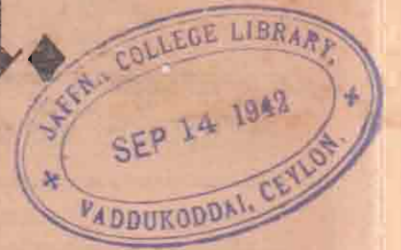


THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY



VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1942.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 40.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Death For Sabotage

The abetment of or attempts to commit sabotage may be made punishable with death or whipping by the Penalties (Enhancement) Third Amendment Ordinance of 1942 issued on Sunday by the Government of India.

Food "Ministry"

The resolution passed by the State Council last week transferring the control of all matters connected with food hitherto vested in the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, to the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, has been approved by His Excellency the Governor.

Singapore's Fall

The fall of Singapore cannot be considered "exclusively Britain's responsibility", declares a study by the American Council on Public Affairs. "Desperate and probably costly efforts to regain Singapore" must be made eventually by the United Nations "as a pre-requisite of victory", the study adds.

Clocks Moved Forward

All clocks in Ceylon were put forward by a further half hour, which means an advance of one hour on the time to which Ceylon was accustomed up to the last day of 1941. The new advanced time will be 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich mean time. A uniform standard time will now prevail over the whole of India and Ceylon, as agreed upon by the two Governments.

Japanese Warships Damaged or Sunk

Including those mentioned in Saturday night's Navy Department communique, 24 Japanese destroyers have now been sunk, eight probably sunk and 13 damaged by the United States Navy and Air Force since the attack on Pearl Harbour in December. The grand total of Japanese warships sunk or damaged is now raised to 132. The latest losses bring to a total of 15 the number of Japanese craft of all types announced as sunk or damaged since the beginning of the Solomon operations regardless of several cruisers mentioned.

GAANDHIAN ECONOMICS ANALYSED

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRY NOT RULED OUT

BY TARANATH LAHIRI

NOTWITHSTANDING the continuation of private property in the means of production, Gandhian Economics claims to end the present exploitation of labour. But, exploitation of labour in the Marxian sense, meaning the appropriation of labour of others in exchange of wages, is bound to continue so long as private property enjoys its lease of life. The wonder of human labour is that aided by proper means it can produce more value than is necessary for its own immediate needs, i.e., it can produce a surplus-value over and above its exchange-value represented by wage. Private property stands for the appropriation of this surplus value by the owner of capital, and thereby creates and perpetuates the class division of society and the widening of the hiatus in the property relation of the two classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The private character of the capitalist has got little to do with this, he is an imperious bully or a suave philanthropist.

The Wealthy as Trustee of Society

It is argued that in Gandhian Economics the wealthy would act as the trustee of society and the surplus value would be spent not in the personal interest of anybody but in the interest of the society as a whole. This implies a complete change of the human nature as constituted at present apart from and independent of any change in the objective conditions, which is impossible. And if indeed such transformation of human nature comes true by a miracle, we are left with no point in arguing the pros and cons of different economic systems, for, that human nature would weave the same pattern out of any Economics.

The material safeguard, in Gandhian Economics, against the evils of capitalism is small-scale production, self-sufficient village being the quiddity of the whole scheme. But can

petty-production, as something permanent, ever become a possibility in a world which is never static? Petty-producers can never remain, petty producers as a body for all times to come. The demand of ever expanding reproduction of a growing society is sure to develop production gradually, in the natural course, from even the tiniest scale, into large scale, i.e., present capitalism, if people enjoy economic freedom of private property (freedom to hire labour and invest capital).

Inescapable Contradiction

Large-scale industry is also not ruled out in Gandhian system. Railways and steamships and printing presses and all the rest that go to promote the progress of civilization are to be countenanced. Their effect in an inter-linked world of commodities will be to multiply large-scale production in the whole of the industrial field. Railway transport, for instance, would require iron and steel foundries, coal mines, quarries for ore and stone, besides many other industries of varied importance. In fact, the linking of commodities is so close that a speedy and large-scale turn-over of the one sooner or later brings about a similar phenomenon in all the others. This means an inescapable contradiction for Gandhian Economics which wants to eliminate the use of machine on any grand scale. Its charge-sheet against machine makes life dull and drab, kills creative genius, promotes idleness, brings unemployment and makes the social fabric complex.

But is that really so? If machine makes life dull, then how is it that the higher cadres of the industrial army—the managers, technicians, foremen,—escape the dulling effect? If it kills the creative genius, then how the regular stream of first-rate inventors to whose creative faculty the world bears testimony, is maintained by

Continued on page 6

FOOD PRODUCTION IN CEYLON

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN

While the prospects of Ceylon being made self-sufficient in rice are still remote, there are grounds for believing that if all cultivable lands which are now not growing economic crops were planted in subsidiary food crops, the country will be well on the way to the accomplishment of a larger part of self-sufficiency on a more balanced diet.

Thus states the Department of Information in a review of the food production campaign in the Island.

Since the beginning of this year, when the food production campaign began, not less than 400,000 acres of mud land and nearly 180,000 acres of high land have been cultivated in food crops. This represents a fair acreage considering that the food drive is only six months old.

Display of Public Spirit

One of the most heartening aspects of the situation, states the review is the co-operation given by the public in most areas.

While the villager has exploded the myth of his lethargy and lack of enterprise, the private land-owner has in many instances displayed his public spirit by freely loaning his unused lands or portions of land to the villager for cultivation of food crops.

In the regions where the factors of weather, soil and irrigation are favourable progress has naturally been rapid while in the less favoured areas results have been inevitably poor.

Water difficulties and malaria affect food production in Jaffna outside the Peninsula. Nevertheless, a very big onion crop—estimated at between 80,000 and 200,000 cwts, has been produced. Very good news comes from the North Central Province. It is estimated that "with a little luck" this Province should be in a position to spare one million bushels of paddy for other parts of the Island before the end of 1942.

Polonnaruwa and Kandy

In the Polonnaruwa area the full extent of purana fields

Continued on page 5



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1942.

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

WE ARE GLAD THAT THE Jaffna Urban Council is now functioning smoothly once more and a genuine spirit of co-operation prevails among the members. To Mr. R. Sivagurunathar is due the credit for having acted in the best interests of the town by tendering his resignation. Had he resigned earlier, much of the unpleasantness and misunderstanding that followed could have been avoided. The opposition group has at last settled down to a programme of co-operation with Mr. Sivagurunathar during his remaining term of office and with one another. This is in marked contrast to the bickerings of the last few months and it is our earnest hope that, in the interests of Jaffna Town, this attitude will continue.

The Jaffna Urban Council, like any other local Government institution, is primarily an executive body and its functions are mainly executive. In a council exercising executive functions there should be no division on party lines except on important questions of policy such as the establishment of a Municipality and other matters. Personal animosities, jealousy or rivalry should find no place. The members should work together like a happy family. It is to be regretted that in the past few months the Jaffna Urban Council exhibited very little of the qualities of such a family, but we are convinced that the Councillors are as much dissatisfied with this state of affairs as the people who elected them.

The successful working of an Urban Council depends, to a great extent, on the Chairman, as he is the Chief Executive Officer and all executive functions of the Council are discharged through him: the decisions of the Council are carried out by the Chairman. He is in charge of the office and the various departments of the Council. He is like a Minister of State whose duty is not to work the different departments but to see that they are properly worked. He must, therefore, exercise proper supervision and control over the staff of the Council. The duties of a Chairman of an Urban Council are, in fact, more arduous than those of a Mayor as the former has no Commissioner who will

attend to all routine work under him.

To be able to discharge his duties efficiently and in the best interests of the town the Chairman must be a man of the highest integrity and a good administrator. He must also be tactful and carry on the administration without arousing discontent or dissatisfaction among the rate-payers. It goes without saying that the Chairman must be impartial, and, as against the views of the majority of the Councillors whose decision he is bound to carry out, he must not lay himself open to influence by any association or individual outside the Council. If the majority refuses to support him as Chairman, it is his duty to give up the Chairmanship without compromising the policy to which he stands committed as member of a group or association. And, more important than all this, the Chairman must rise above parties, personalities, and personal prejudices.

The majority in an Urban Council can always control the policy of the Council. It is this majority that elects the Chairman. In the choice of a Chairman, however, the members ought not to allow themselves to be swayed by party or personal considerations. Merit alone should count, and, once a Chairman is elected, unless there is some grave dereliction of duty or inefficiency, the members ought to give him their whole-hearted support. If this principle had guided the members of our local Council, the recent episode, disgraceful in more respects than one to the people of Jaffna, could have been avoided. Having got rid of a Chairman who was charged by his opponents with being a weak administrator but about whose integrity and sense of duty not even his bitterest enemies had any doubts whatsoever, it is now the duty of the Jaffna Urban Council to elect a successor who will be able to discharge the duties of his office without losing the confidence of the Council.

Let us not forget that this is a time of emergency, and we cannot afford to go through, once more, the sad experience of the last seven or eight months. The Council will find administrative experience a useful quality at this time when quick and bold decisions may have to be taken and carried out promptly. A man of action is needed at this hour of crisis.

As we have said, the Council will have to elect a new Chairman shortly and we hope that the members will perform their duty in the spirit in which it ought to be performed—stern disregard of all irrelevant and personal considerations, and a true appreciation of the needs of the inhabitants themselves. Any other view of the matter will bring the Council into contempt.

NOTES & COMMENTS

In Egypt

GENERAL Rommel has attacked again. In view of the German progress in the Caucasus, the present attack cannot be regarded as a mere diversion. Hitherto General Rommel's advance into Egypt was only the necessary preparation for the attack on the Suez Canal, while the German armies made their way into the Caucasus. Observers have long anticipated the probability of a big offensive by the Germans on the Egyptian front to coincide with the fall of Stalingrad. It is true that this city has not so far been occupied by the enemy, but General Rommel, judging from his movements, seems to think that its fall is certain.

The Japanese Way

IT is not possible to say what the resignation of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Admiral Togo, really means. What is undoubtedly significant is the fact that General Tojo, the Prime Minister, assumes this portfolio too, in addition to that of Prime Minister and Minister of War. The possibility of an attack by Japan at the present juncture on Russia or India, or on both, cannot be ignored. It would pay both Germany and Japan to liquidate Russia before the war reaches a more decisive stage. In the meantime, though the American attack on the Solomon Islands has been successful, the Japanese are again busy trying to secure control of New Guinea. It would be manifestly wrong to suppose that any decisive naval battle has been fought in the vicinity of these islands. What is encouraging, however, is the fact that the American fleet is in Australian waters and is making its presence felt there. Gradually American pressure on the Japanese fleet will increase, bringing about a final show-down which will decide the fate of the Pacific and the countries adjoining it. In the meantime the Japanese leaders are preparing for the worst by telling the people to be prepared for new attacks by superior Allied forces.

Hitler's Appeal

HERR Hitler was in his usual form when he appealed to the German people to subscribe to the work of the "Winter Help" organisation. He attacked "Bolshevik barbarism" and "Anglo-Saxon capitalism." He has however omitted to say in what respects the new civilisation in Germany is going to help the world and prove itself better than the barbarism of the Russians and the capitalism of the British.

More on Education

MR. S. A. Nathan returns to the attack today on our system of education. He has expressed his views with his

usual vigour, and we trust our readers will not fail to appreciate the point of view he is advocating. In these columns we have often urged that the mother-tongue should become the medium of education. Mr. Nathan says that the mother-tongue was relegated to the background because the Government of the day had no use for it. This is no doubt correct, but it is also true that our people have continued to cherish the policy of the Government. If it is true that people get the sort of government they deserve, it is equally true that they get the sort of education they have always desired. This is exactly what has happened to us in Ceylon.

Too Many Doctors

WHEN a man falls ill, the doctors get busy. When the doctors are many, there is grave danger of the patient failing to rise from his sick bed. Just now India is undoubtedly sick. Prescriptions have followed as a matter of course. The latest is by no less a person than Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Defence Member of the Government of India. Sir Firoz would divide British India into five dominions—Bengal and Assam, Central Provinces, United Provinces and Bihar, Madras, Bombay, and Punjab with Baluchistan, Sind and the North-West frontier. To satisfy those who insist on the unity of India being maintained, Sir Firoz is in favour of a Central Authority to control Defence, Customs, Foreign Relations, and Currency. Meanwhile, the British Government is maintaining a sphinx-like silence in regard to these matters, while Mr. Amery's prophecy continues to be falsified by what is happening in the provinces.

Credit for Public Work

THOSE who expect an immediate and handsome acknowledgement of the work they do for the public are certain to meet with a good deal of disappointment. They should not also be surprised if the credit they perhaps rightly expect for their work is eventually distributed amongst a number of co-workers. To quarrel, however, over a question as to who did most in this matter or that in connection with a public undertaking is unwise and unfair to all those who contributed to the success of the undertaking as a whole. In these matters it sometimes happens that credit goes to the wrong person, or is denied where it is justly due. In such an event the obvious thing to do is to grin and bear it. Public work is done, not for the glory of it, but in order that a certain measure of good may result to the people at large. Letters like the one from Mr. T. Kathiravelu do more harm than good. We would earnestly deprecate all this bickering over a piece of excellent work that has been done at Puttur. We hope that all those who have written to the "Hindu Organ" on this subject will drop the matter and allow good feeling once more to prevail.

BATTLE FOR EGYPT ON

Allied Troops Ready For Test

London, Monday.

General Rommel has launched his attack on Egypt. The War Office announces that early today German forces, including armour, advanced against the southern flank of the Eighth Army at El Himeimat, a conspicuous peak 216 feet high near the edge of the Qattara Depression, where they were immediately engaged by our light forces and fighting is proceeding.

It is not yet certain whether the enemy's offensive is on a major scale. A weak enemy thrust mainly by Italians against our front has been repulsed with loss to the enemy.

General Rommel's new attack in Egypt had been expected. The weather is now cooler, the moon is bright and it is known that his divisions are up to full war strength.

The possibility of a surprise appears to have been ruled out in view of the disposition of both armies which are disposed along a comparatively narrow neck of land between 20 and 30 miles wide with the sea on one side and Qattara Depression on the other.

JAPAN WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST

DEFEATS WILL NOT DISCOURAGE HER

Washington, Sunday.

Mr. Joseph Grew, the newly returned Ambassador to Tokyo, warned the nation last night that stern sacrifices must be made if a stalemate in the war with them is to be avoided. Broadcasting to his countrymen after ten years' service in Japan, Mr. Grew declared:

"We are up against a powerful fighting-machine and people whose morale cannot and will not be broken even by successive defeats.....who can be brought to earth only by complete defeat in battle."

The warning was delivered in an address constituting Mr. Grew's first public utterance since his return from Japan last week and was lightened only by the declaration that America could win the conflict through the maximum exertion in "war of offence."

Mr. Grew gave official confirmation to the accounts of atrocities reported by returning newspapermen and others. "The idea should not for a moment be entertained that the failure of the Japanese forces in China has discouraged the Japanese people," Mr. Grew said. "It has instead steeled them for still greater sacrifices and prepared them better for the war of deadly purpose to conquer on which they have finally embarked.....When they struck, they made no provision for failure; they left no road open for retreat; they struck with all the force and power at their command. They will continue the fight in the same manner until they are utterly crushed."

OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD WAR

BY S. A. NATHAN

II

"Alike in its order and its methods, education must conform to the natural process of mental evolution". —Pestalozzi.

IN the previous article certain broad and general criticism was made to show that our system of education was, despite certain benefits of a temporary character it has conferred, beset by grave structural faults. What these defects are may be briefly stated.

To begin with, the frame-work of the system in the early days of British rule was undertaken and settled for a very narrow purpose. It was the production of copyists who should neither think nor argue and whose sole business was to "devil" for the boss, the British Administrator. It produced and has continued to produce pattern copyists and its continued production has slumped the market of copyists and has therefore given rise to a problem. This frame-work has in the main come down to us and any apparent change is not intercal and structural but only superficial accretions in the shape of makeshift arrangements to meet with certain unforeseen demands, which any educational authority should have anticipated in the evolutionary social process.

The Sole Criterion

It may be conceded that needs of colonial administration were the sole criterion for an educational system. But it can no longer be pretended that the conditions of the nineteenth century persist in the twentieth. The great Spencer thought that a system of education should be elastic in its cast to adjust itself to changing social states. If it were not, it should be recast to meet the needs of a new social state. We are far gone from the days of undiluted colonial administration. But has the system of education undergone any needed change?

No one ever sought to condemn our rulers for their philanthropy. No one may seriously deny that at least in theory we cannot have better rulers than the British. For all their good intentions our rulers are foreigners whose prime concern, as it always is with common human nature, is to promote their own national welfare; and our own welfare is looked after in so far as it subserves their own. Yet any far seeing educator should have devised a system of education that had in it seeds of growth and expansion.

The very beginnings of education under the British rule were wrongly conceived and directed. The democrats that the British proclaim themselves to be, they should have constructed a system of education which, while it provided them with copyists and other hewers of wood and drawers of water, aimed at making us sensible and self-sufficient. The gravest structural defect of our system is, in the words of Dr. L. P. Jacks of Manchester College, Oxford, that it has consistently failed to educate us through our own ideals. The natural mental evolution on which Pestalozzi laid the greatest stress, can never be secured through methods which roughly brushed aside the child's own language and heritage. The need and urgency of a second language, albeit the ruler's,

can never replace the mother tongue without inflicting almost permanent injury.

One Calamitous Result

The one calamitous result of not merely neglect of the mother tongue of the child but utter disregard of it, is that there is not one amongst us who has created anything to attract international notice, *pace* some Indian scholars. It is recorded that the poet Tagore did not know a word of English until he was about thirty years of age. His English works are mainly translations of his original Bengalee. Sir Edmund Gosse, Professor Emeritus of English Language and Literature at Cambridge said of Tagore that his English actually enlarged the boundary of the English Language and literature. Of Sir C. V. Raman it is said that Raman Effects that secured him the Nobel Prize for Physics owed its genesis to his knowledge of Indian Music. The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, the finished speaker and writer of English, owes all that to his knowledge of Tamil. There are other lights, greater and lesser, whose achievements are based upon the bed-rock of their mother tongue through which they were taught.

Tamil a Side-Show

While in the Indian schools and universities the mother tongue plays a large and effective role, the Department of Education in Ceylon sanctimoniously permits parents to put their young hopefuls in the English school after they have done the third standard in Tamil and makes Tamil a side show in the English school. Nothing more egregious has ever been done in the name of liberty and free will. In the English school the teacher has the tussle with the pupil in his own language and the language he has come to learn and master. The poor and faulty knowledge of the mother tongue accounts for the pupils weakness in English, because his faculty of thought and reason is yet in the incipient stage. This psychological phenomenon is little understood by the inspecting "Mahatmayas" who are partly responsible for the propagation of the fiction that poor or no knowledge of the mother tongue is a good background for work in English. And there are half-baked teachers who draw their inspiration from the Government Training College who share the hallucinations of the inspector. Thus the end and aim of education is atrophied and the blame for it must be shouldered by a system of education and a staff of officers who are adepts in all things but the one for which they are paid.

Claims of Science

It is a cheap and handy remark that is often made that the mother tongue of the child cannot be a medium for the imparting of modern scientific knowledge. A writer in the Encyclopaedia Britannica says that Japanese is in comparison with other eastern languages poorly developed. Yet we know that the Japanese, for whose political "co-prosperity" ideal we have no sympathy, have absorbed most modern scientific knowledge through their own

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

Government Issues Communique

Bombay, Aug. 30.

A communique issued by the Bombay Government gives the following information regarding Mr. Gandhi and members of the Congress Working Committee who were recently detained under the Defence of India rules.

Mr. Gandhi is in a private house where he is supplied with everything necessary to secure his comforts and the kind of food he requires. His wife is with him and also certain companions, including his own medical adviser.

Members of the Working Committee are also accommodated in suitable quarters and are supplied with all the necessary conveniences. They are in the charge of an Officer of the Indian Medical Service. All these persons are permitted to correspond with members of their families on personal matters and are provided with newspapers.

The health of all is good.

The Bombay Correspondent of "The Hindu" (Madras) writes:—

Gandhiji gets up as usual at 4 o'clock in the morning for prayer, which now lasts for longer periods than before. The whole of the Gita is recited by him. Dr. Sushila Nair, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Mira Ben. At 6 o'clock he takes goat's milk and goes out for a walk. He is also having long periods of massage and gets his usual diet of Indian chapathies and fruit juice both for his midday and evening meals. He devotes more time to spinning in the afternoon and to reading newspapers. He also occasionally reads the Koran.

SEPTEMBER 3rd—DAY OF PRAYER

The Vivekananda Society, Colombo, has circularised an appeal to Managers of Hindu Temples in the city to comply with the wishes of His Majesty the King to observe 3rd September as a day of prayer and dedication by offering poojas in the respective temples for the speedy and successful termination of the war.

language. The chosen few learn English and other European languages to channel into their own fresh scientific and other ideas. The mass of people learn them through their own language. The Indian languages are rich in thought picture and any supposed or real deficiency could have been remedied and could yet be remedied by a committee of word-builders. What matters always is the attitude and approach to a question. The attitude of the Department of Education and that of the people to problems of education have so far been listless. They have been content with some imitative production. But the world war which is sweeping into the limbo our petty ideas creates the necessity for new ways of life and learning for it. The new order of society for which the Allied nations are battling against the forces of darkness demands of us a timely preparation so that we may too take our stand in that scheme and contribute to its success and fulfilment.

Letter to the Editor

VALIKAMAM EAST SHOW

Sir,—I cannot permit Mr. K. Sivaguru's letter to you on the above show (published in the "Hindu Organ" of August 24) to remain without contradiction in the minds of your readers as there are some statements which provoke challenge. Mr. Sivaguru knows that I was the Convener of the Publicity Committee of the Show and, as such, I sent the report to your paper. As President, Mr. Sivaguru should have followed constitutional procedure and, if he had any criticism or comments to offer, he should have done so at the last meeting of the General Committee held on August 24. I take it that Mr. Sivaguru is satisfied with other free publicity for which I was responsible; for otherwise he would have rushed into print!

Mr. Sivaguru forgot that the co-operation of almost everyone except teachers and schools was acknowledged either at our public meetings or in press reports. My report to your paper was meant to complete the acknowledgments. I still maintain that teachers and schools were mainly responsible for the success of the Show and may I add that I was among the over-worked teachers.

The Art, Health and Craft Stalls predominantly displayed the work of schools. I am unable to provide correct figures as my secretarial file was "borrowed" by a Rural Development Officer and since been not with me. I can affirm, however, that there were approximately 40 teachers serving as officials. Some acted as conveners of sections. Out of four organising secretaries, three were teachers. These facts speak for themselves.

As Head of the Show organisation, Mr. Sivaguru should have known that we did not organise the show as a counter organisation. The opinion of government officials, visitors from outside Puttur, etc., was that the show was undoubtedly the best for any rural area in the Northern Province and the first of its kind for that matter. In journalism we attempt to reflect public opinion and not to publish anything to provide "a sop to a hitherto unnoticed Cerberus in our midst," (to quote Mr. Sivaguru's language).

The Cerberus (if my knowledge of the mythology of the Latin races is as fluent as Mr. Sivaguru's) is a three headed dog guarding the entrance to Hades; and the phrase 'a sop to Cerberus' means something to propitiate an official, guard, etc. Mr. Sivaguru's lack of journalistic etiquette is evident when, as a colleague of mine whispers, Cerberus is reputed to be the offspring of Satan and his mother. If Mr. Sivaguru agrees to be in Hades I shall be delighted to take the place of Cerberus! And now let us ascend from the ridiculous to the sublime.

Mr. Sivaguru is "deeply indebted to the Rural Development Officers stationed at Puttur for initiating the Show and for so successfully bearing the brunt of organising it." (the italics are mine). From the files of the Puttur Health League one can

GANDHIJI—VICEROY CORRESPONDENCE

Referring to the exchange of letters between Gandhiji and the Viceroy and discussing the possibilities of a settlement, the Special Representative of *The Statesman*, New Delhi, wires:

"Political quarters doubt whether this correspondence will lead to fruitful results. The question, however, remains whether some constructive approach can be made to ease the political situation now that mob violence has been brought under control. Developments during next week may be watched with interest.

Mr. J. R. D. Tata has arrived here for important consultations with the authorities."

see that this League initiated a Health Exhibition more than a year ago but the proposal had been persistently obstructed and postponed by the Rural Development Officers. The Health League had already drafted an Exhibition Scheme and fixed the venue for Malaria Week when the Rural Officers came rolling along! Mr. S. S. Vadivale, Apothecary-in-charge, Puttur, and Mr. G. Sylvester, the Sanitary Assistant, Atchuvely, are fully aware of this.

With regard to organisation, the brunt of the Show correspondence was on my shoulders while Mr. K. Balasundaram, Senior Rural Development Officer, well tackled the financial side besides the correspondence with his Department. Credit must be given where it is due. Of particular mention are the efforts of Messrs. K. Balasundaram, G. E. Gangoda, F. A. Sandrasegura, A. D. Sangarapillai, G. Sylvester and C. Saravanapavan towards the success of the Show. Mr. Gangoda, Supervisor of the Northern Range, organised the textile section; Mr. A. D. Sangarapillai the Agricultural Section; Mr. C. Saravanapavan the Fine Art Section. Mr. F. A. Sandrasegura helped in many ways while Mr. Sylvester (with Mr. Sangarapillai) looked after the Health Section. In connection with the co-operation of the Youths Social Service League Paper Factory Syndicate, Mr. D. W. Sherrard, former Rural Development Officer, must be thanked for making a paper factory possible in Jaffna.

The Kandy Food Show was declared to be the best in Ceylon. Will Mr. Sivaguru write to the papers and ask if the Kandy Show was meant to be a counter organisation? As Mr. Sivaguru is an ex-chairman of the Village Committee, Puttur, vice-President of the Puttur Health League, etc., etc., he is not an "unnoticed Cerberus"!

Even Mr. W. Mohagoda, the active agricultural propagandist, forgot to thank the teachers and schools. He apologised later and made amends in a public speech at the Kandy Show.

Two strange things happened at the Valikamam East Show. Certificates for meritorious services rendered were awarded. How they came to be awarded remains a mystery to many!

Yours etc.,

T. KATHRAVELLU,

Vadukulakadai,

25 August 1942.

[This Correspondence is now closed—Editor H. O.]

ADVANCES TO EVACUEES

DISCIPLINARY ACTION FOR MISAPPROPRIATION

The advances of salary given to Government employees some time ago for the evacuation of their families to safe areas outside a ten-mile radius from Colombo, have led to certain developments, and disciplinary action is to be taken by the Government in some cases for the refund of the money.

A number of Government servants, it has been found, availed themselves of the concession offered, but did not evacuate their families, while others who received the advances have since been dismissed for absence from duty or for some other cause.

Treasury Decision

The Treasury has decided in the case of the former the officers should be called upon to refund the amounts and if they have spent it and are unable to do so, disciplinary action is to be taken against them for the misappropriation of the money.

Heads of Departments have been requested to decide upon the actual penalty to be imposed in each case and the repayment of the money is to be insisted upon in double instalments at least.

Increments of salaries to these officers are to be withheld till the full amounts are refunded by them.

In the case of those who have drawn the advances and who have since been dismissed, Heads of Departments have been requested to report all such cases in their respective Departments with the amounts outstanding. A special vote, it is proposed, should be obtained for the purpose of settling the debts.

Another category of Government officers who are said to have availed themselves of these advances are said to be those who evacuated their families but returned later to Colombo or the suburbs as they found the cost of maintaining two establishments a drain on them.

No Special Action

It is proposed that no special action should be taken in such cases as the advances were actually devoted to the purpose to which they were given and it is stated that repayment should not be made difficult in such cases.

On the other hand a large number of cases has now come to light where the officers who took the advances evacuated their families but not outside the ten-mile limit from Colombo laid down by Government.

Disciplinary action is to be taken in some of these cases particularly where it is definitely established that an officer had said that he was evacuating his family to a place outside the ten-mile limit but had in fact only changed his residence within the ten-mile area.

It has also been decided in such cases that the advance paid to the officer be recovered in double instalments as a penalty.

The Main Causes

In cases, however, where an officer had taken the advance and reported the place to which he was removing his family and it had been found now that it is just within the ten-mile limit no

MR. WILLKIE TO VISIT INDIA

MAY STATE U. S. ATTITUDE

Washington, Aug. 26.

The Foreign Editor of the Scripps-Howard chain of papers, Mr. Simms, has revealed that "there is a widespread impression that Mr. Willkie will visit India, which will be one of the most important steps". It is said naturally that Mr. Willkie is not being sent to intervene in the Indian crisis but that "both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie are keenly aware that India is a family affair. There is nothing to prevent, however, Mr. Willkie stating the attitude of the United States—if Indians and the British ask for it—in the same way as in any other country."

It is recalled that Mr. Willkie's mission will tell the truth in regard to America's war effort and discuss with the neutrals the question of the kind of future that they envisage post-war period. It is probably not well known in India that the overwhelming majority of the people of United States seem to feel that her independence is assured if the United Nations win. Self-rule is one of the principal aims of the Allies. Americans sincerely believe in the Allied war aims which include India's freedom. But if Indians themselves hinder the United Nations now by making it easier for the Axis to attack them, it may not only mark their own doom but that of the rest of the civilisation.

THE RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Ramakrishna Mission (Ceylon Branch) was held under the Chairmanship of Swami Siddhatmanandaji, Vice-President, at 5 p. m. on Saturday, the 29th August, at Shaiva Mangeyar Kalagam, 34th Lane, Wellawatte. Office-Bearers and Members of the new Board of Management were elected for a term of three years.

As the General Manager of Schools Swami Ritajanandaji will succeed Swami Nishkamanandaji who is proceeding to India. A few speeches were made appreciating his services and a resolution was adopted placing on record his able and valuable services during past three years.

Swami Siddhatmanandaji addressed the gathering and thanked the members, friends and contributors for their continued support and co-operation even under the difficult situation. The meeting terminated with prayers.

Swami Siddhatmanandaji is at present staying at 9, Sri Wickrama Road, Wellawatte. The Mission Centre will be re-opened soon in a rented house at Wellawatte. (Cor)

special action is proposed to be taken.

One of the main causes, it is stated, which had led officers who had evacuated from Colombo with their families to return to Colombo, is the difficulties of transport. The rise in the cost of living was another contributory factor.

INDORE MAHARAJA ON FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

Indore, Aug. 25

"The isolationism of Indian States is now a thing of the past, and I earnestly hope that they will associate themselves more directly with national aspirations, as their salvation lies in agreeing to enter without reservation the future Union of India and in whole-hearted co-operation with a National Government when it is set up," declares H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore in a statement to the press. The Maharaja says:—

"It is a matter of great sorrow and dismay to me that the Congress, the Muslim League and our other Indian leaders have failed in effecting a settlement which would have enabled India to play the part awaiting her, alongside Great Britain, the United States of America, China, the U. S. S. R. and the other Allied countries in opposing and crushing the forces that are destructive of the very essence of the democratic way of life. The lack of a settlement shows that we have not appreciated the true meaning of this war and the moral values underlying it. As we have not achieved this, we have not only failed ourselves but we may have betrayed our great Allies and jeopardised the whole cause of human freedom.

"Let us be quite clear that no real unity is possible between Governments based on diametrically opposed ideologies. Therefore, all the component parts of the Indian Union must be truly democratic in character. This must of necessity entail the making of certain sacrifices by us all in order to ensure a real and effective voice for each unit in the future Union of a Free India. The isolationism of Indian States is now a thing of the past, and I earnestly hope that they will associate themselves more directly with national aspirations, as their salvation lies in agreeing to enter without reservation the future Union of India and in whole-hearted co-operation with a National Government when it is set up. I can assure my people that their representation in this Union will be based on truly democratic principles which I feel confident will be evolved from and inspired by the inherent genius of India.

"It is imperative for our stability that all units must be sufficiently large and economically strong to be able to play their part in a United India. This is particularly applicable to Indian States whose varying sizes necessitate their taking counsel to see how this end can be achieved.

"I sincerely appeal to all States, and especially to the smaller one, to face the realities of the present situation, so that they too may be enabled to make their contribution towards the achievement of our common goal. The smaller States must in my opinion for administrative purposes, either group themselves round the major States, or if such grouping is impracticable because of geographical or other considerations ally themselves with contiguous British Indian Provinces. Any attempt on the part of the States to stand by themselves or to form groups on any other basis will, I feel, be courting disaster.

"To enable a National Government to have the best possible technical and military advice and assistance at this juncture, I feel

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1148

In the matter of the estate of the late Elizabeth Kanaganay wife of Murugesu Sivaprasadam Maurice of Jaffna Town late of Hambantota Deceased.

Murugesu Sivaprasadam Maurice of Chundikuly Vs. Petitioner.

1. George Periuparajasingam Maurice
2. Fred Kretser Jayarajasingam Maurice
3. Leslie Susila Rajasingam Maurice all of Chundikuly
4. Samuel Chellappah Thuraiarajah of Jaffna Town Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of June 1942 in the presence of Mr. T. Arumainayagam Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the said minors 1st, 2nd & 3rd Respondents for the purpose of watching their interests in the Administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the Petitioner, unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 21st day of August 1942 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said Respondents do appear in person on the said date.

The 22nd day of July 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah, District Judge.

Extended for 14-9-42

Intld. G. C. T.

D. J. (O 50. 3 & 7-9-42)

that we need the active support and association of those countries that are directly interested in Indian freedom and in the winning of this war for the achievement of a just and lasting peace in which a Free India must of necessity play a great part. The U. S. Technical Mission was a tangible proof of the desire on behalf of the U. S. A. to help us in the realization of our ideals. Is it too much to hope that this lead will be followed by technical and military missions from the U. S. S. R.? Our great and powerful ally should exchange representatives now with this country. I sincerely hope that a future National Government will explore the possibilities of these suggestions that I have ventured to put before my countrymen."

FOOD PRODUCTION IN CEYLON

Continued from page 1

under Minneriya, Topawewa and Giritale has been sown, probably for the first time. Almost all paddy lands under village tanks and along the Mahaweli Ganga are under cultivation. In addition, in the Minipe colonisation scheme area the Department of Agriculture will cultivate, with the help of the Irrigation Department, 1,000 acres for the Maha season out of 2,000 acres being cleared at present.

In the Kandy District, 18,550 acres of paddy and 8,260 acres of high land are under cultivation, while 8,200 acres have been sown in kurakkan, maize, cambu, cowpea and planted with sweet potatoes, manioc other yams, onions, vegetables and plantains. Encouraging reports also come from the Matale District.

In the Narammala area 3,700 acres are in full cultivation. In the Gampaha area, 3,500 acres of paddy land, exclusive of the fields of the well-to-do, were cultivated with short term paddy. In the Horana area large quantities of manioc will be available by September-October. In the Homagama area, two million manioc cuttings, 160,000 sweet potato slips and large quantities of cowpea, cambu and kurakkan have been distributed.

Haputale and Badulla

For the coming Maha season in the Haputale District, a 750 acre State Farm will be ready. In the Badulla area 2,000 acres have been given out for food production. 4,000 acres of chena land have been given to villagers and much more land in the villages is being opened up. In addition the Government Agent here is running a State Farm of 1,000 acres for the Maha

At Kalmunai efforts are being made to get an additional 10,000 acres of paddy under cultivation. The Government Agent, Batticaloa is doing his best to have all available paddy land sown for Maha together with 1,000 acres of State chenas.

Southern Province

In the Southern Province too the harvest prospects of paddy, yams and other food crops at the end of July were regarded as exceptionally good and most of the

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 22

In the matter of the testate estate of Chellappah Mailvaganam of Vannarpounai East in Jaffna Deceased.

Somasundaram Sabapathippillai of Vannarpounai East in Jaffna Vs. Petitioner

1. Maheswaran Mailvaganam of do
2. Mailvaganam Mahendiran
3. Mailvaganam Mahalingam
4. Mailvaganam Mahadevan
5. Mailvaganam Mankayathkarasi
6. Mailvaganam Maharatnam
7. Mailvaganam Manoharan and
8. Ulaganayagavally widow of Mailvaganam all of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 17th day of August 1942 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 5th to 7th respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner: Unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on the 14th day of September 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the 8th respondent should appear before this court on the said date with the minors the 5th to 7th respondents.

This 17th day of August 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah

(O. 49. 3 & 7-9-42) District Judge.

local demand for other foodstuffs to supplement the reduced rice ration is likely to be met by local production. Exceptional progress is reported from the Akuressa emergency areas. Already at the end of June, the sweet potato yield was large enough to permit of it being sold to out-markets as far as Kandy. In Hambantota a 2,500 acre State Farm will come under cultivation and a large kurakkan crop is expected from the chenas. The coming paddy harvest in the Bellatta 'emergency area' is expected to be a good one.

Reports from the other "emergency areas"—there are 22 of them—are, on the whole, favourable, but spectacular results are not to be expected.

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GOVT. OF BURMA OFFICE AT MADRAS

TO DEAL WITH CLAIMS OF OFFICERS & CIVILIANS

The public are informed that the Government of Burma has opened an office at Madras to deal with the claims of Government Servants residing in South India.

If such Government Servants have not forwarded their claims already, they should submit them to Mr. J. M. G. Fann, I. C. S., Special Officer for Burma, (South India) 38 B, Mount Road, Madras.

It must be noted that the Special Officer, will only, after verification, forward such claims with his recommendation to the Chief Secretary, Government of Burma, Simla. But in special cases he is prepared to make such payments as appear to him essential for the maintenance of applicants and their families.

The Special Officer is also prepared to receive claims and applications from and to give advice to, non-officials from Burma who wish to take advantage of having an officer of the Burma Government near at hand.

Civil Hospital Office at Simla

The attention of the Public is drawn to the fact that the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, has opened an Office at Simla.

All medical, personal, [etc.], who have evacuated from Burma, should intimate their addresses to him as early as possible.

Those who are on leave and are in possession of Leave Salary Certificates, but who have been refused payment, should submit a copy of such certificate to the Inspector General. Those having no such certificates should apply to him without any delay.

(Press Communiqué)

INTERFERENCE WITH COMMUNICATIONS

WHIPPING PENALTY

The attention of the public is drawn to the notification in the issue of Government Gazette No. 8997 of 28.8.42 by which Regulation 10 of the Defence (Miscellaneous) Regulations has been amended by the addition of a new paragraph which provides that any person who shall knowingly cause interference with, or intercept, telegraphic or telephonic communications in an unauthorised manner shall be liable, on conviction, to be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the Corporal Punishment Ordinance, in addition to any other punishment which may be imposed on him for such offence.

This amendment has been necessitated by the increasing frequency of cases in which lengths of wire have been stolen from military and other signal lines. The resulting breakdown in communications is liable to have serious consequences and deterrent punishment must, if necessary, be resorted to in order to prevent these thefts.

(Press Communiqué)

GANDHIAN ECONOMICS ANALYSED

Continued from page 1

the machine industry? If machine is the real spring of unemployment then why Russia which uses much more machines than India, has no unemployment while India has. Then, the leisure that machine brings does not degenerate into idleness if there be proper education and environment. The life of the hundreds of college professors of even our day is an illustration to the point. The determining factor is social structure and not machine. Change the status of the worker and give him genuine education and he would be altogether a new personality, very different from the lifeless automation that he is today under capitalism. And after all, the life of the handicraft worker, e.g. a common weaver who all the life weaves but the plainest fabrics requiring little skill and no talent, may not turn out to be so idyllic in the last analysis, as is sometimes supposed.

As to the complexity of the machine age, it is a condition necessary for progress. Plain living and high thinking may be applicable to individual instances but not to the whole society. Human achievements both in arts and science do all sprout from the bed of complex societies.

Economics of Russia

It is said that 'Lenin tried to harness capitalism to social welfare.' But all we know is that Lenin fought capitalism and ended it, far from harnessing it to social welfare. If Lenin's *Nep* (New Economic Policy) is in view under which operation of private capital was allowed, it must be recognised that that was only a provisional measure to recover from the shock of civil war. To describe Russian economics as State Capitalism now, is really erroneous. In that worker's state, representatives of the state power are not capitalists, nor there exist any contradiction between them and the workers; the former are not appropriators of surplus-value. And unlike the state undertakings elsewhere the earnings of the Russian state enterprises do not go to lubricate any machine of the plutocracy. Unemployment, periodic crisis or belicose state policies to dominate in the world market are unknown in Russia. If "the world, instead of being an abode of peace has become an arena for callous destruction," Lenin or the Economics of U. S. S. R. is not by the remotest chance responsible for that. The Economics of Russia is of absorbing interest indeed and a very good picture of it is contained in the two superb volumes of *Soviet Communism: A New Civilisation* by the Webbs who are not communists.

Civilisation is in the throes of a momentous crisis. Clashing theories proclaiming New Orders clamour incessantly for their acceptance. It is time to train our conception of them and make the choice. For, we never know at what odd moment the march of the most devastating armageddon in the history of the world would throw us all in the vortex of an unprecedented cataclysm.

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