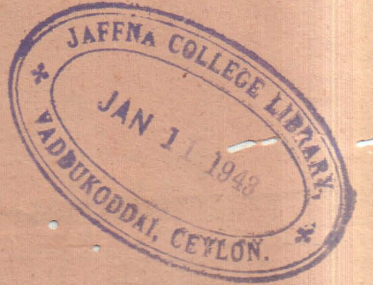


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1942.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 70.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Over 1,500 Killed in Turkish Quake

It is now officially announced, after telephone communication has been restored, that over 1,500 persons were killed and more than 3,000 wounded in the earthquake in the region of Takat, in Central Anatolia. One township, Erba, was completely destroyed.

Admiral Darlan Assassinated

A New York message states: The Office of War Information confirms the news that Darlan has been assassinated. The Algiers Radio said on Friday morning: "Darlan was shot by an unidentified assassin of twenty years of age on Thursday afternoon as he arrived at the office of the High Commissariat at Algiers."

State Mortgage Bank

His Excellency the Governor has reappointed Mr. A. E. de Silva to be the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon State Mortgage Bank for the year 1943. Mr. E. G. Adamaly has been reappointed to be a Director of the Bank for a term of five years from January 1, 1943.

U. S. Victory Fund Drive

The topping of the original goal of \$9,000,000,000 (£2,250,000,000) for the December Victory Fund drive by more than \$1,000,000,000 (250,000,000) was described by the "New York Times" as a "new mark in the financial history of this or any other country. This is the sort of news that Axis leaders dread to hear," it added.

Rice Supply in Madras Province

It is learnt that about 17,000 tons of rice, of which 12,000 tons were purchased and 5,000 tons commandeered from hoarders, were secured by the Grains Purchasing Officer of Bezwada between December 8 and 15 for making up the arrear quotas for Ceylon. Travancore and Cochin and for meeting the regular weekly supply of 2,000 tons to the City of Madras.

Coconut Oil As Fuel For Diesel Engines

Trials on the use of coconut oil as fuel for Diesel engines have been carried out by officers of the Coconut Research Scheme on an 18 H. P. Lister Diesel Engine, using commercial coconut oil, refined coconut oil, and mixtures of coconut oil and kerosene. The latter is not recommended, as sludging occurred and some scoring of piston. In all a hundred hours engine running were successfully completed with coconut oil. Observations on coke deposits, fuel consumption and effect on lubricating were made, states the report of the scheme for 1942.

LAST WAR OF DEMOCRACY COMMITTEE SYSTEM TO GO NEED FOR CIVILISING STANDARDS OF VALUE CABINET FORM TO BE SUBSTITUTED

(BY FRANCIS WILLIAMS)

THE totalitarian philosophy is an evil but a dynamic philosophy. The democratic answer must be no less dynamic if it is to hold to its own freedom and call to its allegiance the minds and spirits of those whom totalitarianism at present enslaves. The business man's vision of a world in which freedom means primarily freedom to make profit and to exploit, in which the devil takes the hindmost and men and nations are governed in their policies by the narrowest conceptions of their own interests: his vision, which so substantially dominated the world's affairs from 1918 to 1940 and shaped British policy in the years which led to Munich and to war, is demonstrably altogether inadequate to provide a dynamic purpose. It is inadequate not simply because the standards of value it sets are essentially uncivilized, but because it has outlived its day. Its present practitioners, no doubt, mean well by their nation and by international society; but they are carry-overs from a past age and, like all relics which cling to power, are dangerous.

Foreign Policy

Foreign policy is always an extension and expression of home policy, and the men who shaped the policy of those years were, in the main, concerned with preventing social change at home. Some of them were mild reformists. They wanted to be good, but only so long as it did not cost much or seriously affect their own privileged positions. Emphatically they did not want a new order of society.

Their conception of the new world which the League of Nations was to bring into being was of the same colour as that of the domestic society they wished painlessly to evolve. It was to be a just world—if justice means only the absence of violence. It was to be a stable world—if stability means only the prevention of change. It was to be a world of international law—if international law has nothing to do with the resignation of national sovereignty. Because they faced the immense problems of the modern world in such a frame of mind that their good intentions were useless. They did not want war, but they made it inevitable.

And they failed for the same reason to solve the problem of poverty, unemployment and insecurity. They were imprisoned in the strait-jacket of an economic theory, that of free capitalism, which has outlived its usefulness and become an enemy of the onward march of democracy.

If the democracies wish to suc-

ceed in their struggle with totalitarianism they must meet its dynamic challenge with something greater than a call to defend an economic system whose sole morality is self interest and whose efficiency is not even sufficient to secure its own somewhat murky ends. To the challenge of the totalitarians, political democracy must find an answer that will give to ordinary men and women stability, security, and harmony, in their lives; that will abolish unemployment and inequality and that will provide a framework in which men and women may live in liberty, co-operating together in securing for the common good the abundance of the modern world.

This war will only be won if the ordinary people, who must by the very fact of their numbers bear the brunt of the fighting and the labour, are convinced that democracy has a meaning and a continuing significance for them. To cling to privilege at such a time is to become an ally of Hitler whose political purpose it is to induce in the people of those nations he seeks to destroy the feeling that their nation is not one but two—a nation of the privileged and a nation of the oppressed—and that to the oppressed he comes, not as an enemy, but as one who will offer to them a place in society such as democracy has denied them. The most potent weapon of his propaganda is to create in the minds of common people the feeling that they after all have not much to lose.

That propaganda, so dangerously enervating to the will to resist, cannot be met simply by the enunciation of principles, however noble and however true. If Britain is to win this war it must carry through, as the war is waged and under the urgent pressure of its insatiable demands for men and materials, a social revolution that will bring to all men and women in the community the conviction of an equal comradeship.

Three Problems

How are we in Britain to meet the enormous cost of war in money and men necessary if we are to hang on until victory is assured? We have three problems. The first is to estimate how much of the total productive output of the nation must be transferred from normal civilian purposes to war purposes. The second is to decide from what source, taxation or borrowing, is the money needed by the Government to be drawn. And the third, which is closely linked to the second is from what section of the community is the greatest contribution to come. The second and third of

COMMITTEE SYSTEM TO GO

CABINET FORM TO BE SUBSTITUTED

The Whip writes in the "Times of Ceylon":—

The Executive Committee system of the present Constitution will go much sooner than generally expected. It will be replaced by a Cabinet form of Government. But there will be no General Election for the duration.

That is as far as can be gathered from the parleys that are going on.

I understand that the Ministers will shortly meet His Excellency the Governor to discuss with him their reply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Ever since the Committee system came into existence dissatisfaction has been felt over the election of Ministers.

The only ground on which it received some slight support was that it might enable members of the minority communities to become ministers. This hope was fulfilled in the first State Council. It collapsed in the second.

The agitation for a Cabinet system has been consistently maintained from the very first. Even those who were doubtful of its feasibility were gradually converted to it.

Today opinion is practically unanimous that anything is better than the present pig in the poke method of electing ministers.

A special Order-in-Council may come early in the new year enabling the reconstitution of the Ministers under a Cabinet system.

Although a good many members of the State Council would welcome a General Election, the Secretary of State is not in favour of such a move until after the cessation of hostilities.

It is most likely that when the Order-in-Council is received and the necessary formalities are gone through, the Governor will call upon a member of the Council, who in his opinion commands the largest following, to form the Cabinet.

The alternative suggestion put forward some time ago was that the Council itself should elect its leader whom the Governor would accept as his Premier, so to say.

This has not found favour with those in authority.

these problems I would point out, are also closely related to something which is not economic but which is equally vital: the importance we intend to attach in our democratic war to the second of the three great democratic principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

The war will have to be paid for now. We cannot make posterity pay for it, even if we want to. The ships and guns and aeroplanes and tanks and shells and bombs and all the rest of the

Continued on page 4



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1942.

THE IBERIAN BLOC

IN EVERY STRUGGLE FOR THE balance of power in Europe, Spain and Portugal have always played an important part. It was so during the time of Napoleon. Today it would appear that these two countries are likely to prove a factor of no less importance. The announcement made recently by Senor Jordana of the formation of an Iberian Bloc consisting of Spain and Portugal is, therefore, an event of the utmost significance. The first question one is disposed to ask is what influence the formation of the Iberian Bloc is going to have on the war. Will Spain and Portugal espouse the cause of the Axis or will they throw in their lot with the Allied Nations? It should be remembered that Portugal has maintained a cordial friendship with Britain, and has so far successfully resisted the temptation to play false. On the other hand, General Franco's recent speeches, and the heavy bid made by Italy and Germany for the control of Spain by the assistance given to General Franco during the civil war, point to the fact that Spanish sympathies are with the Axis. A few weeks ago General Franco even went to the length of expressing his wish that the Axis would win the war. It is, of course, quite possible that Franco was only trying to appease Hitler who might at any moment make up his mind to send his armies through Spain in a desperate attempt to close the Straits of Gibraltar to the British Fleet. In this connection the Spanish Dictator would have done well to remember the speeches made by the Dutch Prime Minister, almost on the eve of the German invasion, re-affirming in pathetic terms the desire of Holland to maintain her neutrality. Such protestations have never deterred Hitler from stabbing his neighbours in the back if such treachery would serve some purpose of his own.

While Dr. Salazar, the Spanish Foreign Minister, talks vaguely of safeguarding the vital interests of Spain, Senor Jordana hopes that the formation of the Iberian Bloc will enable Spain and Portugal to satisfy their legitimate aspirations. What is more probable is that the opportunists of both countries would prefer to wait and see what happens in North Africa unless Hitler invades Spain and forces General Franco to see that his legitimate aspirations lie on the side of the Axis.

NOTES & COMMENTS

A Critic of the Tamils

THE Railway officer who is reported to have expressed himself somewhat strongly about Jaffna Tamils in general is entitled to his opinion provided he refrains from doing two things: publishing his opinion for the benefit of his subordinates most of whom are Jaffna Tamils and continuing to draw his pay as a public servant out of revenue partly provided by these same Tamils. The only course open to the authorities is to insist that this officer shall make suitable amends for his falsehoods about a whole community or, in the event of his failing to do so, that he shall leave the Public Service without undue delay. There is simply no room in the Public Service of the island for an officer who seems to hold such a poor opinion regarding one of the most important communities in Ceylon.

Communalism

IT is our earnest wish that the new Home Minister, who recently expressed the hope that communalism will soon disappear from our midst, should prove himself to be a true prophet. The people of this island are tired of these eternal communal bickerings. But communalism can never be scotched by ignoring it. The evil must be faced and its causes must be definitely ascertained. And the leaders of the people must have the courage and the statesmanship to try and remove these causes wherever they can be removed. The trouble with us in Ceylon is that the word "communalism" has come to mean things never dreamt of in any dictionary of the English language. Take, for instance, Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike having a fling at communalism. It would be more correct to say that here it is a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

Wanted—Statesmen

WHAT Ceylon wants today is not politics but statesmanship. The speeches delivered the other day at the Ramanathan Anniversary Celebrations under the auspices of the Colombo Vivekananda Society should remind political aspirants in Ceylon of what is lacking in their character and outlook. The late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan was a sage and a statesman. The following analysis by Mr. N. Nadarajah K. C., who presided at the meeting in Colombo, gives the real clue to Sir Ponnambalam's success and the power he wielded:

Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan

"IT has been said by a great personage that a politician thinks in terms of the next

election whilst a statesman thinks in terms of the next generation. This country has produced several politicians but only a few statesmen. The late Sir P. Ramanathan is one of the few statesmen that were born in this country. It is to commemorate the memory of that great personality, one of the greatest produced by Ceylon since the British era, that we have assembled here. His utterances in the Legislative Council and his speeches on public platforms clearly show that he possessed a deep insight into the temperament and character of the people of this country and an equally great foresight as to how things would spin out under the Donoughmore Scheme. One finds it difficult to say that his pronouncements were wrong after witnessing the working of the present constitution. His outlook on life was as wide as the world and his sympathy and charity for his fellow beings in this country knew no frontiers of caste or community. The great training and experience which he had gained at the Bar and through successive legislative councils made him a man of supreme wisdom and it is the benefit of this wisdom that he gave the country in speech, thought and action. During the early times of the Athenian democracy a great political philosopher is said to have made the cynical observation that for every profession and occupation in life a good deal of study, training and experience was necessary to fit an individual for it, but that there was an exception to the rule, viz, for the profession of politics and statesmanship no qualifications were necessary, so much so that every man, high or low, good or bad, thought himself fit and capable to perform the onerous responsibilities of public life. How far this is true in this country you can judge for yourself, while you see the workings of infant democracy in this country. It is to be sincerely hoped that the swaddling clothes of our infant democracy do not turn out to be its shroud. No form of government democratic or otherwise can satisfy human needs and serve to bring about the happiness and contentment of the people unless there are persons of character available to run the system. "The great hope of a society," said Channing, "is individual character," and this character was defined by Hubbard as being the result of two things, the mental attitude and the way we spent our time."

Third Party Interests

LORD Hailey is the head of a delegation of British colonial and Far East experts now touring Canada. He is reported by Reuter to have said that "third party" interests in the self-government of colonial de-

pendencies must be respected. We know what these "third party" interests are. They have done much good as well as harm. We recognise that the British public have done much in the past to bring these interests into line with the average man's notions of what is right and what is wrong. If the delegation represents only these interests there is little hope of the dawn of a new era for the colonies. Few would deny that these interests do exist, but they are not qualified to judge the pace of our progress towards self-government.

The Willkie Spirit

MR. P. de S. Kularatne, the new President of the Ceylon National Congress, appealed to our rulers to develop what he called the "Roosevelt and Willkie spirit" in dealing with the question of Ceylon's freedom. He contended that the people of this country and their representatives know better than their rulers do what is good for them. But unfortunately in England the Willkies are not in the saddle just now. Mr. Kularatne himself fears as much when he says that it does not matter whether the "masters in London" accept the recommendations of the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, but nevertheless he wants the recommendations to be there. It all sounds painfully like the usual application for an appointment. Not even the testimonial part of it is missing. We agree however that every country seeks its freedom in its own way.

Anglo-American Hegemony

ABOUT the time the Congress President was pleading for a little more of the Willkie spirit, Mr. Willkie himself gave the London "Times" a definition of his "basic attitude" towards the war. In the course of this statement, Mr. Willkie did his best to discourage the notion that Anglo-American hegemony after the war is the best solution of the world's troubles. We do not mind confessing that this particular brand of hegemony is the least objectionable of the many brands, Teutonic as well as Japanese, that are being offered at the point of the bayonet. But such a view does not take into account the more fundamental emotions that have been aroused by the war. "Hardly any leader I have spoken to in China, Russia and throughout the Middle or Near East", says Mr. Willkie "will accept the Anglo-American world. It may be regrettable, I do not know, but it means we Americans and Britons will have to reorient our thinking, must meet Russia, China and other nations at the peace table and at the reconstruction of the world afterwards as equals". This is exactly where the shoe pinches.

JAP RAID ON CALCUTTA

25 KILLED AND LESS THAN 100 INJURED

New Delhi, Thursday

The India Command in a joint war communique says: "It is now possible to give a comprehensive picture of the first three Japanese raids on the Calcutta area. The total casualties so far reported in these raids are 25 killed and less than 100 injured, some of the latter receiving only superficial injuries. On each occasion, Calcutta was given adequate warning and our fighters were up. The A. R. P. services were ready for action, but few calls were made upon them. The number of enemy aircraft used in these raids progressively decreased. On the third night, only three planes came over. The damage caused has been slight. A few fires were started, but they were quickly brought under control. One of the fires was extinguished by a House Fire Party of three persons using a stirrup pump. Generally, the public morale has been excellent though, except in Calcutta, there appears to be an unfortunate, if natural, tendency to magnify events. There has been no evacuation and shops and business houses are functioning as usual.

COOPERATIVE STORE FOR TELLIPALAI

Mr. M. Prasad Government Agent, Northern Province, opened the Tellipalai Co-operative Store at 5 p. m. on 14-12-42 in presence of a representative gathering. He wished the store success and exhorted the members to manage the store in a co-operative spirit and train themselves in business habits. He informed them that officers of the Kachechi and of the Co-operative Department will be ready to render the committee of management every possible help to organise and manage the store efficiently for the benefit of the public.

Mr. P. Ambalawane, President of the store welcomed Mr. Prasad, garlanded him and asked him to declare the store open.

Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam, Principal, Union College, and a member of the committee of management proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Prasad.

Shareholders and members of the public extended their patronage by their spontaneous purchases.

Already about 120 members have subscribed over 4000 rupee shares.

CHAVAKACHCHERI HINDU COLLEGE

CHAVAKACHCHERI

Scholarship and Admission Examinations

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1943

Sadasivam Scholarships:

1. Open to students under 13 years of age who have passed the Std. 5. Examination English.

Subjects: English, Number and General Intelligence.

2. Open to students under 16 who have passed the J.S.C. English Examination.

Subjects: English, Mathematics, General Knowledge.

Chelliah Scholarships:

Open to Children under 10 years of age who have passed the 3rd Std. in Tamil.

Subjects: Number, Writing, General Intelligence.

Applications to the above Examinations should reach the Principal not later than January 1, 1943.

The School re-opens on January 4, 1943.

Prospectus can be had from the Principal on application.

THE PRINCIPAL.

Chavakachcheri Hindu College, Chavakachcheri.

(Mis. 120, 21 & 28-12-42.)

OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD WAR

BY S. A. NATHAN

X

"The first requisite to success in life is 'to be a good animal'; and to be a nation of good animals is the first condition to national prosperity."—Spencer.

Education is the supreme and summary adventure of the age. That is how the sedate and sober European refers to the problem of education in modern times. But the education Europe has had is an adventure not of the right sort. It has been a misadventure bringing in its trail many a woe to mankind. If the sober European had been in control of the educational process, the adventure could have brought on nothing of the tribulations and carnage that have not only disfigured the face of Europe but turned it into a hideous tormentor of the world.

Excess of Animal Spirits

The educational machinery of the West has been taken possession of by men with an extra fund of *joie de vivre* as the French would call a form of animal exuberance which is often hitched to the plaguing abstraction called Nationalism. It is these men who bank on the "good animal" aspect of European education. It is these men who control the machinery of Government also. Hence their influence on the populace is decisive and the people, therefore, demand animal, physical fitness for their youth so that wars of conquest and spoliation may be successfully carried through.

The Hitler youth of Germany is the product of a System of Education that has laid the greatest emphasis on the animal in man rather than on the divinity in him. The Hitler System of Education has, in promoting physical hardiness and nimbleness, regimented man into a machinery with all the diabolical devices of the Arch Evil-doer. Hitler should be completely and soundly beaten beyond survival if it were not for anything else, but for dehumanising and brutalising lovable youth into soul-less automatons of the worst imaginable type. Hitler, alone has not prostituted the peoples wealth of youth. Almost all European races ought to plead guilty to the charge of rearing "good animals" of fighting trim.

Spencer's Purpose

The purpose of Spencer's plea for the "good animal" was different from that which even the British people have in view today. His was the life abounding in health, strength and joy radiating charity to all around. But the British burden of keeping in tact an overseas Empire needs a regimentation. Whatever suavely the British system of Education puts into the process, the rigidity, the casuistry and the lack of humanity in ample measure which have often been displayed by colonial rulers and administrators are rots in that system. The ideal of the perfect man which Herbert Spencer portrayed in his inimitable style of language, which in recent years has been held up again by Dr L. P. Jacks, approximates the Greek ideal of an all-round man of symmetrical profile. The ancient Greeks thought of a complete man in terms of flexible and muscular body, and of subtle, but sane intellect whose sense of beauty and goodness both internal and external has not been excelled by modern European races who often claim that they

are inheritors of the Greek tradition.

The Greek deal

The Greek ideal of balance of body and mind would naturally make of man an elect of the Gods, though what is called spirit or soul culture by modern Europeans did not as such receive their thought and discourse. Ethical living and action is religion proper. Judged by the Greek standard modern European races have no religion in spite of their "religious" activities and noises. "Religion" today is harnessed to politics which is but another name for exploitation and spoliation of the weaker by the stronger. The ancient Indians had as much sense, of the importance of physical education as the Greeks. Their purposes were identical and the Indians may be said to have been deeper in their concept. The Indians sought physical fitness as the essential base on which alone could be raised moral and spiritual height. The development of the psyche and the exercises necessary for that development demand a physical fitness, the sound wind of body and mind. The great yogies who sat, and are thought to sit even today, in the various tiers of the Himalayas and in the recesses of tractless Indian forests, exposed to the buffetings of sun and shower, have been exponents of a system of education that did not ignore the importance of physical fitness, but that laid a nobler emphasis on it.

The Indian Villager

The average Indian villager of even today who has not been enticed by the false notions of town or city life with regard to drinking, eating, dressing and housing has the robustness of physical build. In Ceylon too, the villager under the normal conditions of life is a better "animal" than the man either in the village or in the town, who has fallen a victim to our system of education. A very large percentage of our school going youth are poor "asses". It is due to faulty diet, dress and lack of exercise and other dissipating habits. The faulty diet is a modern disease in spite of the propaganda for balanced diet. Wean the people consciously or unconsciously from traditional pursuits by the glamour of soft government jobs and of the mercantile houses and they have no chance of varied diet but fortify themselves with what can be readily bought in the market and that depends on the cash available.

A Breeder of Ills

The school in Ceylon is, as it is, no cure to our ills, but it is the breeder of ills. His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott, the man of the soundest commonsense he has always proved himself to be, spoke straight the other day to the youth of a school pointing out several evils that they should steer clear of. The monotonous rice diet, the shackles of a dress and other unwholesome habits have been responsible for the breed of weak and deformed bodies. The trousered gentry of Ceylonese, the innocent victims of a style and fashion of living introduced and promoted by interested partisans, should revise now their erratic ways in the light of the most welcome advice given by the Governor. The Department of Education and the Heads of other Government Departments

WELCOME TO HOME MINISTER

ARRANGEMENTS IN JAFFNA

A meeting of the leading residents of the Jaffna Peninsula was held at the Jaffna Public Library to take steps to accord a public reception to Mr. A. Mahadeva on his election as Minister of Home Affairs. Mr. C. R. Tambiah was voted to the chair. Mr. V. S. Karthigesu acted as Secretary.

After the adoption of a resolution welcoming the election of Mr. Mahadeva as Minister, it was decided to accord to him a public reception at the Town Hall, Jaffna, on Saturday, January 16th, at 5 p.m. The leader of the House, the other Ministers and members of the State Council are among those to be invited to the function.

Messrs. N. Chelvadurai and T. C. Rajaratnam were elected Joint Secretaries of the Reception Committee, Mr. V. Manickavasagar was elected Treasurer.

An organising committee a financial committee and a general reception committee were also elected.

GETTING OVER FOOD ANXIETY

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, in declaring open the Food and Food-craft Exhibition in the Colombo Town Hall grounds on Saturday said that the chief aim and object of the people should be to do everything they possibly could to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of its food stuffs. Freedom from outside sources should be their main desideratum.

They could get over their anxiety if they grew more paddy and other foodstuffs. They would be rendering a real service and it would be a great war effort if they cut down their imported foodstuffs and commodities to the utmost limits.

should be instructed not simply to allow people's own dress but to openly discourage, and even penalise, the assumed, false dress.

The law of the land provides penalty for attempted suicide. What else is it but individual and racial suicide for people to dress themselves in airtight, thick clothing meant for a different climate? Shouldn't this form of suicide be checked and stopped? Apart from the fundamental aspect of the distinct habiliments of race, there is a stinking side to it. Very ordinary persons, whom one may feel sometimes inclined to call muddy oafs, disport themselves in trousers and impose their "bigness" on others.

The Modern Girl

While man goes in for a profusion of unhealthy clothes, the modern girl, product of our education, develops an improper scantiness of clothing. We remember an American Baptist Minister comparing the modern woman's dress to a barbed wire fence which while it prevents trespass, gives a complete view of the property. The responsibility of girls' schools and of what are called "Society women" for a dress reform, rather revival, to scotch the scandal of the modern dress is indeed great.

The Department of Education and the Special Committee who are inquiring into our educational problems should view the whole business from an entirely different angle promised by the Allied war Directory. They should prepare the ground for a complete education of the wholeman with reference to his natural, biological setting, but not to produce men and women lacking individuality and the aroma of actuality.

THE HOLY MOTHER

[CONTRIBUTED]

"Sri Sarada Devi, the Holy Mother, was the consort of Sri Ramakrishna, the great Hindu saint and prophet of the 19th century. In her life of artless simplicity, purity, piety and self dedication, the modern Hindu has discovered the perfection of the ideal of womanhood held forth by his culture. She was unique for being the perfect wife, nun, mother and teacher in one."

On the 22nd of the December of 1852 in the village of Jayranbathi Sri Sarada Devi was born. Born and brought up in the rural atmosphere of Jayranbathi her early training was just like that of any poor village girls of India. Referring to these periods she used to say: "I cooked and my father helped me to take down the big rice pot from the oven." As a girl she was too serious and self composed to give herself up to childish games like others of her age. Much of her time was taken up with looking after her younger brothers. She had a keen desire to study. But due to the prejudices of the village folk on female education she was not taught. In her later days she learned to read by her own effort. Though she knew quite well how to read she never mastered the art of writing. But in India culture has never been identified with literacy.

The Marriage

She was married to Sri Ramakrishna in May 1859. Here a girl of five was being married to a youth of twenty three (for Sri Ramakrishna was born in February 1836). But the youth was a sage and ideal teacher; one who had completed his education in both moral and spiritual knowledge. In fact this was an Ideal Hindu Marriage.

Years passed. Sarada was now eighteen. Sweet memories of her husband were no doubt lingering in her mind. She had spent three months with him when she was fourteen. She had found him very tender and kind at that time. Now a rumour went round that Sri Ramakrishna was mentally ill-balanced. With reference to this she used to that people at the very sight of her said "Dear me, Sarada has been married to a lunatic." Anxiety made her set out, in March 1872, to see her lord.

The Mother

When the Baghavan on seeing her addressed her "O! Mother," she understood her husband's mind. At this she did not run away and seek another marriage so that she may enjoy a married life. She decided to stay at Dakshineswar (a temple where Sri Ramakrishna was living) and be of service to the Master and his revered mother. One day while she was massaging the master's (her husband's) feet, she put him a straight question, "How do you look upon me?" And Sri Ramakrishna replied, "The Mother who is the deity in the temple, the mother who gave birth to me—even she is now massaging my feet. I look upon you in that light—as an embodiment of Motherhood." "Do you want to drag me down to Maya?" (meaning conjugal life) Sri Ramakrishna asked her once in the early days of his association with her at Dakshineswar. "Why should I do that?" came the prompt reply, "I have come only to help you in the path of religious life."

Sarada's relations used to complain about this form of living. Even her mother has said "My Sarada has been married to a lunatic. She has not known family life. She has no children. She will never know the happiness of being addressed as "mother". At this Sri Ramakrishna remarked "Well, mother, you must not worry about that. Your daughter will have so many children that she will be tired of being addressed day and night as Mother." By children the Guru Maharaj meant the numerous disciples and devotees. We leave the reader to gauge what her life was. She died on the 20th July 1920 at 1-30 a.m. Sri Ramakrishna died on 16th August 1886.

LAST WAR OF DEMOCRACY

Continued from page 1

materials of modern war are required now and must be produced now. The men who make them must be paid their wages now. The raw materials must be paid for now. The money must be found now out of what is available now.

This obvious fact makes nonsense of most of the talk about the impossibility of financing the war except by borrowing. There may or may not be some social and political advantage in raising proportion of the cost of the war by Government loans instead of by exorting the money through taxation, but one method is neither more nor less possible than the other. It is of course to the advantage of those who possess substantial incomes to propagate the illusion that there is a difference. By so doing they hope to secure, in return for their agreement to abstain from spending now, an undertaking by the community to reward them by interest payments in perpetuity and by the eventual return of the money they have agreed not to spend. It is natural therefore that they should have built up an immense propaganda for loans.

Control over Economic Life

Finally, successful organization for victory and for peace involves a measure of permanent control over the whole of the national economic life completely contrary to the habits of British people and to the entrenched interests of powerful groups within the community. The State must obviously control the direct war industries, internal transport and shipping, and the supply of essential foodstuffs. It must also control the industries producing plant for war industries and the supplies of raw material and fuel for them, if its programme is to be co-ordinated and comprehensive. It must also control the supply and training of man, and woman-power, the movements of workers and of civil industries into war industries, the allocation of man-power between the various industries within the war sector and between war industries and civilian one.

But State planning and control of industry and labour ought not to be restricted to those industries producing war materials. If there is not to be a fall in the standard of living because of short supplies of ordinary goods, the efficiency of that part of the industrial system left available for producing these goods must be increased. Here too national planning, the compulsory merging of small plants in order to improve productivity by increased mass production, the control of labour movements, and the restriction of profit is essential if the vital needs of the nation at war are to be satisfied in the most efficient manner.

In every part of our economic industrial and financial lives, and in a great many aspects of our personal lives, substantial national control has become necessary if we wish to make full use of our resources.

If we organize our resources properly now for war we can create also the possibility of achieving, after the war, a more just and more stable society. The energy and the planned activity we ought now to be turning to the purposes of war can, if we wish it so, be used after the war for the nobler purpose of creating a true democracy.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 58
In the matter of an application for letters of Administration to the Estate of Ramalingam Arulanandam of Tirunelvely, Jaffna.

Deceased.

Rasammah widow of Ramalingam Arulanandam of Nallore, Jaffna.

vs. Petitioner

1. Arulanandam Sivaraju of Tirunelvely, Jaffna
2. Mylvaganam Somasunderam and wife
3. Sivasothy of Chiviatheru, Jaffna
4. Kamalambikai daughter of Arulanandam of Tirunelvely presently of Kandapola
5. Saraswathy daughter of Arulanandam of Tirunelvely
6. Arulanandam Sivappiragasam of Tirunelvely presently of Kandapola
7. Chinnappah Ramanathan and wife
8. Kanagambigai of Nallore, Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Tambiah, Esqr, District Judge of Jaffna on the 27th day of November, 1942 in the presence of Mr. V. Somasunderam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors the 4th and 5th respondents and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased as the lawful widow of the deceased unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on or before the 18th day of January, 1943 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. The minors shall be produced on that date.

Jaffna 27th November, 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Tambiah,

(O.84.28 & 31-12-42.) District Judge.

WANTED

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Master at the Jaffna Hindu College qualified to teach English in the Upper Forms and History in the London Intermediate-In-Arts Class. Applicants should have been on the eligible staff of some recognised School in the Island on 1st March, 1943. Applications close on 3-1-1943. Apply to the Manager, Jaffna Hindu College.

T. MUTTUSWAMPILLAI,
Hony. Secretary, Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors.

(Mis. 173. 28 to 4-1-43)

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE

A. R. P. SCHEME

VACANCIES

- (a) **Auxiliary Fire Service:**—Wanted 30 Firemen. Salary Rs. 1. 75 per diem. Rations and quarters will be provided. Age should be between 18 and 25 years. Candidates should be physically fit and be able to speak English.
- (b) **Wardens:**—Salary Rs. 2/- per diem. Candidates should be physically fit and be able to speak English. Mess facilities will be provided at a nominal charge.
- (c) **Telephonists:**—Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Mess facilities will be provided. Candidates should be physically fit. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Senior School Certificate or an equivalent examination.
- (d) **Nurses:**—Salary Rs. 2/50 per diem.
- (e) **Dispenser:**—Salary Rs. 2/50 per diem. Mess facilities will be provided.

Selected candidates for all the above posts should be prepared to serve at Trincomalee for the duration of the War. Applications stating educational qualifications, age and previous experience, if any, should reach the A. R. P. Controller, Trincomalee, on or before the 19th January, 1943.

A. I. RAJA SINGHAM,
A. R. P. Controller,
Trincomalee.

G. 44. 28 & 31-12-42

SALE OF TODDY RENTS

MARCH 1, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1943

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Sales of the rents of the undermentioned Toddy Taverns will be held on the 13th day of January, 1943, at the Mullaitivu Circuit Bungalow at 9-30 A. M.

2. Prospective tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice published in Government Gazette No. 9053 of December 13, 1942.

M SELVADURAI

The Kachcheri, for A. G. A. Vavuniya

December, 16, 1942,

Taverns Referred to:—

No. 2 Vajayanmadam
No. 6 Alazpil
No. 9 Kurisuddakulam
No. 10 Karagarayankulam

(G. 42. 28-12-42)

Sun Life OF Canada

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTIONS

Assets	Rs. 2,727,400,000/-
Benefits paid by Company since inception	Rs. 4,049,500,000/-
Assurances in Force	Rs. 8,141,700,000/-

WAR or NO WAR your money is safe with the
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
(Incorporated in Canada in 1865 as a Limited Company).

Protect your future and that of your dependents with a
FAMILY INCOME POLICY.

An Illustration:

Mr. J. M. was 38, enjoyed excellent health, was "comfortably off" but far from wealthy. Ten months after taking out a **20 Year-Family Income Policy** he died from pneumonia. He had paid only one premium but his **Family Income Policy guaranteed** his widow and children a **monthly income** of Rs. 250/- for the remaining 19 years and 2 months, and at the completion of that period a further **Cash payment** of Rs. 25,000/-. Total paid by the Company Rs. 82,500/-.

WRITE NOW FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO:

"INDRA VASA"

HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA.

R. WIJAYA INDRA

AGENT.

(Mis. 15. 27-4-42—26-4-43.)

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 Prakashan, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1942.