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NO. 13.

Man's Interference with Nature

Do We Really Progress?

Cause of Socio-Economic Conflicts

(PROF. J. C. KUMARAPPA in the "Harijan")

(Continued from our last issue)

A scientific use of resources should mean that we get the fullest benefit out of what we find around us. Man in his eagerness to use mechanical devices is often irrational in the utilization of resources. For instance, if paper is to be made out of bamboo by the simple hand process, we do not use bamboos cut fresh from the forest. The bamboos in the forest when they are first cut are used in various ways for roofing for being made into mats, sieves, baskets and other household articles and then, when they have served their term as such, the broken and used-up bamboo pieces are converted into pulp, and paper is made from it.

But the so-called scientific industrialist cannot afford to work on this basis as his machines are to be kept going all the time; so in his hurry he has to get the tender bamboos from the forest and feed them into his mills to be converted into paper. For this purpose, he has to cultivate forests of bamboo, directing human energy into lines which are totally unnecessary in the former case. Hence, the mill process of making paper as we have shown, is thoroughly unscientific and wasteful in the utilization of nature's resources.

Similarly, if we have to utilize as food the nutritious elements found in nature, we may get *gur* from palm trees that grow wild on uncultivable lands and obtain the whole benefit of the sap minus the water which it contains, along with sugar in a digestible form, and various minerals and salts.

But man in his anxiety to use his knowledge puts up sugar mills, converts good lands which may be used for cultivation of cereals into sugarcane growing lands and then the sugarcane is converted into sugar, wasting bulk of the minerals and salts in the molasses which are thrown out as unfit for human consumption and from which he prepares rum and gin to poison the people and to acquire for himself the money they possess.

Even if sugar be required to be produced by hand, the *gur* prepared from palm juice can be centrifuged and having obtained the sugar, the molasses left can now be converted into edible *gur* rich in minerals and salts. Molasses produced from the sugar mills, as they are affected by the use of sulphur compounds in the processes, are not fit for human consumption and have to be wasted

or converted into intoxicating drinks as stated above.

Here again we see that sugar mills are thoroughly unscientific and wasteful of human resources. They, like the rice mills, are only to satisfy the greed for accumulation of wealth by individuals at the cost of nutritious food products found in nature.

Utilization of Resources

In our quest for ways and means of satisfying our needs we have to take into consideration the resources available to us and make the best use of them possible. It will be unscientific to use coal for fuel where it is not available and where crude oil can be easily obtained. Similarly, where coal is available and where no firewood is available, it would be senseless to bring firewood from distant places for purposes of fuel. In the same manner, where human energy is available cheaply and in abundance it will be irrational to obtain their motive forces from distant places. In India, where people are suffering from unemployment and lack of occupation, to produce our needs to resort to mill production, which ultimately spreads unemployment, is unthinkable. From this point of view, hand spinning, however slow it may be, is scientific and in line with human progress while textile mills are irrational and spell ruin to the people.

Perversion of Taste

Trough propaganda people's natural taste is perverted. They are made to believe, smell and colour are so to be avoided. They may be taught soon to hold that paper roses are better than natural ones as the latter do not "stick". The best example of this type of perversion for business purposes is the present drive to popularize *vanaspathi ghee*. Here the mill prostitutes scientific knowledge to deodorize and decolorize the natural oil, to substitute nutritionally inferior oils for the traditionally used ones, to solidify vegetable oils while lowering or destroying their digestibility. They render all this disservice at an enhanced price. Is this not taking liberties with nature, science and progress? Do we not deserve it if in return nature visits us with blindness, loss of powers of growth and reproduction? This is industrialization in all its naked

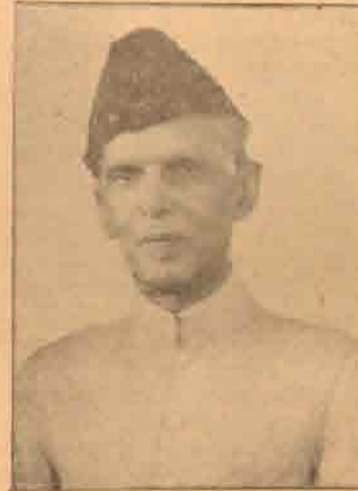
(Continued on page 5)

Rebuff To Jinnah

Egyptian Delegate Speaks Out!

Will the Muslim countries of the world support Mohamed Ali Jinnah in his demand for Pakistan? Jinnah was never tired of saying to his co-religionists in India that the entire Muslim nation in the world was backing him.

During the debate on the Palestine question at the U. N. O.,



Jinnah

India's Representative Mr. Asaf Ali, scored his first diplomatic victory. Thumping the table for emphasis Mr. Asaf Ali declared in the Political Committee of the United Nations: "Palestine's independence must be an objective," thus publicly aligning himself for the first time with the basic Arab demand.

After the debate was over, Mr. Ahmed Husain, an Egyptian delegate declared: "Mr. Asaf Ali has done more to cement the friendship between the Arabs and Hindus and Muslims in India than anybody else. It is all finished—this talk of our interfering in India; it is ended once for all."

RUSSIA LOOMS LARGE

Will It Invade India?

Whatever condition India finds itself in during the next years, Britain's withdrawal leaves Russia the only remaining strong centre of power and stability in Asia, as it is already in Europe, writes Henry Sowerby in the "Christian Science Monitor."

In terms of power politics which necessarily operate pending the establishment of international control, this is a serious state of political unbalance. It is a state in which Russia might feel that conditions warranted it in extending its borders in the cause of order and security.

Another Problem

Women in Germany

Because fewer than half the German marriageable women for the next 20 years will be able to find husbands and become mothers, Allied plans for Germany's future may have to be revised. The problem has suddenly emerged as a result of a recent survey by British economic experts. And now Allied experts are trying to foresee the effect it will have on politics, industry, and the German character in general.

At present there are 8,500,000 women between the ages of 15 and 65 in the British zone. The number of men between the same ages is slightly over 4,000,000 and more girls are being born than boys.

Since 1939 the female population of the British zone has increased by 2,000,000, while the male population has increased by only 20,000.

Figures for the other three zones are not available, but the proportion of men to women is the same as in the British zone.

The number of German prisoners still to be returned to Germany is not sufficient to alter the proportion to any extent.

Any emigration scheme would normally only provide for the emigration of young men, would increase the problem in Germany.

Aid for Ailing Britain

Empire aid for ailing Britain now is developing, says the "World Report". A cash gift in pounds sterling, the equivalent of \$80,875,000, is to be presented to the mother country by Australia, New Zealand's contribution to ease Britain's critical economic burden is to amount to \$40,662,500.

In the event of India's failing to "get out of ruts and end the internal conflicts" as Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the present interim Government, put it, there are only a few miles of Afghanistan for Russia to push across in order to move south and establish order.

Otherwise the only obstacle in India to any foreign movement from the north is whatever military strength—at present about 150,000 troops, mostly British-officered—the Indians can employ against any power desiring to limit their independence. Should India's communal strife continue, it scarcely could help affecting the morale of the army.

SALE OF STRAW

The A. G. A (E) Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Thursday the 29th May, 1947 for the purchase of Kalapokam straw from the New State Farm, Kilinochchi.

2. The following lots are offered for sale.

Lot No. 1.	17½	mithies
Lot No. 2.	22	"
Lot No. 3.	17	"
Lot No. 4.	10	"
Lot No. 5.	18	"
Lot No. 6.	16	"

3. Further particulars and permission to inspect the straw may be obtained from the Manager, New State Farm, Kilinochchi.

4. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the A. G. A (E) Jaffna.

5. A cash deposit of Rs. 10/- should be made at the Jaffna Kachcheri receipt produced before any tender form can be issued.

M. SRIKHANTA,

9.5.47, A. G. A, (E) Jaffna,
(G. 34, 20)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1947.

EDUCATION BILL

THE DEBATE ON THE EDUCATION Bill was taken up in the State Council in March last. The Minister of Education traced the history of the Bill when he moved the second reading of the Amending Bill. He stated that the Special Committee on Education made its report in November 1943, and his Executive Committee sent up their recommendations to the Board of Ministers on January 1, 1944. The Board of Ministers sent the proposals to the State Council for discussion and the proposals were accepted by the Council in May 1944. The Minister lamented the delay. An amendment was moved by a great educationist in Ceylon, Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, Member for Balapitya that consideration of the Bill be deferred for six months. There were many speeches made in support of the amendment. We found it difficult to understand how the Bill could be opposed and requested all Members to support the Bill when the debate was resumed in May. It is gratifying to note that the Member for Balapitya has withdrawn his amendment with the permission of the House, and the Bill has passed its second reading. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike has explained how the provisions in the Bill relating to Free Education had been misunderstood and why it was necessary to pass the Bill. He had set at naught the prevalent ideas that the Minister of Education wanted the Bill to be passed at the tail-end of the life of the present Council and that the Bill was 'ill-digested, hurried and hasty legislation.' To some

WHITE MAN'S PRESTIGE

NO LONGER THE DEMI-GOD

The New York *Herald Tribune* in a leading article says "Fortunately the British have resisted the temptation to take advantage of the Indian dispute to try to remain in power in India. The British have shown judgment superior to that of the French in Indo-China, who seem to be acting on the assumption that they could bring about an internal conflict that would make it possible for them to continue French exploitation."

"Some Dutch officials in Indonesia with little perception have been encouraged by minority elements in Java, who have announced non-existent revolts in efforts to stir up a controversy. These officials who refuse to face new facts are increasing the obstacles facing wiser men who are striving for peace."

"The power of desire for political freedom almost everywhere in Asia is so strong that Imperialists will be forced to retreat before it. The white man is longer the demi-God in Asia. He is now merely a man."

Viceroy Visits England

Viceroy Mountbatten has gone to England for consultations with the British Government over the Indian situation. An official announcement issued by the British Government stated: "During the past ten days Government have been giving most earnest consideration to the proposals for the transfer of power that have been submitted to them by His Excellency the Viceroy. They find themselves in general agreement with these proposals, but in view of the importance of these arrangements to the future of India, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the whole world, Government feel that they should have final discussions with the Viceroy before an announcement is made. They have therefore invited Lord Mountbatten to come to England on a short visit as soon as possible so as to enable him to return by June 2."

extent, he said, they must be prepared in the committee stage to consider suggestions which might be made to allay the fears of the minorities without impairing the scheme of Free Education.

One of the reasons which prompted us to support the Bill was the provision regarding religious instruction. It may be incidentally mentioned that the Constituent Assembly in India has while drawing up the Fundamental Rights, included a similar provision. The question whether conversion of children under 18 years of age should be recognised has been after discussion, referred back to the Fundamental Rights Committee. Mr. Kannagara rightly pointed out that it was essential that the child should be taught the religion of his parent. We wholeheartedly endorse this view. It is no longer necessary for Missionaries to proselytise our children under the pretext of *Vidya Dharma* Reason has at last dawned on the members (of the State Council) who have passed the Bill without a division.

3rd World War!

Asaf Ali's Warning

"If the peace of Palestine is broken, a third Great War will definitely be precipitated. Of that I have no doubt" declared Mr. Asaf Ali India's Ambassador in America in his address at the United Nations General Assembly last week in a plea for peace in Palestine. He said: "Palestine today has become the acid test of human conscience. The United Nations will find, that upon that decision will depend the future of humanity—whether humanity is going to exist by peaceful means or be torn into pieces."

"If a wrong decision flows from the Assembly the world will be cut in twain and there will be no peace on earth. The deluge of blood from the last war has not yet completely vanished—Europe and Asia will bear strains of it. Palestine threatens to become a baker's oven from which a deluge of blood may once again arise."

Mr. Ali said that he carried not only the votes of 400 million Indians but of 80 million Indonesians and many more millions in Asia who were not represented at the United Nations. "I carry also the message of their conscience which is that justice shall be done by Palestine."

"India has achieved her independence against the mightiest empire in the world by sheer determination. Palestinians have a determination of their own. No one can possibly wipe that out" he said.

Proctor And Woman Charged

Before a crowded court on Friday last, at Chavakachcheri, Mr. D. J. R. Gunawardene, Chavakachcheri Magistrate, recorded non-summary proceedings against a woman and a proctor, both of Nallur.

In this case sub-Inspector Sugathadasa of the Chavakachcheri Police, charged Maheswariamma, wife of Mr. S. W. Veerasingham, with having intentionally escaped from the custody of Sinnathamby Thambiya, extra Fiscal peon of Chavakachcheri, while she was being detained upon the authority of the Magistrate on a charge of having committed the offence of cheating.

Mr. C. T. Navaratnam, Proctor, the second accused, was charged with having rescued the first accused from the custody of S. Thambiayah.

S. Thambiayah said the first accused was in his custody, having failed to give security in Rs. 5,000. The second accused came up to her when she was seated in the court house and asked her to go away. Then the process server Kandiah asked her to stay and furnish bail, but she told him that the proctor had asked her to go and she went away. Both the accused went together to the car which was on the road.

The witness went up to the car, stopped the first accused and asked her to furnish bail. Then the second accused told her to get into the car. The second accused asked witness what authority he had to require bail from the first accused. So saying the second accused pushed witness and asked the driver to start the car. The car then went off with both accused.

Further hearing was postponed for the 30th instant.

Textile Control

Will It End Soon?

The removal of textile rationing may become practicable in the near future if the present flow of textiles to Ceylon can be maintained.

The Executive Committee of Labour Industry and Commerce, has been informed that the Textile Controller (Mr. M. F. de S. Jayaratne), who went to Japan recently has been successful in obtaining 2,000,000 yards of white sheeting for Ceylon from that country and this is expected in the Island shortly. A further 4,000,000 yards of unbleached grey sheeting has also been obtained from Japan by the Controller but this will have to be sent to England first for bleaching and price-marking.

The Executive Committee, however, feels that the cloth might be imported direct unbleached and the Controller is to be asked to take the matter up with the U. S. Occupation authorities in Japan. If he succeeds in this proposals Ceylon will soon be the possessor of 6,000,000 yards of cloth, which is a considerable amount.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sri Thirumuruga Kirupananda Vari will deliver a discourse in Tamil on 'Religious Education' at the Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College on Wednesday the 21st inst, commencing from 4.30 p. m.

300 tons of potatoes arrived in Colombo from Egypt on Thursday last.

Large quantities of cotton yarn have arrived in the island and are on sale to bona fide buyers.

Mr. Winston Churchill has sold to a U. S. Magazine, the publication rights of his war-time memoirs for 1,000,000 dollars.

Sir John Colville Governor of Bombay will act as Viceroy during the absence from India of Viscount Mountbatten who has gone to England for discussion with the British Government.

Sir S. V. Ramamurthy has been appointed to act as Governor of Bombay during the absence of Sir John Colville.

The French Commissioner in Indo-China has appealed to leaders of all parties in Indo-China to stop warfare and devise ways and means for resuming peace.

A Civil Service Examination will be held in August this year to recruit two candidates. The examination is intended mainly for ex-service men.

Messrs. S. Ponnambalam and N. Thuraiatnam have been raised to the rank of Chief Inspector of the Excise department with retrospective effect from October 1, 1946.

Sir Granville Orde Brown, Adviser on Empire Labour to the British Government died in London recently. Sir Orde Brown visited Ceylon in 1941 to study the labour problems here.

The United States Govt. plans to have a stockpile of strategic war materials worth 2,000,000,000 dollars, as part of its master plan for all-out industrial mobilisation in the event of another war.

At the recent conference of rice producing countries held in Holland, Burma's representative announced that Burma would raise her rice cultivation to 9,000,000 acres so as to enable her to export 1,500,000 tons in 1948.

Christian Missionaries in Asia

They Should Return Home!

And Rekindle their Moribund Religion

(A Perera Dias in the Indian Social Reformer)

A few days ago the 'Hindu Organ' reproduced an article entitled "Religious Imperialism of the West" by Mr. Anthony Elenjimitham from the *India Social Reformer*. Supporting the views of Mr. Elenjimitham, another Christian gentleman appeals to the missionaries to stop once and for all their proselytising activities and to return home to try to rekindle their 'moribund religion.'

The articles of Mr. A. Elenjimitham on Religious Imperialism of the West, published in your paper, express the views and the feelings of thousands of Indian Christians of today in regard to the missionaries of the West. So far our opinion has been chained down with constant threats of Ex-communications and Anathemas by means of which the absolute rulers of the Christian Church defend their self imposed authority: "Thus do the earthly rulers declare Jesus to his disciples, and he commanded them to act differently; they were not to rule or to be ministered unto but to serve."

In India the Religion of Jesus has become an easy expediency to lead a comfortable life, a mere compromise between up to now rich and powerful white sahibs and coloured slaves, whatever the position of these may be, Archbishops, Bishops or Catechists, slaves all. Lately I was travelling with an Indian Bishop and two European priests in the same compartment. As soon as the Bishop left the compartment, one of the European priests murmured to the other: "20 of such Indian Bishops are not enough to make one European priest"... But, thank God, the sahibhood is fast dwindling. There are already new forces silently working in India to liberate the immortal Religion of Jesus from the old and rotten sheaths of stale theories and out-worn systems in which the materialistic West has encased it, and to express it in the deep and profound wisdom of the East.

Jesus was an oriental; that is why for us to understand him there is no need of mitigating or toning down his doctrine, or even interpreting it as the West has done, and by this very fact destroyed the profound meaning of his word. The indignation of Jesus for such unclean processes is evident in his very word: You make void the word of God by your own tradition which you have given forth.

India is today invaded by thousands of missionaries of the West, who, as Jesus said, "go round about the sea and the land to make one convert and when he is made, they make him the child of hell twofold more than themselves." But now the moment is fast approaching when the coloured slave will no more be swayed by the threats of Eternal Hells excogitated by the white sahibs for those who despise their stale message or for those who venture to disobey their orders.

As Mr. A. Elenjimitham rightly remarks, Missionary campaign is closely related to the imperialism of the West. Missions like so much else were the causality of an age. They were founded on the conviction of superiority. Can they exist without it? According to N. Pef-

fer, the Christian missionary was a part of a larger expansive movement of the West. This movement politically was for conquest, economically for exploitation, religiously for conversion. Sustained by success in every part of the world as manifested by conquest, efficient exploitation and forced conversions, it bred in the agents a conviction of divinely ordained superiority. Seen in historical perspective the conviction was a delusion, but it could not be successfully challenged—rather because of the power behind it than because of its own validity—and, therefore, produced the most egregious absurdities.

Christian missions have done their work. To-day their claims are anachronous and hollow. The West itself no longer believes in them; still less do East. Politically the victims of the missionary campaign are in mutiny; economically they are determined to exploit their riches for themselves; in religion too, they won't accept the truths but on their own examination, and only if they positively exceed what they possess in their national wisdom; and this is an extremely difficult piece of work for those who are accustomed to think that men like Gandhiji and Tagore are mere instruments of the devil. All this shows that missions have no chance to exist; and we should be glad for it; they were an ugly age; let us wish them a sempiternal rest in the records of the history of world.

Some missionaries have realised their awkward position in the new Asian world. They are already feeling the sense of isolation, the sensation of fish out of water. They try to forge new arguments for self-justification. They promise to abandon aggressive methods and all efforts to undermine national institutions. They propose to serve as religious ambassadors forbidden to attack the non-Christian religions, but adjured instead to give largely without preaching and to co-operate with non-Christian agencies for social improvement. However this campaign has hardly any chance of success; for the appeal of the new conception is too elaborate, too intellectualistic; it has beauty and dignity but lacks the aggressive faith of the old conquerors; it reveals no religious zeal to the masses, it is not calculated to enkindle emotions, it is too pale, extremely sublimated, highly civilised.

Meanwhile the oriental religions are gaining ground in the West. It is astonishing how the European intellectuals are attracted by the culture of India and China. To-day a mediocre half-hour lecture on Buddhism or Vedanta, given in Europe or America, is apt to attract more listeners in those traditionally Christian continents, than a splen-

did sermon on Christianity... What does this portend? The question at once arises that if Christianity is dying and is about to be discarded in Christian countries, why all such fuss about spreading Christian propaganda in Asia?... If these missionaries love Christianity so much, would it not be more dignified for them to return home and try to kindle their moribund religion?... The answer to this query is to be sought neither in religion, nor in God, nor in the soul, but in pure matter... Material advantages prevent their progress...

NOTICE

A Sinhalese servant boy by name Piyadasa missing from 22nd April. (Age 16, Height 4½ ft., Colour fair) Any information regarding him will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded. Bakeries specially please note.

Mudalyar S. Kandiah,
Nallur.

(Mis. 32. 20, 27 & 3.)

TENDER NOTICE.

The Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday June 10, 1947, for the necessary improvements to Kunchikulam alias Manipay kulam and its inlet channel in Manipay, N. P. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Government Agent, N. P. Jaffna, on a deposit of Rs. 100/- for each form. Further particulars can be had from him.

(G. 27. 16 & 20-5-47).

An Appeal

The Jaffna Hindu College

The Jaffna Hindu College has for many years been labouring under a great disability—lack of accommodation.

Though it is, in point of numbers on the roll one of the largest institutions of its kind in Jaffna, its accommodation is by no means the largest. That such a contradiction is not conducive to efficient teaching and diligent study needs no emphasis.

Consequently it has been decided that a two-floored building to house seven classrooms on the ground floor and a hall on the upper floor should be constructed as early as possible. This scheme will cost Rs. 80,000.

To realise this sum we appeal to all Old Boys and well-wishers of the College to donate liberally towards this building fund and help the College not merely to carry on but develop its good work as an institution noted for its all-round, liberal, Hindu education.

All donations should be sent to the Principal, Jaffna Hindu College. They will be officially acknowledged by receipts and announcements in the "Hindu Organ". We are confident that the College which has never suffered for lack of public support will receive the enthusiastic help of its old boys and well-wishers to surmount the present difficulty regarding accommodation.

A. Coomaraswamy,
Principal,

20-5-47. Jaffna Hindu College.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Mr. Natesan, Mr. Sivasubramaniam & the Truth

Sir,

Mr. S. Natesan and two other M. S. C's were expelled from the All Ceylon Tamil Congress on the charge of their disloyalty to its aims and objects and of their betrayal of the trust reposed in them by their electors who had returned them on the basis of specific pledges and clear-cut policies.

Mr. Natesan has now appealed to his electorate and pleads not guilty to the charge. He is putting forward a cut-throat defence by which he aims to extricate himself at the expense of the other two M. S. C's who were found guilty along with him.

Mr. Natesan seeks to establish a perfect alibi in his defence. He must be congratulating himself because what better witness could he have secured than the ex Joint Secretary of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress and what more convincing evidence could he have led, than that of a man who still states (though only at the tail end of his long confession) that he disagrees with Mr. Natesan on this particular issue.

I am sorry both for Mr. Natesan and Mr. Sivasubramaniam because a little examination of the latter's evidence (as given in his statement to the Press) shows him up in a very pitiable state of mind and only thrusts Mr. Natesan further in the mire.

In this country of short political

memories it is necessary to recall the political background at the time when Mr. Ponnambalam's mission to Whitehall was mooted.

The Soulbury Commissioners had left the Island and Mr. Senanayake had dramatically announced in the State Council that he was proceeding on an invitation from Whitehall to 'hold personal conversations with the Secretary of State' in the matter of Ceylon's reforms.

Mr. Senanayake was well known for his partisan views which were violently opposed to those of the minorities. It was therefore strongly felt that it would be manifestly unfair and inequitable if the Secretary of State did not afford equal opportunities to the minority spokesmen, before he came to final conclusions, on the all-important subject of the new constitution.

At this moment therefore the question of the acceptance or non-acceptance of the Soulbury Commissioners report never engaged anybody's attention. For all that anyone knew the Soulbury Commissioners report may well have been in our favour. In fact, the non-acceptance by the Secretary of State of the Ministers' reforms proposals (in the first instance) and the subsequent refusal by His Excellency the Governor to assent to or even "reserve" the Sri Lanka Bill, made many a ministerialist adherent to suspect that Mr. Senanayake's invitation to Whitehall was a

(Continued on page 4)

Virtues of Vegetarianism

(By S. Shanmuganayagam)

THE present anti-beef campaign in the Island has of late been widely reflected in the Press and has given rise to several vital issues. The following contribution by Mr. Shanmuganayagam would perhaps serve to clarify some of the issues involved. Some light has already been thrown on the political and economic aspects of the campaign. The writer makes a few suggestions regarding the ethical and dietetic aspects of the matter in the light of statements made by some eminent thinkers and men of science.

The real reason, according to all Great Teachers, why the killing of any living creature is fundamentally wrong is because it is a cruel and vile exhibition of the sub-human trait of selfishness in man, which renders life "nasty, brutish and short." The ego-consciousness in us is the cause of all the misguided hatred and suffering which afflict us; and prompted by our crude selfish cravings and out of sheer thoughtlessness we lapse into that last ignoble act of killing to satisfy the palate.

It would be well for meat-eaters not to confuse the issue by making out that vegetarians abstain from flesh-eating on the ground that all taking of life is sinful. *What is wrong is the purposive and unnecessary taking of life.* The mere cessation of life is not fraught with evil, for all life is but a coming and a going—a ceaseless flux. Hence any accidental or incidental causing of death to germs, insects, or other living creatures on our part does not in any way detract from the moral excellence of vegetarianism.

Fundamentally the question of good and evil, or of right and wrong is purely subjective and relative, and is bound up with the ideas of volition and purpose, of karma and liberation. What is natural and right to a savage with his limited faculties and intelligence may well be wrong when done by a cultured individual. What many of us inevitably do under the compulsion of necessity, as when we kill in the exercise of the right of private defence, would be considered criminal if committed in the absence of any such compelling circumstances. Hence to all cultured persons (to which category I suppose we all belong!) the question of the ethics of vegetarianism reduces itself to one of need or greed, sacrifice or selfishness.... and this brings us to the dietetic aspect of the problem as to whether our craving for flesh foods is born of the vital requirements of the human system or merely of avarice.

In seeking a correct solution of the dietetic aspect of the question those of us who see no harm in "feasting on scorched corpses," in the words of Bernard Shaw, would find it much easier to practise right thinking and right action in this matter, particularly if we lack sufficient imagination, by making up our minds to take the logical step of slaughtering the animals ourselves before feasting on their flesh. Stark realities are often a greater aid to correct thought than mere academic disquisitions.

Some of the protagonists of the flesh-eaters have attempted to cloud the issue by maintaining that in the absence of any anti-fish drive there is no *raison d'être* for the present eat-no-beef campaign. They would, however, do well to appreciate the basic fact that all human achievement is progressive, and that it would undoubtedly be more con-

ducive to success if one were to begin first with the agitation against the grosser forms of flesh-eating. Moreover, a significant governing factor that must be taken into consideration in this connection is the diminishing degree of sentience and consequently of pain attaching to the various types of living creatures that suffer loss of life at our hands. The more removed a particular form of life is from the highly evolved human form, the less bloodthirsty and revolting is the act of destroying such life. The various forms of life extending from man downwards to the amoeba belong to different stages of evolutionary development, and hence their importance must of necessity be judged by us only according to a descending scale of values. It would nevertheless be very much better and more human for all of us to abstain from taking either meat or fish, provided our bare dietary needs can be met from vegetable and mineral sources, with the inclusion of dairy produce... just as the eating of animal flesh was considered by the progressive sections of the human race several thousands of years ago to be a definite improvement on the cannibalistic practices of their own ancestors.

I might mention in passing that the use of leather articles does not come under the same category as the eating of flesh foods. It is possible to utilize for our various purposes the hides of animals that have died a natural death, whereas the meat of decrepit or diseased cat cannot admittedly be used for human consumption.

On the question of dietetics Sir Henry Thompson, F. R. C. S., says "It is a vulgar error to regard meat in any form as necessary to life. All that is necessary to the human body can be supplied by the vegetable kingdom."

Sir B. W. Richardson, M. D., a fellow of the Royal Society, states: "It must be honestly admitted that weight by weight, vegetable substance when carefully selected, possesses the most striking advantages over animal food in nutritious value." Dr. J. Oldfield, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., writes "Flesh is an unnatural food and, therefore, tends to create functional disturbances."

Dr. J. H. Kellogg remarks: "The flesh of a dead animal contains a great quantity of these poisons the elimination of which ceases at the instant of death, although their formation continues for some time after death. An eminent French Surgeon recently remarked that beef-tea is a veritable solution of poisons!" In a report to the Privy Council Professor Gamgee states that "one-fifth of the total amount of meat consumed is derived from animals killed in a state of malignant disease."

Another Fellow of the Royal Society, Professor W. Lawrence, says: "The teeth of man have not

Letter to the Editor

(Continued from page 3)

move to placate his pride and win his support for some unfavourable features (from the Ministerialists' point of view) in the new constitution. So obsessed and worried was the State Council on this point that it demanded and obtained an undertaking from Mr. Senanayake that:

(1) He was proceeding in his personal capacity and therefore could not commit the State Council or the country in any way;

(2) That he would not make any "representations" but only hold conversations.

I emphasize this historical background pointedly to prove how artificial and unreal Mr. Sivasubramaniam's statement of "facts" are when viewed in the light of this background. It requires no historical research scholar to assert that much of Mr. Sivasubramaniam's reported conversation with Mr. Natesan is imaginary and could never have taken place at this period of time, because the points stated as having been urged by Mr. Natesan are irrelevant to the context of political events in this period and his reported arguments illogical to the political issues that then faced the country; for example, Mr. Natesan would never have referred to acceptance or non-acceptance of Soulbury report at this stage nor would he have stated that any harm could accrue to the Tamils by pressing the just demand of the Tamil people at this crucial moment at Whitehall. Such references have found a place in Mr. Sivasubramaniam's statement because of the unfortunate confusion that exists in his mind today. I was intimately acquainted with all the events that took place during this sorry period in our history and Mr. Sivasubramaniam well knows that Mr. Natesan never categorically refused to associate himself with the Tamil Congress in its demand for equity of representation at Whitehall. All that Mr. Natesan did was to avoid signing any such demand on such excuses as "I want time for consideration." "I wish to consult Mr. Jayah," etc.

I am sorry for Mr. Sivasubramaniam; I am sorer still for Mr. Natesan because Mr. Sivasubramaniam's statement, if true, only makes the charge against Mr. Natesan graver.

The other two M. S. C's fell because they were overwhelmed at the final White Paper onslaught in the State Council. Their weakness may be excused but their usefulness

the slightest resemblance to those of carnivorous animals; and whether we consider the teeth, the jaws or the digestive organs, the human structure closely resembles that of the frugivorous animals." Dr. J. D. Craig writes: In Germany and England a number of notable athletic contests that required endurance has been made between flesh-eaters and vegetarians, with the result that the vegetarian has invariably come off victorious."

Charles Darwin, in one of his letters, remarks: "The most extraordinary workers I ever saw, the labourers in the mines of Chili, live exclusively on vegetable food."

INTERNAL PURCHASE SCHEME SIRUPOKAM 1947.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by Section (1) (b) of Regulation 37 of the Defence (Miscellaneous) Regulations published in the Government Gazette No. 9685 of the 26th March, 1947 (Extraordinary), I Mayilvahanam Sri Khanta, Assistant Government Agent (Emergency) Jaffna District order that:

(1) A quantity of paddy determined at the rate of two bushels per acre if the land is cultivated for Sirupokam only and at the rate of one bushel per acre if the land had been cultivated both for Kalapokam and Sirupokam is hereby requisitioned from every owner or Cultivator of any paddy land situated within the Karachehi Irrigation Scheme Area in the Pachchilapali Karachehi D. R. O's Division and which is expected to be harvested during Sirupokam 1947.

(2) Each such owner or cultivator of the person who on behalf of any such owner or cultivator, has country paddy in his possession at the threshing floor to which the paddy is removed from the field on which it is harvested, shall at such threshing floor deliver the quantity of paddy determined under paragraph (1) of this order to the Village Headman of the area in which the threshing floor is situated or any authorised officer in that behalf.

M. SRI KHANTA
Assistant Government Agent
(Emergency)
Jaffna District.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, May 13, 1947.
(G. 31. 20-5-1947-

CHANGE OF NAME.

I, Subramaniam Kurukirupamoorthy of Kankesanturai hereby inform the Government and the Public that, although my name was registered as above, I have been called and known as "Kirupamurthy", and as such I have changed my name to and shall sign all documents as "S. Kirupamurthy" hereafter.
(M. 31. 20-5-47).

TENDER NOTICE.

The Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday June 10, 1947, for silt clearing and widening Keerai Vaikal in Maravanpulavu N. P. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Government Agent, N. P. Jaffna, on a deposit of Rs. 100/- for each form. Further particulars can be had from him.
(G. 25. 10 & 20-5-47).

is over: Mr. Natesan however wishes to prove that his was not a sudden fall his decline had started earlier and he had commenced to sit on the fence and become false to his election pledges at a much earlier date.

I fail to see on what grounds Mr. Natesan asks his electorate to condone his past. Is it because he gave up the fight for their just demands at the height of the battle when it was the duty of every soldier and especially of every leader to put his last ounce of energy into the fray? Is this his much vaunted interpretation of Tamil Culture?

Sir we must thank Mr. Natesan and Mr. Sivasubramaniam for their correspondence which they have widely published because by their own statements Mr. Natesan stands self-condemned and Mr. Sivasubramaniam self revealed.

You, etc.,
E. M. V. Naganathan,
Joint General Secretary
All Ceylon Tamil Congress,

Man's Interference With Nature

(Continued from page 1)

ness. Such is what passes for science and progress today, heralding their advent by highly paid advertisements, exploiting the ignorance of the people.

Machines and Tools

This does not mean that there is no room for machines. Where standardization and regimentation of labour are called for, the use of large scale machines is indicated. Where precision tools are to be made and standardized articles are essential, then production of these through machine will be necessary. But in consumption goods duplication and standardization are not of the very essence of their being. A comb may be made of horn by hand; but no two combs so made will be precisely alike. There is no purpose in standardizing such articles. Hence making combs from plastics is not called for. Similarly there are many articles in common use which do not call for standardization. On the other hand, most consumption goods call for the catering of individual need and taste. In such cases, only cottage and village industries can answer the purpose. When a man has to be fitted with a pair of shoes, the shoes have to be made for his feet even so as to conform to any deformities that he may possess. Such making of shoes for a particular person's feet is scientific and will help the shoe-maker to use his resourcefulness and ingenuity to meet the need and thus help him to develop his capacity; while standardized shoes, though they may produce the articles in abundance, cannot be said to be thoroughly scientific in so far as they are not calculated to fit any particular foot exactly. So large scale production of shoes as compared with the work of the *mochi* is again unscientific and against progress.

Violence And Destruction

In the last two generations we have known the results of mechanical production of standardized goods. The raw materials are needed in large quantities and they have to be collected from the four corners of the world and the finished products have to be assured of a definite market, and for these the ocean routes have to be kept clear and safe. These conditions have brought about the two catastrophic global wars. In the course of these wars much of the human production and skill has gone into destruction. Any war is definitely against progress it turns men back to the jungle and so can be termed unscientific. Since our activities to satisfy our human needs have culminated in these global wars, they are unscientific and retrogressive.

Conclusion

Therefore, when we attempt to plan production in our country to satisfy our needs, we have to be careful to choose the most scientific method and the most progressive ways. We must remember that production of a multiplicity of goods is not synonymous with progress, nor is destruction a sign of science. Attainment of quick results are not conducive to the production of culture. Nature works in mysterious ways and demands its own time. No man in a hurry can be either progressive or scientific. We need patience and we need a bal

U. N. P. Candidature

The U. N. P. has issued its list of Candidates for the forthcoming Parliamentary elections. 5 candidates have been selected for the Northern Constituencies: They are Messrs. A. Mahadeva (Jaffna) S. Natesan (Kankasanturai) J. Thiagarajah (Mannar) S. Rajaratnam (Kopay) and C. R. Thambiah (Chavakachcheri). The list of nominations for Point Pedro, Kayts, Vavuniya and Vaddukoddai will be announced shortly.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 678

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mohamed Abdulkader Mohomed Sultan Mohideen of Vannarponnai West Jaffna.

Deceased, Meeran Mohideen Natchhia widow of Mohamed Abdulkader Mohamed Sultan Mohideen of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna. Petitioner.

- vs.
Minor 1. Abdul Majeed son of Mohamed Sultan Mohideen
" 2. Abdul Raheem " "
" 3. Saheed " "
" 4. Abdulhameed " "
" 5. Hamza " "
" 6. Rizik " "
" 7. Nafieea " "
" 8. Mohamed Abdulkader Mohideenkanda all of do.

Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of March 1947 in the presence of Messrs. Abobucker and Sultan Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 7th March 1947 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1-7 Respondents for the purpose of watching and protecting the interest in this action and that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful widow of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 30th day of April 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 8th day of March 1947.
Sgd R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge
30-4-47.
Ex. ended till 28-5-47
Sgd G. C. T. A. de Silva
District Judge.
(O. 18, 20 & 23.)

our lives. This we can find only through satisfying our needs by village industries and decentralized production.

Large scale industries may be used as a necessary evil as has already been referred to above in the production of tools and machines needed for cottage and village industries and provision of basic raw materials such as sulphuric acid, steel, etc. It can also provide natural monopolies such as communications, means of transport, public utilities like water and power. Anything more than this will spell ruin and destruction to humanity. It calls for great care and forethought to be able to judge. However we cannot resort to centralized methods of production in the satisfaction of our daily needs. Wherever there is a doubt it is safer to fall back on the decentralized methods of production. Hence, we hold that the proper application of the science and the way to real progress lies in resorting to village and cottage industries to satisfy our daily needs.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 683.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Karthigesu Ratnasingham of Karainagar North

Deceased, Nesanmgh widow of Mugesu Ratnasingham of Karainagar North

- vs.
Minors (1. Raheesin ham Krihnamcoorthy
2. Ratu singham 'u dracoorthy
3. Selvemaay daughter of Ratnasingham
4. Panmugim A-aipillai all of Karainagar North

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before R. B. Selvadurai Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 20th day of March 1947 in the presence of Messrs. Abobucker & Sultan Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 20th March 1947 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1-3 Respondents for all purposes of this application, and that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased, unless the Respondents or others interested shall appear before this Court on the 2nd day of May 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 23th day of March 1947
Sgd R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge
25-4-47
Ex. ended till 30-5-47
Sgd T. Muthusamyollai
Ag. District Judge

Drawn by
Abobucker & Sultan
Proctors for Petr.
(O. 17, 20 & 23.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 694.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late T. Cumaraswamy Kurukkal of Keerimalai in Tellipalai West, Jaffna.

Deceased, Cumaraswamy Kurukkal Naguleswara Kurukkal of Keerimalai in Tellipalai West, Jaffna.

- And, Petitioner,
1. Annammah widow of Cumaraswamy Kurukkal of Keerimalai in Tellipalai West Jaffna.
2. Padmanatha Aiyar Ram Aiyar and wife Kamadchi Ammal, both of Maviddapuram affoa.
3. Naguleswari Ammal daughter of Cumaraswamy Kurukkal and wife of P. Shanmuganatha Sarma of Keerimalai in Tellipalai West, Jaffna.

Minors: 5. Aaribemba daughter of Cumaraswamy Kurukkal of do
6. Theegarsa Kurukkal Karthigesya Kurukkal of do.
The 5th respondent is a minor appearing by her guardian-ad-litem the 6th respondent.

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before R. B. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 24th day of April 1947 in the presence of Mr. S. Cumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 27th day of March 1947 having been read: It is ordered that the 6th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 5th minor respondent for all purposes of this testamentary action and that the petitioner is entitled to have letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 30th day of May 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of April 1947.
Sgd R. B. Selvadurai
District Judge.
(O. 19, 20 & 23.)

AUCTION SALE

AT

R. A. F. Station Kankasanturai AERODROME

ON

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Commencing at 9 a. m.

ON INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED FROM THE
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On the above-mentioned date, time and place.

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Jaffna, 14-5-47.
(Mis. 30, 20-5-47)

SALE OF TODDY RENTS VAVUNIYA DISTRICT 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1947

The sale of the rents of the undermentioned Toddy Taverns for the period 1st July 1947 to 31st December 1947 will be held on the respective dates and places shown against each tavern.

2. Prospective tenderers are referred for particulars to the full notice published in Government Gazette No. 9,704 of 16 May 1947.

The Kachcheri, Vavuniya, 13 May, '47.
A. S. KOHOBAN WICKREME,
Asst. Govt. Agent, Vavuniya.

List of Taverns referred to:

No.	Division	Local area within which the tavern to be sited.	Date & time of closing tenders.	Place
1	Maritime Pattu	Vadduvakallu	7-6-47 10 a.m.	Circuit Bungalow Mullaittivu
3	do	Puthumatalam	do 10-15 ..	do
4	do	Puthukudirippu	do 10-30 ..	do
5	do	Vatapalai	do 11-45 ..	do
7	do	Chilawattai	do 11-00 ..	do
8	Vavuniya North	Kachchilamadu	do 11-15 ..	do
11	Vavuniya Town Council	Within the T. C. limits of Vavuniya.	5-6-47 10 a. m.	Vavuniya Kachcheri

(G. 33, 20)

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