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THE BATTLE OF IDEOLOGIES

The Most Overworked Word in Political Vocabulary

REASON PUT INTO UNIFORM MARCHES WITH THE MASS

By Dr. Henry Noble Mac Cracken

WHEN Napoleon went to Moscow, he took with him a Gallicism that he had picked up in French intellectual circles, *ideologie*. Coined originally to mean the scientific investigation of ideas, Napoleon, with a conqueror's privilege, used it to mean the very opposite. To him it stood for empty speculation, vain abstractions, the useless theorising which rulers of this world could do without.

Then came Marx and his followers. Ideology was now applied to the loosely fitting fabric of thinking in which bourgeois society was snugly ensconced. No longer signifying vain speculation, the meaning was transferred to the ideas themselves, the intellectual environment we might call it of the genus bourgeois. They, of course, were not slow to retort, and soon Marxian ideology was hurled back at the socialist thinkers, to describe their own set-up of argument. Such was the state of affairs when the World War ended.

What it Means

The word rushed into current speech more quickly than into the dictionaries. "The Oxford English Dictionary" ignored the intruder, and so did its stepchild, the "Shorter Oxford," published in 1933. Not until 1937, in the latest "Webster International," is ideology given full passport privilege and accredited to the English language. It is there defined as "a subjective interpretation of observed phenomena, especially social problems; a systematic scheme of ideas about living; and the manner of content of thinking characteristic of an individual or class, as bourgeois ideology." The interpretation, the scheme, the manner, the matter of thinking which we derive from our condition. We think a certain way, because we are a certain kind of person. "My

name means the shape I am," said Humpty Dumpty proudly. All our meanings derive from our shape, that's the point.

The Most Complete

The ideology which Marx and Engels built for the workers is of course the most complete and the nearest to straight thinking of any modern ideologies. No single work in defence of any other system compares in thoroughness with theirs. But the Bolshevik party, thrust suddenly into power in revolutionary Russia, could not wait for the first ideological principles of Marx to work out. A condition, not a textbook theory, confronted them. And so ideology came to mean the manual of action, the code of policy, the working plans, of a great political party, driven to compromise once and again, by the force of circumstances patching up here, tearing down there, refitting old systems as temporary habitations of the mind, altering others to make room for new ones, but always alert to opportunity, as need may arise.

Characteristic Thinking

It is apparent, therefore, that ideology is characteristic thinking only so long as it suits the purpose of the individual who adopts it. We no longer think of ideology as a sincerely reasoned, coherent, and logical scheme living, worked out in solid and truthful colours of sincere philosophy. It is rather the work of the opportunist, the partial and provisional plan for society, suited for the moment, and then advanced to deceive the masses into blind obedience to some thing far different. And so to-day the civilised world has been treated to the most amazing spectacle of ideology that history has ever revealed.

The Italian Ideology

The rods and axe of the Roman officer were sufficient

(Continued on page 7)

State-Aided Bank

Bill Approved

Manager's Arrival Awaited

THE Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce will consider at its next meeting some of the preliminary measures connected with the establishment of the State-aided Bank.

The issue of the prospectus has been reserved till the arrival of the Manager of the Bank whom the Executive Committee decided some time ago should be selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, it is learned, sent a telegram to the Secretary of State last Monday inquiring about the Bill which had been reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and received a reply that it has been approved.

The delay in the Bill receiving His Majesty's assent is due to the fact that it was referred by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the special committee which framed it during the visit of the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce to London last year.

When the Bill, which was amended by the State Council, was referred to the Committee this year, its Chairman Sir John Caulcutt, was in Africa.

(Continued.)

Madhava as the first Sutra of the work occupies the same position in it. The elaborate commentary of Kaundanya of which a fragment accompanies the text of the manuscript claims a divine origin for this as is done for the original work of the system. Professor Chakravarti said that although nothing could be stated conclusively without a thorough analysis and study of the manuscript he was inclined to think that this manuscript which is in the possession of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal is the earliest unique work of this well-known old school of Philosophy observing certain rather queer practices.

A RARE TREATISE ON OLD SAIVA SECT

A HITHERTO UNKNOWN WORK

THE PASUPATA SCHOOL

AT the monthly general meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, held on Monday the 7th November, in the hall of the Society, Professor Chintaharan Chakravarti, M. A., of Calcutta, exhibited a rare and interesting manuscript of a hitherto unknown work of the *Nakulisa-Pasupatas* from the Collection of Manuscripts of the Society.

The manuscripts are remarkable in view of the fact that the available literature of the *Nakulisa-Pasupatas*, a well-known and fairly old Saiva sect, is quite scanty. A number of works of this sect is referred to in the *Sarvadarsanasamgraha* of Madhavacarya (14th cent.) where the tenets of various sects are fully described. One of these, the *Ganakarika*, a very small work, was discovered several years ago and was published in the Gaekwad's Oriental Series (Baroda, 1920). This work was introduced as "the only work hitherto-known dealing with the religious dogmas of the Pasupatas." It has been assigned to the 10th century A. D., and contains a metrical summary of the principal doctrines of the sect. The author is stated to have given within a small compass an idea of the vastness of philosophy of the school. The earliest and the most authoritative text-book of the Pasupata school of Philosophy which was drawn upon and held in deep regard by all later writers and for which divine authorship is claimed, appears to have been a work in Sutra form, and the manuscript of this *Nakulisa-Pasupatas* which has just now come to light contains this very important work of the school or rather a part of it. Several Sutras stated to belong to this work and quoted by Madhavacarya are found in it. What is referred to by

(Continued on Previous Column)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ANCIENT INDIA

EARLY HISTORY OF SELF-GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS IN S. INDIA

DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS MENTIONED IN INSCRIPTIONS

By Paul E. Johnson

THE democratic principle has been admitted into the sphere of national government only in recent times. In history records the existence of self-governing City—states and village communities—from the earliest recorded time. India is no exception to this. The recent excavations at Mohenjo Daro in the Indus valley region brought to light the existence of a great city civilization as far back as 3000 B.C. This presupposes that there should have been an organization for the administration of this wonderful city 5000 years ago. The evidence of Megasthenes proves conclusively that the city of Pataliputra had an elaborately organized system of administration in the days of Chandragupta Maurya.

In South India

Unlike other parts of India South India has a more fortunate history of self governing institutions from very early times to the period almost on the eve of British Conquest. At the beginning of historical times there were three Tamil Kingdoms—Cera, Chola and Pandya. Each was called a Mandalam. To this must be added a fourth Tondaimandalam—the land of the Pallavas. Under the Imperial Cholas, the other regimes were brought under their sway. Then the Mandalam became the biggest province in the empire. A Mandalam consisted of many Valanadus, and a Valanadu of a number of Urs and Mangalam. The lowest unit of administration was the Ur, which was a village inhabited originally by non-brahmins; and villages chiefly inhabited or settled in by brahmins were known as Mangalam or Caturvedi-mangalam. The local affairs of the Ur were managed by a local assembly called the Urur (or Urar) and of a Mangalam by the Sabha.

Joint Meeting of Bodies

When common purposes so demanded, the Urar and the Sabha met together and decided their common affairs.

In addition to these local bodies there were the Nagarams, craft or merchants guilds, which enjoyed great privileges. One of the inscriptions from Chidambaram mentions a body of weavers, Nagarathu Saliyar. In a large number of inscriptions from Tiruvudaimarudur (Tanjore district) we are told about the joint deliberations of the Sabai of Tiraimur (a suburb) and the Nagarathar of Tiruvudaimandil as Tiruvudaimarudur was then called.

In addition to Urs and Mangalam and Nagarams there were larger units called Taniyur which contained a large number of hamlets (pidagai). It is mentioned that there were about 15 hamlets in the Taniyur of Perumampuliyur or modern Chidambaram, and it should have extended over an area with a radius of 4 or 5 miles from the

temple as centre.

Apart from these parochial assemblies we have evidence of occasional meetings of larger territorial units—of a nadu, or Valanadu. An inscription from Krianur (Pudukotah state) refers to the deliberations of the members of two nadus—and one from little Conjeevaram, an assembly of a mandalam which met and granted a partial remission of local taxes on several classes of land under their jurisdiction.

Working of the Sabhas

Among the hundreds of inscriptions found in South India, I shall refer only to four of the most important ones which contain detailed information about the working of the Sabhas in Brahmadeya villages. The Manur inscription (a place in Tinnevelly district) of the 36th year (35th year 439th day) of the Pandya king Maranjadaiyan who lived in the 9th century A. D. records a resolution of the Sabha of Mannalainallur (modern Manur) which lays down certain qualifications, minimum of landed property, a certain standard of education and good character for the members of the Sabha and the committees thereof.

The famous inscription of Parantaka I from Uttaramerur in the Chingleput district—10th century A. D. (923 A. D.)—prescribes the qualifications of the voters—age, learning, property, ability, character and experience—and elaborate rules for the election by lot of candidates for the membership of the Sabha and the sub-committees—called Samvatsara variyam (annual committee), Totta variyam (garden), Eri Variyam (lakes and tanks), Panchavara (?) variyam, Pon-variya (gold).

The inscription from Senganur (Tanjore district) of the 30th year of the Chola King Rajaraja III (1246 A. D.) refers also to the arrangement made by the Sabha of this place according to the practice which obtained there from time immemorial. It says that if any member disobeyed the rules and became a member of any of the bodies in collusion with the King's officers (Mullis), he should be declared an enemy to the village; that the assembly should be held every year; that it should keep distinct the control and local finances, that only the prescribed and sanctioned amount be levied and collected; that the expenditure of the Assembly should be made according to the budget prepared and lodged after deliberation with the accountant (Kanakkan) that in respect of items of expenditure exceeding 2,000 Kasus, the previous written consent of the Mahasabha should be obtained, and that those who disobeyed these rules were liable to punishment, and that the fines thus collected were to be used for the expenses of the local body. The personnel of the accountant, the members of the administrative committees are to change

THREE CEYLONESE ARRESTED

Opium Worth Rs. 60,000 Seized

Tondi, Nov. 8.

Two tin packets containing about 55 lbs of contraband opium, worth nearly Rs. 60,000, intended for smuggling to Ceylon, were seized in a palmyra tope, near Tondi, by Mr. C. Kumaraswami Raja, Customs Officer, Tondi, and others, yesterday morning at about 11 a.m.

Three Ceylonese were arrested in this connection.

On Sunday, Mr. Kumaraswami Raja, acting on information, seized 33 packets containing beedi leaves, etc., being taken in a boat, about 2 miles north of Tondai on the sea coast. The boat was given chase and the stuff was seized.

Four Ceylonese boatmen and three local bandymen were arrested, but one Ceylonese, stated to be the owner of the boat, and the three bandymen escaped. They were given chase by the Customs Officer, and others but the smugglers opened fire at them to prevent arrest.

Further investigation is proceeding.

every year. Most of those particulars are confirmed from another record from Mannargudi (Tanjore district) of the 23rd year of Rajaraja III (1239 A. D.) all these regulations described in these four records deal with the Brahmadeya villages. The Urars of the Urs, or the non-Brahman villages, scattered all over the country should also have enjoyed privileges and powers very similar to those described above. Unfortunately no record has so far been forthcoming with full particulars of the working of these assemblies. But as the Urar exercised all those powers in their jurisdiction which were exercised by the Sabha in the brahmadeya villages, it is understandable that they too were, not unlike their neighbours, subject to such modifications as the condition of the case demanded.

Principle of Government

In the sphere of local government, the principle of the government by the consent of the governed was well understood by our ancestors in South India, and we have enough evidence of the exercise of vigilance so essential for success in the conduct of representative institutions. Hence we cannot fully agree with the memorandum of the Government on the working of local government when they say that "local government in India in the sense of a representative organization responsible to a body of electors enjoying wide powers of administration and taxation and functioning both as a school for training in responsibility and a vital link in the chain of organisations that make up the Government of the country, is a British creation."

We hope that the healthy co-operative spirit that animated the past might infuse a new sense of responsibility in those who are charged with the administration of local affairs in the dawn of this new age.

(Social Reformer)

Vivekananda Ashrama K. Lumpur

Thirty-Fourth Annual Report

The Thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the Vivekananda Ashrama, Kuala Lumpur, was held at the Ashrama Hall on 13th November at 5 p.m.

The following are extracts from the report presented at the annual meeting.

The number of members on the Roll on 1st April, 1937, was 141; enrolled during the year 10; resigned 4; struck off the register 1; left the country 1; and died 1; transferred to out-stations 4; thus the membership on 31st March, 1938, was 144. There are in addition 40 outstation members.

The total amount collected was \$364.00 as against \$466.75 during the previous year. Your Committee earnestly hope that members who are in arrears would pay up.

The Committee met 11 times during the period under review and the average attendance was 9. Mr. N. Ramasamy, Honorary Treasurer, resigned on 30.9.37 on proceeding to Ceylon and Mr. S. Thurasamy was elected to succeed him.

The Reading Room and Library were well patronised. The complete volumes of the Tamil Lexicon are now added to the Library.

Lectures and Classes

The following lectures were delivered during the year: "Life after Life" by Mr. S. Sinnadurai, Office Assistant Fed. Sec. (12-1-38) "Religion for a modern man" by Mr. K. G. Murray, World Tourist and Lecturer (3-2-38) The Work before us" by Srimat Swami Bhaswarananda of Sri Rama Krishna Mission, Singapore (14-3-38).

Religious Classes

The religious classes for Hindu Children are being held regularly at the Vivekananda Tamil School, Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur, and the Thambusamy Pillai Tamil School, Sentul, Kuala Lumpur, on every Sunday from 8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

An examination was held by a Board consisting of Messrs K. Kandiah, F.R.G.S., M. Shivaguru, A. Sinnayah, and S. Ponnuswamy (Honorary Secretary) on 26th December, 1937, at the Vivekananda Tamil School, Kuala Lumpur, and prizes were awarded on 6th February, 1938, to the following successful candidates by Mrs. A. Viswalingam on the occasion of the birthday celebration of Swami Vivekananda at the Vivekananda Ashrama, Kuala Lumpur.

There are at present over 250 students attending these classes. It is hoped all Hindu parents and guardians will avail themselves of this opportunity and send their children to these classes.

The 75th Birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda and the 102nd Birthday Anniversary of Sri Rama Krishna Paramahansa were celebrated as a joint function on 11th April, 1937.

The 76th Birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda was cele-

(Continued on Page 6)

OBITER DICTA

State Council Irrelevances—Flabby oratory—Thunder and lightning—Storms ahead—Confused thinking—Northern Members' missed Opportunity—Sinhalese Tamil cleavage widened?—Dignity—Would a vote of confidence in a Sinhalese involve sacrifice of Tamil political aspirations?—Responsibility of Northern Members

THE Confidence motion was such a sensation that I felt drawn to a seat in one of the good galleries the other day. It was almost behind the bituminous member for Avisawela. When the motion was being made I was chilled with a sense of serious disappointment. The mover was not worthy of the motion. Such a classic occasion called for someone other than the portly and ponderous Mr. Tambimuttu. His oratory (save the mark) was flabby. Some of his *obiter dicta* were in bad taste. It was vulgar to refer to the Inspector-General of Police as "a policeman." It was positively irrelevant, to say nothing of its being impertinent, to speculate as to what the Tamils of the North might do in the matter of co-operating with the Sinhalese for Ceylonese good. This Batticaloa Tamil was the only speaker who made any unpleasant reference to Jaffna Tamils. In marked contrast not one Sinhalese speaker said a single word calculated to insult any Tamil, not even those three Tamil councillors who had been ill-advised to speak against the motion of confidence.

The very best unofficial speeches were those made by Mr. Sri Patmanathan and Mr. Francis Soyza. The former was the only one member of Council who took a detached view of the subject of confidence in the Leader of the House. He dissociated consideration of the motion from such side issues as the personelle of the Commission or the findings. He put the issue with commendable terseness, "Is this Council going to continue to have confidence in its Leader?" Mr. Patmanathan rose to heights of eloquence though once he bore himself very near bathos in quoting Kennedy's Latin Primer!

Mr. Francis Soyza was, as I have always known him speak, clear, audible, relevant and brief. The restraint of his indignation evidenced only by a few incisive phrases was far more dignified than the fierce denunciation of some speakers.

Perhaps I am not alone in regretting that many things some speakers said about bureaucrats, whites and exotics might well have been left gracefully unsaid. Such omission would have greatly enhanced the mere outsider's conception of the esteem in which the State Council should be held. While one can understand the almost inevitable inclination of a roused and indignant nationalism to overstep the bounds of oratorical amenities in the sweep of its patriotic fervour, the wish yet remains that it might have been better if some sentiments had been delivered less bluntly and with less bitterness.

Nevertheless the rumble of Mr. Philip Gunewardene's thunder ushering in the terrific storm to come on the 22nd was majestic. His mastery of words, his cruel phrases unfaltering and unfettered in their fierce flow, and the quivering earnestness of his terrible voice vibrant with wrath made me oblivious to the substance and sense of

his speech in my admiration for its sonority and sound.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake without a doubt surpassed himself in his legal advocacy of the position of his colleagues in the Ministry in regard to the Bracegirdle Commission. The Ministry, he proved, had never asked for the Commission, and so it was a wrong argument, he pointed out, to say that the Council should accept without question the conclusions of the Commission.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranayake, another Front Bench, is a class by himself. He fooled Mr. Tambimuttu as an habitual in matters like confidence votes; scorched poor Mr. Parfitt with his withering sarcasms; defied everything and everybody in stentorian periods; and roared his loyalty to his Leader and his acceptance of the Confidence motion.

It was amusing to see the Legal Secretary tell Members of Council that if they continued to be naughty, their granny at Whitehall might not give them their Christmas gift of reforms.

Mr. Wille's sermon on sitting on the fence was delivered with all the pathos of a Presbyterian minister, and he stuck to his fence. Mr. Jayah reminded me, in the monotonous drawl of his utterances, of a catechist reading out a cribbed homily.

Of the Tamil males in Council, not already noticed, Mr. Natesa Ayer appears to have been suddenly abducted from the Chamber. Mr. Vytilingam was speechless. He found his voice at the voting stage. The two Northern members who spoke against the motion were much mixed up in their thoughts. Mr. Mahadeva spoke well, but not wisely. His facts were wrong. His inferences were fallacious. He was obsessed with the notion that a vote of confidence in the Leader of the House had constitutional implications. He and Mr. Natesa shared the fear that their association with the Sinhalese, should they vote for the motion with them, was likely to involve the Tamils of Ceylon in political ruin. My own impression is that the two Northern members have, by their singularly unreasonable attitude, missed the opportunity of a splendidly peaceful gesture of goodwill and friendliness towards the major community, and such a gesture would have been a far richer contribution towards inter-communal amity than much speaking and protesting, and would have gone a long way towards bridging the chasm of communal isolation. If the Tamils should hereafter realise that the Sinhalese are more estranged from them than heretofore, the responsibility for it will be heavily on those two gentlemen who, without having to sacrifice a single political principle, might with the foresight of the wise have well evinced their confidence and the confidence of their constituencies, nay, of all the Tamils, in that great statesman Sir D. B. Jayatilaka, Leader of the State Council. Their failure to do so may spell disaster for the days to come.

LANDING GROUND IN JAFFNA

PADDY FIELDS NEAR VANNARPONNE SUGGESTED

MONTHLY MEETING OF JAFFNA U. D. C.

THE stretch of paddy fields lying between the Jaffna-Kayts Road and the Jaffna-Manipay Road has been suggested by the Jaffna Urban District Council as a suitable site for a landing ground for 'planes in Jaffna.

At the monthly meeting of the Council on Saturday, a letter from the Secretary of the Aero Club of Ceylon regarding the opening of a landing ground at Jaffna was tabled.

Mr. R. A. M. Thuraiappah (Provincial Engineer) said that he had inspected various sites. Of these, two sites appeared suitable but unfortunately one which was at Kakativu, on the Jaffna-Kayts road was water-logged.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam said that the Council could not spend money on sites outside its limits.

The Chairman, Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, remarked that the local Government Ordinance would not permit them to do so.

Mr. Thuraiappah said that the other site was at Kaithady which was also outside the U. D. C. limits.

After further discussion, the Council resolved to suggest the stretch of paddy fields lying between Jaffna-Kayts road and the Jaffna-Manipay road which was contiguous to the limits of the U. D. C.

The Chairman was authorised to write to the Secretary of the Aero Club that the Central Government should bear the cost in connection with the new landing ground.

Jaffna and Mr. Chamberlain

Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai, the Vice-Chairman, next moved;—

"This Council resolves that the portion of the land on the reclaimed area allotted to us for the purpose of erecting buildings to clear the slum area at Karayur be named 'Chamberlain Square' in honour of the great man who saved Europe from a crisis and brought peace not only to Europe but to the whole world."

In doing so, Mr. Sinnathurai said that the consequences of a world war would have been disastrous for Ceylon. Even Jaffna would have been affected by it.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam: "We should commemorate the names of our own great men."

The motion fell through for want of seconder.

Tenders

The Council considered the tenders received for the lease of market rents for the year 1939.

The following tenders were accepted:—

Grand Bazaar:—Mr. T. M. Muttavelu: Rs. 10,865.

Gala and Bus Stand:—Mr. N. Appachy: Rs. 2,321.

Grand Bazaar Fish Market:—Mr. V. Sinniah: Rs. 3,150.

Flood Relief Committee

On the motion of Mr. K. Aiyadurai seconded by Mr. C. Ponnambalam a Flood Relief Committee

"MINISTERS AND COUNCILLORS WILL RESIGN"

IF GOVERNOR IGNORES COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION

MR. GEO. E. DE SILVA'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Kandy, Tuesday.

THAT the Board of Ministers and members of the State Council had agreed to resign their seats if the Governor declined to act on the resolution of the Council on the Bracegirdle Report, which is to be debated on next week, was announced by Mr. George E. de Silva, member for Kandy, addressing a public meeting on the esplanade yesterday. The meeting received this information with acclamation.

The meeting was convened for the purpose of expressing confidence in Sir Baron Jayatilaka, and was presided over by Mr. C. S. Rajaratnam, the Kandy advocate. The meeting duly declared its full and unqualified confidence in Sir Baron, by a unanimous resolution.

balam a Flood Relief Committee consisting of Messrs. K. V. Sinnadurai, K. Aiyadurai, C. Ponnambalam, S. M. Aboobucker and V. A. Duraiappah was appointed to take necessary steps for relief during floods.

The Committee was empowered to co-opt members from the general public.

Water Supply Scheme

The Council considered a letter from the Director of Public Works regarding Jaffna's Water Supply Scheme.

The Chairman had forwarded to the Director of Public Works a quotation from the Electrical Department as to the charges for the supply of current required for pumping water. That quotation was considered by the P. W. D. as too high. The Electrical Department on being asked to reconsider wanted Rs. 1,000 to prepare the necessary estimates and quotations.

Mr. R. A. M. Thuraiappah suggested that the Council's Electrical Superintendent be asked to prepare the quotation.

Mr. Ponnambalam remarked that the Department of Electrical Undertakings was a money making department. He inquired whether its purpose was to make money out of local bodies.

After discussion it was resolved to write to the D.P.W. inquiring whether it was necessary in his opinion to spend Rs. 1,000 for ascertaining the rate that would be charged for supplying electricity.

The Council considered an application from the President of the North Ceylon Oriental Music Society for the plot of land opposite the Jaffna Convent (Russell Square) for the construction of a permanent building for the Music Academy.

The Council rejected the application.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam moved and Mr. M. Jacob seconded that the site in question be given on an annual lease to the Holy Family Convent to be used as a playground—Carried.

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**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1938.

THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

THE STATEMENT WHICH THE British Government made some time last week on the Partition question makes it clear that the Government at long last has come to realise the futility of a repressive policy and the wisdom of conciliating the Arabs. Our readers may be aware that last year the Peel Commission recommended partition into three states—Arab, Jewish and Mandatory—as the only feasible solution of the ills of Palestine. Arab opposition to the scheme was so violent that the Peel report had to be shelved and another commission—the Whitehead Commission—had to be appointed in January this year to go more fully into the question of partition and formulate a scheme which would be more acceptable to the parties concerned. The Commission have now reported that the Peel scheme is impracticable and iniquitous, that the Balfour Declaration pledging the British Government to the establishment of a Jewish Home in Palestine must be abandoned and that they are “unable to recommend boundaries for proposed areas which will afford a reasonable prospect of the eventual establishment of self-supporting Arab and Jewish states.” They have drawn up a modified scheme of partition as the best thing possible under the existing circumstances. The British Government has now dropped even this modified scheme and realises that “the surest foundation for peace and progress in Palestine would be an understanding between Arabs and Jews”. With this end in view it is now proposed to convene in London a conference of representatives of Arabs and Jews to discuss the

future of Palestine. But there is the danger that the conference may prove a fiasco, as Imperial prestige is bent on shutting out of the conference the accredited leaders of Arabs like the Grand Mufti on the ground that they were the real fomentors of trouble.

Many causes have contributed to this policy of abandoning partition. First and foremost is the futility, as we have stated above, of persisting in a policy of partition. Secondly there is the possibility of repercussions in the Moslem world. The Muslim Conference which met at Cairo threatened boycott of Britain unless the idea of Partition was abandoned. Then there is the problem of defence. Palestine standing at the gate-way to the East, a discontented Arab nation would mean insecurity on the Mediterranean and would always be a source of danger in the event of a European war. The dictators have been helping the Arabs and fomenting discontent among them.

Britain now has a supreme opportunity to arrive at a satisfactory settlement. The best basis on which she can proceed will be the Cairo resolutions: (1) The abandonment of the Balfour Declaration (2) The stopping of all Jewish immigration (3) The abandoning of Partition (4) The establishment of a National Constitutional Government in Palestine. The Jews must be guaranteed their citizen rights. It is but just that the Arabs of Palestine should be given self-government, when all neighbouring states are enjoying autonomy. British interests can be guaranteed by a treaty on the Egyptian model. The Arabs cannot allow their country to be swamped by an alien race. All troubles will cease if further immigration is immediately stopped. There are fifteen million Jews in the world and of them only 400,000 have thought of settling down in Palestine during the last twenty years. If a home is to be found for them there are other parts of the world like Australia where there is plenty of unoccupied land available. The Jews themselves must realise that British interests in a Jewish Home in Palestine are not altruistic, but strategic, and that they cannot have British protection for ever. The best guarantee of security and peace to the Jews already settled is the goodwill of the Arabs. The leaders on both sides must endeavour to bring about a better understanding between the two races.

Flood Relief for Urban Area

The Jaffna Urban District Council appointed, at its last meeting, a Flood Relief Committee to take necessary steps

for relief during floods. We congratulate the Council for this thoughtful decision. The experience of the Urban area, particularly the low-lying parts, during the rainy season is anything but happy. For want of proper outlets, rain-water stagnates in a large number of dwelling compounds, rendering habitation in such areas very inconvenient and risky. Mud-walled houses crash and the stagnant water renders the premises unhealthy. Malaria, enteric and dysentery take their toll during this season. The first concern of the Committee, we urge, should therefore be to take steps in time to drain as far as possible water from areas that are liable to be flooded. The Committee, we hope, will begin work immediately without waiting to dole out relief after the flood. We would remind them of the old Tamil adage which says that one should be ready in advance with measures against floods and not devise measures and repent when the floods are on. We hope the Committee will realise the urgency and importance of the work allotted to them.

“ASIATIC LEAGUE OF NATIONS”**Japanese Party's Plans**

Tokyo, Nov. 14.

An organisation known as “the Asiatic League of Nations” to include India, Siam and the Philippines is urged by the Social Mass Party, following a meeting of the executive committee.

Mr. Chukimachida, President of the Minseito Party, addressing the plenary convention of his party, declared that Japan's exalted mission was to build up a new Asia by promoting the welfare of all Asiatic nations by harmonious blending of their cultures.

NEXT GOVERNOR OF F. M. S.**Sir B. H. Bourdillon's Name Mentioned**

Sir Bernard Henry Bourdillon, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, (formerly Colonial Secretary in Ceylon), with it is rumoured in London, succeeded Sir Shenton Thomas as Governor of the Straits Settlements, when the latter's term of office expires.

Sir Bernard, who is 55, has been Governor of Nigeria, since 1935.

Sir Bernard was also Acting-Governor of Ceylon from 1930 to 1931, afterwards becoming Chief Secretary, until 1932.

Subsequently from 1932 to 1935 he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda.

FAREWELL TO RETIRING OFFICE ASSISTANT**“At Home” by Govt. Agent, N. P.**

Jaffna, November 11.

The Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna, Mr. R. B. Naish, and Mrs. Naish were “At Home” at the “Old Park” on Wednesday, the 9th November, at 5 p.m. to meet Mr. R. Chintamani, C.C.S., and Mrs. Chintamani. Mr. Chintamani has just gone on leave preparatory to retirement having served last at Jaffna Kachcheri as Office Assistant.

The invitation was restricted to the officers of the Kachcheri and other allied departments under the Government Agent and their wives, including the Chief Headmen of the District and their wives.

On arrival at the grounds which were illuminated for the occasion with multi-coloured electric jets, Mr. and Mrs. Chintamani were received by Mr. and Mrs. Naish and conducted to the special seats reserved for them.

After refreshments were served *ad lib* Mr. A. Muttutamby, Chief Clerk of the Kachcheri, spoke on behalf of the Officers of the Kachcheri and the other allied Departments. He referred to the long and meritorious service rendered to Government by Mr. Chintamani and his genial ways and sympathetic attitude towards his subordinates. He wished Mr. and Mrs. Chintamani many more years of health and happiness and a well-earned rest in their retirement.

Mudaliyar K. Chinnathamby, the Senior Chief Headman of Vadamarachy, spoke next on behalf of the Chief Headmen. He said that Mr. Chintamani joined Government Service while he has barely 19 years of age and has put in a service of 41 years before his retirement. After having served in various Departments and various stations he was promoted to Class III of the Ceylon Civil Service a few years back. The speaker referred to the efficient services rendered to Government by Mr. Chintamani and expressed the wish that God would grant Mr. and Mrs. Chintamani health and happiness for many more years.

Mr. Chintamani, on behalf of his wife and himself suitably replied.

The gathering dispersed little after 7 p.m. having enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Malayan Medical Service

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the appointment of Dr. A. E. Duraisamy, Senior Deputy Medical Officer, as Medical Officer, Malayan Medical Service. Dr. Duraisamy thus acquires the distinction of being the first Asiatic doctor to attain the highest position in the Medical Service. By nature of a retiring disposition Dr. Duraisamy is the idol of the Ceylon Tamil Community in Malaya and his promotion is hailed with considerable enthusiasm and delight.

U. S. A. TO PROTECT ENTIRE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Mr. Roosevelt on New Arms Programme

SHOCKED AT NEWS FROM GERMANY

Washington, Tuesday

PROTECTION for the entire Western Hemisphere is the aim of the new U. S. arms programme.

Mr. Roosevelt made this clear in a Press Conference today when he said that his defence strategy embraced protection for the whole hemisphere, rather than any defence from complete solidarity or any defence move.

The President also affirmed that he and his advisers were considering an increased air force as the first step to ensure protection of the safety of the American continent and Canada.

Mr. Roosevelt went on to declare that the new United States arms programme contemplated complete co-operation with other Governments and did not rest solely on the shoulders of the United States.

He carefully explained that Mr. Hugh Wilson, the U. S. Ambassador in Berlin, had in diplomatic language been summoned home and not recalled.

No protests had been made in Berlin about the treatment of Jews or damage to American property.

The Inter-Governmental Relations Committee in London was expected to extend its help to take care of the increasingly difficult situation.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he would give a great deal of thought to the position in which German refugees might be placed and added that the time was not yet for any statement. No change was contemplated in the American quota system for immigrants.

U. S. Shocked

"The news during the past few days from Germany has deeply shocked public opinion in the United States," the President declared.

"I myself," he said, "could scarcely believe that such things could occur in our 20th century civilization."

The President said he had ordered Mr. Wilson home with a "view to gaining a first-hand picture of the situation in Germany."

Nobel Peace Prize

The Oslo correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* understands that while Mr. Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, is regarded as the most likely choice of this year's Nobel Peace Prize, other possibilities include Gandhi, Lord Biden-Powell and Mr. Chamberlain.

Universal Indignation Against Germany

British Protest

Tuesday.

There is considerable indignation in Britain and in virtually the entire world over the organized persecution of Jews in Germany.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons yesterday that, "no one would for a moment defend the senseless crime committed in Paris when Herr von Rath was shot by a Jewish youth."

He added that, "at the same time, he was aware of the widespread sympathy for the Jews who are being made to suffer for it. He added that the 'British Subjects Charged' Affairs in the House of Commons yesterday."

Sir George Ogilvie Forbes, British Minister in Berlin, has taken immediate steps to have the right to pre-claim for damage. "We requested him," the President declared, "to draw the attention of the competent German authorities to the rights of British subjects in Germany."

Sir George has further been instructed to address a strong protest to the German Government regarding recent articles in the German Press associating British Ministers and members of the House of Commons with the murder of Herr von Rath.

World opinion universally condemns the anti-Jewish measures in Germany. The "London Times" says that no foreign propagandist, not even blackening Germany before the world, could outdo the tale of the "Daily Telegraph" which says that Germany has delivered herself to an orgy of savagery.

"Scenes on which no man can look without degradation to his species" is how the "New York Times" characterises the "revenge of the German Government for the act of a maddened boy." The "New York Herald Tribune" says that the masters of Germany are inviting the disgust of all civilised men. "L'Ordre" of Paris is astonished and indignant that a crime of a single individual can provoke such terrible reprisals, while "Le Populaire" (M. Blum's paper) says that the criminal gesture of a child allows the Government of 80,000,000 people to revive the most sombre happenings of the Middle Ages.

(Times)

Attorney - General Resumes Duties

Mr. J. W. R. Jangakoon K. C., the Attorney General, who was away on a holiday, has resumed duties. Mr. E. G. P. Jayatilake, K. C. who was acting, has reverted to the Bar.

The 1941 Census

Full Particulars May be Included

It is understood that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has suggested to the Ceylon Government the desirability of recording full details regarding literacy in Ceylon when the census of 1941 is taken.

The special committee appointed last month with the Registrar-General as Chairman, to draw up the arrangements for the Census, held its first meeting recently and among other matters considered was the Secretary of State's communication on this subject.

The special committee, it is learned, has been asked to decide whether the next Census should not include various other particulars required by the Department of Commerce and Industries.

These particulars relate to agriculture, commerce, industry and the economic and social conditions of the people, including unemployment figures.

Firm's Offer

A firm in England, it is learned, has offered to undertake the calculations in connection with the work and the task of tabulating the information collected by the Census Department.

The firm in question proposes to do this work by means of machinery, which, it claims, would give hundred per cent. accurate results.

If it is found that unemployment prevails to a large extent among the educated classes, the Census organisation will be expected to absorb as many unemployed clerical hands as possible before proposals are considered for the utilisation of machinery for calculating and tabulating purposes.

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH GOVT. AGENTS' VALUATION

Compensation for Land

Point Pedro, Nov. 15th.

A case came up for trial before Mr. C. E. A. Samarakodi, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, at Point Pedro in which the Govt. Agent, Northern Province, sued Vadivambihai wife of Balasubramanyam of Valvettiturai and two others to accept Rs. 114-50 as compensation for acquiring a plot of land on the valuation of the Maniagar of Vadamardachy who recommended that the reasonable value of a fathcham of land was Rs. 150.

The Defendant refused to accept the valuation and filed answer saying that the reasonable valuation was Rs. 600 per fathcham. The learned District Judge was assisted with two assessors Mr. M. Ponnusamy appointed by the Govt. Agent and Mr. V. Suppiah of Tondaimanar nominated by the respondents. For the plaintiff Government Agent, Mr. Sinnathamby Maniagar of Vadamardachy, the Udayar, and Police Vidane of Valvettiturai gave evidence, who together with Mr. Ponnusamy, the Assessor were of opinion that the value of Rs. 150 per fath-

TRIPLE MURDER AT TELLIPPALAI

LANDLORD & SERVANTS KILLED

ROBBERS REMOVE CASH AND JEWELRY

A WEALTHY landlord of Ilavai, Tellippalai and his two watchmen who were sleeping in the same house were found brutally murdered in a house at Tellippalai yesterday morning and cash and jewellery worth more than Rs. 10,000 stolen.

The robbers, it is stated, entered the room through the roof and murdered Mr. Thampar Sinnathamby, a landlord of Tellippalai West who was sleeping on a wooden safe which contained cash and jewellery, and the two men—Vyravan Kandiah and Sinnachy Kandayan—who were also sleeping in the house. The safe was then forced open and the valuables removed.

Mr. P. R. Krishnaratne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, immediately motored to the spot.

Mr. C. J. C. Jansz, Police Magistrate, Mallakam, held the magisterial inquiry.

Mr. Alwis, of the Finger print Bureau, Colombo, arrived in Jaffna this morning and inspected the spot with the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The houses of all "habituals" who are now out on bail in District Court and Police Court cases were searched by Police yesterday. No clue has yet been found.

RADIO INTELLIGENCE

Akash-Vani, Mysore

CALL SIGN: V. U. 7. M. C.
Wavelength: 70.2 Meters
Frequencies: 4265 KC/S

Today.

6 p.m. Karnatic Instrumental Music:

Flute.

6-15 p.m. News and Announcements

6-30 to 8-45 p.m. Radio Play:

"Rajasuya Yaga" by the

Saraswathi Prasahka Nataka

Sabha of Mysore, conducted

by Mr. C. Basavaraju.

Friday, 18th Nov. 1938.

6 p.m. Karnatic Light Music.

6-30 p.m. News and Announcements

7-30 p.m. Urdu Talk: "Progressive

Mysore" by Md. Dastgir

Esq., Secretary, Layhat-ul-

udat, Mysore.

7-50 to 8-30 p.m. Hindustani Music

Saturday 19th Nov. 1938

6 p.m. Orchestral Music

6-15 p.m. News and Announcements

6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Vocal Music Per-

formance by Vidwan K. S.

Kosikachar, accompanied by

Vidwan B. S. Sivaramiah

(Violin) and Vidwan P. R.

KrishnaMurthy(Mridangam).

(Madras Programme from next

week).

cham was reasonable. On the

other hand Mr. V. Suppiah was of

opinion that a fathcham was reason-

ably worth Rs. 350.

In a lengthy judgment, the

learned District Judge agreed with

Mr. Suppiah and entered judgment

with half cost to be paid to the

Defendants.

Mr. K. Muttucumar, Proctor

appeared for the Defendants. (Cor)

INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL

Season Concludes This Week

St. Patrick's to Meet Jaffna Hindu

Next Friday and Saturday will mark the end of the season. St. Patrick's College who have not lost any match are meeting Jaffna Hindu who have lost only one. If St. Patrick's win they will be champions but if Jaffna Hindu win, three Colleges—St. Patrick's, Jaffna College and Jaffna Hindu—will have replay for the championship. Great interest therefore centres round this match and soccer-fans will be treated to an excellent game if the weather keeps fine.

Last Week's Matches

On Friday St. John's College beat Central College by the only goal scored.

Mr. P. Thiagarajah refereed. Messrs. N. Kandiah and V. Sundaram were linesmen.

On Saturday Jaffna Hindu College trounced Skanda Varodaya College ten—nil. It is hoped that this will not scare away the debutants from the competition.

Mr. R. Rajaratnam refereed. Messrs. V. Maniccam and S. Sundaram were linesmen.

In the second match on Saturday St. Patrick's College swamped Hartley College six—one. There was one incident of note and had it happened earlier in the season very much cleaner soccer would have been witnessed. The referee ordered a Hartley player off the field for persistent foul play.

Mr. I. P. Thuraiatnam refereed. Messrs. P. Thiagarajah and G. Mack were linesmen.

RAMANATHAN DAY

Celebration at Nawalapitiya

The Young Men's Hindu Association, Nawalapitiya will celebrate the Ramanathan Day at 4 p. m. on Sunday, the 20th November 1938 at the Kathivesan School Hall. Mr. A. Mahadeva, M. S. C., will preside.

The following will speak at the celebration:

Messrs. A. Ratnayake, M. S. C., V. Veerasingham, Principal, Manipal Hindu College, Perisunderam Barister-at-Law, S. Nadesan, M. S. C., J. G. Rajakulendran, Chairman U. D. C., Nawalapitiya and T. B. Jayah, M. S. C.

Governor Leaves for Kandy

The Governor left for Kandy on Sunday, accompanied by Lady Caldecott and Miss Caldecott. They will return to Colombo on November 23.

Lotteries in Ceylon

Committee's Proposals

Colombo, Tuesday

THE Executive Committee of Home Affairs decided yesterday, to suggest the prohibition of the sale of books and pamphlets on horse-racing other than newspapers, outside licensed racecourses.

It was also proposed to legalise lotteries run by clubs registered under the Betting and Horse Racing Taxation Ordinance.

Licences for such lotteries and a fee of Rs. 50 each lottery are recommended.

Lotteries it is suggested, should be confined to horse racing and no tickets should be allowed to be sold except by members or standing members of the Club.

No publicity should be given to such races in newspapers or in any other way.

The total amount of each lottery should be decided by the Minister of Home Affairs and Ceylon lottery tickets should not be allowed to be sold anywhere outside Ceylon.

3½ Per Cent. Tax

Lottery holders should keep account books and tax of 3½ per cent. should be charged on each lottery.

Individuals should be allowed to purchase tickets in lotteries run outside Ceylon, provided that each individual purchases for himself not more than one lottery ticket, such purchased direct from the country concerned. No sale of such tickets should be allowed in Ceylon.

Small lotteries, incidental to a bazaar or a sale of work should, they claim, be legalised in Ceylon.

Competitions for prizes in connexion with the sale of newspapers or other articles should be allowed, provided no entrance money is asked. The aggregate of prizes in such competitions should not exceed Rs. 1,000 in respect of each competition.

No Importations

The importation into Ceylon of newspapers, etc., which do not comply with these conditions should be prohibited.

It was also decided to suggest the amendment of the Games' Ordinance to allow the playing of a game of skill for a stake at places of public entertainment provided that there is no sale of liquor conducted at such a place.

GOVERNOR SUMMONS MINISTERS

Bracegirdle Report Discussed

Colombo Nov. 11.

It is understood that the Governor summoned the Board of Ministers to Queen's House on Saturday morning.

All the Ministers were, however, not in Colombo at the moment and only three of them, Sir Baron Jayatilaka, M. W. A. de Silva, Mr. G. C. S. Corea met His Excellency at Queens House.

It is understood that one of the matters discussed at the meeting was the Report of the Bracegirdle Commission. (C. D. N.)

Vivekananda Ashrama K. Lumpur

(Continued from page 2)

brated on Sunday the 9th February, 1938.

The 103rd Birthday Anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa was celebrated on the 4th March, 1938. Pooja took place at 6.30 a.m. and the distribution of Prasatham to school children followed. In the evening the audience were entertained with music by the Sangeetha Abivirithi Sabha, Kuala Lumpur. This was followed by lectures on the Life and Teachings of the Paramahansa by Mr. T. Narayanasamy (in English) and Swami Atmaram (in Tamil) under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. V. Kandiah.

The School

The School Committee comprised of: Messrs K. Kandiah, (Hon. Manager), N. V. Visuvalingam, S. Kanagaratnam, S. K. Thambiah, Honorary Secretary (Ashrama), Hon. Treasurer (Ashrama) and Mr. M. Thambiathan (Hon. School Secretary). The Committee met 13 times during the year.

The staff consisted of seven teachers at the beginning of the year. Two additional teachers were engaged during the period increasing the strength to nine.

On the Maha Navamy Day (Parents Day) the students staged a variety entertainment before a large gathering. The event was a great success and thanks are due to Messrs S. Apputhurai, M. Kandiah, Ramiah of the Thambisampillai Tamil School, the Sangeetha Abivirithi Sabha and the staff of the school who trained the students in the various items. A number of old boys and girls of the School participated in the function. The interest and co-operation shown by old students and parents in such events of the School is very much appreciated, and more such opportunities given to them will help in the improvement and increased usefulness of the school.

Amongst the eminent visitors the school during the period under review was Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam, Member State Council, Ceylon. He was highly pleased with the efficient manner in which the school is being conducted.

The Committee take this opportunity to place on record its high appreciation of the very valuable services diligently and unobtrusively rendered by Mr. M. Thambiathan, the energetic School Secretary.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Venayagamudaliar Road, in the Sanitary Board town of Point Pedro, will be closed for traffic between Court house Road junction and Pathirakali kovil lane junction from 20 November to 5 December 1938 to permit of the construction of an Irish Drain at the junction of Pathirakali kovil lane.

A. Visvanathan
for Chairman, S. B.
Sanitary Board Office,
Jaffna, 14 November 1938.

[G. 29. 17-11-38]

Auction Sale

No. 22284.

1. Joseph Joachim Joseph and wife
2. Mary Mathukaddy of Tellipalai P. S. Ayadurai of Van. East Plaintiffs,

(Substituted.)

Vs.

1. Ellen Margaret Chittampalam of Kankosanthurai (Dead.)
2. Alfred Mathew Chittampalam of Colombo
3. Vetharanyam Sangarapillai Thuraiingham and wife
4. Christiana Devaratnam Chittampalam of do
5. Elizabeth Jeevaratnam Chittampalam of Kankosanthurai
6. Joseph Mathew Chittampalam of Colombo
7. Murugesar Ramupillai and wife
8. Panobanthram of Tellipalai East

(2, 4, 5, 6, 8 Defendants are substituted in place of the deceased.)

PROPERTY

(1) An undivided ½ share of a piece of land situated at Thaity in the parish of Malliddy Jaffna called Thaidy Oorikkadoo, Veilarayan Oorikkadoo, Mathan Oorikkadoo and Oorikkadoo containing in extent 59½ Lms. V. C. with stone built bungalows, houses and huts, well, old and young palmyras, coconut palms, mango trees and bounded on the East by the property of the heirs of the late Thambiah S. Cooke, North by sea, on the West by the property of Sinnathamby Ponnudurai, South by Road.

(2) An undivided 3 share of a land situated at Tellipalai East Jaffna called Koddayaddy and Thumalakudayai with palmyras coconut plants cultivated and spontaneous plants, well, share of the margosa tree standing on the Northern boundary containing in extent 59½ L.M.S. V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Rasingar Kanagar and the heirs of the late Kanagar Sangarapillai, on the North by the property of Sinnachy wife of Kadiramar Naga and Meragan Mathan and Ponnupillai wife of Kanagar Sangarapillai, on the West by the property of Rotnagar Arulampalam Kanagarayar Retnasar and sister and on the South by the property belonging to the first defendant and others.

In terms of the Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 22284, I shall sell the above properties by Public Auction on Thursday 15th December 1938 at about 3 p.m. at the respective spots.

N. KANDIAH

Commissioner

Van. West.

[Mis. 200. 17-11-38]

Auction Sale

Testamentary No. 463.

A. M. M. Abdul Cader of Vannar ponnai West (Deceased)
Mohamed Ummakuluthoom widow of Mohamed Cassim Mohamed Abdul Cader of Vannarponnai (Executrix).

PROPERTY

The first godown from North to South and two inside rooms, portico, front verandah and inside verandah of and in all that piece of land called Anninchilady in extent 12½ perches situated at Vannarponnai East in Jaffna and which first godown and two inside rooms and premises on the North is bounded on the East and South by the property of the estate of the late A. M. M. Abdul Cader, North by bye-lane and West by road.

In terms of the Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Testamentary 463, I shall sell the above property by public auction on Saturday the 10th December 1938 at about 4 p.m.

N. KANDIAH,

Commissioner,

Van. West.

[Mis. 199 17-11-38]

THE BATTLE OF IDEOLOGIES

(Continued from Page 1.)

philosophy for the Italian. The leader, Benito Mussolini, was already well versed in Marxian ideology. He found no difficulty in substituting one for the other. Behind the Roman symbols hovered the dream of empire, the revival of the glories of Rome, the triumph over barbarians, restoration of law and order, disciplined obedience, and an Italy united at last after a thousand years of separation. The ideology was grandiose, Napoleonic, and it caught on. It had a firm base in history; there had been a Roman Empire. It was picturesque; a uniform was ready; songs were prepared; colour, mass, and rhythm added emotional content, and the march swept on to the capitol.

A Pure Myth

The next human adventure selected for its ideological basis a pure myth. The Nordic fallacy, which contends that northern races are superior, and the German race best in the North, and which exalted purity of a race already blended of innumerable strains, was the material out of which German pride should build its plan of things entire. From hints out of Nietzsche, the pseudo-psychology of race spread like a virus, a philosopher was ready, Spangler, with a theory as to why the West had gone down in wreck before its own incapacity. Real wrongs were woven into the plan, a scapegoat, the Jewish population, was selected, and the pent-up fury of the defeated nation was wreaked upon a helpless one-hundredth of its own citizens. What an incredible story it is, to come out of the land of science and art, the dwelling place of philosophy.

Again the trumpet, and a new ideology. East against West. Bushido against the world. The divine emperor, preserving the honour of the Japanese people, is dishonoured by peace and quiet trade. Too often have the fruits of victory been snatched from army and navy by Western greed. Above all, Western communism threatens the Emperor. It is destroying China, Japan will be next. So the drums begin to beat, and the presses roll out the propaganda, and the bombs keep falling out of the sky. What does it matter if the real causes are entirely different, if super-industrialism, clamped upon an agricultural peasantry, has made turmoil of its economic life? War is enough, the war that this time shall compensate for the humiliations Japanese have suffered in every custom-house of the West. Equally at last.

Chinese Ideology

In China itself, the ideology of Sun Yat Sen, and his three principles of nationalism, democracy, and socialism, to give western names to his eastern phrases, has made amazing headway. There are not wanting those who aver that they lack a tyranny of the military kind; but in spite of Russian infiltration and Japanese in-

vasion, they hold their own. Meantime a nation in the Western sense, with all its glorifying of national spirit, is being forged on the anvil of war.

We must hasten on in our world flight. Mexico comes in view with an ideology based on the Indian, heir to the Aztec empire. Again an ancient paganism is hauled out of the storehouse as the background of new nationalism. The ounce of Indian blood, once despised and concealed, is now the theme of boasting. Indian art replaces European sophistication, archaeology and anthropology work together to rebuild a scheme of living for Mexican schools to teach. The nationalism now taught is European rather than Aztec, and the recent manoeuvres seem to bear the suggestions of Trotsky rather than Montezuma; but "tis enough, 'twill serve"; Aztec ideology satisfies the national pride.

Turkey a Western nation; Turkey the land of progress, the model state. Thus sound the trumpets of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. Under this ideology the sick man of Europe takes on colour and life; the most backward people rush forward at accelerated speed.

Common Elements

Everywhere, ideology. Can we, at this close range, see any common elements in the plan? A few, at last are apparent. First of all, there must be pressure of some kind. Ideologies may rise in lands of content, but they will not spread, nor take on the close pattern of the true type, except under pressure. The pressure may be real, or fancied or both. It may be something to hate, or to fear, or to avenge. In any case, it takes the nearest course, not to the reason, but to the emotions.

Next, with the skill of melodramaturgy, it builds a picture of violent contrasts, usually of past glory and present shame. It gives full vent to pride of race and desire of offspring, to self-preservation through a national plan. The picture is reiterated by every means that can be devised. The whole nation becomes a chorus to explain it.

Then, as the ideology begins to work, comes the leader. He incarnates the plan. His will puts it into action. With the leader, national subjectivity becomes personal subjectivity. Ideology is rewritten overnight, and we change our most fundamental opinions in response to a decree. A new economic policy, the seizure of a friendly state, no matter how monstrous or completely the reversal, the ideology absorbs the new ideas into itself, because the leader wills.

Civilised morality, that slow accretion of common sense throughout the ages, which has distrusted myth and sought fact, which has one by one discarded torture, massacre, lynchings, spying, exiling, book-burning, which-hunting, and all the other powers of darkness, morality gives place to these again, and the dark ages return.

Reason is put into uniform, and marches with the mass. All that divine part of man which say to him, truth, truth, truth, verify, verify, verify, is dulled to acquiescence.

Farewell to Sanitary Inspector

Trincomalee, Monday.

Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector Trincomalee was entertained at a farewell function last evening (5-11-38) at the Town Resthouse, Trincomalee, on the eve of his departure on transfer to Point Pedro.

A group photograph was taken and this was followed by a garden party which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen including prominent government officials. Mr. A. C. Kanagasingham, Proctor, and Vice-Chairman of the U. D. C., and Mr. P. Ramachandra, M. A., Principal of Hindu College, Trincomalee, spoke referring to the efficient work done by Mr. Nadesan during his long stay of eight years in the town, his popularity, his keen desire to do service to others and the earnest interest which he took in the health work done in schools. The two speakers expressed their feeling of sorrow for the departure of such a useful gentleman as Mr. Nadesan from Trincomalee and wished all happiness and prosperity to Mr. and Mrs. Nadesan in the new station to which they were going.

Mr. Nadesan replied suitably thanking the organisers of the function as well as the ladies and gentlemen present for the honour they had done him and for the words of appreciation spoken about him. He made particular reference to the Chairman, U. D. C., the Medical Officer of Health and Office Assistant of the Kacheheri for the help and guidance they had given him in the discharge of his official duties. He added that he was very thankful to the people of Trincomalee for the kindness and sympathy they had shown him throughout his unusually long period of eight years' service in Trincomalee. (Cor.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 80/PT

In the matter of the estate of the late Roopasoundariamah wife of K. Sanagarajah of Valvettiturai.

Deceased.

Kanapathippillai Sanagarajah of Valvettiturai

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Chinniah Sellathurai and wife
2. Walliammal of Valvettiturai.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. E. A. Samarakkody Esquire Additional District Judge on the 22nd day of October 1938 in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumaru Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate as the husband of the deceased and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before the 2nd day of December 1938.

The 24th day of October 1938.

Sgd. C. E. A. Samarakkody
Addl. District Judge.

[O. 64, 17 & 21-11-38.]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8581. In the matter of the Estate of the late Sanmugam Kumaramuru late of Teluk Anson Perak in F. M. S.

Deceased.

Amma widow of Sanmugam Kumaramuru of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna.

Vs. Petitioner.

(Dead, 1. Thayalnayagi daughter of Kumaramuru

2. Maheswary daughter of Kumaramuru

3. Bhavani daughter of Kumaramuru

4. Sanmugam Sathasivam of Vadakkoddai East

5. Murugesu Sabapathy of do

The 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-Litem the 5th Respondent — Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of May 1937 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 28th day of July 1937 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 30th day of June 1937.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

10th October 1938

Time to show cause extended for 27-11-38.

(Intld.) C. C.
D. J.

[O. 63, 14 & 17-11-38.]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction J. No. 593

In the matter of the Estate of the late Murugesu Kandavanam of Vannarponnai East — Deceased. Sinnachippillai widow of Kandavanam of Vannarponnai East

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kasippillai Ponniah and wife Ledechumpillai
2. Kandavanam Somasunderam
3. Kanmany daughter of Kandavanam and
4. Laikai Sunthary all of Vannarponnai East

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire District Judge, on May 2, 1938 in the presence of Messrs Aiyadurai and Thambirajah Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 3rd, 4th and 5th respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests in the matter of this application for letters and that the letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this court on June 22, 1938, and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

May 20, 1938

Time to show cause is extended to October 24, 1938

(Intld.) C. C.
District Judge

October 24, 1938

Time to show cause is extended to November 21, 1938

(Intld.) C. C.
District Judge

[O. 62, 14 & 17-11-38]

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[Y. 175, 24-10-35--27-10-39] T.

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

[T.]

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Y. 65. 1-3-38--31-3-39. (T)

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