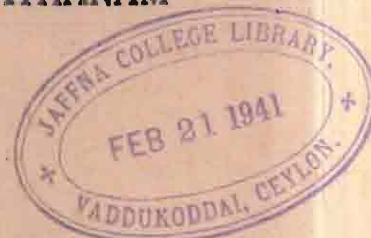


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WHAT IS CULTURE?

The Flowering of Man's Spirit

THE FINE FULFILMENT OF A GOOD EDUCATION

(BY SIR GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAI)

CULTURE is not mere knowledge, or learning, or wisdom, or that much admired accomplishment of our modern scientific age, specialization. One or all of these can be dry, or narrow, or snobbish, a source of satisfaction to few except their possessors, and, possibly, of no joy to them either. Nor is it the exclusive monopoly of those engaged in either of the two broad domains into which, for the sake of convenience, the main activities of man's mind and spirit are divided; I mean Science and Art. The quest of science is after fact, of art after expression of the ideal. True culture is incompatible with neither. Perhaps it consists in blending the two in just proportion in the conduct and enjoyment of life. It is a treasure, therefore, of which every man of education, and this need not be erudition, holds the key.

How is this key to be used? Before I answer the question, I must explain why I make education a precedent to culture. It is not merely because culture implies both a training and a stocking of the mind. Facts, ideas and ideals are the pieces that make up life's kaleidoscope, it is the individual mind that makes pictures out of them adapted to his own experience and temperament. The fewer the pieces, the smaller the victory of the picture and the less their richness. Hence the insistence on education as an indispensable pre-requisite. But there is another reason for this, besides. Education is no more crowding of the memory with a store of knowledge. It is designed to, and is successful only in so far as it succeeds in making the mind active; able to give to what it acquires, proportion, colour and form. Culture is the fine fulfilment of a good education; not a still image on canvas, but running spring of beauty from which all who care may drink.

Knowledge With Sympathy

How is this fulfilment achi-

ieved? By infusing into knowledge human sympathy and using the mind, thus enriched and humanized, passively as a garden, full of colour and fragrance, and actively as its own gardener, constantly enlarging and enriching its comely domain. This duality of sown and sower, of harvester and harvest, of the manor and its lord is of the very essence of culture. It has not only the quality of beauty but also the power of growth.

And how does it manifest itself? In appreciation and expression of beauty—in breadth of outlook, in tolerance of judgment, in sympathy that knows not prejudice, in understanding that ignores not charity, in faith that recoils most from dogma. No truly cultured man is selfish; a miser who keeps his treasures closely guarded from others; who takes but does not give. Nor is culture a thing of the cloister; some part of it may be best acquired in solitude, but not the whole. It thrives only in contact with life, life in its widest sense. It draws its vitality from both nature and man. One's reaction to a landscape, a conversation or some more complex phase of human relationship may, each in its own way, provide a test of culture. If there is too much sensitiveness to natural or artistic beauty and too little to the affairs of one's fellow men, one's culture is not balanced. In other words, it reveals itself not only in the response of the mind but also in conduct. A man who can admire a beautiful sunset, or a fine picture, or a piece of poetry or music, who can enliven a company of persons of his own quality with wit or apt quotations' artful aid, but cannot treat those less well-endowed with kindness and grace is wanting in culture. Good manners are as much part of it as a trained mind.

Culture, then, is something

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WHO INVENTED THE BLITZKRIEG?

NAPOLEON OR HITLER?

BY R. AUERNHEIMER,
(in the New York Times Magazine)

THE objective observer is bound to find a certain similarity between the rebuild-er of France and the presuma-ble rebuild-er of Germany and Europe. Both are the pro-ducts of a revolution, though we must remember that the French Revolution created human rights and the new German Revolution, under Hitler's leadership, has sup-pressed them. Both men snatched the supreme power in the State after a brief, flying start and then held it for a number of years, through the use of the methods to which they owed their rise.

Both emerged from the masses and the dark depths of poverty to rise to unprecedent-ed power. What Napoleon Bonaparte wrote from the military school in Brienne to his father—that he was fed up with having his poverty the butt of jokes of his aristocratic comrades to whom, he ins-tinctively knew, he was far superior—was something Hitler undoubtedly felt just as keenly in the trenches during the war of 1914-18 and earlier too when as a hungry draughts-man, he repeatedly found him-self obliged to take shelter in a Vienna refuge for the home-less.

Ladder of Glory

That what Napoleon asserted in Milan after the first Italian campaign the nation needs a leader, who climbs the ladder of glory to historic greatness on the rungs of his own deeds and not by means of constitu-tional theories—that was ap-proximately what Hitler might have said to Thyssen, when Thyssen was still the backer of the National Socialist Party, if he had not been shrewd enough to prefer not to say it.

Finally, a surprising simi-larity between these two usur-pers of power may lie in the fact that neither of them derived from the countries which made idols of them. Napoleon, Emperor of the French, was by birth an Ita-lian; and the greatest German, as Hitler likes to call himself, is an Austrian and therefore

in his own opinion a German of minor rank. The one moved from Corsica to Paris, the other from Braunau, in Upper Austria to Berlin; both came from the South to the Northern capital, which had a magic charm for them and which they conquered.

Napoleon or Hitler

Yet all of these apparent similarities rest, in the final analysis, on dissimilarities which are not to be under-estimated. Though Napoleon and Hitler both rose from the people, they derived from fundamentally different strata of society: Napoleon from the bourgeoisie, Hitler from the proletariat.

If both were poor, they were different in their degrees of poverty. Poverty-stricken Bonaparte at least had a father who was a successful lawyer, and a mother, Letitia, who was a born lady; and he also had seven brothers and sisters who would not have let him go under if worse came to worst. Hitler had no one to whom to appeal. His leading biogra-pher, Konrad Heiden, says that in all his four years in the trenches neither on his birth-day nor at Christmas, did he ever receive a single soldier's comfort kit. That speaks volumes and explains much.

Intellectually, too, the start-ing points of the two men were different, that of Napo-leon Bonaparte having been much superior. Napoleon had had the benefit of a humanis-tic education based on classic foundations. In his early youth he gave proof of a tendency towards literary pur-suits and originally yearned to be a poet, as Hitler longed to become a painter. Roman philosophy and Greek tragedies formed Bonaparte's mind and left a distinct imprint on his language; in his magnificent Memorial, written on St. Helena, he sometimes solilo-quises in the tones of Eurip-ides. He was a student of Plutarch.

"Little Corporal"

As a soldier, too, he was well-
(Continued on page 6)



Hindu Organ

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1941.

PROPAGANDA IN AGRICULTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE which exists primarily to promote agriculture, chiefly village agriculture, cannot be said to have achieved its avowed purpose. It has perhaps helped to an appreciable extent such agricultural industries as tea, rubber and coconut, in which much capital has been invested by both Ceylonese and foreign capitalists. These are industries which could look after themselves, for they are paying concerns with influential financial backing and catering to markets out of the island. These profit only a few capitalists, most of whom are non-Ceylonese, but hardly promote the welfare of the peasant. He remains the same old self with this difference, that even the lands he once possessed have now gone out of his hands. The activities of the Agricultural Department are to him, therefore, the luxurious hobby of salaried officials, in which he takes little interest. There is a grove in which he moves. He would not stir out of it, nor does anyone help him out of it. The researches, teaching and propaganda of the Agricultural Department do not reach him, and even if they reach him, they do not touch him in such a manner as to impress him or improve his lot. A part of the blame for this state of affairs might be traced to the conservative outlook of the peasant, but the greater portion of it should be put on the Department which has not so far evolved a system whereby it could improve his lot. The Director of Agriculture confesses to this failure on the part of his Department, in his latest administration report. "Owing to the impracticability of covering the whole Island with effective activity with such a small field staff," the Director says "the policy of concentrating effort in small areas was under trial. The experience of a third year makes it possible to express an opinion on the result of this experiment with less vagueness than in previous years. On the whole it has been disappointing."

Disappointed evidently at this failure, the Director of Agriculture suggests the withdrawal of field officers from their unsuccessful line of propaganda and employing them as "crop officers engaged in a keen drive for the production of quotaed goods" that come under the protection of the

Agricultural Products (Regulation) Ordinance. The problem of securing a more suitable class of instructors to fill more efficiently the place of those field officers to carry on the work in the villages, was considered at a conference of Divisional Officers which decided to recommend the creation of a class of village instructors drawn from the rural population, to work under the present instructors. We have our doubt if even this method will succeed unless the villagers themselves are made, through effective propaganda, to take interest in the instructions of the Department. Propaganda to be effective should be based on some real improvement the Agricultural Instructor can demonstrate in practice. If such an improvement is discovered, it smoothes the path of the worker and heightens his credit with the peasant. Given the right type of instructors—not officious persons conscious of their office and less inclined to mix with the peasant—and a fool-proof improvement scheme, village agriculture can be improved by the instructor himself living in the village and putting the improved methods into actual practice and demonstrating their advantages. The peasant believes more in ocular proof than in theoretical lessons.

The best method of approaching the peasant is to touch him at all aspects of village life. Mere emphasis on agriculture alone will not attract him. It is here that our Agricultural Department failed. The activities of the various departments which work for the welfare of the village, such as the Co-operative Department, the Rural Development Department and the Agricultural Department have not been co-ordinated, though they aim, in essence, at the welfare of the villager. The need for co-ordination is great where positive results are desired. The Punjab provides an example in this direction which can with profit be emulated here. Village Farmers' Associations to co-ordinate the work of the various beneficent departments have been started there. "The object of these Associations" says the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, "is the improvement of agriculture in particular and the uplift of the village in general. The associations are bodies into which the cultivators form themselves after agreeing to follow in all respects the advice and recommendations of the Agricultural Department in all matters connected with agricultural improvement and of other allied departments in respect of the subjects with which they deal." Every land-owner or tenant is eligible for membership subject to the condition mentioned above. There is no entrance fee or subscription, but a member enjoys certain

privileges which help him in a great many ways. If a cultivator sees that he gains by joining the Association, he will certainly avail himself of it, with a view to bettering his prospects. That is the best way to approach the peasant. Propaganda devoid of ocular demonstration and proof of improvement and gain loses its point. It should also be related to the all round life of the peasant. The Punjab example may well be copied in this country.

Gandhiji's Faith In Non-Violence

Reply to the Times of India

Bombay, Feb 15.

The declaration that he does not wish well to India at the expense of Britain, in the same way as he does not wish well to Britain at the expense of Germany, is made by Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a letter to the *Times of India*, replying to certain criticisms the paper had made against Mahatma Gandhi's policy of non-violence. Mahatma Gandhi reiterates his faith in non-violence and reaffirms its efficacy in meeting even Hitler's violence, if properly applied.

The following is the text of the letter:

Your words to me, written so earnestly in your issue of February 7, demands a reply.

In spite of your disbelief, I must adhere to my faith in the possibility of the most debased human nature to respond to non-violence. It is the essence of non-violence that it conquers all opposition. That I may not express myself that measure of non-violence and the rest may express less is highly probable. But I will not belittle the power of non-violence or distrust the Fuehrer's capacity to respond to true non-violence.

The illustrations you have cited in support of your disbelief are all unhappy because wholly inapplicable. A man is not necessarily non-violent because he lays down arms. The Czechs, the Danes, the Austrians, and the Poles may have all acted most wisely but certainly not non-violently. If they could put up successful armed resistance they would have done so and would have deserved well of their countrymen. Nor is it for me to blame for submission when resistance became vain.

It was, however, in order to meet such contingencies and in order to enable even the physically weakest persons not to feel powerless against physically strong persons, fully armed with the modern weapons of destruction, that Satyagraha was discovered and applied in South Africa in 1907. And it has since been successfully applied under varying, and even baffling, circumstances.

Satyagraha and Hitler

You will please excuse me for refusing to draw a distinction in kind between the forces I have had to cope with hitherto and what I may have to cope with if the Fuehrer attacked India. The prospect of his killing every Satyagrahi causes neither terror nor despair. If India has to go through such a purgatory and if a fair num-

ber of Satyagrahis face the Fuehrer's army and die without malice in their breasts, it would be a new experience for him. Whether he responds or not, I am quite clear that these Satyagrahis facing the army will go down to history as heroes and heroines, at least equal to those of whom we learn in fables or cold history.

You are, however, on less weak ground when you doubt the honesty or non-violence of my companions. You are entitled to throw the Poona Resolution in my face. I have already confessed that the Poona Resolution would not have been passed but for my momentary weakness. As to want of honesty or defective non-violence, I can only say that the future alone will show whether Satyagrahis were only so-called or as honest and true as human beings can be. I can only assert that every care has been taken in making the selection to ensure a fair standard of non-violence. I admit, however, that hypocrites have undoubtedly crept in. But I entertain the belief that the vast majority will be found to be true.

The Congress President has been frank enough to define the limitations of his non-violence. But so far as I know his mind—and nobody does, if I do not—his non-violence will be proof against any temptation within the limits defined by him. I should undertake to engage in non-violent resistance to the Fuehrer if I had companions with the Maulana Sahib's circumscribed belief. Whether such non-violence can stand the test or not is a moot question. I have achieved success till now with such material.

Congress Demand

You are incorrect in attributing to me a demand for unfettered liberty of the press or of speech. What I have said is that there should be unfettered liberty, provided that it is not inconsistent with non-violence. I am not aware that the Congress Ministers' restrictive action went beyond the proviso. If it did, it was certainly against the declared Congress policy and can be no guide or criterion for me.

The unkindest cut is contained in the insinuation that my demand for free speech, subject to the proviso mentioned, was "a device for squeezing political concessions from the British." There would be nothing politically wrong if political concessions were demanded even at the point of civil disobedience. But it is a matter of public knowledge that the Poona Resolution has lapsed. And in so far as I am concerned, it remains lapsed so long as the war lasts.

Civil Disobedience would certainly be withdrawn if free speech is genuinely recognised and the *status quo* restored. I have never stated during previous movements that they were likely to be long drawn-out. But I have done so this time because I believe that there can be no settlement with the Congress, short of complete independence during the pendency of the war, for the simple reason that the Congress cannot commit itself to active help in the war with men and money. That would mean a reversal of the policy of non-violence which the Congress has pursued for the last twenty years. And independence cannot come through any settlement while the

(Continued on Page 5.)

PROMOTION OF VILLAGE AGRICULTURE

NEED FOR VILLAGE INSTRUCTORS

FAILURE OF THE FIELD STAFF ACTIVITY

"It was stated in two successive annual reports that owing to the impracticability of covering the whole Island with effective activity with such a small field staff the policy of concentrating effort in small areas was under trial. The experience of a third year makes it possible to express an opinion on the result of this experiment with less vagueness than in previous years. On the whole it has been very disappointing." Thus observes the Acting Director of Agriculture, Mr. E. Rodrigo, in his Administration Report for 1939.

The circumstances that condition a reasonable degree of success are, he says:—

(a) The existence of a population which is wholly engaged in farming and which owns sufficient farm land to form an adequate unit of cultivation for a family and some capital reserves such as a serviceable plough and a pair of good bullocks to draw it.

(b) Temperamental fitness of the instructors engaged in the work.

It cannot be said that the conditions are favourable in either of these respects. In the greater part of the country there are neither farmers nor farm lands. Instead there is a patchwork of holdings mostly under permanent crops with small areas kept free of such crops either because they are unfit for any form of cultivation or because the fragmented holdings generally owned in undivided shares discourage any attempt at improvement. With the greatest and most well-directed effort in these conditions an Agricultural Instructor cannot produce a population of good farmers. He can only induce the inhabitants to practice a spasmodic form of amateurish catch cropping and, perhaps, to improve the standard of their cultivation of the permanent crops. The disabilities from which the Department suffers with regard to the instructorate were described in detail in the last annual report.

A Failure

Thus it happens that while some degree of success has been registered in certain areas such as the villages of Kumbaloluwa in the Negombo District and Moladande and Petiyagoda in Kandy District the scheme has to be pronounced a failure, and no useful purpose would be served by continuing it except in a few promising villages. The passing of the Agricultural Products (Regulation) Ordinance and its application to certain commodities that are imported in considerable quantities provides an opportunity for a change of departmental method. Most of the instructors might be withdrawn from the ranges in which they have territorial jurisdiction and employed as crop officers, specially engaged in a keen drive for the production of the quotaed goods in suitable districts. Proposals will be formulated next year

to give this re-orientation to the field work of the Department.

Village Instructors

The problem of securing a more suitable class of instructors and of increasing the cadre of the minor executive staff received full consideration at a conference of the Divisional Officers, and it was decided to recommend to Government the creation of a class of village instructors drawn from the rural population that has not had an education in the English language. It is believed that these minor officials can be recruited on the same salaries as vernacular school teachers, and therefore a comparatively large number can be appointed without a considerable increase in the expenditure on personal emoluments. If this suggestion is accepted by Government a number of these assistant instructors will work in villages under the supervision of each of the present instructors. The first step would be to train young men for this service, and proposals have been submitted to the Hon. the Minister for opening a special farm school for the purpose at Anuradhapura.

A trial that was started at Kurundankulam near Anuradhapura deserves special mention. Hitherto the activities from which data to be gathered with regard to the unit of unirrigated land which a family could cultivate, the income that it could derive from that unit, the unit of cultivation that is required to provide a reasonably good standard of living for a family were the work carried out in departmental farms; and the work of pioneers in reclaiming forest land in the dry zone. But these sources could not provide true information because conditions in Government farms were artificial, and a pioneer peasant usually started with no capital at all and he could not bring an economic unit under cultivation. The Department was therefore not in a position to advise those who possessed some capital and wished to adopt annual farming in the dry zone as a career. It was decided to carry out a trial under the most favourable conditions possible. A block of hundred acres of land at Kurundankulam near Anuradhapura was to be reclaimed from the jungle, brought under the plough and treated with the best possible methods of soil conservation. The hundred acres were to be divided into 10 farms of equal size. A house was to be built in each farm, and all the live and dead stock necessary for working a farm of this size as well as some livestock to provide a subsidiary income such as goats and poultry were to be introduced. A number of common wells were to be provided. Ten selected families were to be introduced to the ten farms, thus fully prepared and equipped, on condition that they worked the farms strictly according to the advice given by a

"IF HITLER WINS, U. S. A. MUST FACE HIM"

Senators Warn America

Washington, Monday.

Senator Barkley, Democratic leader, opening the Senate debate on the Lease-and-Lend Bill today, quoted statements made by Hitler and his lieutenants to demonstrate that the object of the present war was economic domination of the world.

He asked if they could doubt that economic domination be followed by political domination and said:

"If Hitler wins, he will control all Europe and if Mussolini survives him (Hitler), he will control all Africa."

Senator Barkley added that if the United States did not help Britain to defeat Hitler in Europe, the United States would one day have to face him.

Senator Pepper, an ardent supporter of the Bill, said that the American people would not let England fall to Hitler. "Call it war or don't call it war, if this Bill fails to save England from defeat, we will save her anyway. Watch and see if American public opinion will not do that."

Senator Austin, Republican from Vermont, surprised the Senate when, after a spirited colloquy with another member, he declared: "A world enslaved is worse than war: it is worse than death. If ever it becomes necessary for us to fight, we will fight." This remark was greeted with a surprised hush which finally was broken by a burst of applause from the galleries.

NEW GIANT BOMBER FOR BRITAIN

Will Tackle Several Fighters at once

London, Monday.

A new type of aircraft will shortly be in production in the U. S. A. This is the B. 19 Douglas bomber which weighs 80 tons when fully loaded with 18 tons of bombs and 10 tons of armaments. With a wing span of 212 feet, this giant machine is driven by four Wright-Duplex engines, each developing 2,000 horse-power and attains a speed of between 200 and 250 miles an hour at about 25,000 feet.

It is stated that its armaments, the details of which are being kept a close secret, will enable the B. 19 to beat off attacks from several fighters at once without assistance from escorting aircraft.

resident Agricultural Instructor with regard to the crops to be grown, the rotation to be followed and the methods of cultivation. Strictly accurate records were to be kept by the Agricultural Instructor of the income derived by each peasant. Owing to a combination of circumstances the preliminary work could not be completed expeditiously and ten families were settled on the land with only six acres of each farm cleared and before the agricultural implements and livestock were introduced. It is proposed to complete the work in 1940 and the collection of useful and reliable data will begin in the 1941-42 planting season.

SHOPS ACT AND JAFFNA

PROTEST AGAINST EXTENSION

PUBLIC MEETING IN JAFFNA

THE public meeting convened to consider the proposal to enforce the Shops Act within the Jaffna Urban Area, not only passed a resolution protesting against the extension of the Shops Act into Jaffna, but also passed other resolutions, one appealing to shop proprietors within the Urban areas to grant their employees holiday with full pay on Sundays, another, that no legislation affecting Jaffna should be introduced into Jaffna without ascertaining the consent of the people of Jaffna and a third curtailing the hours of the cinema shows in Jaffna to 10 p. m. each night and requesting the Urban Council to levy an entertainment tax.

The meeting was held in the esplanade. Mr. T. Muttusamypillai, Advocate, was voted to the Chair.

The gathering included Mr. R. Sivagurunathan and Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam.

The Chairman, speaking, said that he was occupying the chair in the absence of Mr. Kulasingam who was ill.

Continuing the speaker said that it is not possible to extend the operation of the Shops Act in Jaffna for various reasons. One reason was that Jaffna was mainly a land of farmers and these men would find it difficult to do their shopping if the closing orders were enforced here. When he came to that meeting a leaflet was placed in his hands. In that leaflet which was issued by the Jaffna Shops Employees Union, a number of reasons had been advanced in support of the extension of the operation of the Act to Jaffna, with some of which he (the speaker) found himself in agreement, while he was in disagreement with the others. Though all of them were agreed that the hardships of these employees should be relieved they should not be unmindful of the many inconveniences the members of the general public would be put to by the enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

In that leaflet it was stated that these shop assistants had not the opportunity of seeing their wives and children even for ten days in a year. It was also stated therein that when members of the Urban Council suggested at a meeting of that body that their monthly meetings be held on Saturday morning the Chairman, Mr. Sivagurunathan, objected to it on the ground that it would inconvenience those of them who took oil baths on that day. The leaflet argued why even that little comfort was being denied to them. He, the speaker, would like to assure those employees that a resolution would be placed before the meeting calling upon the proprietors of shops within the Urban Area to grant their employees holiday on every Sunday with pay. (Applause).

In another place in the same leaflet it was stated that if there was any section of the people who had to work all the year round for 16 hours a day it was that class known as the shop assistants. He, the speaker, was not aware that any

(Continued on page 4)

What is Culture?

(Continued from page 1)

complex, something many-sided, simple as greatness in perfection but not easily acquired. It has this in common with art, that it is the fruit of ceaseless effort, effort of study, of observation, of reflection, of a spiritual synthesis of all those processes. Because it is fulfilment, it has the quality of all fulfilment; it is a source of pleasure. And because it pleases in the process of being acquired, its acquisition may, therefore, be within the reach of all. It may be rare, but it should be common.

Heredity and Culture

Is it in any way linked up with heredity? To some extent, perhaps, it is. But I should myself give to environment the highest place in influencing culture. One's intelligence and aptitude may be inherited; the use that one makes of these depends upon character and opportunity. That is why, in an enlightened community, one expects the State to supplement the means of acquiring culture that the family may be able to provide. Libraries, picture galleries, museums, in brief, all institutions that tend to educate are so many essential aids to a wide dissemination of culture. And the State, through the individual, stands to gain by the incentive and opportunities that it provides. A community—I am not using the word in any denominational sense—which seeks and ensues culture may be at peace with itself and a beacon of peace and goodwill amongst all on earth.

War and Culture

Is war, then, consistent with culture? As an instrument of aggression—No: as the last resort of self-defence—Yes. If culture is the fruition of the human spirit, it is worth preserving even at the price of war. But culture is not spread by the sword, nor has it any element of arrogance in it. It recognises the infinite possibilities for good of the human spirit and the evil of suppressing any of them. That is why national cultures may be different and healthily competitive, but ought not to be mutually hostile. Were it otherwise, those professing to be cultured would be neither tolerant nor sympathetic nor understanding; in other words, they would not be truly cultured.

To sum up, culture is no other than the flowering of man's spirit; nourished by experience, coloured by sympathy, quickened by intelligence, neither aloof, nor austere, nor otherworldly, but gracious and kindly and deeply human, nor inert but active like light in its radiance of brightness and warmth, company; in solitude and at ease in company, wise counsellor in difficulty, and a source of solace in sorrow, strength in danger, fortitude in privation, comfort in adversity. You will be familiar with some words of Hamlet that I shall quote to you: "What a piece of work is man, how noble in reason, how infinite in faculties, in form and moving, how express and admirable, in action how like an an-

Shops Act and Jaffna

(Continued from page 3)

shop proprietor worked his men for such long hours. If that were true he would only express his surprise. He knew of a number of places where shop assistants worked for but 12 hours.

Resolutions

Mr. M. Coomaraswamy Pillai moved and Mr. K. K. Visuvalingam seconded a resolution to the effect that that meeting appeals to all shop proprietors within the Urban area to grant to their employees holiday with full pay on Sundays.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram, Proctor, seconded by Mr. S. K. Vaalarasan it was unanimously resolved that since the extension of the Shops Act into the Urban area of Jaffna would result in untold sufferings and hardships to the Public that that meeting strongly condemns the move to enforce it.

It was further resolved to forward copies of the resolution to the State Council and to the other authorities concerned.

Mr. T. N. Subbiah, Proctor, proposed and Mr. C. A. Kanthappa-segarai seconded a resolution to the effect that since there was no Jaffna Tamil on the present Board of Ministers that meeting was of the opinion that no legislation affecting Jaffna should be introduced into Jaffna without ascertaining the consent of the people of Jaffna.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. C. T. Navaratnam, Proctor, proposed and Mr. A. Elayappah, Registrar of Marriages, seconded a resolution curtailing the hours of the cinema shows in Jaffna to 10 p.m. each night, and requesting the Urban Council to levy an entertainment tax. This resolution too was carried.

The chairman then thanked Messrs. G. G. Ponnambalam and R. Sivagurunathan for their presence at the meeting.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam with the permission of the Chair addressed the meeting. Mr. Ponnambalam said that the proposal to introduce the Shops Act into Jaffna had been sponsored by two gentlemen, namely Mr. Abeyagoonsekere, the member for Nuwara Eliya, and Mr. Pathirana who was nominated to the Urban Council by the Ministry for Local Administration of which his (the speaker's) friend Mr. Bandaranaike was the Minister. He, the speaker, would leave it to the audience to judge for themselves whether a proposal sponsored by these two men would be to the good of Jaffna and the Tamils.

During his recent visit in India he had occasion to travel to various parts in none of which was the Shops Act in force. The Shops Act could be introduced in big cities but not in a town like Jaffna.

Before concluding Mr. Ponnambalam questioned the right of a nominated member to sponsor a proposal like the enforcement of a Shops Act in Jaffna. He, the speaker, conceded the right of the employees to work for only 8 hours per day.

At this stage Mr. Ponnambalam invited any member of the Employees Association to come forward and explain their point of view. Two shop assistants walked up to Mr. Ponnambalam and spoke to him. Mr. Ponnambalam, continuing his speech, stated that he would move in the matter and see that the employees worked only for 8 hours a day with one day off a week.

gel, in apprehension how like a God". That, in sum, is the picture of what culture can make of man. And if a tree be judged by its fruit, that quotation will give you the truth and meaning of culture better than any words of mine.—(Broadcast from A. I. R., Delhi)

"HIMMLER—THE EVIL GENIUS OF GERMANY"

Hitler Fuehrer only in Name

London, Monday.

When Hitler has nothing more to offer the Germans, when he realises that he has been cheating the people, he will scuttle himself as he scuttled the Graf Spee.

This is the opinion of Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin at the outbreak of the war, who told a meeting at Oxford tonight:

"When I left Germany, the two real leaders of the Nazis were Himmler—the evil genius of Germany—and Joachim von Ribbentrop. Hitler is no longer the leader of Germany. I do not think he is responsible for anything the Germans have done. All Hitler has is faith. Plans are brought to him and he simply has faith enough to say: 'Go ahead.'"

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 924. In the matter of the estate of the late Kanapathippillai Ramanathan of Vaddukoddai West.

Deceased. Thangakuddy widow of Sabapathiar Kanapathippillai of Vaddukoddai West

Vs.

1. Kandiah Ramalingam
2. and wife Sornaladchumy of do
3. Thuraiamy Sabaratnam of do
4. Thuraiamy Chelliah of do
5. Thuraiamy Theiventhiram of do
6. Kanmaniammal widow of Naganathar Kandiah of do
7. Velupillai Chinniah
8. and wife Navamaniammah of do
9. Vaitilingam Murugesapillai
10. and wife Manonmayy of Vaddukoddai West Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of September 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. Magalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read: it is ordered that letters of administration be granted to the petitioner to the estate of the said deceased unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 28th day of November 1940 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 8th day of November 1940

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended to 26-2-41.
(O. 90. 20 & 24-2-41.)

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)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 143 P. T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and Effects of Arumugam Arudpiragasam of Imayanam, Uduppiddy, Deceased. Chellappackiam widow of Arumugam Arudpiragasam of Imayanam, Uduppiddy

Vs.

1. Arumugam Kuhapiragasam of No. 221, Panchikawatte Road, Maradana, Colombo.
2. Arudpiragasam Emperuman of Imayanam, Uduppiddy

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of February 1941, in the presence of Mr. V. Dharmalingam, Proctor for the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the above-named 2nd Respondent to represent him in the Testamentary Proceedings and that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased as widow of the deceased and that the Letters of Administration be issued accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 27th day of February 1941 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Point Pedro, this 11th day of February, 1941.

S. RODRIGO,
Addl. District Judge.

(O. 91. 20 & 24-2-41)

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Jaffna.

(O. 193. 6-2-41-5-4-41)

[T]

S. P. JOSEPH,
Manager.

THE AFFINITY BETWEEN INDIA AND CEYLON

NEED FOR ALL-CEYLON INDIAN ORGANISATION

INDIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING IN JAFFNA

THAT though Indian residents in the Northern Province were being treated on a footing of perfect equality by the people of the Province, yet an All-Ceylon organisation was necessary at the present time as the leaders down South were bent upon overlooking the cultural and ethnological affinity existing between India and Ceylon, declared Mr. Perisundaram speaking at the annual general meeting of the Indian Association, Jaffna, held on Saturday at the Lanka Ayurvedin Medical College grounds.

Dr. M. O. Chacko, the President, presided. The following resolutions were passed by the meeting.

(1) This Association resolves that in order to strengthen the Ceylon Indian Congress and to present a united front it should join the Congress forthwith and that hereafter the Association shall be called the Ceylon Indian Congress—North Ceylon Branch.

(2) This Association condemns the contemplated monopolising of the rice import by the State since it will affect all the consumers of rice very adversely and cause great loss to those engaged in the said trade, and since such a step will lead to the inevitable enhancement of taxation in the country.

(3) This Association urges the immediate amendment of the Quota Ordinance as the said Ordinance is being enforced now without regard to the statistics of local production and consumption of the commodities governed by the Quota Ordinance.

(4) In view of the hardships caused to Indian passengers crossing over to Ceylon by the present system of the immigration officers examining their permits and other credentials on board the steamer at Dhanuskodi this Association requests the Government of India in consultation with the S. I. R. authorities to make arrangements to have the aforesaid examinations conducted at the Mandapam Camp Station itself as is done by the Ceylon Quarantine Officers. This Association authorises the Secretary to forward copies of the resolutions to the authorities concerned and to the Agent of the Government of India and get into communication with them on the subject.

Pandit Nehru's Efforts

Mr. Peri Sundaram speaking in Tamil referred to the exchange of correspondence between him and the Secretary and how he stipulated in that correspondence that the Jaffna Indian Association should form itself into a branch of the Ceylon Indian Congress as a condition precedent to his (the speaker's) addressing the meeting.

Continuing, Mr. Peri Sundaram detailed the efforts made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in August, 1939, to bring all the Indian Associations in Ceylon together and to constitute them into Ceylon Indian Congress. Speaking further Mr. Peri Sun-

daram stated that though Indian residents in the Northern Province were being treated on footing of perfect equality by the people of the Province, yet an All-Ceylon organisation was necessary at the present time as the leaders down South were bent upon overlooking the cultural and ethnological affinity existing between India and Ceylon.

'Alarming' Picture

Certain Sinhalese leaders had drawn an alarming picture of the Sinhalese being swamped by Indians as 150 passengers, they said, crossed over to Talaimannar daily. But these gentlemen, said the speaker, did not give the exact number of passengers passing Talaimannar to India. The figures available of incoming and outgoing passengers passing Talaimannar for a period up to November, 1940, showed clearly that the number of passengers who left Ceylon exceeded 18,000.

Referring to the proposed State monopoly of rice, the speaker referred to the war situation being used as a pretext by the Board of Ministers to penalise the Indians in whose hands 90 per cent. of the rice trade now lay. He said that there was a likelihood of the Ministers approaching the Governor for assent to a monopoly of the rice trade by the State under the pretext of the exigencies of war and the possibility of His Excellency being misled by such pretention thereby bringing in to force what the speaker described as "this really anti-Indian measure."

'Irrational' Demands

Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., speaking in Tamil, said that the Ceylon Ministerial delegation proceeded to New Delhi with a view to creating a better understanding between the Ceylon Government and the Indian Government. But it failed to achieve that result. That failure was due to the fact that the delegation was very irrational in its demands.

The Delhi authorities were very sympathetic towards the plight of the unemployed in Ceylon and undertook to stop further immigration. But they wanted the rights of the Indians already settled in Ceylon to be safeguarded. The deputation was unwilling to agree even to such a reasonable proposal.

"The only Minister who took a long view of the Indian question some time ago was Sir Baron but now the shortsighted policy of his younger colleagues is gaining ground. As a result of this the entire Board of Ministers has become like a Durbar of King Ravana of old.

"One of the Ministers acted like Indrasithu The Crown Prince Indrasithu, while fighting Letchmana, conjured up visions of Sita being butchered in the fond hope that on seeing that vision Letchmana might give up the fight. Just as Indrasithu failed in his efforts our Ministerial deputation also failed to create any impression on New Delhi." (Laughter).

In conclusion Mr. Natesan exhorted the audience to observe non-violence in thought, word and deed in terms of the instructions of the Mahatmaji.

Mr. P. I. Motha proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—

President: Dr. M. O. Chacko (re-elected); Vice-Presidents: Messrs. H. D. Iyengar and A. Sitaraman; Secretary: Mr. K. Subramaniam Iyer; Treasurer: Mr. M. Veerabathiran Chettiar.

REDUCTION OF RATE

OPPOSITION BY RATE-PAYERS PARTY

JAFFNA U. C. MEETING

At Friday's meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council Mr. C. Ponnambalam gave notice of a motion to the effect that the Jaffna Urban Council disapproves of the action of the Vice-Chairman in sending the letter to the Editor, "Ceylon Observer," referred to in an editorial of the paper on January 31.

In reply to certain questions asked by Mr. Ponnambalam, the Chairman stated that he did not have a copy of the letter sent to the "Observer" and that he had not authorised the Vice-Chairman to send that letter. Mr. Ponnambalam then gave notice of his motion.

Mr. Ponnambalam objected to the presence of the Superintendent of Works at the meeting. The Chairman explained that he was there to assist him with "his expert opinion."

After some discussion by the members the Superintendent left the meeting.

Portions of the minutes stating that the Chairman had warned Mr. Ponnambalam that if he interrupted again he would be named by him (the Chairman) and that he was called to order were deleted.

Shops Act Motion

Mr. S. C. Pathirana moved that the Council request the Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce to take steps to make the Shops Act operative in Jaffna at an early date.

The Chairman read a letter from the Secretary of the Jaffna Central Ratepayers' Association opposing the motion.

After some discussion Mr. Pathirana withdrew the motion, reserving the right to bring it up again.

Mr. V. Subbiah moved that in view of the increasing poverty and the economic conditions resulting from the war the assessment rate should be reduced from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent. till the situation improves.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam seconded it.

The Chairman read out figures regarding the revenue collected from assessment rates during the past years and pointed out that there would be a drop of nearly Rs. 15,000 if that motion was adopted. He also pointed out that even if they adopted that motion, the new rate would have to come into effect only as from 1942 and that there would be much delay in getting the necessary sanction for the reduction.

Mr. Ponnambalam said that most of the members of the Council were returned by the voters on the footing that rates would be reduced and they should therefore fulfil their election promises.

Salary Cuts

He said that cuts should be made in expenditure, and suggested cuts in the salaries of the highly paid staff of the Council, mainly in those of the Superint-

Gandhiji's Faith In Non-Violence

(Continued from page 2)

war lasts. Therefore, so far as I know, the Congress will be satisfied with the fullest freedom to grow in non-violence. The Congress demand concerns all persons and parties.

Efficacy of the Method

You ask me in the face of all these facts whether it is "fair or morally right to pursue his (my) present campaign." You have answered the question yourself in the negative. But I may not accept your answer. In the first place, as shown above, I do not subscribe to your facts. Secondly, to accept your answer will be to declare my utter insolvency. I would be untrue to the faith I have unwaveringly held now for nearly half a century in the efficacy of non-violence. I may seemingly fail, but even at the risk of being completely misunderstood, I must live and act according to my faith and believe that I am serving India, Britain and humanity.

I do not wish well to India at the expense of Britain as I do not wish well to Britain at the expense of Germany. Hitlers will come and go. Those who believe that when the Fuehrer dies or is defeated, his spirit will die, err grievously. What matters is how we react to such a spirit—violently or non-violently. If we react violently, we feed that evil spirit. If we act non-violently, we sterilise it.

You ask me to devote myself to internal unity. Well, my passion for it is as old as that for non-violence. Indeed, my first non-violent experiment outside the domestic circle was to promote that unity. And I had considerable success. I ask you, therefore, to believe me that my effort for unity is not suspended but intensified by the present movement. The great beauty of non-violent effort lies in the fact that its failure can only harm those who are in it, while its success is sure to promote all-round good.

J. S. C. EXAMINATION

Re-Examination in Two Subjects

The English Language and History (Syllabus A) papers of the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination, which had leaked out before the examination, held in November last year are to be reset, and candidates will be examined in these subjects on Saturday, March 1.

endent of Works, the Electrical Superintendent and the Secretary.

Mr. Arulanantham pointed out the present financial condition of the Council and said that they could not afford to reduce the assessment at the present moment and that the question be deferred for some time. He moved an amendment that the matter be deferred until they had the report of the Retrenchment Committee.

Mr. M. Sinnadurai seconded. The matter was deferred till June.

WHO INVENTED THE BLITZKRIEG?

(Continued from page 1)

educated. He was graduated from the military academy at Brienne as a second lieutenant, and if later he preferred the uniform of a "Little Corporal" it was only because of its demagogic appeal to the ranks. Hitler, through four years of the war, 1914-18, never succeeded in rising above a lowly rank; he was and he remained "non-commissioned."

Lacking all knowledge of foreign languages, he developed his innate talent for writing, the better art of which is a born talent for oratory, by studying several standard German books, notably the writings of Bismarck, which had to take the place for him of classic and world literature.

It was Napoleon's destiny, before going into exile, to rule over Europe. There are enough points of seeming similarity between the way he ruled and the way Hitler is attempting to rule to indicate that the Fuehrer must have read Napoleon's life very carefully. Both men were swept to great heights on the time of national governments, and later both appealed to a youth inflamed with nationalism to build a presumably new world on the ruins of a presumably dying one, they both represented themselves as liberators, when they enslaved neighbouring populations. "To restore liberty" Napoleon went into Milan and Hitler into Warsaw.

Order in Europe

Both men talked of bringing order to Europe. "There will be no rest in Europe until it is under a single chief," said Napoleon in 1804, before he had himself crowned emperor.

"The 'protectorate' is a Napoleonic invention which Hitler is not averse to using. At the height of his power, sitting on his throne in the Tuileries in Paris, the emperor saw himself surrounded by a group of 'protectorates' paying him homage. Finally, even the Papal State became a French protectorate.

In the end, Napoleon's plan for centralisation of a "freed" Europe was wrecked on the tough resistance of England. To carry the war to English soil had been a dream of the French leader. He had an enormous fleet of small boats prepared in Boulogne.

The secret of Napoleon's method of waging war was swiftness, which in his case meant the enhanced speed of natural means. His infantry and cavalry, and especially his artillery, moved faster than those of his enemies, and added to what was his own heightened power of making decisions. He had a right to say: "I have 60,000 men and with me it makes 160,000." What we of to-day call blitzkrieg was a Napoleonic invention, albeit without mechanised units and bombers; Hitler merely added the motorised elements.

Close Analogy

And in this close analogy we see that Napoleon's best ally was the opponents' old-fashioned, conservative method of waging war. The Prussian Army, which Napoleon defeated disastrously near Jena, was as beautifully marshalled as the victorious army of Frederick the Great— "It was indeed the army of Frederick the Great, twenty years older," one historian wrote. Use the name of Foch for Frederick in his historic judgment, and you have the story of his year's battle of France in a single sentence.

Napoleon was the inventor of the blitzkrieg but also of the Code Napoleon. He put the law into a modern form. Hitler has abolished law, and put stark absolutism in its place.

Hitler is perhaps a superman, but he is certainly not a man to live the common human relationships which Napoleon lived. Hitler has no mother who, in the days of his greatness, could stand above or even behind him. And if he had, she would surely not dare, in her admiration of him, to look wonderingly in his face and then to shake her head as Napoleon's mother did and say: "Pourvu que ça dure." If only it lasts.

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