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## THE GREAT CAUSE OF FREEDOM

### The Mission and Responsibility of a National Paper

#### INDIAN PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO WORLD SITUATION

By Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

(In the first issue of "The National Herald," a Congress daily, which made its appearance on September 9 from Lucknow)

NEWS has reached me that *The National Herald* will soon make its first appearance. This appearance of a new daily newspaper is an event of some importance to us and to our cause, and it is well that we should seek to find out the significance of it.

Circumstances have connected me with it in an intimate capacity and reluctantly and with hesitation I have agreed to this connection. This hesitation was due partly to my being wary of newspapers and partly to my doubting my capacity to undertake an additional burden of this magnitude. For, to run a daily newspaper to-day involves a great responsibility which should not be lightly undertaken. Yet the very nature of the burden and the responsibility made me feel that I could not shirk it and that I must give my full co-operation to my colleagues in this heavy task.

#### World on Brink of War

At any time the business of running a daily newspaper is a difficult one involving decisions on important matters of policy. For a newspaper like *The National Herald*, which seeks to represent not the small group that runs it, but to be the herald of a great national movement, and to give utterance to the urges and thoughts of a people struggling for freedom and seeking ways to develop themselves in a thousand directions, the task is incomparably heavier. We have come a time to give birth to this newspaper when the world hovers on the brink of a crisis and goes from one crisis to another. The new phase of world evolution that began in

August 1914 with the Great War, continues to shake the world, and is likely to continue for many long years to come before another equilibrium is established. Fate has tied us to this great and disturbing period of human history and we cannot escape that fate.

I write this article as I sit in a great city in Central Europe, and for the past two weeks I have moved about in this part of the world and sensed the tension and fear that possesses the people. On the German frontier a million and a half men are massed together and armies move about in pretence of war. Czechoslovakia is ready to spring to her own defence as soon as any aggression takes place. Loudspeakers in the cities give directions for air raids—"Buy Gas-masks", "Beware of the Warning Signal and take Shelter Immediately". Sometimes the noise of the siren fills the city—a weird, piercing, prolonged cry, full of pain and fear. This is the warning of an air raid and it tells the people that danger is coming from the sky. "Hurry, hurry, put on your gas-masks, take shelter, go into the underground caverns before the death-dealing bomb hurtles through the sky and crashes on the noble buildings that are the pride of the city." That signal is only a rehearsal so far in Europe, excepting Spain. In Barcelona I heard it as prelude to a rain of bombs and death and destruction.

The little country of Czechoslovakia, island of democracy in a sea of reaction, carries on its work normally in spite of this tumult of war and prepara-

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## AFTER DEATH WHAT?

### Man's Futile Search for an Answer

By S. Canagaratnam, B. A., (Lond.)

Into this Universe and why not knowing,  
Nor whence like water willy nilly flowing;  
And out of it as wind along the waste  
I know not whither willy nilly blowing.  
What, without asking, hither hurried Whence?  
And without asking, whither hurried hence!  
Oh, many a cup of this forbidden wine  
Must drown the memory of that insolence.

BUT not all men turned away from these questionings of the soul with the despair and abandon of Omar Khayyam. The earnest thinkers of every age have racked their brains to find the hidden purpose of all this living and dying. And we cannot discuss the goal of life for long without raising the question of a future life. The problem of what happens after death has been one of the most perplexing and persistent of those which have occupied men's minds.

But with every age the question received a new orientation, a change of emphasis resulting from a change in values. The question has been perennially the same, but every new age reformulated it in terms of its own values. To the early Christians the question was if Christ had asserted the truth of a life beyond or not. To us of the twentieth century, the question is not if Christ or any other teacher vouched for a future life or not, but whether science could establish that belief beyond a doubt, if not, can it definitely disprove it? Few people to-day hold that there can be no conflict between science and religion because they belong to altogether different realms of thought. Science has been found incapable of either proving or disproving the hypothesis of a future life. The results of research in the field of psychical phenomena gave a new ray of hope to those who earnestly believed that their whole lives pointed to an existence hereafter. But spiritualism can never hope to lay the foundations of a science, for psychical phenomena, oc-

curing as they do in a dimension other than that of space-time can never lend themselves to the remorseless methods of scientific experiment and proof. To those of us who prefer to be less exacting the question has been much simpler. The human conscience is an unmistakable index of a life beyond, when each man will receive his deserts in absolute fairness. But even to those content to rest certain in this faith the recent findings of science, attested as they are by the incontestable evidence science has collected, must needs be disturbing. How much recent work in the anthropological and mental sciences has done to destroy the argument from morality we shall consider later.

Theoretically the question of the existence of God, and the question of a life beyond death are quite separate. We might believe in the one and doubt the truth of the other. We are not here concerned with the question of immortality which is of course not the same as the question of a future life. Nor are we concerned with the desirability of a future life. Buddhists, for example, do not think immortality or a future life as something desirable.

Science in its early days had to strive hard to discover the causes of apparently mysterious phenomena by clearing away the debris of centuries of superstitious and anthropomorphic beliefs. The new discoveries of science gave man a composite picture of the universe which inspired in him a new faith in it along with which has grown a distrust in the power of supernatural forces to deliver us from the iron laws of cause and effect. In our day it is simply impossible for any but the blindly credulous to believe it was possible for Joshua to have stopped the sun from going its course.

While science alone can give us absolutely indisputable results, has it brought us any near understanding the universe and our place in it? The fact remains that no explanation that science

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# ANCIENT HINDU MARRIAGE

## IV. Prohibited Marriages

By S. R. Muttukumar

(Continued from our issue of 5-9-38)

THE field into which a man may marry was extraordinarily restricted amongst the ancient Hindus. So that, with the area restricted out of which one may not marry, and with many of the candidates being really or artificially too near of kin, it was very often difficult to find a suitable spouse; and yet the matter was urgent, for every girl had to be married, and that right early, and every boy had to marry too.

### Gotra Restrictions

It has already been stated that marriages among persons of different castes were strictly prohibited (even if their caste was the same, no marriage was allowed, if the contracting parties were of the same *gotra* or clan. For instance, every Brahman believes that he is descended from one of the seventy-two sages (Rishis) of ancient days; and all Brahmans claiming descent from the same common ancestor are said to be of that sage's *gotra*, and are considered to be too near of kin to inter-marry.

### Sapinda Restrictions

Marriages among kinsfolk were also rigorously prohibited by the ancient Hindus. Manu says: "She who is not a *Sapinda* on the mother's side, nor of the same *Gotra* as the father, is eligible by a twice born man for nuptial duties".<sup>(1)</sup>

*Sapinda* means "having the same pinda, a kinsman who is connected by the offering of the pinda, funeral cake, to the manes of certain relations, including four persons in an ascending and descending line. They are:—son, son's son, and son's grandson; widow, daughter and daughter's son; father, mother, brother, brother's son, brother's grandson, father's daughter's son; father's brother's son and grandson; paternal grandfather's daughter's son; paternal grandfather, paternal grandmother, paternal grandmother's brother; brother's son and grandson; great grandfather's daughter's son".<sup>(2)</sup>

Vasishta prohibits marriage between a man and woman of the same *gotra* or *Pravara*, or who are relations within four degrees on the mother side or within six degrees on the father's side.<sup>(3)</sup> Apastamba also prohibits marriage between men and women of the same *gotra*, or who are related within six degrees on the mother's or the father's side.<sup>(4)</sup> But, Boudhayana allows a man to marry the daughter of a maternal uncle or a paternal aunt, which appears to be a South Indian custom.<sup>(5)</sup>

### Cousin-Marriage

The children of two brothers or of two sisters could not marry each

other any more than if they were children of the same parents; and this marriage is still considered as improper among the Hindus. However, Boudhayana's exceptional case mentioned above, that is marriage with a father's sister's or mother's brother's child is regarded by some Hindus, especially the Thamilians, as the most suitable marriage that could be arranged. The reason for this is that inheritance passed through the sister's child and descent was traced through the mother; so much so, if a man could not marry his father's sister's daughter, he should marry her daughter if possible. It may be noted here that among the Thamilis, when a girl attains puberty, it is the custom in certain places to inform her father's sister's son by offerings of *Kunkumam* (குங்கும்) and red flowers.<sup>(6)</sup>

### Incestuous Marriage

Incestuous marriage was regarded with the utmost detestation in Brahmanical law. Even at the present day the insinuation of such a crime has been converted into one of the foulest forms of abuse all over Bengal. However, incestuous marriages were in vogue amongst certain classes of people e.g. the Sakyas. The tradition in connection with this is that in days of old there was a famous Raja of Kosala, named Ikshvaku, who had four sons and five daughters. When he was old, he married a young damsel, and she bore him a son. The king loved his young wife so much that he made her son heir apparent to the Raja to the exclusion of all his elder sons. The four brothers and the five sisters then left their father's house and journeyed towards the North till they came to the river Pohni. Here they founded a new settlement known as Kapila, and installed their elder sister Priya as queen mother, and each one of the brothers married a sister of his. They had many sons and daughters and their sons were known as the Sakya princes.

A myth has since been introduced into the original legend to soften the horror with which incestuous marriages were subsequently regarded. A sage, named Kapila, who was having his abode by the side of this settlement, is said to have directed the brothers to marry their sisters on condition that they were half sisters only, that is daughters of their father, but not of their respective mothers. The Sinhalese version of the legend as given in the *Mahavamsa*, however, discloses the fact that the founders of the Sakya dynasty were all children of the same mother named Hutha.<sup>(7)</sup>

This tradition is a valuable relic of antiquity. The marriages of the Sakyas to their sisters are not to be accepted as isolated facts, but were an established usage like the polyandry of the old Vedic Aryan colonists. To this day incest is practised by the kings and princes of Upper Burmah, who claim their descent from the

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## AFTER DEATH WHAT?

(Continued from page 1)

can give will ever be final or satisfying. In spite of all that has been achieved in science it is yet true to say, in the words of Lord Samuel, that the Universe does not explain itself. The object of science has been rather the description of external phenomena than the explanation of them. Science merely locates an event in that great chain of causes and effects. It merely tells us that if such and such conditions occur such and such results will follow. Water if brought to a temperature near zero will, in the absence of counteracting influences, freeze into ice. But the question why it should freeze when its temperature is reduced that far, science considers irrelevant if not absurd. Does science, then, because of its own inadequacy and incompleteness point to a causal factor beyond our ken?

By far the most disturbing of scientific discoveries are those which have been made in the fields of psychology and anthropology. The behaviourist psychologists, so influential at the present time in America, deny the existence of the soul or the mind or even consciousness. To them of course the problem of the survival of the soul does not occur at all for there is no soul to survive. They deny that personality exists apart from the brain and the nervous mechanisms. To the psychologists of the new school God is a mere creation of the human imagination and the future life a cherished illusion—the fairyland of wish-fulfillments. Religion has been defined by one of those preoccupied with sex as the "misrepresentation of sex ecstasy" that is to say the religious experience is nothing but sex ecstasy given a less objectionable name. Others attribute the belief in God to the childhood dependence on the father. God is nothing but "father-transference" to overcome fear and extinction. If the existence of the human soul, of the human conscience has been found to be so doubtful by men who claim that their methods are in the utmost impartial what then is left of the argument from morality, not to speak of the validity of its logic?

It seems that the validity of psychical phenomena will never be established, not merely because the great majority of mediums have been discovered to be frauds, but because psychology has shown that there is always the possibility of their reports being produced by the inventive powers of their subconscious minds while in that state of mental expectation known as a trance and there is always the suspicion that there exists telepathic contact between the mind of the medium and that of the client.

We must pause here for a while

to consider the explanation history gives to the belief in God and immortality. Both beliefs were most widely accepted in medieval times. They were the consolations religion gave to the serf who was the basis of feudal society and who was denied both economic individualism and ethical individuality. Placed in these circumstances the idea of an after life appealed to him for it satisfied the deep human desire for individuality. With the advent of the Renaissance and the break-up of the feudal economy, individuality, in Mr. Middleton Murry's phrase, "comes down from heaven to earth", it became something which could be achieved not in a life hereafter but on this earth itself, here and now. But man soon learnt that the new hope and the wonderful possibilities trade held for each to make a name was after all an illusion. He realises, that in spite of all the injustice and inhumanity of the existing order a state which can accommodate all his needs is really possible. "It is no longer necessary to explain famine and disease and war as due to the inscrutable will of God or to offer the consolations of religion and the recompense of a life hereafter as a substitute for justice and the chance of a full life here and now". The idea of personal survival must and will disappear for the conditions of its existence are fast disappearing and it has no further function to perform.

Recent years have witnessed the surrender of both theologian and philosopher to the scientist. The Modernist churchmen have wisely given up the long continued effort to compromise with science. They would rather accept the painful and disconcerting fact that the Old Testament is not infallible. In philosophy the new school of positivists rightly dismiss the speculative theories of existence as mere 'variations in the theme of cosmic lying.' They believe that if philosophy is to find firm ground it must accept science as its basis. "Premises for philosophy can be found nowhere but in the conclusions of science." In a word as we are brought nearer and nearer the picture of reality which science has constructed we more and more realise that it is completely different from the one man has been habitually content to take for granted as the true one.

In effect all this amounts to nothing but the fact that we do not for certainty know whether there is anything like a future life. Socrates, who too remained an agnostic on the subject of personal survival thought that death was in either case a gain to be desired. "The state of death is one of two things: either the dead man wholly ceases to be and loses all sensation; or, according to the common belief it is a change and a migration of the soul into another place. And if death is the absence of all sensation, and like the sleep of those whose slumbers are unbroken by any dreams, it will be a wonderful gain." If that is not the end of all then there is something beyond which to the good man at least offers untold happiness and joy.

(1) *Dharma S'astras* iii. 5.

(2) *Murdock's Laws of Manu*, p. 10, note.

(3) *Dharma Sutra* viii. 1, 2.

(4) *Dharma Sutra*, ii. 5-11, 15, 16.

(5) *Dharma Sutra*, I. 1. 2, 4.

(6) *Report on Census of Ceylon*, 1911, p. 330.

(7) *Hardy's Manual of Buddhism* p. 130 quoted in Wheeler's *History of India*, iii. 102.

# "OPPRESSION OF GERMANS SHOULD CEASE"

## Herr Hitler's Demand on Behalf Of Czech Germans

### THE LONG-AWAITED SPEECH OF HERR HITLER

"I DEMAND that the oppression of the 3,500,000 Germans in Czecho-Slovakia should cease and the right to self-determination should take its place. We are resolved to see that wrong does not remain wrong."

THUS declared Herr Hitler in his long awaited speech which was delivered on Monday.

Nuremberg, Monday.

Herr Hitler's long awaited speech was delivered tonight.

As had been expected, it was couched in fiery language. The general consensus of opinion is that it has not done anything to alter the situation for the better.

The so-called blood flag, or Swastika banner, which was carried at the head of the Nazis during the uprising in Munich in 1923, was placed behind Herr Hitler's platform.

The Fuehrer opened his speech with a long review of the history of the accomplishments of the Nazi Party. He said he rejoiced to see the lighters of Austria present and declared that thousands of them went to prison.

"There is another point which reminds us of those times today," Herr Hitler went on. "In the world of today, those events are being repeated. Our enemies today are the same as then."

Dealing with Party unity, Herr Hitler claimed that the Nazi organization had reached every house and workshop ever to Germans abroad, combining them into unity.

"The movement," he declared, will always have the welfare of the people in mind. Its leadership is absolute and can even adopt unpopular measures if necessary, its only goal being to secure a strong, healthy and prosperous people. The last occasion the people approved our work was on April 10th (the last plebiscite).

#### "Oppression"

Having accused the democracies of "disgusting insincerity" in not hesitating to bring the nations to reason with "civilising" bombs, Herr Hitler said that they uphold equality, but yet refuse 75,000,000 people the most primitive rights. They expect Germany, with 140 persons to the square kilometre, to keep her Jews, whereas the Powers, with only a few persons to the square kilometre, do not want them. Czecho-Slovakian democracy began to ill-treat the majority. If some member of the majority of the oppressed peoples protests, he can be knocked down and killed but this is not a matter of indifference to us.

"I demand that the oppression of the 3,500,000 Germans in Czecho-Slovakia should cease and the right to self-determination should take its place. We are resolved to see that wrong does not remain wrong."

"No new Palestine shall arise. Unlike the Arabs in Palestine, the Germans in Czecho-Slovakia are not

defenceless or deserted. Italy and Germany are regenerated nations. One may not love them; but one cannot remove them."

"I stated previously that Germany would not tolerate the subjugation of these peoples. I request that foreign statesmen should be convinced that this is no mere phrase. Our renunciation in the case of the Straskourg Minister was made for the sake of the peace and to bury our quarrel with France. Thus we are not revengful. We should understand if France and Britain were defending their interests in any part of the world, but we have German interests which we will defend at all costs."

#### Fortifications

Herr Hitler accused M. Benes (President of Czecho-Slovakia) of inventing the lie that Germany had mobilised at the time of the regional elections in Czecho-Slovakia whereas not a single soldier more had been drafted towards the frontier.

M. Benes, he said, indulges in tactics during negotiations. This cannot continue. The Germans demand the right of self-determination.

In a reference to the joint demarche of Britain and France to Germany, Herr Hitler said: "This has been interpreted to mean that Germany had receded before the British and French threats. A great Power cannot swallow such an impudent incident again. Consequently, I adopted grave measures on May 28th and increased the strength of the army, the acceleration of the air force and the immediate extension of fortifications in the west which are the most gigantic fortifications of any kind and which will be ready before the winter."

Indicating the scope of the fortifications in the west, Herr Hitler said that 278,000 workmen were busy there.

"In addition, there are 84,000 other workmen, 100,000 members of the Labour Service, numerous sapper battalions and one infantry division. After completion, they will comprise 17,000 defence works of reinforced concrete which, if placed together, would stretch to nearly ten miles behind this line of iron and concrete stands the German nation in arms."

At the conclusion of today's army parade, Herr Hitler addressed the troops. He declared that they had the best weapons existing today and the best training. Herr Hitler said that he had convinced himself of these facts during the recent manoeuvres.

## Great Teachers of Hinduism

### Not Advocates of Stagnation but Radical Innovators

"This Renaissance is not a recapture of ancient ideals or a renewal of ancient achievements but a dynamic re-adjustment of ancient ideals to modern conditions," said Prof. Sir Saravapallai Radhakrishnan in laying the foundation stone of the Vidyasagar Memorial Hall at Madras.

Tracing the history of Hinduism, Sir Sarvapalli urged that its essential spirit was movement and its dark days were those when its champions became advocates of stagnation. The great teachers of Hinduism were not the conservative upholders of existing, out-worn ideas but radical innovators of new ways of thinking and acting. "Vidyasagar was a religious man. We have failed not because we have followed things spiritual, but because we have not followed them sufficiently. We have created a gulf between spirit and life and rested on a compromise. Religion is not belief in routine and ritual. It is not a system of enactments and prohibitions, based on undefined fears and sanctioned by terrific penalties. Bigotry and superstition are mistaken for religion. It is a life of peace and love."

## SHORTAGE OF COPPER COINS

### Supplementary Vote to Cover Loss

Colombo, Tuesday.

Despite the fact that the Treasury ordered four and a half million one cent pieces, and three million half-cent pieces last year, there is still a shortage of copper coinage in the Island.

The coins were minted in Calcutta, and they cost the Ceylon Government Rs. 58,936.49, giving a profit on the face value of the coinage of Rs. 1,555.57. But there was a loss on the Rs. 19,600 damaged one cent and half cent pieces (which the Calcutta Mint agreed to take over), of Rs. 11,908.19, so that a supplementary provision of Rs. 10,352.82 is now required to foot the bill.

The State Council today agreed to the supplementary estimate. But no-one provided an answer as to what becomes of the copper coins!

(Continued.)

Jameson, were recorded in 1928 on February 7 and March 9.

Also in 1935

There was also fairly widespread earthquake felt over a long stretch of the south west coast in January, 1935. This was apparently not felt in Colombo and was not recorded on the Observatory seismograph.

Questioned as to the likelihood of another earthquake in Ceylon, considering the fact that two were recorded within the space of about a month in 1928, Dr. Jameson stated that it is impossible to forecast earthquakes though several investigations have been made on that subject.

## EARTHQUAKE IN CEYLON

### WORST FOR YEARS

### SHOCK SEVERE IN UP-COUNTRY

Colombo, Monday.

IN the early hours of yesterday morning, an earthquake shock of unprecedented intensity was experienced, particularly in the central and south-west portions of the Island.

From all that can be gathered from reliable observers, there appear to have been two distinct tremors.

One of them was so violent that the electric seismograph at the Colombo Observatory was put out of action for 20 minutes.

#### No Damage to Life or Property

There was no damage to life or property, and the alarm caused by the vibrations was short-lived. The main tremors died out very quickly, lasting, according to reports from different parts of the Island, from less than one minute to under two minutes.

Most persons were in deep sleep when the disturbance of the vibrations was felt.

Beds shook as if someone was tugging at them. Tiles and doors began to rattle and men, women and children rushed out of houses in alarm, fearing that the buildings would come tumbling down.

#### Observatory Report

A report issued today by Dr. H. Jameson, Superintendent of the Colombo Observatory, states:—

A severe earthquake tremor was felt in Colombo and over a considerable part of Ceylon early yesterday morning. The seismograph at the Observatory recorded the commencement of the shock 3h 54m 20s. The vibrations became so violent that the instrument was put out of action in 20 seconds, at 3h 54m 40s; it was readjusted at 4h 21m by Mr. Ekanayake, one of the officers in charge of the instrument. This was a very smart piece of work, as Mr. Ekanayake had to come in from Nugegoda for the purpose.

This is the first time the Colombo seismograph has ever been put out of action by a shock. It is the more remarkable, as local shocks, although they may be distinctly felt by people over quite a wide area in Ceylon, usually give very small records; quite frequently, indeed, there is no trace whatever of any shock on the seismogram.

Very slight vibrations continued to be recorded by the instrument till nearly six o'clock.

Reports of the shock have also been received from a large number of places in the south-west of Ceylon from Ohiya, Haputale, Diyatalawa, Badulla, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, and even as far away as Trincomalee, where, however, the tremors seem to have been very slight.

A report has been also received from a ship, the Mantura, about 100 miles WSW of Colombo, which reports also that other ships in the vicinity had felt this shock.

#### Focus of Shock

As far as can be judged at present, it is probable that the focus of the shock is submarine, to the west of Ceylon.

Two fairly big shocks, stated Dr.

(Continued on Previous Col.)

## Auction Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA  
Case No. 7673.

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case, I shall sell by Public Auction for the recovery of the decretal amount and costs the undermentioned properties on Saturday 24th of September 1938 commencing at 4 p.m.

### PROPERTIES REFERRED.

1. All that undivided half share with its appurtenances out of a piece of land situated at Tholpuram in the parish of Changanai in the Division of Valigamam West Jaffna District Northern Province called "Oovanthottam," "Sunangan Thottam" in extent 10 Lms. V. C. well, palmyrals, and cultivated and spontaneous plantations and bounded on the East by the property of Ramalingam Sinnathamby and wife Nayagam, North by the property of Nayagam wife of Ramalingam Sinnathamby and Lane, West by the property of Kandapper Veluppillai and of Arunugam Arunachalam's wife Sellam, and on the South by the properties of Sellam wife of Arunugam Arunachalam and others; exclusive of the shares of the well and Thoorvai, way and water course belonging to the other lands.

2. All that undivided half share with its appurtenances out of all that piece of Land situated at Tholpuram aforesaid called "Oovanthoddam" in extent 8 Lms. V. C. with Palmyrals and Tamarind trees Margosa trees and Ilupai trees and cultivated and spontaneous plantations and 1/4 share of the well on the Land on the North and right of Thoorvai way and water course along the Eastern boundary fence and bye Lane, along the Eastern boundary fence for the purpose of passing from this Land to the public Lane on the North and bounded on the East by the property of Kandapper Veluppillai and Kumara-velu Murgesu, North by the property of Kandapper Veluppillai, West by the property of the heirs of the late Sinnathamby wife of Vairamuttu and others and South by the property of Kandiah Sithamparanathan.

J. A. Sethupathy,  
Commissioner.

Jaffna,  
5-9-38.

[Mis. 137. 15 9-38.]



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1938.

### PEACE OR WAR?

FOR DAYS THE EYES OF THE world were turned towards HERR HITLER. He has delivered himself of the long awaited speech, which cannot be said to have made any constructive contribution towards the settlement of the Sudeten problem. While it is true that he has not slammed the doors against negotiations, he has not thought fit to offer any positive suggestions towards the solution of the question on which, as everybody knows, hangs peace or war in Europe. The Fuehrer merely thundered denunciations against the democracies and blew his own trumpet in regard to the achievements of the Nazi regime. What the Nazis have achieved for Germany is a well known fact. They have effectively organised and reconstructed the post-war Germany into a mighty power

whose unshakable faith in the policy of "blood and iron" has proved a real menace to the peace of Europe, nay of the World. The world therefore need not be told of the Nazi achievements, but what the world scanned the speech in vain was to discover, if it contained any constructive proposals which would entitle the Nazi leader to a place among the front rank statesmen of Europe. The speech, it appears, is intended for home consumption so as to humour his spit-fire followers and retain his hold upon their imagination. The one hint that he has deliberately thrown out is proof positive that he does not bank upon the peaceful settlement of the Sudeten problem.

His suggestion of a plebiscite as a solution of the problem is bound to be rejected by the Czechs who know that it will militate against the integrity and the sovereignty of their State. And his proposal is therefore pregnant with sinister meaning to the peace of Europe. He should have had the statesmanship to realise that it would not be entertained, especially at a time when the atmosphere is so tense, charged with mutual misunderstandings and mistrust. It may be that the Fuehrer imagines that the Czechs would reluctantly give in for fear of German intervention. But the fact of the matter is that they have never been in a stronger and more favourable position, with France and the Soviet pledged to their support, and with Britain as a sure ally of France. We have therefore reason to hold that the Fuehrer has in no way eased the tension in Europe. And to that extent he has failed to justify his statesmanship.

The latest reports confirm us in our view that the speech has but stiffened the attitude of the Sudetens. For the Sudeten leaders have sent an ultimatum to Prague, demanding the immediate withdrawal of all exceptional measures in certain Sudeten districts. There can be no doubt that the tension will be accentuated, leading to local clashes and conflicts which might at any moment result in open war. Therein lies the danger of the situation. But HERR HITLER will not be so foolhardy as to precipitate a crisis, knowing full well that Britain will be forced to range herself on the side of the Czechs. That is the one ray of hope which dispels the gloom of war. Thanks to British statesmanship, they have left no room for misunderstanding on the part of Germany of the mind of Britain. This is admittedly Britain's greatest contribution today to the peace of Europe. MR. T. L. GARVIN in an article in the "Observer" sums up the British attitude as follows:—"The one great fact explains itself. The fact is any war on Czecho-Slovakia would make British

neutrality unthinkable". Britain's firm stand will tend to dispel the war clouds now looming large on the European horizon. It remains to be seen how far HERR HITLER will be able to keep his followers in leash. On it depends peace or war in Europe.

### Need for Temperance Propaganda

We are glad to note a revulsion of feeling in the country against the drink evil. The revival of the Jaffna Central Temperance Union and the two propaganda meetings held this week in the Manipay parish are evidence of the horror and disgust with which some leaders of public opinion in the North view the deplorable state of the country in regard to liquor traffic. Since the time Jaffna, for a short spell, became completely dry, the activities of a few liquor traffickers and renters were directed against temperance-work, and by means fair or foul, most of the taverns closed during the palmy days of intense temperance activity in the North were re-opened, to the chagrin of temperance-promoters. The tavern system gave place to the tree tax system which has proved worse than the evil it was meant to remedy. There has been a lull, a suicidal neglect of all temperance activity in the country for quite a long time, giving thereby room for the devil to fill the void. Now that the atrocities of intemperance have become so intolerable and disconcerting, the natural reaction has set in and the anti-drink movement is slowly raising its head to fight the growing menace. We urge that a large number of earnest workers should join the movement and give it strength so that, before long, an irresistible case may be made for the abolition of all drinking booths and liquor shops as a necessary step to Total Prohibition, without which, we feel convinced, the country will not be safe from the many evils that threaten to ruin it, its fair name, nay its very soul. A raging and tearing campaign will certainly prepare the country for the great achievement. We congratulate the organisers of the Manipay Temperance meetings and trust that these are the beginning of a countrywide campaign for the deliverance of our country from the fatal grip of this hydra-headed monster.

### Change of Management

Mr. K. Sivaprasadam, Retired Chief Clerk of the Galle Kitcheneri, has been appointed Manager of the Thaddateru Tamil Mixed School with effect from 1st September 1938.

## Threatened to Stab School Boys

### Warrant Against Man With Knife

A warrant has been issued by the Jaffna Police Magistrate for the arrest of a man, named R. Nadarajah, who is alleged to have scared, by threat of stabbing with a knife, three school boys near Parameshwara College, Tinnevely.

The Jaffna Police charged R. Nadarajah of Tinnevely, with having intimidated Kandiah Muttulingam, S. Sanmuganathan and S. Kanagasingam three students of Parameshwara College.

Kandiah Muttulingam, aged 17, said that at about 1-30 p.m. he and other students had got out of the College premises, when Nadarajah followed them from a boutique, for some distance, and then ran ahead of them. The man then turned back and, with a knife in his hand, ordered them: "Stop, I shall stab you all."

Sanmuganathan suggested running away and they did so, as they were all alarmed. He ran into Nagalingam's compound and the others into the College. Nadarajah followed him up to Nagalingam's gate. About a month ago Nadarajah had struck him at the junction near the school when he was on his way to the school with two other students.

After the evidence of S. Sanmuganathan and K. Kanagasingam the Magistrate issued a warrant.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah appeared in support of the plaint.

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE COURSE

### 18 Teachers Take Part

The Education Department, realising the need to co-ordinate the work done in schools with conditions obtaining in life, has inaugurated a course in vocational guidance which is a feature of education in England and America.

Eighteen teachers from the bigger schools took part in the course, which was directed by Mr. H. S. Perera, who, during his stay in England early this year, made a special study of the subject at the Institute of Industrial Psychology, London.

## Aerial Defence Scheme In Ceylon

For the first time the Ceylon Engineers carried out an aerial defence scheme at Ritmalana during the week-end. The main objects of the exercise were to provide practical training in the following subjects:—Gas decontamination; signal communications; evacuation and treatment of gas casualties.

# WAR CLOUDS LOWERING IN EUROPE

## Czech-Sudeten Negotiations Broken Off

### ULTIMATUM TO PRAGUE

#### Passage for Soviet Troops Through Rumania

EUROPE still continues to be under the shadow of the most dangerous international crisis since the last war. The boulder-stone of peace is still balanced delicately, even precariously.

IF force is resorted to in Central Europe, the consequences are likely to be immeasurable. No one will be able to predict or foretell the manner or the form in which vital decisions may be forced on the Governments.

#### Further Negotiations not Possible

Reuter has been informed by the Czech Minister in London (Mr. Jan Masaryk) that Herr Heinlein, through his Secretary, has notified Dr. Heisz that, under the circumstances, further negotiations are not possible. At the same time, Herr Heinlein expressed thanks and appreciation to those people who, so far, led the negotiations. He mentioned by name Dr. Kundt and Dr. Sebedowsky.

While the Sudetens are making the series of new incidents—in which nine have been killed, eight of whom were Sudetens—the ostensible reason for breaking off the negotiations, it is believed that, acting on instructions from Germany, the Sudetens intend to demand a plebiscite. It is very unlikely that Prague will consent as assent would mean serious encroachment on Czech sovereignty.

#### War Chiefs Confer with Cabinet

The "Big Four" of the British Cabinet—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Lord Halifax, Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare—held a meeting on Tuesday with the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse; Viscount Gort, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff; and Air Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, Chief of the Air Staff. France is considering what further military and economic measures should be taken in the event of war.

The German Press is again conducting a campaign of vituperation declaring among other things, that "international machinations and threats will not succeed in taking the initiative out of Herr Hitler's hands."

It is understood that a meeting will be held at Lloyd's on Thursday at which the proposal to cease quoting war risks altogether will be discussed. (Times)

#### Sudeten Ultimatum Rejected

Prague, Tuesday. The Sudeten leaders, at 5 this evening, rejected the Government ultimatum of six hours to withdraw all exceptional measures introduced in the Sudeten districts. Otherwise, they decline

responsibility for the consequences.

The Sudeten leaders met this evening, after which they issued the *communiqué*.

According to responsible Czech quarters, the Sudeten ultimatum is unacceptable as the situation demands the presence of extra police. It is pointed out that the emergency measures in no way extend to the military, but simply give the police extra powers.

After a two-hour Cabinet meeting the Government sent a reply to the Sudeten ultimatum. It is learned that the reply was that the ultimatum could not be accepted, but that it did not close the door to further negotiations. It is not expected that the text will be published.

#### Soviet Troops to Pass through Rumania

Geneva, Tuesday. There is every reason to believe that the Russians and the Rumanians here have reached an agreement for the passage of Soviet troops across Rumania in the event of a German attack on Czechoslovakia. Some quarters have suggested that the Soviet should be allowed a corridor five miles wide.

### EDUCATION BILL CRITICISED

#### Kurunegala Council Suggests Commission

Why should an Urban Council be made to pay the piper and the Executive Committee of Education call the tune? asks the Kurunegala Urban District Council in a memorandum to the Minister of Local Administration, on the Draft Education Ordinance, as far as its provisions relate to local authorities.

The Council urges the adoption of the Ordinance should be deferred until a commission of recognized educational experts is appointed to report on the educational system and policy of the island and until such time as its report is considered and made available to the public.

### Inter-Marriage Between Sinhalese and Tamils

Advocated by Dr Paul Peiris

Speaking "On my Return" at the Central Y. M. C. A., Colombo on Monday, Dr. Paul E. Peiris, Retired Trade Commissioner in London, said that he was an ardent advocate of inter-marriage between Sinhalese and Tamils.

Had the people of this country, he asked, forgotten that the King of Ceylon got their brides from the Tamil Country?

### TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA

#### Public Lectures at Manipay

Manipay, Sept. 14

There will be two public meetings, one today and the other tomorrow, when addresses will be delivered on Temperance and the evils of drink.

Today's public meeting at the Government Tamil School, Navaly, will be presided over by Dr. Jeremiah. Dr. K. Saravananth will preside at tomorrow's meeting at the Kaddudai Tamil School, Manipay. The speakers will be Mr. V. Veerasingham, Rev. James S. Mather, Mr. J. M. Singanayagam and Mr. M. R. M. Jebaratnam.

#### "J.A.C.B." that baffled the Indian Vakeels

Mr M. Ramalingam of "Ayodhya," Manning Place, Wellawatte, writes:—

The late Advocate Nicholas Gaultier Goult, during his younger days, was once invited to India to appear as a defence counsel in a case. He noticed that the Vakeels there entertain none but those who had suffixes added to their names. They even refused interviews to others. Mr Goult lost no time in running into a printer's establishment and getting a visiting card printed. When the card was out of the printer's hands it read as follows:—"N. G. Goult, J. A. C. B."

During his short stay there he was well respected and entertained to lunch and dinner parties, but none of the Vakeels dared to ask him what his title meant for fear that they may be charged with ignorance. Mr. Goult won the case and returned to Ceylon. At the jetty were assembled all the Vakeels to give him a warm send-off.

The ship was about to sail, when one of the Vakeels whispered into Mr. Goult's ears and asked him what "J. A. C. B." on his visiting card meant. Mr. Goult laughed hard and told him that it meant "Junior Advocate of the Ceylon Bar."

### NOTICE

To sell (any reasonable price) or lease for 5 or 10 years or annually 33 acres of excellent coconut land fifteen to twenty years old, Virgin jungle plantation at Pallai, Jaffna District.

Apply Sittambalam, Residency, Mannar.

[M.S. 135. 12-2 to 16-5-38.]

### BUDGET ESTIMATES IN COMMITTEE

TOKEN "CUT" IN  
PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS  
DEFEATED

### EDUCATION COMMISSION SUGGESTED

Colombo, Wednesday.

THE consideration of the Budget Estimates in Committee was resumed at yesterday's meeting of the State Council, after a number of Supplementary Estimates had been disposed of in the morning session.

Initiated by the Member for Colombo South, a motion for a token "cut" of Rs. 100 in the personal emoluments vote of the Ministry of Education led to a lengthy discussion, several members suggesting that a Commission should be appointed to examine the educational policy of the country. The motion for the "cut" was, however, lost, only the mover voting in favour of it.

Earlier in the afternoon, replying to the criticism that the planting community had not encouraged the employment of indigenous labour on estates, the Nominated Member, Mr. R. P. Gaddum, quoted figures to show the increase in the number of Sinhalese labourers on estates, which proved, he said, that the planters were honouring their pledge.

### KANDASWAMY OF THONDAMANAR

#### Charged with Importation of Opium

MANNAR, Monday.

Mr G. O. Nicholas, Assistant Appraiser and Senior Landing Wailer, Talaimannar Customs, charged Mr R. A. Kandaswamy of Thondamannar, a second-class passenger, last week, before Mr. C. Sittampalam, Assistant Collector of Customs, Mannar, with importation of 1/4 of an ounce of opium from India.

Mr. Kandaswamy denied the allegation.

Mr. Nicholas stated that he was present when the tidewaiter, Swaminathan, examined Mr. Kandaswamy and produced a purse from his pocket, which had 1/8 of an ounce of opium.

The sub-Collector too was also present at the examination.

Mr. Kandaswamy refused to pay a fine, since he said, he was innocent.

#### "Was It Likely?"

Mr. Sittampalam: "Is it likely that a man in his position would have brought this small quantity of opium?"

Mr. Nicholas said that it might be that he had sent a large consignment of contraband from India, by other means and had brought this as a sample.

Then the Assistant Collector in his capacity as Police Magistrate framed a charge.

Mr. Kandaswamy pleaded not guilty and was allowed bail in Rs. 500 with one surety.

Mr. Felix S. Paul defended.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## FREE FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Sir,—It is a matter of common knowledge that a sum of one million rupees was voted for the purpose of supplying free midday meals to the children of Vernacular schools. It was first decided that all the children of schools in certain areas and only fifteen per cent of the pupils in the other schools in the Island should be given free meals and that the Department should pay at the rate of three cents per pupil. Within a very short period, this system was abandoned, and it was decided that all the children of only those schools which are situated in distressed areas should be given free midday meals at four cents per pupil. Although this unexpected change did not find favour with the public, it is the latter decision that has been introduced and is now in vogue.

In the matter of deciding which schools are situated in distressed areas, the Government Agent and the Divisional Inspector of Schools are consulted by the Department. The Divisional Inspector's report used to be in almost all cases the same as that of the Government Agent, because the latter is considered to be more conversant with local conditions. The Government Agent's report embodies the findings of the Udayar and the Chief Headman of each division. What is generally done in regard to this matter by these officers is universally known and the Government Agent is in a helpless state, as he has no other alternative but to take as final the reports of the Chief and Minor Headmen. It is a pity that schools situated in some prosperous areas have been granted the privilege of free feeding, whereas schools in certain distressed areas have altogether been ignored, as the authorities of the latter are not well versed in the art of getting things done successfully by Headmen. The Head Teachers of some schools enjoying the privilege of free feeding are so unprincipled and merciless that a considerable portion of the amount given for free feeding is not utilised for the purpose for which it is really meant. It is only very recently that the Director wrote in his administration report that free feeding has been stopped in 17 schools in the Island, as these were the only schools in which the Head Teachers' base action has been brought to the notice of the officers of the Department. It is well known that the action of some other Head Teachers has not been brought to their notice. It is a great pity that the pupils of 17 schools have to go without free meals on account of a number of unscrupulous Head Teachers and Managers.

A number of deserving schools have been deprived of this privilege on account of the false reports of the headmen who are reported to do so on account of their not being given at least a small amount as "Santhosham" for doing this favour. Cases are not wanting where in the same distressed area some schools have been granted the concession of free feeding, whereas the others have been denied that privilege, on the ground that these schools are not situated in distressed areas, in spite of the earnest appeal of the school authorities. What the definition of a distressed area is, is perhaps

known only to headmen who are after all, the final deciding factors in the matter of free feeding, even though the Government Agents are supposed to be responsible for the report as to whether a particular school is situated in a distressed area or not.

The present system of distributing the amount voted for free feeding is absolutely unsatisfactory in practice, even though it may appear to be perfect in theory. What those who are interested in this matter feel is that the report of the Divisional Inspector should be sent to the Department separately and that the Chairman of the Village Committees should be consulted, whenever there happens to be considerable disagreement between the report of the Government Agent and that of the Divisional Inspector. The Director of Education, the Minister of Education and others concerned will be interested to know that the pupils of a number of schools in comparatively prosperous areas are given free midday meals, whereas those in truly distressed areas are deprived of that privilege on account of the open secret that in the case of the former, the school authorities happen to be in the good books of the chief and minor Headmen of the particular areas. Will you, Sir, kindly use your influence to see that the practice of consulting and depending chiefly on headmen in regard to the matter of free midday meals is done away with and some better and workable methods substituted.

SPECTATOR

## Increase of Crime in Jaffna.

Sir,—Our leaders, it seems, are very much perturbed over the increase of crimes in Ceylon, mostly in Jaffna, in spite of its past reputation for being a land free from high handed crimes.

I had been on long leave to Jaffna last year and I had extensively toured Jaffna. My conclusions why crime is increasing are these:—

The people in general have no high ideals in life, nor are the people being taught anything noble of achievement by our so-called politicians of Ceylon. The masses are being allowed to taste the bitter cup of communalism and individualism forgetting that it is collectivism that enriches the world of today.

The so-called educated classes of Ceylon are entirely cut off from the masses. It is the educated classes who should have fellow feeling with their own kith and kin as our educated brethren in the neighbouring continent to raise the nation to a higher place of material and moral prosperity. I could say that the educated class of Ceylon has formed a rigid caste of themselves indifferent to the suffering and wants of the poor masses.

I find the Ceylon Government after the reforms a concern of the educated classes to exploit the masses. If these leaders care for the well being the masses why should they be indifferent to the drink evil of Ceylon which alone contributes in no small measure to the moral and material evil of Ceylon.

The Jaffnese as a race are physi-

## JUNIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

## Jaffna Successes in June Examination

The following candidates from the Jaffna Peninsula have passed the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination held in June:—

A. C. M. English School, Kankesanuraj: S. Patnasamy, T. Ratnasamy. Hindu English Mixed School, Neervely, Kopay: S. Kanthaiyah, S. C. Nadarajah, P. C. Rasiiah, S. N. Selladurai.

Jaffna Central College: R. S. John, S. Kulasegarasingham, V. Nadarajah, R. M. D. Niles, J. G. Richards and B. T. Tambiah.

Jaffna Hindu College: S. Murugesu and V. Rasaratnam.

Mahajana English School, Tellipalai: S. Ramanathan and S. Vanniasingham.

Parameshvara College, Jaffna: C. Arumugam, R. Balasubramaniam, M. Mahathevan, S. Nadarajah, R. Nadarasa, A. Pavalaadurai and D. J. Thambyrajah.

Skantha Varoda College, Kanterodai: K. Kanagasabay, K. Kuparatnam, V. Navaratnam, V. Rasaratnam, A. Sivaganam, K. Sivakumaram, S. Sivapiragasam and S. Thuraisamy.

St. Anthony's English School, Kayts: V. K. Kanagaratnam.

Hindu English School, Karainagar: A. Balasubramaniam, A. Mahadevan, V. Ramanathan, V. Sivasambu, K. Varatharajah.

Hindu English School, Vaddukoddai: A. Rasiiah.

Memorial English School, Manipay: A. Thambimuttu.

Victoria College, Chulipuram: K. Sittampalam, V. Thambipillai.

Holy Family Convent English School, Illavalai: R. Kandiah, M. P. Sinnappu.

Puloly Boys' English School, Point Pedro:—K. Arunachalam, V. Kanthasamy, N. Palasantharam, S. Ponnuchamy, K. Raththinasamy, V. Santhirasegaram, S. Selvadurai, R. Thangarajah, and P. Valanthampillai.

Uduppidy Girls' Bilingual School, Valvettiturai: M. Murugupillai, S. P. Nagamuttu.

cally and morally much degenerated. I have not seen a single person patriotic enough to come forward with courage easily to quell a petty quarrel in a village or to slap a villain in a street if he deserves one.

I have seen persons not willing to go to Courts to give evidence in cases in spite of their being eye witnesses just because they are afraid of the miscreant against whom they are witnesses.

If the Police Department of Ceylon is paternal towards its subjects why should they be afraid to give evidence?

The Police Department has failed to bring to book certain criminals in Ceylon who in other self-governing countries would have been easily detected and punished. It is a notorious fact that the Ceylon Police force is not manned by saints.

If the Education Vote of Twenty million rupees is given to an Indian Educationalist of repute than to a cultured brain of Ceylon I think he would be able to give our children better education, and make them true citizens of Ceylon, and Ceylon would thus be able, in the near future, to become an advanced country morally and materially.

There is a great dearth of statesmen in Ceylon who can effectively tackle the problems of Ceylon which contribute a great deal to most of the evils of Ceylon.

As the shepherds so the sheep.

Yours etc,  
M. K. Subramaniam  
Lunat, 5th, September, 1938.

## ANCIENT HINDU MARRIAGE

(Continued from page 2)

Kshatriyas of Northern India. The first wife of a Burmese King is generally either a sister or a half-sister. The elder sister leads a life of celibacy as long as her parents are alive, in order that she may be treated as queen-mother. This practice is said to have been followed to insure purity of blood.<sup>(8)</sup>

(8) Wheeler's *History of India*, iii. 104.

Strange to say, a similar incestuous union appears in the legend of Krishna.

Incestuous marriages appear to have been once in vogue amongst the Sinhalese in Ceylon. The Ceylon Commissioner of Census, 1911, writes: "It is said by some ancient authors that caste was formerly preserved to such extent that a man of the highest caste, if he failed to find a woman of equal caste as wife, married his own younger sister, rather than degrade himself by marrying into a lower caste. Can the statement made by some writers that marriage with one's younger sister was allowed amongst the Veddas, while marriage with one's elder sister was considered unchaste, have been based on this alleged caste 'privileges', or was the caste privilege adapted from a Vedda custom?"<sup>(9)</sup>

These kinds of marriage are still banned by the orthodox Hindus.

(To be continued.)

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(9) Report on the Census of Ceylon, 1911, p. 327. note.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 626  
In the matter of the estate of the late Karthigasar Saravanamuthu of Vaddukoddai

Deceased.

1. Subapathypillai Nadaraja and wife
2. Ponnammah both of Vaddukoddai

Vs. Petitioners.

1. Saravanamuthu Rajasooriar of Legong Ulu Estate Kendong in F. M. S.
2. Saravanamuthu Rasiiah of Wellewatte.
3. Saravanamuthu Navaratnam.
4. Saravanamuthu Selvarajah.
5. Saravanamuthu Subaratnam.
6. Saravanamuthu Ponnurajah all of Vaddukoddai
7. Saravanamuthu Sellammah and
8. Saravanamuthu Balasingham both of Seremban in F. M. S.
9. Sellappah Murugasu of Tholpuram and.
10. Nagalingam Vamathevan of Bukit Tembok Seremban in F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge of Jaffna in the presence of Messrs. Aiyadurai and Thambyrajah Proctors on the part of the petitioners on the 21st day of July, 1938, and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners dated the 20th day of July 1938 having been read,

It is ordered that the 9th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors abovenamed and that letters of Administration be issued to the petitioners as the lawful heirs of the deceased unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 19th day of September 1938, and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of July, 1938:

Signed, C. Coomaraswamy

District Judge

(O. 42. 15-9-38)

# THE GREAT CAUSE OF FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 1)

ration for war. Her men and women move calmly but there is determination in their eyes. Beautiful city of Prague, reminding me by its name of my own home town, has a peaceful old world look as it stretches on either side of the winding river. It grows lovelier still as evening shadows fall and a thousand lights glimmer on sloping hill sides. I wonder what the fate of this city will be, as of many another city in Europe, when war comes—Madrid, Valencia, Barcelona, Canton, Hankow, Shanghai.

Yet war need not come; perhaps it will not come; it can be stopped. But sometimes one feels as if we were all in the grip of a tragedy after the Greek fashion, which moves inevitably and inexorably to a predestined catastrophe.

## In India

It is in this world that we live and must play our part. During the last eighteen years we have played a worthy part and written many an unforgettable chapter in India's story. Under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and his inspiring guidance, we have produced life and vitality in our people, hope and courage, discipline and organisation, and ideals which make life worth while. That is a noble heritage to hand down to the coming generation, and yet our very success increases the burden of responsibility and the complexity of our problems. For success often leads to giddiness and forgetfulness, and petty conflicts arise, and the smaller problems fill our minds. But at this crisis of world history, dare we become small-minded and forget the major problems of our country and age? It was not the prospect of petty success and trivial achievement that moved our millions to action and sacrifice. We aimed high and laboured to make India a great nation, standing for peace and freedom in the world, to rid her millions of their appalling poverty and distress and open out avenues of progress and self-development to them. To dream, to work hard for the realisation of that dream, and to see that dream materialise before our eyes—that is fulfilment in life.

## Aim and Purpose

What is the aim and purpose of *The National Herald*? To be a great newspaper giving its readers the world's news faithfully and keeping them in touch with the forces and ideas that are shaping human destiny. Not to suppress or distort news in the mistaken belief that it might injure our cause. We cannot serve our cause by untruth. We cannot serve the public by withholding news and thus preventing it from forming right judgment. We cannot advance the cause of democracy by being dear to the Fascists, we must be true to the spirit and ideals of journalism itself by suppression or distortion of news. But *The National Herald* stands for something more than the mere dissemination of correct news. It is a missionary in the cause of

Indian Freedom, of world peace based on freedom and co-operation between peoples and nations. It will view everything from this point of view and will endeavour in every way to serve this great cause. It is no pale anaemic newspaper with no particular views of its own, seeking to avoid the burden of decision by sitting on a fence. That is not how we conceive a journal to act or to serve the public. The hour is heavy with destiny. Are we to be merely lookers-on while others mould events?

## Congress Policy

Broadly speaking, this journal will represent the policy and programme of the Indian National Congress. It will do so because it believes in that policy and programme. It will also do so because the Congress is the one vital mass organisation which, by its long record of struggle and sacrifice, has come to represent the aims and aspirations as well as the strength of the Indian people. *The National Herald* is not an official organ of the Congress and what it may say will not commit the Congress. It may criticise any particular decision of the Congress or urge the adoption or variation of some policy. But if it does so, it will necessarily be in all friendliness and with the desire to strengthen the Congress and further the cause the Congress has at heart. Our national movement is a vital one representing the living forces in the nation. We have to be on our guard to prevent it, by self-criticism and a desire to learn and profit by experience, from hardening and losing that vitality and the capacity to adapt itself to changing conditions.

## Socialism

Some of the promoters of this journal are Socialists who believe that our problems, in common with the world's problems, will only be solved by the adoption of the economic framework of society which goes under the name of Socialism. Other promoters are not Socialists. Yet there is comradeship between the two and full co-operation, not only in the political objective of Independence but in many an immediate social objective also. For, it must be remembered that the Congress is committed to vital social and economic changes and has laboured for them for many years. The Congress stands for the hundreds of millions of India and these millions have clung to the Congress, with hope and affection, because it brought to them the promise of relief from their many burdens. Their interests must remain paramount in any policy or programme that the Congress might frame. It is in their interests that the Independence of India and the elimination of Empire are essential preliminaries to the great social tasks of building a new nation.

Our strength has lain in all of us, even with varying views, standing together in the Congress and co-operating in the common enterprise. We must continue to hold together. There is no other way. The way of shortsighted policy. *The National Herald*, therefore, does not approve of sectarianism and attempts to disrupt or

weaken the national movement and will not encourage them. It must be our endeavour, now as in the past, to lay stress on the common points among us, on the vast measure of agreement, and to tone down our differences.

I trust that this journal will live up to its ideals and that nothing will be written in it with malice or ill-will to any one. I hope also that it will always extend courtesy to those who may disagree with it and deal with them in all fairness. We aim high and we may never forget our objectives. But we have to take care of our means also, for wrong and ignoble means demoralise and corrupt a people and lead them away from the path leading to the cherished goal. Among the many things Gandhi has taught us, perhaps the most important has been the emphasis on the means. We forget that lesson at our peril. Means and ends, two sides of the same picture, acting and reacting on each other, are inseparably linked together. Without the right ends in view, means are a futility leading nowhere. Without right means, the end itself fades away and disappears.

## Appeal for Co-operation

This journal is not meant to be a profit-making business undertaking. It is not in the spirit of profit and dividends that it has been launched. No one who seeks monetary gain for himself will find welcome there. Yet an undertaking of this kind must, if it is to succeed, be conducted efficiently in a businesslike way. The service of the country or any cause requires efficiency and cannot be made the excuse for incompetence and slackness. We look upon this newspaper as a great co-operative enterprise in which everyone connected with it, from the Directors, the Editor and the Manager to the office-boy and the compositor in the printing room, share the excitement and the joy of working together for a cause that stirs us and demands the best that is in us. We seek the co-operation of our readers and the public generally, for *The National Herald* is theirs as much as ours, and without their help and co-operation, its capacity for public service cannot be great, and we would ourselves lose interest in it. And so we launch our venture. May *The National Herald* prove a brave, true and efficient soldier in the cause of Indian freedom and world peace!

## A Farewell Function

"Service is the mission of my life, and I always take a pleasure in serving others, however big or small the form of service may be." Thus declared Mr. R. Kandiah at a farewell accorded to him by his colleagues of the Aiyararcovilady Y. M. H. A., on Saturday the 10th inst. at the Library, where a large number of members and well-wishers were present. Mr. K. Kathiravelu, the President of the Y. M. H. A., presided.

The proceedings began with the singing of Thevaram. Farewell addresses both in English and Tamil were read and presented to Mr. Kandiah. Several eloquent speeches in praise of the sterling qualities of Mr. Kandiah were made both in English and Tamil.

The Secretary, Mr. S. Poologasingam in a short speech thanked the audience for their presence.

Mr. R. Kandiah rising amidst applause thanked his colleagues for the great kindness they had shown him that day.

The Chairman in a brief speech wished Mr. Kandiah a happy and prosperous future and invoked the blessings of the Almighty God on him.

The function terminated with the singing of Thevaram. Master S. Linganathan called for three hearty cheers to Mr. Kandiah which were enthusiastically given.

The party then retired to their grounds where a group photo with Mr. R. Kandiah as central figure was taken. (Cor.)

## Auction Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Case No. 12830

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned property for the decretal amount and costs, on Saturday first October 1938, commencing at 4.30 p. m.

PROPERTY REFERRED TO ABOVE

All that land situated at Arali East called Mookaratchy Valavu in extent 15½ Lacs. V. C. with houses, well, old and young palmvrahs and other cultivated and spontaneous plantations and bounded on the East by the property of Kumarasamy Sivakolunthu and shareholders, North by lane, West by the properties of Sellam wife of Chelliah and the defendant and on the South by the Land.

J. A. SETHUPATHY  
Commissioner.

Jaffna  
5-9-38

[Mis. 138, 15-9-38]

## Jaffna College Alumni Association

The Annual General Meeting and the Alumni Day Celebrations will be held on Saturday, 17th September 1938, at Vaddukkoddai.

### Programme

- 7.30 a. m. Tennis: Old Boys vs. College
- 10 a. m. Thanks giving Service
- 11 a. m. Elocution and Singing Contests: College Students
- 12.30 p. m. College Lunch
- 2.30 p. m. Annual General Meeting
- 4 p. m. Principal's Tea
- 5 p. m. Football Match: Old Boys vs. College
- 7.30 p. m. Annual Dinner.

Old Boys are requested to send in their Annual Subscription Rs. 2.00 and Dinner Fee Rs. 1.50 Cts. to the Hony. Treasurer, Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, 3rd Cross Street, Jaffna.

A. W. NADARAJAH,  
Hony. Secy., J. C. O. B. A.  
Nallur, Jaffna.

15th August, 1938.

[Mis. 135, 15-8-38 to 15-9-38]

## MANJU MARU REFLOATED

### The Japanese Steamer Which ran Aground

The Japanese liner Ma ju Maru, which ran aground off Mullaitivu on November 24 and was recently refloated, has sailed under her own steam to Trincomalee on Sunday, making the trip in 12 hours. Here a thorough examination of the vessel will be made.

If all is well with her she will proceed to Japan shortly

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 634.

In the matter of the estate of the late  
Nagan Sinnathamby of Chunnakam

Deceased.  
Paramanayagam widow of Nagan  
Sinnathamby of Chunnakam

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Theivanai widow of Thavithan
2. Nagan Vairavan and wife
3. Sivakami all of Chunnakam

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. E. A. Samarakody, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of August 1938 in the presence of Mr. T. S. Kanagaratnam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 5th August 1938 having been read.

It is ordered that letters of administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8142  
In the matter of the estate of the late  
Kasiyayar Sanyampaiyer of Ommathai, Mullaitivu District.

Deceased.

Ramalinga Aiyer Kanapathy Aiyer  
alias Kandiath Aiyer of Thunnalai  
north.

Vs. Petitioner.

Chinnacholiammah daughter of Kana-  
pathy aiyer of Thunnalai.

Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to him coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 7th day of April 1938 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthigesu Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the heirs of the said deceased, unless the abovenamed respondent appear before this court on the 19th day of September 1938 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 7th day of September 1938.

Sgd., C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

[O. 41 12 & 15 9-38]

to the petitioner as she is the lawful widow of the deceased unless the said respondents shall appear before this Court on the 30th day of September, 1938 and show cause to the contrary.

The 30th day of August 1938.

Sgd., C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

[O. 40 12 & 15-9-38]

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

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Y. 225. 21-11-37—20-11-38. (1's)

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[H. 106. 1-8-38 to 31-1-39]

[T.]

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