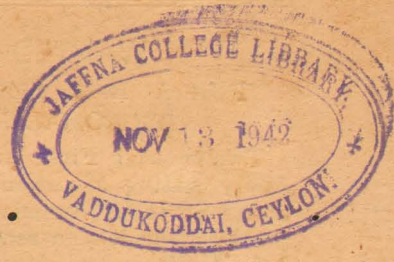


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1942.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 58.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Railway's Bill for Damages

The payment of compensation for goods lost or damaged while in transit by the Railway has been steadily increasing in recent months and action is now being taken to impress on the staff the need for the proper and careful handling of goods entrusted to them for transport.

Death of Mr. H.W. Codrington

The death has occurred of Mr. Humphrey William Codrington, formerly of the Ceylon Civil Service, at the age of 63 years. Mr. Codrington's scholarly history of Ceylon is held as one of the authoritative works of reference on the subject, especially on the Portuguese period. His work on Ceylon coins is the standard book on that subject.

Complete U. S. Break with Vichy

Mr. Cordell Hull disclosed on Monday that all the Vichy French ships in American ports had been taken to protective custody. Passports for the Ambassador, Mr. Henry Haye, and his staff were handed to them, thus making a formal and complete break with the United States. Canada and Mexico have also broken diplomatic relations with Vichy.

Currystuffs for Villages

The Executive Committee of Local Administration has considered a scheme for the distribution of salt and currystuffs throughout the Island by means of Village Committee stores. The Executive Committee has decided to inform Village Committees that as the Railway could not convey any quantity less than a truckload at a time, a number of Village Committees may arrange to get a truckload at a time and distribute it among themselves.

Army is Building Bridges

The maintenance and improvement of communications is one of the vital tasks on which the Ceylon garrison has been busily engaged for some time past and in this connection bridge building forms a considerable part of their program. Much has been done in the Island already, bridges replacing ferries at strategic points to facilitate the movement of troops and supplies, and the bridges so constructed will also be of considerable value to the civil population, and will be one of the lasting benefits to Ceylon as a result of the great strengthening of the Island's garrison.

Emergency Vote & Teachers

Very few teachers will be paid from the Emergency Vote after the end of this year. By the end of December most of the teachers who are now paid from the Emergency Vote will be found places on eligible staff of schools.

CO-OPERATION A WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD ITS UNDERLYING SPIRIT

(Communicated)

SATURDAY last was Co-operators' day, a day of gladness and rejoicing for Co-operators and Co-operative institutions throughout the world. This is the second year of its celebration in Ceylon. Last year the day chosen for the purpose was November 13th, the anniversary of the registration of the oldest Co-operative Society in Ceylon. This year Ceylon has come into line with other countries and has decided hereafter to join with the rest of the world in observing International Co-operators' Day, which falls on the first Saturday of November.

Co-operation in Subjugated Countries

International Co-operators' Day was inaugurated twenty years ago and the world wide celebrations connected therewith are expressive of the spirit of Universal Brotherhood underlying the Co-operative movement. Since the war, however, International Co-operation has had to undergo much adversity, and in several countries the Day this year will probably be the occasion more for the resuscitation of past memories and the kindling of secret hopes than for open rejoicing and outward demonstration. France, Denmark (that closest approach to the Ideal of the Co-operative Commonwealth the world has yet seen), Holland (recollections of sturdy credit banks and sound Co-operative marketing), Norway, countries that marched in the vanguard of the movement, lie at this hour under the heel of Nazi tyranny. But although fallen in the dust, their spirit is not quenched in the dust, and that they will rise again soon to vindicate that happy democracy and that enlightened freedom that form the warp and the woof of the fabric of Co-operation is the prayer of their sympathisers throughout the world.

In Germany & Italy

In Germany, the land of Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch, and in Italy, the land of Luzatti, Co-operation is no more as it was conceived by those pioneers. Instead there is State regimentation, bureaucrats direct and dragoon Co-operation to serve the ends of State party politics. But will one say that all hope is dead in the Cimmerion gloom that now enshrouds the Nazi countries? Will not one rather say that the sun will rise again after the northern winter and that Raiffeisen and Luzatti and Schulze-Delitzsch will once more be restored to their due places of honour, alongside of Robert Owen and Vansittar Neale, Grundt-

vig and Kold, Horace Plunkett and Count Karolyi, in the long (and often unknown and unsung) roll of Co-operative heroes?

Each for All & All for Each

For there is nothing narrowly national in Co-operation. It does trade in shibboleths and slogans of party or race. It transcends community and creed. It wants no war. Its motto is Each for all and all for Each, and this it would apply as equally to the relations between nations as to the relations between individuals.

Co-operation is not a mere economic device. It proclaims a way of life, and this in fact is what gives it its international character and has led to the close alliances that have taken place during the last two decades between the Co-operative movements of all countries. The troubles of society today are entirely due to the profit motive that yet lies at the base of most modern economic organisation. Profit and competition, the consequent clash of interests between capital and labour, consumer and producer has led to a remarkably lopsided distribution of goods, resulting in much wealth for a few and much poverty for many (not to speak of wars between nations). The balance cannot be redressed by the seemingly simple expedient of robbing Peter to pay Paul they have been practising in the Nazi and Fascist countries. An entirely new prescription is necessary, and co-operation supplies this by substituting the Service motive throughout for the Profit motive. It is only by this means that human beings and human communities will learn to work for one another's well being instead of each striving for the promotion of his own self-interest regardless of the good and happiness of his fellows.

A National Force.

There is no country in the world today that has not been touched by Co-operation. In the pioneer countries, England, Denmark, France, Germany and Holland, Co-operation has "had", unfortunately, in the case of some, after its initial struggle, become a strong and established national force. In the New World, in Australia and in Africa it is making steady headway. In Asia and the British Colonies, where it has been introduced by Government effort (it is interesting to remember that in its early days Co-operation was not exactly viewed with favour by some Governments), success has been proportioned to the conviction

ALLIES OCCUPY AFRICAN POSITIONS

AMERICANS ATTACK CASABLANCA

London, Monday.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa officially announce that Safi and Fedhala were captured yesterday morning. The Vichy news agency says that Port Lyautey and Mogador have been occupied.

United States forces on the Atlantic coast of French Morocco have pushed steadily forward capturing two key towns north and south of Casablanca. In the Mediterranean area the attack has swept forward at an unprecedented pace.

A report received in Vichy says that an American battalion supported by fifteen tanks was reported to be within six miles of Casablanca at 9 a. m. (G. M. T.) today. By noon, the town was attacked by three columns of at least one battalion strongly supported by tanks coming from Fedhala.

ALGIERS CAPITULATES TO UNITED NATIONS

London, Monday.

An Algiers despatch to Vichy said today that British troops have begun to disembark at Algiers.

American forces continue to land. Transports are being frequently attacked by dive-bombers. The anti-aircraft guns of American warships are constantly in action.

A communique from Allied Headquarters in North Africa says: "At 7 p. m. (G. M. T.) yesterday the occupation of Algiers and the immediate vicinity was started. Arrangements for the capitulation of the city were made at a conference between Major-General Charles W. Ryder, United States Army Commander of the Eastern Assault Force, and General Alphonse Pierre Juin.

RUSSIA'S JOY

ENEMY WILL BE SMASHED

Moscow, Monday.

All Russia today—the 500th day of the Soviet-German war—welcomed the news from the North African and Egyptian fronts which was widely reported in the Russian Press. The "Pravda" says: "Although the Soviet Union and its armed forces are carrying the main burden of the war, the time is near when all the peoples united in the fight against Hitler-ism will fall with all their strength upon the enemy and will smash him on the battlefield."

that it has been possible to induce among the people.

Soviet—An Outstanding Example

The most outstanding example of co-operative conviction is, of course, Soviet Russia. The founders of that new State were in fact, so

Continued on page 4

WANTED

FOR A. R. P. SERVICES
TRINCOMALEE

Twelve paid First Aid Workers. Apply stating educational qualifications—St. Johns Ambulance or Red Cross certificate an asset. Salary Rs. 30/- Uniform and Mess allowance.

Selected candidates must be prepared to serve for duration of war in Trincomalee. Send applications before Wednesday 18th November to A. R. P. Controller, Trincomalee.

(Mis. 147.12&16-11-42)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1942.

FRANCE AND THE WAR

IT WAS ONLY A QUESTION OF time before the Allied Nations took action not merely to neutralise the French bases in Africa but to utilise them for purposes of common defence in terms of the understanding between France and her Allies—an understanding which was the very foundation of Allied strategy at the beginning of the war. The presence of German troops in Italy and the Balkans and the islands in the Mediterranean including Crete, with the consequent increase in German air power in this region, rendered British control of the Mediterranean more precarious and difficult. The successful defence of Malta and Cyprus made it impossible for Germany to drive the British fleet out of the Eastern Mediterranean. The Germans then tried their usual tactics of infiltration and smuggling of supplies through French North Africa, and this succeeded very well for the time being. The initial British victories in Libya, the conquest of Abyssinia, and the almost total elimination of Italy from Africa—all these were rendered useless by the ability of the enemy to make effective use of French bases and the subservience of Vichy to the Germans. The British forces lost the fruits of their first victory over Rommel for the same reason. It was evident that, unless the Allied Nations secured effective control of the North African coast, they would, in spite of their superior naval power and air force, never succeed in securing undisputed control of the Mediterranean. The position was what Mr. Churchill clearly described in one of his speeches. Supplies and reinforcements had to be sent by the Cape route. This meant delay when time was vital to the success of every enterprise. We take it that, under these circumstances, the necessity for the action now taken was always recogni-

sed, but the real question was one of means. Syria and later Madagascar were occupied and then came the turn of French North Africa.

The hostility of the French Government was one of the factors in the situation which had to be taken into account. Britain had managed to occupy Syria and Madagascar with a minimum of friction. Even Vichy had agreed to localise the fighting. The French fleet was not thrown into the struggle. If, however, any attempt was made to occupy French Africa, it looked as if even the Vichy Government might think it worth while to make use of its own fleet to prop up an empire that was already tottering and had already become a positive menace to the safety of its neighbours and allies. Was it safe to drive Vichy and its fleet into the arms of Germany? This was the real question confronting Britain and America, and the answer is to be found in the landings that have been effected and the determined manner in which the attack on French territory is being pushed home. We may rest assured that sentiment will be brushed aside in carrying out the operations that have commenced. It is an indispensable requirement of the present situation in the Mediterranean that the air fields of North Africa should be in British and American hands in order to give the British Navy complete control of the sea. That this fact has been recognised is a hopeful sign of the times. It shows that the Allied High Command has passed the stage of half-hearted experiments and expedients. It shows also that, in defence as well as attack, there will be more initiative as well as imagination. The landings in North and West Africa must have been a shock to the Germans. A few more of such shocks will greatly improve the position of the Allied Nations. . . .

And it is not only in the Mediterranean that Vichy France has managed to injure the Allied cause. The treacherous surrender of French Indo-China to Japan was a stab in Britain's back. It was a gross betrayal of Asiatic nations which had depended for their protection on the strength of France and Britain. When, therefore, Marshal Petain says that he submitted to Hitler in order to save the Empire, what the aged Marshal means is that the one object and consequence of his submission was to endanger the defence of Asia, Europe and Africa. A country that was one of the chief props of that defence could not efface itself so suddenly without involving others in disaster. And it was not all effacement either. There was method in the madness of some of the French leaders, who thought the end had come and that the best thing to do was to come to an

understanding with the victors. They never bargained for the time when the invasion of England would almost become a military impossibility and the two Anglo-Saxon nations would combine to redress the balance of power that had been disturbed by the defection of the French. The action taken means, among other things, the liberation of France as well. Above all things, it means the beginning of a real attack on Italy, and the setting up of a second front that would serve all purposes from the control of the life lines of the British Empire to the military defeat of the Germans.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Appeals to India Secretary

OVER forty prominent people in England have sent a letter to the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, urging the Government to facilitate the visit of Mr. Rajagopalachariar to England. Mr. Rajagopalachariar, it will be remembered, stated recently that if he could get a plane and a passport neither disinclination nor work would stand in the way of his going to England to place India's case before the British public and Government. The letter of the British publicists refers to this statement and urges careful consideration of this new line of approach to the problem of the Indian deadlock and hopes that "His Majesty's Government will welcome such a visit and will put such facilities at the disposal of Mr. Rajagopalachariar." The signatories to the letter include Lords Morley and Strabolgi, eleven other members of Parliament, three representatives of Trade Unions, lecturers such as G. D. H. Cole and Harold Laski, Julian Huxley, Brailsford, Professor Joad, Victor Gollancz and other writers, also leading women including Dame Elizabeth Cadbury and Lady Layton. Professors, publicists and statesmen of equal prominence and standing in India had also made similar suggestions and appeals to the gods at Downing Street. Prominent Chinese and Americans too have echoed these. But Messrs Amery and Churchill have no use for, nor attach any weight to, opinions of idealists and men who know no statecraft. Suggestions or appeals emanating from such ethereal quarters find their due place in the India Office, and the Secretary of State for India gives them the consideration they deserve at his hands. We have not had so far an insight into the workings of his mind in this direction, but, judging from the absence of any response, we doubt if they received any consideration at all. One cannot, therefore, be certain if ever these appeals would move the gods of Downing Street to

alter the destiny of India that had been ordained and sealed by those that had gone before them. Empire-builders and preservers are not made of the stuff of which publicists, professors, and philosophers are made. Mr. Amery is not unaware of this. Hence his deaf ear to the appeals of the latter breed.

Serving Ceylon & Indians

MR. A. AZIZ, President of the Ceylon Indian Congress, is attempting, in his own way, to serve Ceylon and Indians at the same time. This is evident from a statement he has recently issued to the Press in New Delhi. He is full of the food problem in Ceylon and overflowing with the grievances of Indians in the island. He appeals to India as a mother to "give Ceylon as much food as you can give them, even more than you can." He takes care, in the same breath, to tell India that his appeal is made "not because there is no anti-Indian legislation in Ceylon—there is too much of it—and I appeal for food for Ceylon in spite of such legislation." Mr. Aziz then gives a number of anti-Indian doings in Ceylon to provide perhaps the perspective for the Raj to view the Ceylon problem in its proper setting. To do this so soon after Sir Baron had "endeavoured to correct the misconceptions about the treatment of Indians in Ceylon" may be regarded as impolitic and uncharitable. Mr. Aziz should have, under the present circumstances, confined himself solely to a tale of the woes of Ceylon in regard to the food situation. This would have been the proper thing for him to do, if he had not had anything else up his sleeve. What effect his statement would have on the Indian public and Government, Mr. Aziz himself would do well to divine. What his intentions were, we do not want to question. We only hope that he has not acted the part of Mark Antony in New Delhi. On the other hand, we would advise the Ministers to drop their hypocritical plea of innocence and do something to persuade India to recognise the urgency of the food position in Ceylon. Judging from the Indian papers to hand, Indians know all the facts very well. There is really no need for any more make-believe.

PRICE CONTROL FOR DRUGS

It is understood that upon representations made to them repeatedly, the Board of Ministers have now decided to control the prices of medicines.

For the past year or more medicines have steadily risen in prices until their cost has almost become prohibitive for many people. The whole question has been gone into thoroughly and the machinery is ready for the imposition of price control.

Letter to the Editor

THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

Sir,—Your correspondent, a "Taxpayer," has done a public service in bringing to the notice of the public the disgraceful state of the maternity section in Jaffna hospital. I may add to it that the accommodation for the eye, ear, throat and dental clinics in the same hospital is utterly inadequate; and they are so ill-housed that the medical aid claimed to be given there should be rendered partly ineffective, and in some cases, useless.

When the F. I. N. S. handed over the Jaffna Hospital as a going concern to Government, it did so on certain conditions. It also gave over a sum of money on condition that it should be applied to a specific purpose. When the Honourable Minister (Mr. George de Silva) was here, complaint was made with regard to non-fulfilment of conditions of contract and he promised to look into the matter. But nothing has come out of it.

The trouble with our hospital system seems to arise from maladjustment of two divergent conceptions with respect to rendering medical aid to the sick and the injured poor. In Britain, where poverty is viewed more or less as a crime, the chief portion of the active medical and surgical treatment of the sick and the injured owe nothing either to the State or the Parish. The hospitals there are established and maintained by private effort. And the professional staff there are supposed to render services free and gratis. These conditions of service have given birth to a correlative technique in manners and conventions which peculiarly characterise the professional staff of the hospitals there. The doctors and surgeons assert the liberty to do or to leave undone their duties according to their likes and dislikes, which is the bane of honorarism. And more, they exercise patronage in the selection of patients to wards. The lay staff of the hospital wait on them in subservient obedience.

The conditions here are totally different. The Government here could not get over the fact that, according to ancient usage and tradition, it was one of the essential duties of good government to establish and maintain hospitals for the treatment of the sick and the injured. Accordingly hospitals were established, and these are maintained from the public revenue. Every taxpayer pays according to his ability i. e. the rich more and the poor less. Every patient who seeks hospital aid is entitled to be treated, such treatment to conform to his habit of living and, as the doctors would say, to suit his idiosyncrasy of temperament. The American Mission hospitals here may be followed in this respect for model.

The doctors and surgeons of London hospitals look solely to private practice for their income. Their power and ability to earn big fees are no doubt derived from their hospital practice. To be on the staff of a London Hospital is a great advertisement and aspirants to join the staff are said to give big donations to the hospital, so the obligations are not one-sided. Here the professional staff are well paid. They are expected, like other government-servants, to give their full time work. The lay staff is entitled to be treated with respect and courtesy. As the professional staff cannot be expected to look after the interests of the humanitarian and philanthropic side of the hospital work, the hospital management must see to it that the purpose of hospitals i.e. the humanitarian purpose, is stressed, so that professionalism may not dominate.

A root and branch reform of hospital management is necessary. The Harley Street manners and conventions are inapplicable in Ceylon major hospitals. The chances for promotion to the staff should be made even. The tariff and fees scale should be put on a rational basis.

Yours truly,
R. C. PROCTOR.

7-11-42.

OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION
IN THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD WAR

BY S. A. NATHAN

VIII

'As doctrine-dangling preachers
lull asleep
Their unattentive pent-up fold of
sheep;
The opiated milk glues up the brain
And th' babes of grace are in their
cradles lain.'

The test of all education is, according to the famous American Prof. James, how the products of it act and react in life's varied situations. Beyond the psychological processes he has postulated to lead the pupil in the path of correct development James has not cared to analyse, and indicate, how far religion and morality influence the trend of mental development and what part these two interacting forces play in the life of the child and man. He has only barely alluded to the two forces and warned educators against bigotry in religion and narrow connectionalism in morality.

Before attempting to assess the value of prominent world thought currents in the fields of religion and morality as related to education, and how these two forces have assisted or impeded educational progress in this country we should like to reply to certain criticism which our previous article has called forth from the local "Catholic Guardian".

An Explanation

We should in the first place protest that we have never abused any religion and much less any dignity of it. A Hindu whose religion is the most tolerant of all and universal enough in its compass, is incapable of abuse and disrespect. Our comments on the Catholic church in the field of education were made in dignified words and phrases and represent honest convictions. "The Catholic Guardian's" angry words only serve to confirm the convictions of millions all the world over that the Roman Church tries ever and anon to keep the faithful like hot-house plants, for it fears that cold facts of science and their liberating force would disillusion them if they were allowed the freedom of taking in scientific, rational knowledge.

American Influence

The Catholic paper is not correct in assuming that we are by any chance an American Jew. Nor are we anybody else contacted and contaminated by any American. We should own that if we possess any liberal education and knowledge, we owe not a little of it to great American educators. "The Catholic Guardian" ought to know, if it does not, that the average American is not a self-righteous person and his philosophy of life is all inclusive and he does not proclaim to the world that he alone is in the right.

The Catholic paper and the "gentleman of the cloth" who edits it ought to set an example of decent language. To characterise high level criticism as barking betrays a lamentable hiatus in the equipment of education and culture. Yet we may remind the Paper that the barking animal is more intelligent than the braying and of the jackass in the story that tried to kick at the lion.

The bigotry and self-righteousness of the Roman Church in Ceylon came in once for a well merited rebuke at the hands of the late Sir Hugh Clifford when he was Governor. Sir Hugh aptly reminded it, in the course of his statement on

an incident at Negombo, of the sublime discourse of St. Paul on charity. History is full of lost lessons on the Catholic Church. The fierce light of science and reason that has often lashed what the Anglican Bishop of Ceylon recently described as "the delicately adjusted deposit of truth of the Church" has so often drawn the thunder of anathematisation from the Church Fathers. The anathema pronounced by "the Catholic Guardian", servant of the crucified Christ, is as nothing compared with that execration invoked on Erasmus and Spinoza and Luther, some of the finest intellects of the human race of all times. As a last remark of reply we would quote the words of Bertrand Russell, "The Christian Church as an organised body has often stood between man and his Maker" and of Joseph Macabbe (formerly the Very Rev. Fr. Antony) in recanting Roman Catholicism, "the growing realisation in me that the Roman Church is more a hindrance than a help in my pursuit of the ultimate has driven me to take the step that I am taking". And we close by telling "The Guardian" that we are not the sort of person to attach any value to any honour done by a person or organisation that allows passion to upset balance and blur vision but we shall always be prepared to join issue with such a person or organisation on a decent level of argument.

Sheet-Archor of Education

We are afraid that the reply to the banalities of "the Guardian" has been longer than need be and consideration of space would compel us to be very brief in the consideration of religion and morality in the education of the child. It is a commonplace to say that religion and morality should be two of the main blades of the sheet-anchor of education. But what is religion and what is morality, are rather vague and indeterminate and vary from place to place and from man to man. Ritualism is not religion. Morality is not subservience to any man-made, irrational code of conduct. Ritualism may be a useful aid. Subservience may avoid conflict. But they don't aid in education and mental growth. What passes in the world for religion and morality is adhesion to certain group practices. Group, or racial, practices indicating the philosophy of its life are necessary as consolidating and sustaining forces.

Prof. Haldane holds this view and urges that any propaganda that aims at diverting a group of people from its racial, traditional practices of life is a danger that should be laid low; and the educational system of a country should not allow any scope for any propaganda in the name of a "religion" which is conceited enough to assume that it is superior to all other "religions". Religion proper is an intimate, intangible relation between the inner man and his Creator. The popular vulgar thing called "religion" is nothing more than man's device for social and political community advancement and as such it has a minor, definite purpose—any "conquering religion" is a disintegrating force let loose in a country.

The liberal, rational thinkers of Europe and America do therefore condemn Christian Missions to non-Christian countries. And they equally condemn the grafting of European morals on non-Europeans. They

UNEMPLOYMENT AND
CRIME

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS
INCREASE

Where every effort has been made to grow more food, there has been less poverty and unemployment and consequently less crime, observes the Inspector-General of Police in his Administration Report for 1941. In some districts the activities of the Village Welfare Societies, he adds, have removed the causes of crimes.

Referring to youthful offenders the Inspector-General of Police observes:

3,417 or 37 per cent of the total number of 9,145 persons convicted of crime were youthful offenders. 2,739 of these were over 16 years of age and 678 below it, and of the total, 952 or 25 per cent had 1 or more previous convictions against them. 85 per cent of the total (and 92 per cent of those re-convicted) were convicted for crimes against property. The figures show an increase of 6 per cent in the number of youthful offenders between the ages of 16 and 22 and 22 per cent in the number of boys below the age of 15 committing crime.

rightly contend that each race has its own natural art of life evolved through centuries and its own "religious" and "moral" practices and it is doing violence to nature's own handiwork to permit a harder and predatory race to entice another race of people to its own way of life. Dr L. P. Jacks wrote sometime ago that Christianity had been brutalised by propagandist evangelisation by its missionaries and it needed a fusion from Hinduism to restore it to its original depth and calm.

Need for Reform

In the light of what great European and American thinkers are making known, the system of education in Ceylon must reshape itself. The Government of Ceylon must abandon its policy of neutrality and toleration in matters of "religion" and enforce a law that all foreign "religious" propaganda is unlawful and recognise the rights of the races to their native traditional "religions" and call on them to practise their own native philosophy of life and refuse to countenance any "copy" of anything not racy of the soil and of the race. This view may appear revolutionary. But there is no other solvent for our confusion.

A system of education that gives room to a crusading "religion" stamps all others as inferior and helps to create an inferiority complex in the pupils. No education whatsoever is better than an "education" which makes for self-depreciation. This process has gone on too long. It is time that the system is overhauled. Any "religious" training may be a matter of the home, of the temple and the Church. Any morality teaching must be of the fundamental truths of human life which science has demonstrated. Such moral teaching may be permitted in schools and nothing more. Such a system of education can only be State managed. The State should not shirk its responsibility. Many ills of the community can be traced to the so-called religious education by propagandist bodies from abroad.

Crime statistics of the country has a warning and a lesson. Conflicting religious propagandas and moral drives have promoted an atmosphere of scepticism and nihilism and abiding human values racy of the soil have been banished. The very causes which have produced wars in Europe, are present in the community life of Ceylon and when Aldous Huxley pleads in his thoughtful chapter on education that the educational systems of the world must be recast on the basis of co-operation, recognition of the other's rights and contributions and complete absence of superiority and superiority complex, he puts forward a plea which we in Ceylon cannot neglect long without serious peril overtaking us.

CO-OPERATION A WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT

Continued from page 1

utterly convinced that they introduced the co-operative order of society by force in the country. There is, however, a deep-seated antagonism between Co-operation and compulsion, and although it may be true that people driven to desperation may go to any length (a warning which vested interests and other forces opposed to co-operation may well note), one would wish, so to speak, to avoid at all costs the cost at which Co-operation was introduced in Soviet Russia.

Progress in Ceylon

In Ceylon the tree that was planted nearly thirty years ago has, after an initial period of slow growth, taken root and is bearing fruit. There are now nearly 2100 co-operative societies amongst us and the number is rapidly increasing, the types representing Credit, Marketing, Consumer's Stores, Better Living, Better Farming and several other activities. The people too have begun to appreciate the benefits of Co-operation for themselves without much outside persuasion, witness the great popular demand that has recently arisen for co-operative stores as a means of overcoming the evils of profiteering at the present time. There is much future hope for the Co-operative Movement in Ceylon, and may co-operators bear this in mind when they celebrate Co-operator's Day and remember not only to foster their own societies but to do their best to propagate the gospel and extend to others the benefits they are enjoying.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1134.

In the matter of the estate of late Amarawathiar widow of Sinnathamby Sellathurai of Vaddukoddai East Deceased.

Sinnathamby Sellathurai Marimuttu of Vaddukoddai East

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sellathurai Theivendiram
2. Sellathurai Rajanayagam
3. Sellathurai Shanmuganathan
4. Sellathurai Kanagaratnam
5. Sellathurai Sivaviragasam
6. Maheswari daughter of S. Sellathurai
7. Sellathurai Tharmarajah
8. Tharmeswari daughter of S. Sellathurai all of Vaddukoddai East

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 6th day of May 1942, in the presence of Mr. P. Canapathipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated the 1st day of May 1942 having been read, It is further declared that the said abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd to 8th respondents for all purposes of this action and the abovenamed petitioner be and he is hereby entitled as the son of the abovenamed deceased to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 21st day of August 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of August 1942

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
D. J.

Time extended to 16-11-42.
(O. 74. 12 & 16-11-42)

SOLDIER GARDENERS GO TO IT

"A cabbage a day keeps the Food Front O. K." might be the motto of troops in India's Southern Army, who are bending their backs to grow vegetables—with the warmest support from the authorities.

They are instructed in what to grow and how to grow it, seed is distributed to various areas, and the soldier-gardeners are digging for victory as heartily as they would fight for it on the battlefield.

In Bangalore, for example—an ideal spot for vegetables—gardens around officers' bungalows, once ablaze with flowers, will now yield cucumber, lettuce and cauliflower, beans peas and potatoes.

The existence of Prisoners of War camps is one factor sending up the demand for vegetables. Hence, it is only fair that prisoners should grow their own, and that is what is also happening in the Southern Army area.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 35

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sivagamasundari daughter of Nagamuttu Kanapathipillai of Vadducottai Deceased.

Sinnathamby Maruthamuttu of Vadducottai

Petitioner.

1. Ponnackchipillai widow of Kathiresu of do.
2. Nagamuttu Kanapathipillai presently of F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioner Sinnathamby Maruthamuttu praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sivagamasundari daughter of Kanapathipillai coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge on the 26th day of September 1942 in the presence of Messrs. Aboobucker and Sultan Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 10th day of September 1942 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the uncle of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 13th day of November 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 26th day of September 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,

District Judge.

(O. 73. 9 & 12-11-42.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 35

In the matter of the estate of the late Sabapathippillai Kanapathippillai of Changanai in Jaffna lately of Typing in the Federated Malay States. Deceased.

1. Ramalingam Sabapathippillai and wife
2. Thaiyalmuttu both of Changanai in Jaffna

Vs.

Sabapathippillai Sampanthamoorthy of do Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 15th day of September 1942 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarapillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioners; It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioners; Unless the respondent or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 13th day of November 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of September 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambayah,
District Judge.

(O. 71. 9 & 12-11-42)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 37

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thamotheampillai Kandiah of Changanai in Jaffna Deceased.

Sinnammah widow of Thamotheampillai Kandiah of Changanai in Jaffna

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kandiah Ethirmanasingam of Typing Malaya
2. Kandiah Atputhamalar of Changanai in Jaffna
3. Kandiah Rajeswari of do
4. Kandiah Parameswari of do
5. Kandiah Krishnaswamy of do
6. Kandiah Rajamalar of do and
7. Vairavanathar Ampalavar of Changanai in Jaffna

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal

before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 17th day of September 1942 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarapillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read; It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th respondent be appointed as Guardian ad-litem over the minors 1st to 6th Respondents to represent them and to act on their behalf in the proceedings of this Testamentary action and that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner; Unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 13th day of November 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 17th day of September 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

(O. 72. 9 & 12-11-42.)

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(Mis. 15. 27-4-42—26-4-43.)

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[Y. 115 18-8-42—17-11-42.]

Printed, and published by PANDIT. V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1942.