugawela, Rajapakse, Ratnayake, Ratwatte, Samarakody, Dudley Senanayake, Tambimuttu, Tennekoon and Wanigasakera - 30.

Noes: Messrs. A. P. de Zoysa, Freeman, Jayah, Mahadeva, Natesa Iyer, Natesan, Newnam, Parfitt, I. X. Pereira, Ponnambalam, Villiers, Vythingam and Wille - 13.

Declined to vote: Mr. Aluwihare - 1.

At this stage (7-30 p. m.) the Council adjourned till 2-30 p. m. on Tuesday, March 4, 1941.

lon Observer dated 31st January 1941?

Did the Chairman authorise the Vice-Chairman to send the said letter to the Editor, Ceylon Observer?

Pursuant to notice Mr. S. C. Pathirana to move:-

"This Council is of opinion that the Shops Act would be a boon to Jaffna and requests the Minister for Labour Industry and Commerce to take steps to make the same operative in Jaffna at an early date."

Pursuant to notice Mr. V. Suppiah to move:-

"In view of the increasing poverty and the economic condition resulting from the war, this Council resolves that as a temporary measure the assessment rate be reduced from 10 per centum to 8 per centum till the present situation improves."



## AN ADMISSION OF WEAKNESS

COMMITTEE WITH MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

### MEMBER'S DISSENT ON U. C.'s RESOLUTION

"MEMBERS have been entrusted with the duty of administering the affairs of the Council and they will be shirking their responsibilities and admitting their inefficiency if they delegate their duties to those who are not members of the Council. This resolution is an admission of the weakness, lack of a sense of responsibility and inefficiency of the members."

Thus observes Mr. V. Suppiah, Nominated Member of the Jaffna Urban Council, in his dissent on a resolution passed by the Council at its special meeting on the 4th ultimo, appointing a committee with members of the public to suggest ways and means to increase the efficiency of work etc.

#### Text of the Dissent

The following is the text of Mr. Suppiah's dissent included in the minutes of the Special meeting:

I have the honour to forward to you my dissent on the following resolution moved by Mr. S. Arulanatham, viz: 'In view of the fact that the provision made in the budget for 1941 is insufficient for the fair maintenance of the essential services and as no provision has been made therein for urgently needed improvements, this Council appoints a committee with members of the public co-opted to suggest ways and means to increase the efficiency of work, to cut down expenditure wherever possible and to report to the Council before the 1st of March 1941.'

Although the Law permits the appointment of such a Committee, I do not think that it was the intention of the legislature that members of the public should be appointed to a Committee which has to deal practically with the whole administration of the Council. The members of the public may be co-opted in the case of Committee like the Karaiyoor Reclamation Scheme Committee which has to deal with the peculiar conditions prevailing at Karaiyoor. But the Committee contemplated in the resolution of Mr. Arulanatham will have to deal with office administration, finance and every department of the Council. Members who have had experience as Chairmen will be most competent to deal with the problem of retrenchment. They have had actual experience of the administration. There are three such members in the present Council and two other members have been Vice-Chairmen.

Any member of the public who has any valuable suggestions to offer can place them before the Committee of the Council.

It is desirable that office papers and files should be examined by those who are not members of the Council? Members have been entrusted with the duty of administering the affairs of the Council and they will be shirking their responsibilities and admitting their inefficiency if they delegate their duties to those

## MAVIDAPURAM TEMPLE

### Commissioners Refer Petitioners to Court

It is learned that the Commissioners appointed by the Government Agent, N. P., in terms of the Trust Ordinance No. 9 of the 1917 at the request of certain petitioners to have the Maviddapuram Kandasamy Temple declared a public Hindu Charitable Trust have after examining several witnesses and documents, reported to the Government Agent

(a) that the subject matter of the petition is one that calls for the consideration of the court, and,

(b) that it has not proved possible to bring about an amicable settlement of the questions involved.

The Commission which inquired into the petition consisted of Messrs. C. Arulambalam J. P., R. Chintamani, J. P. and A. Visvanadhan I. S. O.

who are not members of the Council. This resolution is an admission of the weakness, lack of a sense of responsibility and inefficiency of the members.

During the year 1940, highest revenue has been collected and I am credibly informed that maximum amount of work possible within a short period of one year has been done. In 1939 there has been excess of revenue over expenditure to the extent of Rs. 27,000 and in 1940 only nearly Rs. 5,000 has been spent more than the revenue. There is a surplus balance of over Rs. 61,000 and supplementary budget can be passed to provide for "any essential services" or "urgently needed improvements." In the budget for 1940 adopted in December 1939 there was no sufficient provision made for maintenance of roads, lanes, new works etc., and I find that supplementary votes were passed at the February meeting of the Council.

There are what are called "normal savings" and unless supplementary votes are excessive the supplementary votes passed will not exceed the normal savings. The Colombo Municipal Council has been passing a deficit budget with the full hope that normal savings will meet the deficit. But I am informed that the Jaffna Urban Council did not want to pass a deficit budget as it was expected that supplementary budget based on the amount of surplus available could be passed at the beginning of this year. Owing to normal savings, surplus balance will not appreciably decrease and the Council will be having a reasonable surplus.

I think that the comment on this year's budget should not have been embodied in the resolution and that non-members should not be included in the Committee and that my amendment would have been acceptable to all the members of the Council and the object of the resolution would have been attained.

May I therefore request you to have my dissent recorded and included in the minutes of the meeting.

## No Anti-Indian Legislation

Governor's Message To Council

### Ministers' Resentment

February 11.

A CONSTITUTIONAL crisis, the magnitude of which cannot be ascertained at the moment is brewing. I shall not be surprised if it develops into a major one, writes the Political Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" in Tuesday's paper.

When the Board of Ministers met this morning, they had before them a communication from the Governor relating to "undertakings given to the Government of India."

I understand that along with this message the Governor also intimated to the Ministers that in view of the undertakings given by Ceylon to India, he hoped that the Ministers would not pass any legislation relating to Indians without giving an opportunity to the Indian Government of expressing their views on the matter.

I also heard it said that the Governor went a step further and told the Ministers that he felt he was bound by the undertakings given to India and that therefore he would not allow any such legislation unless the Indian Government had been consulted previously.

The reaction of the Ministers to this message was one of mild resentment and they decided that they would propose the adjournment of this afternoon's sessions of State Council for three weeks, both as a protest against the action of the Governor and as an opportunity to them of studying the papers connected with the subject.

The Governor to whom this decision was communicated, desired to confer with the Ministers. Accordingly, after the meeting of the Board of Ministers, concluded, the Ministers called at Queen's House and reiterated their decision.

Shortly after the State Council met, after the preliminary routine business was over Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Leader of the House, moved the adjournment of the House.

#### Governor's Message

The following is a message from the Governor to the State Council, dealing with the undertakings given to the Government of India:—

"In connection with the recent Informal Conference at Delhi between a Ministerial Mission from Ceylon and representatives of the Government of India it is desirable to place on contemporary record in the easily accessible form of a message to State Council a schedule of certain matters in respect of which undertakings have been given by His Majesty's Government and by the Government of Ceylon to the Government of India, together with references to the latest statements made in relation to such undertakings.

"Having regard to the circumstances in which these undertakings were given the Government of Ceylon is bound by them to the Government of India and I hold myself bound as Governor to withhold approval, ratification or assent in respect of any act, regulation or measure to which the Government of India has not agreed and of which the effect would be to deprive

## DECREASE IN NUMBER OF VOTERS

RESULT OF 1940 REVISION

### LEGAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

A fall in the total number of voters, as a result of the 1940 revision of the register of each electoral district, is recorded in the final report by the Legal Secretary.

The total decrease in the number of voters given is 18,479.

In his summary of the Report the Legal Secretary states:

(a) there were increases in the total number of voters in 26 electoral districts, such increases aggregating 14,651 and decreases in 24 electoral districts, such decreases aggregating 33,130; since decreases exceed increases by 18,479 the total electorate has fallen from 2,653,946 to 2,635,467;

(b) there are 12 electoral districts in which decreases of over 1,000 have occurred, such decreases aggregating 29,562; of these 12 districts 8 are districts in which the number of Indian voters is large; the decreases in these 8 districts aggregated 24,138; the remaining 4 districts are the districts of Negombo, Morawaka, Dedigama and Ruanwella in which the decreases aggregated 5,424;

(c) of the 26 electoral districts in which increases occurred all are, with the exception of Kandy, districts in which the number of Indian voters is either very small or does not exceed 20 per cent of the total electorate; of the new names added under the domicile qualification in all the 26 districts in which increases occurred the proportion of Indian voters was approximately 5 per cent.

#### Causes of decrease

There has been no abnormal death rate to account in part for the substantial decreases referred to. It was not possible to make arrangements for a complete examination of the registers with a view to removing duplicate names; some hundreds of duplicate names were, however, removed from the registers but such removal accounts only for a very small part of the decreases.

The primary cause of the decreases referred to is that, owing to labour troubles and other reasons, numbers of Indian voters left the district or estate where they were at the time of the 1939 revision and did not obtain or retain registration in the 1940 revision either because they did not appear for the oral examination or because, having appeared for the oral examination, they failed to establish a domicile qualification or because they had left the Island.

The five Northern electorates register an increase of voters. The increases are: Kayts 650; Kankesanur, 438; Jaffna, 128; Point Pedro, 498; Mannar-Mullativu, 283.

Indians of the benefit of any of the undertakings.

"The subject of State Franchise and Statements in regard to it are not included in the schedule, because it is a matter governed by Order of His Majesty in Council and not by local regulation or ordinance requiring my approval, ratification or assent.



## Letter to the Editor

## The Chavakachcheri Hospital

Sir,—Your editorial on the 3rd February is a timely one and one wonders whether the Minister and the Director will pay it any heed.

Re Chavakachcheri hospital, the M. O. is away for four afternoons in the week visiting branch dispensaries in addition to his court and post-mortem duties. The daily outdoor patients now number over 300. Owing to the severe strain cast on him the M. O. fell ill and the first Apothecary who had to shoulder all responsibilities for two full days followed suit the next day. The M. O. Kilinochchi is acting here at present. And for the Apothecary an ordinary pharmacist is acting. And all know at an average three fourth of the out-door patients are attended to by the apothecaries and all cases in the hospital receive their treatment while the M. O. is away at the branch dispensaries etc.

And this pharmacist is forced on us now as a qualified apothecary and his sins are only known to him. Cannot the D. M. S. S. be charged for trifling with precious lives? Why keep institutions open when they cannot be properly manned? Will you kindly take up this question also?

Yours etc.,  
"One who knows."

Chavakachcheri,  
5-2-41.

## BACK TO BARTER METHOD

## What the World is Being Forced to Adopt

The prevalence of a barter system was considered a sign of primitive economic life and was taught to be such in schools up to within fifteen or twenty years ago. Even now, perhaps the same text books are being used. But the basis of economic life in a large part of Europe has changed and international commerce is now conducted on basically the same method of barter as that which prevails in the Nizam's Dominions. The barter method has been forced on the world by the fact that a few countries have managed to corner nearly all the gold in existence. The American accumulation, especially, has become so enormous that economists see in it a menace to the country's future prosperity. If the barter system on which several nations now exchange raw materials for goods and *vice versa* becomes permanent, the gold in American vaults will progressively decline in value. Gold is not a necessity of life and its value depends to a considerable extent on its use for currency purposes. In most countries of the world, paper currency is now in circulation. Mahomed Bin Taghlak, when he ordered pieces of leather to be used as currency, was derided as a mad man but all nations, including the most progressive, have now adopted his plan of a token currency. Barter does away even with the need for paper or leather. Another advantage of the barter method is that it prevents dislocation of the economic life of the people by variation in prices.

(Indian Social Reformer)

## Gita and War

(Continued from page 1)

perish; in the perishing of traditions lawlessness overcomes the whole family' (40).

'Owing to predominance of lawlessness, the women of the family corrupted, there arises caste confusion' (41).

'This confusion drags to hell the slayers of the family and the family; for their ancestors fall deprived of the necessary obsequial ceremonies' (42).

'By these caste-confusing misdeeds of the slayers of the family, the everlasting caste customs and laws of the family are abolished' (43).

And what is the end of such persons?

'The abode of the men whose family laws are abolished is everlastingly in hell' (44), (Dr. Annie Besant's and Bhagawandas' translation),

It must be admitted that this is quite an irresistible logical sorites. It describes quite vividly the consequences of war from a sociological standpoint. The most dreadful of all these is the rapid disintegration of the family; the observance of laws which ensure family stability and consequently the stability of whole races and populations is in jeopardy. Thus the decay of the family is a direct result of the aggressive tendencies of the modern atomistic societies which are obsessed with values of power.

Widespread family disorganiza-

tion with the consequent fall in the birth rate is an index of the decay of morals in the population. Arjuna has presented this picture of the gruesome consequences which war brings along with it and it must be confessed that Sri Krishna also has not tried to repudiate these effects. Arjuna was fighting shy of war because of these consequences which even Sri Krishna would not deny. Sri Krishna brought him round not by telling that it was possible for mankind to wage war without the fear of these consequences but essentially by moralizing and inculcating on his mind his infallible duty under those circumstances without regard to the consequence which the performance of that duty may entail. Thus we see a very queer spectacle that a sociological objection is answered in philosophical and ethical terms. It may be true that the world may be an illusion or that the existence of the world cannot be proved as an apprehensible reality. It may also be true that the best ethic for the individual as well as for the group is to be true to one's own duty without regard to the fruit of our own actions; but that would hardly go to prove that to take arms is such an act of ethical necessity which would entitle us to disregard these consequences of war.

What I wish to bring to the notice of the students of Gita is only this aspect of war which Gita has presented. I believe that it constitutes the best pacifist argument which speaks in a nutshell volumes of sociological thought. (Prabuddha Bharata)

## VADAMARADCHY CO-OPERATIVE UNION

## Annual Meeting

Point Pedro, Monday.

The 9th Annual General Meeting of the Vadamaradchy Co-operative Union was held at the Vigneshwara College Hall on Saturday, the 8th inst at 4 p. m., with Mr. Sam. T. Solomons, President in the Chair.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. Sam. T. Solomons  
Vice-President: Mr. K. Subramaniam.

Secretary: Mr. K. Velantham.  
Asst. Secretary: Mr. V. Suppiah.  
Treasurer: Mr. S. Gurusamipillai.  
Executive Committee: Messrs. E. Kandiah, A. Sundram T. Sathasivam, S. Sivapiragasam and S. Subramaniam.

Mudaliar K. Chinnathamby, Retired Maniagar and Mr. Sam T. Solomons were elected as delegates from Vadamaradchy to the Central Bank and to the Federation Committee respectively.

Mr. Solomons thanked all the delegates who represented all the 36 Co-operative Societies in Vadamaradchy for having re-elected him once more their president. He further said that he was glad to see 1200 members in the Society. He complimented the Asst. Registrar Mr. Ragunathan for having given all the necessary encouragement towards the local industry. (cor.)

## Indian Association Jaffna Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Association, Jaffna, will be held on Saturday, the 15th inst. at 3 p. m. at the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College, Stanley Road, Jaffna.

At 4-30 p. m. Messrs. Peri Sunderam, S. Natesan and G. G. Ponnambalam will address the meeting.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 945  
In the matter of the estate of the late Sandrasegaram Kanapathipillai Subramaniam of Vathiry

Deceased.

Luziyie Annamuttu widow of S. K. Subramaniam of Uduvil

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Eliatamby Pararajasegaram Buell and wife
2. Puvanespary of Uduvil

Respondents.  
This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge on the 15th day of November 1940 in the presence of Mr. S. V. Chianiah proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 22nd day of October 1940 having been read it is declared that the petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 27th day of November 1940 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Signed this 19th day of November 1940

Returnable date is extended to 21-2-41 Intld. C. C.

D. J.  
(O. 89. 13 & 17-2-41)

## THE ORIENTAL BANK OF MALAYA LTD.

(Incorporated in F. M. S.)  
(Liability of Members is limited)

## CHANGE OF PREMISES

OWING to the expansion of Business, and for the convenience of our numerous clients, the Jaffna Office of the above Bank has been shifted to the more spacious and centrally situated premises at Clock Tower Road, Jaffna, in close proximity to the Bus Stand at Grand Bazaar, as from 3rd February, 1941.

The Bank conducts every form of Banking and Exchange Business. Current Accounts are opened and Fixed Deposits received on most attractive terms. Drafts issued on Colombo, India and the Federated Malay States. Advances are made on Gold and other approved securities.

8, Clock Tower Road,  
Jaffna.

(Q. 193. 6-41-54-41) [T]

S. P. JOSEPH,  
Manager.

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Mis. 127. 14-11-40—



## ALLEGATIONS AGAINST EDUCATION DEPT

TEXT-BOOK RACKET  
CONDEMNED

### BOOK-SELLERS' APPEAL FOR INQUIRY

A resolution appealing to the Governor and Board of Ministers to appoint an impartial Commission to inquire into and report upon the grievances alleged against the Education Department, especially in the matter of the text-book racket, was passed at a meeting of book-sellers of Colombo and other parts of the country held at Granthadarsa Press, Maradana, on Saturday.

Mr. C. E. Rupesinghe presided. Mr. Victor de Lanerolle, in the course of his speech stated that certain interested parties had been "hatching plots" in an attempt to nullify the efforts of the public to have a Commission of inquiry appointed to investigate the serious charges levelled against the present system governing the imposition and change of text books.

Continuing, Mr. Lanerolle said that already, a "secret memorandum" had gone to the Minister of Education from a certain quarter, in which an attempt had been made to belittle the public agitation for an inquiry and to poison the mind of the Minister against those who had brought various changes of books used in schools.

#### Monopoly of "Favourites"

It has also been brought to the notice of the meeting that practically the whole of the two lakhs of rupees set apart by the Education Department for the free supply of school books was at present spent in a manner which benefited a handful of booksellers who are authorised to supply all the books ordered by teachers for the needy children in their schools, to the exclusion of other book sellers who might be in a position to supply the same requirements at cheaper rates.

A resolution was also passed requesting the Minister of Education to permit teachers to purchase from the cheapest source available to them all books to be supplied free to poor children on behalf of the Education Department, so that the supply of such books might not continue to be the monopoly of "a few favourites."

#### Distribution of Tests

Mr. D. N. Hapugalle proposed the following resolution:—"In view of the serious inconvenience that would be suffered by the public as well as publishers and book-sellers by the examinations in Sinhalese and Tamil schools being held only in the month of December each year, this meeting requests the Minister of Education to have these examinations in the various schools in the Island conveniently distributed during different months of the year."

Mr. Hapugalle said that the decision to have examinations in all schools in the month of December, entailed considerable hardship both on the parents as well as on the book-sellers. To the parents of

## Training Class for Co-operators

### Vadamaradchy Union's Activities

Point Pedro, Monday.

A training class of the Vadamaradchy Co-operative Societies was held at Vigneshwara College Hall, Karaveddy, on Saturday the 8th inst. under the auspices of the Vadamaradchy Co-operative Union. More than 100 delegates were present.

Mr. C. Ragunathan, Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Jaffna, gave the opening address, while Mr. Sam. T. Solomons, President, of the Union presided.

Mr. Ragunathan said that the members should co-operate in all the activities and see that those Societies were brought to a very good footing. He was very happy to see that a good number of Societies were registered last year. He further urged the members to form a Society for tobacco Industry in Vadamaradchy. He emphasised that the price of onions would not go below their gazetted price, even though they have a good supply in the local market.

Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, Inspector of Co-operative Societies, spoke on proper methods of conducting Annual General Meetings and Committee meetings.

Mr. S. Kanagaratnam, Agricultural Officer, Jaffna, gave an interesting and instructive lecture on local agricultural products viz. chillies, onions, pepper, peas etc.

Mr. F. A. Sandrasegura, Supervising Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Jaffna, spoke on Village Co-operative Societies.

Mr. P. Nadasan, Sanitary Assistant, Point Pedro, spoke on Rural Sanitation and requested the delegates to organise Health activities through their Co-operative Societies. He volunteered to give health talks to the Societies if invited. He urged them to start Communal Conservancy system through the Co-operative Societies.

Mr. S. Gupta, Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Kalmunai, also spoke. The Class came to a close at 5 p. m. when Mr. S. Grusamy pillai proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, to Mr. Ragunathan and to the lecturers and to Mr. Kangasabai for having got up the class. All the delegates and lecturers were entertained at lunch and evening tea. (Cor.)

average means it would be a heavy burden to have to meet the demand for books in the case of their children attending different schools at one and the same time. The burden would not be so unbearable if the occasions for such expenditure were spread over different months as it used to be in the past. From the booksellers point of view, too, it was a very serious matter because, apart from December and January, they would practically have to close shop.

The resolution was carried.

An association called the Ceylon Booksellers' Association was formed at the meeting. Mr. B. L. G. Dharmasena was elected President of the Association.

## PREMIER'S BROADCAST TO THE EMPIRE

### Victory Greater than Waterloo

February 10.

Comparing London and Britain's other big cities which have heroically stood their poundings from the air with the British squares at Waterloo, Mr. Winston Churchill, Premier, in the course of a broadcast to the nation and the Empire yesterday, paid this tribute to the ordinary British man-and-woman-in-the-street.

"They are not squares of soldiers; they do not wear scarlet coats they are just ordinary English, Scottish and Welsh folk—men and women who are standing steadfastly together, but their spirit is the same, their glory is the same and, in the end, their victory will be greater than Famous Waterloo."

The Premier promised to inflict on Germany's body punishment similar to that inflicted on Great Britain. "All through these dark winter months," he said, "the enemy has had the power to drop three or four tons of bombs upon us for every ton we could send. We are arranging so that presently this will rather be the other way round."

## STAMPED RECEIPTS FOR RS. 20 AND OVER

### Penal Offence if not Stamped

The Controller of Finance and Supply in a circular states that it is a penal offence under the Stamp Ordinance for any person to sign an unstamped receipt for Rs. 20 or over, and for any person to refuse to give a stamped receipt for a sum of Rs. 20 and over.

Any unstamped receipts which are detected by public officers (other than police officers) should be impounded and forwarded to the Commissioner of Stamps unless the documents are produced in the course of the audit of public accounts.

## NEW SECY OF STATE FOR COLONIES

### Lord Moyne

London, Feb. 8.

Lord Moyne became the new Secretary of State for the Colonies today in succession to the late Lord Lloyd when he took the Oath of Office at a Privy Council held by the King.

Lord Moyne, formerly the Hon. Walter Guinness, has held a number of Government posts including that of Minister of Agriculture and has served on a number of Government Committees. He was a member of the Financial Mission to Kenya in 1932; Chairman of the West Indies Royal Commission in 1938; and has visited many parts of the Empire. He was born in 1880.

Lord Moyne will be Leader of the House of Lords in place of the late Lord Lloyd. Major Dugdale will be Deputy Chief Whip.

## GERMAN PLANES IN BULGARIA

### Developments in Bulgaria

Belgrade, Wednesday.

Over 1,000 German planes have landed in Bulgaria up to yesterday, according to sources usually considered reliable. Most Bulgarian aerodromes have been occupied by Nazi ground staffs.

Thousands of German troops in civilian clothes are stated to have entered Bulgaria from Rumania in the first week of February. Some tanks, it is believed have been brought up the Danube.

Officials in Yugoslavia are completely silent about the developments in Bulgaria. So far, they have refused to allow any of Mr. Churchill's references to the Balkans to be published.

Yugoslav political circles recall the mysterious visit to Sofia a month ago of M. Soboleff, a high official of the Soviet Foreign Office, who stopped in Bulgaria on his way to the Danubian Conference. It is now believed that M. Soboleff told King Boris that Bulgaria was recognised by the Soviet as a completely sovereign and independent state, but must remain so. Soviet Russia, he added, retained the right to take any action she thought fit in the event of the passage of foreign troops through Bulgaria.

The same circles say that M. Molotov, the Soviet Premier, told Hitler during his recent visit to Berlin that peace must be maintained in the Balkans. The Italo-Greek conflict, he declared, must be liquidated. He is reported to have said that extension of the war to the Balkans would release the Soviet from all her obligations to the Reich.

## Obituary

Pandit A. THILLAINATHER

The death occurred at his residence at Vaddukoddai on the 3rd instant of Pandit A. Thillainather, F. M. S. Pensioner.

The funeral took place the next day and was largely attended. The deceased was 67 years old and leaves behind a widow, a daughter, a grand-daughter, Mrs. Thambimutta, wife of Mr. P. Thambimutta, second clerk, Marketing Department, Colombo, four brothers—Messrs. A. Mandalanayagam, A. Sinnathamby teacher, Government school, Muar, A. Selavadurai, landed proprietor and A. Ponnambalam, second Interpreter, Jaffna Kachcheri, and a host of relatives and friends with whom much sympathy will be felt.

MRS. P. KARTHIGESU

The death occurred on Tuesday the 4th instant at her residence at Thavady of Mrs. K. Chellammah, wife of Mr. P. Karthigesu and mother of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, Thavady. The funeral took place on Wednesday and the remains were cremated at the Thavady crematorium.

The deceased leaves behind her husband and her only son, Mr. P. K. Somasundaram and a host of relatives and friends to whom we extend our sympathy.



## Build a New World

(Continued from page 1)

abolition of half-time for children in the factories; the shortening of hours for women and other workers; minimum wages; the appropriation by means of the income-tax of a tiny amount of the wealth of the comfortable classes and in the present century, free meals for poor school children—against all these things men very much like you and me protested furiously. To interfere with the struggle for existence, they honestly believed, was to enter the road to ruin.

### The New Social Conscience

In spite of all this, great progress was made. A social conscience was born and slowly grew to childhood. Robert Owen and Lord Shaftesbury and Ruskin were succeeded by the Radicals; and before the end of the century Keir Hardie appeared among the top set in the House of Commons in his deer-stalker's cap. It was the announcement that the common man was on the march—that justice and mercy were more important things than the right to scramble for money without interference from the State, that the wealth of a nation lay in the lives of the multitude of men, women and children, not in the bank balances of the fortunate few.

I happen to have a great affection for the old top-hatted world into which the deerstalker's cap so harshly intruded. It did what it did because it knew no better. It was rich in private virtues—though its economic theories were unsound—and to us, as I have said, a world that gave birth to the social conscience, which should by now have reached manhood and which should enable the survivors of the present war to build a new world on the ruins of the old.

### Back to Old Ideas

It may be argued that, after the war, there will be no money left to build a new world. Do not believe it. The same argument was used after the last war and how false it was. A nation that can afford a great war can afford a noble civilization in peace. A land fit for heroes to live in, once an economist's nightmare, is now, a practicable aim. If all the machinery that was used for the destruction of Prussianism in the last war had been used after the war for the creation of an England worthy of her soldiers the slums of London and the hovels in the mining areas would have disappeared long ago, and millions of honest men and women would have been spared the humiliation of unemployment. What happened after the last war was that the ruling classes largely reverted to the ideas of the nineteenth century—to the theory of the struggle for existence, and the survival of the fittest, and the devil take the hindmost. Spend-thrifts in war, they became economists in peace, often at the expense of the soldiers and sailors, officers as well as men, who had preserved their world from ruin.

Their error lay in thinking of life in terms, not of co-operation, but of competition. Yet if there is one lesson men ought to teach as human beings, it is that co-operation is vital to our safety.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction

No. 138/P. T.

In the matter of the estate of the late Lily Chellammah Rajaratnam of Puloly West lately of Colombo  
Hanna Kathirasippillai widow of Sithamparapillai of Puloly West, Point Pedro Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Lizzie Kanmani Rajaratnam
2. Sothimalar Rajaratnam
3. Primrose Pathmini Rajaratnam all of Puloly West presently of Colombo
4. S. Thangathurai Samuel of Puloly West
5. Sinnahamby Samuel Rajaratnam of Colombo

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo, Esquire Additional District Judge of Jaffna on the 12th day of December 1940 in the presence of Mr. A. Nadaraja-Sundram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the 4th Respondent abovenamed be and is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd Respondents to represent them in the Testamentary proceedings to be instituted by the petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate as the mother of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before the 23rd day of January 1941.

12th December 1940

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,  
Addl. District Judge.

Extended and re-issued for 13th February 1941.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,  
Addl. District Judge.  
(O. 85. 6 & 13-2-41)

How nobly men and women are co-operating at the present hour—firemen, air-raid wardens, Home Guards, ambulance drivers, munition workers, nurses, soldiers, sailors, and airmen. Self-interest as a motive has vanished from millions of breasts. Think of the nurse on the torpedoed children's ship who, as she died of exhaustion in sailors arms asked only, Are the children safe? If human beings could live on the same plane in peace-time as during war the dream of Blake would before long be fulfilled.

### Hope For the Future

And there is no good reason why they should not. Let them get rid of the theory of the struggle for existence and substitute for it the theory of mutual aid, and the rest will be fairly simple. After all, we are not living in a world in which there is not enough to go round, and no one should be happy till the vast wealth that is put at the disposal of the human race, by modern scientific inventions, is used for the benefit of all. We need worry about words such as Socialism and Capitalism. Think rather of justice and mercy. When the evacuation of women and children from the towns took place at the beginning of the war we saw in the poor condition of many of them the result of our political indifference to justice and mercy. Such things cannot be allowed to continue. England's glory must not again be succeeded by England's shame. And I do not think it will. A new brotherhood has been born. May it grow in strength and build a world worthy of it!

(—John O' London's Weekly)

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