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WARDHA SCHEME— And What It Stands For

By Dr. B. Pattabhai Sitararamaya

EACH age, each era and epoch witnesses some controversy or other which is acute in character and divides people into sharply divided camps. There was the age of personal and despotic rule, the era of mediaevalism and feudalism, the epoch of nationalism. These broad features translate themselves into various local or departmental activities and give rise in turn to further divisions into strata or sections or schools of thought, whether people should drink or be teetotallers or temperates, whether production should be for consumption or for export, whether business should be pursued for service or for profits, whether art could be divorced from industry, whether machinery can be an aid to Art or a hindrance to it, whether knowledge and learning are the essential conditions prerequisite to Art, whether Education like worship should be individual or congregational, whether schools should be independent and free or centralized and regimented, whether examinations are an inevitable asset or are an inescapable curse, whether recruitment to services or selection in matrimony should be guided by passes and degrees, whether life is happier under the guidance of Law and public opinion or under the inspiration of one's conscience and inner voice,—these are some of the common themes that engage the leisure hours of men and women and confront the statesmen, politicians, educationists, social reformers economists and men of science. We, Congressmen are also called upon to consider some of these burning topics and one of them is how to reorganize our education.

Literacy and Culture

In answering this question we must at once disabuse ourselves of the common notion that the 'knpakk' are uneducated or that the 'Likkhe Padhe log' are cultured. In India we have the strange fact that some of the highest Pandits and Ulemas are illiterate, that knowledge is acquired orally

not by "Chakshu vakshara samyogam" (the contact of the eye with the alphabet).

Literacy is not essential to culture. This is how for ages Indian learning has been preserved and perpetuated. Not alone learning but culture has been spread throughout the country by this process of handing it down from sire to son. Every home is a school, every father is a teacher. Every cottage is a workshop. Every day's work is apprenticeship. Every process is an examination. Every product is a degree and every artisan thus becomes a graduate in the University of life, in the classroom of human craft or conversation and in the company of a few well chosen masters of learning or arts.

In a country like this, schools have been introduced based upon a dull monotony of studies—the same for all aptitudes, and all tastes, all grades of intellect, all strata of society, all parts of the country, all degrees of civilization, all needs of life. It is not Education but regimentation, not culture but cramming, not examination but gambling, not passes but prizes. And then? A void all round, a huge chasm everywhere, a bottomless abyss below, an impalpable nothingness above. We have spent eighty years exactly on these lines since the Universities were established and how long more shall we suffer this weary waste this 'lopsided' pursuit?

Life And Learning

We learn every day in our lives, the moment we are born. The first thing we have learnt without striving is to breathe, then to smile unaccountably, next to cry for food, later to roll about in the cradle and finally to sit and stand and walk and run and fall and rise and jump and play. The three year old baby not merely lisps but talks in complex sentences. The five year old child argues and trips you. The seven year old imp questions you on scientific phenomena and silences you. The ten year child thinks and originates; the fourteen

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JAFFNA'S CHANGING SOCIETY

Crime Wave: Its Causes and Cure

By T. Muttucumaru B. A. (Hons.)

THE unchanging Jaffna is going through a phenomenal change. The proverbially mild Hindu is fast becoming a hardened criminal. He is breaking away from his old moorings. He sees a new world growing around him. New and strange forces of life are at play. These influences both from within and from without give a rude shock to this inherently conservative man of Jaffna. He is thus in a fix. And his endeavours to cross the junction of the old and the new orders of life and adjust himself to the present life conditions have brought about the resultant social upheaval and consequently an unprecedented crime wave.

A new democratic society is in its birth pangs. The time-honoured institution of the caste system, a scheme of scientific division of labour is fast dying out, if not already extinct. All the excellences of the Tamil caste system are of the dead past. Only the excretions of the barbaric practices forced upon Tamil society by Brahmin and Mohamedan invasions have come down as a fruitful source of crime. The Government-Agent-Headman Raj held sway for the last century and a half. The adult franchise and the urban and village self-government institutions mark the parting of the ways between the 19th century and 20th century Jaffna. These changes come and are coming, as they ought to in the fitness of things, but rather quickly for the slow staid and stolid Jaffna man to adapt himself to the changing conditions of life.

The motor car, the cinema and the radio are slowly but surely effecting a change in the social life of Jaffna as in every other part of the world. But the Jaffna man is not made ready to receive the inflow of novel amenities of modern life. Hence the illiterate and ignorant strata of society have become unbalanced and potent agencies of crime.

The ancient community life stands disorganised or worse

disrupted. The farmer and his clientele of inter-dependant labourer, barber, dhoby etc. have disappeared. Each of these is today a struggling self-seeking individual ever in want. And no substitute for a healthy civic life of the community has so far arrived.

The farmer blissfully ignorant of the coming in of the machine age plods his weary way in life with his old world hoe. The tobacco and cigar industry is fast dwindling simply because of the Jaffna man's failure to keep himself abreast of ever changing modern requirements of life. The slump in the agricultural and cigar industries has thrown several thousands of unemployed into a helplessly unstable society. Poverty stalks the land. And poverty without doubt is the most potent factor of crime.

The elementary and secondary schools are turning out into the wide world thousands of educated youths. The Public Services, and the liberal professions absorb only a privileged few who form the upper Ten, cut off wholly from the rest of society. Several hundreds go to swell the ranks of the unemployed. Education i.e. merely "book-education" has unfitted a number of these for any useful employment. Many a youth has no opening in this thoroughly government-ridden country. In any other free country where there are capitalist industrial concerns and material resources, unemployment among the educated would lead to educated divine discontent and consequent social revolution. But in a society where there is no life, the supremely contented educated employed pose as political leaders and week-end social reformers, while the educated unemployed with a grievance against the state of things that keep them down become sulkingly inert consequently prolonging the economic and political sub-

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THE CONSPIRACY OF MUNICH

Hitler's Bluff

By I. C.

(Special to the "Hindu Organ.")

(Concluded from our last issue)

On May 21 Hitler ordered his army to march into Czecho-slovakia. At the last moment he was compelled to cancel this order. The resistance of the Czecho-slovak people compelled the French Government to take rapid action and to declare that it would fulfil the pact. That the Soviet Union honours its treaties is well known to every nation and to every government. Faced with this serious situation the British Government could not but warn its German protegee that an aggression at that time would lead to an unfortunate result for the aggressor. Hitler found himself face to face with the greatly superior forces of the peace front and had to effect a hasty retreat. A war against France, Czecho-slovakia and the Soviet Union is well beyond the possibilities of Germany. German Fascism had advanced too far and had to accept this political defeat with as good grace as it could muster.

Hitler understood that without a precise understanding with Chamberlain he would be unable to carry out his plans of pillage. Only if Chamberlain led him by hand would he be able to achieve his aims in Central Europe. The British Imperialists had explained this to him in no uncertain terms. On the other hand the British Imperialists wanted to prevent at all costs the recurrence of a situation in which Britain unexpectedly might find herself aligned with Soviet Union in a peace front. Hitler's second attack on Czecho-slovakia was carefully prepared in advance by the most reactionary section of the British bourgeoisie. Chamberlain then grasped the reins in order to lead his protegee out of a blind alley on to the broad road to success. British Diplomacy rode into action. The French Government was induced to refrain from all independent political moves and to trail obediently along in the wake of British Imperialism. Chamberlain sent his Lord Runciman to Czecho-slovakia, ostensibly as "adviser" and observer, but in reality in order to put pressure on the government, to conspire with the reactionary landowners, and to put fresh courage into the Henlein party. Leading lights of the Henlein party were quite ready to accept a solution of the Sudeten German problem within the frame work of the Czecho-slovak State. On his own admission Runciman advised them to be satisfied with nothing less than the cession of the Sudeten territory to Nazi Germany. The negotiations between the Henlein party and the Czecho-slovak government were postponed again and again under the flimsiest of pretexts until Hitler had finished mobilizing an army of two million men and had sent them on manoeuvres on the Czecho-slovak frontier. At this point "The Times", on the instructions of Chamberlain, for the first time publicly mooted the possibility of ceding the Sudeten territory to Nazi Germany in order to "pacify" Europe. The next step was that

Henlein demanded a plebiscite and provoked the "incident" in Moravska-Ostrava which supplied the Sudeten German negotiators with the pretext for breaking off negotiations with the Government. At the same time preparations for a Henlein putsch got under way and propaganda spread to the effect that Hitler in Nuremberg would make a decisive statement on war and peace. Thus the British Imperialists succeeded in persuading world public opinion that the Sudeten question was not an internal affair of the Sovereign Republic of Czecho-slovakia but a problem of the European great powers.

Hitler in Nuremberg gave the signal for a putsch in the Sudeten area. The putsch was a miserable failure. Those who rose in arms were not the masses of the peoples but merely a handful of mercenaries. The Government very quickly succeeded in restoring order and Henlein hurriedly fled abroad. Thus neither the Spanish nor the Austrian variant proved practical for Hitler in Czecho-slovakia. Again it was Chamberlain who came to his rescue. He began systematically to bring about a war panic throughout Europe, creating impression that Hitler was determined to march against the United forces of France, Britain, the Soviet Union and the Little Entente. He pretended to take seriously the blackmailing threats of the German sabre-rattler and behaved as if war had become as good as inevitable. Finally, he got into an aeroplane and flew to Berchtesgaden as an angel of peace. The further procedure to be followed was then discussed at Hitler's villa. Chamberlain returned to London, declared to his deeply-moved contemporaries that he was very tired—and the next day sprung upon the world the Hitler memorandum demanding the cession of the Sudeten territory as the only and infallible recipe for the preservation of peace. The British imperialists and their French lackeys then held up the Czecho-slovak government at the pistol point and demanded the immediate acceptance of the ultimatum, or else Hitler would invade Czecho-slovakia and France and England would give Czecho-slovakia no support. The Czecho-slovak Government, in which the reactionary landowners who had long been conspiring with the German Fascists were preponderant; yielded to this blackmail.

But now something happened which cut across the Chamberlain scheme. In flaming indignation the Czecho-slovak masses rose and swept away the Government. A new government was formed under premiership of General Sirovy, with the mandate to defend Czecho-slovakia. The democratic popular movement in Czecho-slovakia roused a mighty echo among the masses of the people of France and Britain. The people began to take the field against their treacherous governments. The Soviet Union openly and impressively declared that it would fulfil its treaty obligations. Yugoslavia and

Rumania declared that they were prepared to support Czecho-slovakia. Poland was intimidated by a note of the Soviet Union. The President of the United States announced that in the event of war the United States would side with the victims of aggression. The situation was rapidly changed and Chamberlain understood that the quickest and most cunning action was required if the formation of an overwhelming strong peace front was to be prevented and German Fascism helped out of this new difficulty. The manoeuvre was carried out with perfidious cunning. Hitler declared that his old demands were superseded by events. Czecho-slovakia would have to disappear from the map. Mussolini jumped to his support, ordered Hungary and Poland to stake their claims, and spoke of a war whose object it would be to create a New Europe. Chamberlain flew to see Hitler a second time. The Odeberg interview was stage-managed for dramatic effects and described as more or less barren of results. The British Imperialist team then increased war panic to the utmost limit. Partial mobilization was ordered in Britain and France and gas masks distributed. By means, the farcical character of which was evident, but which frightened the excited population the "evaluation" of London and Paris was prepared. The population was persuaded that war was inevitable and that only a miracle could save peace. Then such a "miracle" was stage-managed: Mussolini, Chamberlain and Daladier flew to Munich and publicly decided there what had long been decided in private; to dismember Czecho-slovakia. The satisfaction of all the claims of German Fascism was presented to the people as the salvation of peace.

In the first reaction after the artificially induced war panic, many people allowed themselves to be persuaded that peace had really been saved, and that the sacrificing Czecho-slovakia and the opening up of Central Europe to the advance of German Imperialism had been the only means of doing so. But very soon these same people began to rub their eyes in amazement and recognise the monstrous deceit practised on them.

Thus the Munich Conspiracy and the dismemberment of Czecho-slovakia had for its purpose not the saving of peace, but the saving of the fascist policeman acting for British Imperialism, the strengthening of Fascism and the stifling of the democratic popular movement which was spreading from Czecho-slovakia over all Europe.

House to Let or for Sale

All that piece of land situated at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna adjoining Vaittheswaravithalayan and close to Jaffna Hindu College called 'Mullakkaddaiyadi' and 'Pantrikodduvalavu' in extent 11 Lms. V. C. and 3 1/2 Kls. with stone built house consists of 5 Rooms, 1 Hall, Kitchen and well and plantations 25 Coconut trees, 4 Jack trees, 3 bearing Mango trees etc. and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Vanni Vaittheswaran Kovil and others, North by Navalar Road, on the West by the property of Soranamma wife of Nalliah and on the South by property belonging to the Somayara Inn.

For further particulars apply to Mr. M. Kathiravelu, Proctor S. C., Vaddukudai.

(Mia 226 15.12 to 22 12-38)

Wardha Scheme

(Continued from Page 1.)

year adolescent works and produces; the eighteen year craftsman is already able to make furniture and articles of need, design and execute artistic works, beautify homes and paint landscapes, draw portraits, weave fabrics, make jewellery, beautify surroundings, cook food, nurse patients, build houses, manufacture implements, grow crops, raise gardens, tend cattle, plough, sow weed and reap.

Vocational Bias

Oh—the thousand and one vocations, arts, crafts and callings,—who teaches these things, who declares the passes and failures, who punishes and rewards? The home, the parents, the maistry, the foreman, the master-weaver, the guilds, it is these that have kept up the glories of Indian culture in its proto-form intact. What, therefore is wanted to-day is a system of schools and seminaries wherein this old bias for arts and crafts, for manufacture and production, for beauty and harmony, bias by which developed that power, which combines art with utility and weaves the former into every implement and vessel that the latter requires. It is this that a huge co-operative society was constituted of the whole social structure—indeed a federation of co-operative organisations of which each joint-family was a labour unit. Thus was India made self-sufficient and almost every village thereof. That was the only means of warding off the problem of unemployment which follows, as night follows day, the mass production of the modern day on the monster machines of the West.

The future of India, therefore, is a vital factor in the reorganisation of Education. What shall we educate the youth for? For an age of competitive production? No, for self-sufficiency. If so, the training to be given to the youth of the country must impart in them that bias for cottage industries by which alone self-sufficiency can extend itself to the remotest corners of India,—its districts, tahsils and villages. It is this education that is aimed at under the Wardha Scheme, the ideals of which will unfold themselves to the doubting public and to the hostile departments only as time advances even as khaddar and its cults are coming on as a revelation to the officers of Government to-day after these eighteen years of cynical opposition on their own part.

The New Order

Khaddar points to a new direction in Economics. Economics and Education act and react upon each other. When, therefore, khaddar and the village industries have come to stay, there must be a concurrent and corresponding change in the system of education adopted by the Congress. The old system of education to which the Wardha Scheme is offered as a corrective must be rapidly for the same reason for which the system of economics of the Britisher to which this system of Education has been a handmaid is yielding place to a new system of economic organisation. Let there be no mistake about it. We are really on the eve of wholesale changes under which the old order has, lock, stock and barrel, to be turned out and a new order in every walk of life has to be established.

(Roy's Weekly)

SIR BARON'S APPEAL TO MINORITIES

His Exhortation to Indians And Europeans

PRESIDENT'S GRATITUDE FOR PERSONAL AFFECTION

SIR Baron Jayatilaka, presiding over the Ceylon National Congress which held this year's sessions at Panadura, deplored in the course of his address the growth of political discord and communal dissensions in the country. Criticising the inherent defects of the Donoughmore Constitution, he made a special appeal to "officialdom to act in the spirit of the Donoughmore Commission's recommendations." There were scenes of great enthusiasm at the opening of the sessions, and Sir Baron was visibly moved by the demonstration of affection and loyalty on the occasion.

In his speech, Sir Baron said:

"During the seven years the present Constitution has been in operation, in more than one instance new interpretations have been placed upon the clauses of the Order-in-Council, in order to enlarge the powers reserved to the Governor and to enable the enactment of laws without the advice and consent of the State Council.

"Moreover, the Officers of State, who at one stage formed themselves into an Inner Cabinet, have never ceased to claim for themselves a greater measure of power than was ever contemplated by the Donoughmore Commission.

"These attempts of the bureaucracy to entrench itself strongly within the Constitution and create a dyarchical form of Government have often led to friction and bitterness of feeling.

"Apart from the failure on the part of officialdom to act in the spirit of the Donoughmore Commission's recommendations, the inherent defects of the Constitution themselves militated against its functioning successfully.

"As often pointed out the Donoughmore scheme of Government diffuses responsibility. Neither the Ministers who are merely elected Chairmen of their respective Executive Committees, nor the Committees themselves can be held accountable for any failure or mistake.

Water-Tight

"The Committees functioned in water-tight compartments, independent of each other, and there is no co-ordination of the various activities of the Government. Moreover, there is no central authority empowered to initiate policy on a comprehensive survey of the needs of the people with a due regard to the financial resources of the country.

"In 1933 the Board of Ministers submitted to the Governor two memoranda mainly based upon certain resolutions passed by the State Council setting forth the defects of the Constitution and suggesting amendments to it in certain respects. Unfortunately on that occasion the Ministers were not unanimous.

"Three of them submitted dissents which enabled the Governor, Sir Edward Stubbs, to shelve the question of reforms altogether on the ground that he could take no action on the representations of the Ministers as they were not themselves

agreed as to the nature and extent of the Reforms they desired.

This attitude of the Governor was naturally a great disappointment to those who were agitating for a liberal measure of responsible Government. When, therefore, the general elections were held in 1936, it was decided by the Congress Party to make an effort to secure the election of such Ministers as would agree to act altogether in the matter of Constitutional reform. With the co-operation of others, belonging to minority communities, it was possible to make this attempt a success.

No Secret

"In the result seven Congress men were elected as Ministers. There was nothing secret, underhand or unconstitutional in the whole proceedings. What was done on that occasion was nothing more than what any party strong enough could legitimately attempt.

"Yet this action on the part of the Congress members in Council is often represented—or rather misrepresented—as a sinister move on the part of the Sinhalese to dominate the minorities and harm their interests.

"More than two years have passed since the Congress Ministry was formed. Can any one honestly quote a single instance in which the present Ministers have, either individually or collectively, been responsible for any act calculated to injure the interests of any section of the community?

"Early this year the Ministers submitted to the Governor a memorandum formulating a scheme of responsible Government. His Excellency discussed the whole question with the Ministers on two occasions before he forwarded his report to the Secretary of State.

"According to certain official pronouncement the Governor's Despatch on Reforms and the Secretary of State's reply are about to be published.

Cloud of Mystery

"A cloud of mystery seems to hang over this matter. Nobody seems to know whether the Despatches have been received, and if they have really come why they are not published.

"A suggestion was recently made by the President of the European Association that the publication of the Despatches might be delayed until certain pending questions were settled. What connexion there is

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CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

Wardha Resolutions — Their Significance

NEED FOR INTERNAL REFORMS

Wardhaganj, Dec. 14.

THE Congress Working Committee disposed of two important subjects to-day, viz., the Indian States and the ratio question. The significance of the resolution on Indian States is considered to be the desire of the Committee to go slow. Gandhiji had drafted a briefer resolution but yesterday's discussion resulted in Mr. Nehru drafting a longer one, which the Committee adopted this morning after further discussion.

Gandhiji's strongly worded article in the *Harizan* a fortnight ago had created a considerable stir in all circles. The Committee is in full agreement with him that there is no halfway house between total extinction of the States and the Princes making their people responsible for the administration of the States and themselves becoming trustees of the people. The Committee simply endorsed Gandhiji's article to-day because it is almost on the eve of the next session of the Congress.

The Committee bears Gandhiji's view in mind when it expresses solidarity with the movement in the States for freedom and self-expression. Gandhiji's desire, as expressed in the *Harizan*, that the Congress Ministries should be on the watch and should draw the Paramount Power's attention in cases of misrule in the States adjoining their Provinces, is also implied in the Committee's assertion that it is the right of the Congress to protect the people against unwanted, cruel and inhuman repression and to guide them by lending its influence.

The resolution is also considered to be a clarification of the stand taken by the Congress at Haripura, viz., that the restraint that the Congress had placed on itself was only self-imposed and it is wrong on the part of Princes to conceive it as an obligation on its part not to intervene in the States people's struggle. As has been pointed out, it was a misinterpretation of the Haripura resolution to argue that Congressmen had been guilty of breaches of a decision enforcing non-intervention. The Congress reserves the right to offer help but still refrains at present from giving the States' people organisational help. It is entirely satisfied that the Haripura resolution had put the States' people on their mettle and awakened them to the task of organising themselves. In order to foster the States' people's own strength, the Committee advises the people not belonging to the States concerned against participating in the movements therein. The Congress emphasises that the cardinal principle of non-violence should be strictly adhered to as this alone can carry the struggle to success.

The resolution is held to be an urgent reminder to the Rulers of Indian States to introduce an element of responsibility in their administration. The Committee will watch the situation during

the next three months and will go further at the next Congress session at Tripuri in case the Princes make no move on their part to associate their people with their administration and fail to march with the times.

Satisfaction in State Congress Circles

The resolution of the Congress Executive has been received with profound satisfaction by the number of State Congressmen assembled here to place their views before the Working Committee.

The Congress Executive and Mahatma Gandhi next considered the welter of disorder in the internal Congress organisation and the growing corruption due to the invasion of office-seekers. Since the Congress accepted office in the Provinces, a larger number of persons have joined it with a view to capture power and position in the local bodies through which the Congress has been attempting to serve the public. Gandhiji has been emphasising the urgent need for stopping these malpractices, which are eating the very vitals of the Congress. The opinion was unanimous among the members of the Working Committee that something must be done to check these, but none of them were able to suggest any remedy and most of them feel that Gandhiji's remedies were too drastic.

One member remarked that the steps suggested by Gandhiji might kill instead of curing the patient. Those having faith in Gandhiji's statement say, however, that he, who has built up the Congress organisation, certainly knows its strength. His measures may mean a reduction in Congress membership but its strength will be increased tenfold. They will remove the ugly fat from the body and tone up the system. Gandhiji has no new formula. The charka is his only cure and he emphasises that the introduction of the spinning franchise and Khaddar clause is the only way to prevent counterfeited Congressmen capturing local bodies and district organisations. Some members of the Working Committee, however, have misgivings whether Gandhiji's suggestion may not reduce the Congress into a close preserve for one school of thought, eliminating a large number of intellectuals and others from the organisation. The question now considered by the members is how far such an eli-

(Continued on Page 3)

SCHOLARSHIPS at Jaffna Central College

Two Junior tenable for six years from Form I up to the London Matriculation Class.

Two Senior tenable for two years in Prep-Matriculation and Matriculation Classes.

Competitive Examination to be held in the College on *January 9th and 10th at 9 a.m. each day*. Candidates for the Junior Scholarships must have passed the Departmental *Fifth Standard (English) Examination*, and must have been born before the *1st January 1926*. For the Senior Scholarships, they must have passed the *J. S. C. English Examination* and must have been born before the *1st January 1922*.

Present students of the College are ineligible. Applications with Certificates of birth and Certificates of their having passed their qualifying examination must reach the Principal not later than the *31st of December, 1938*.

Further particulars may be had on application.

J. W. ARUDERAGASAM,
Actg. Principal.

Jaffna Central College,
7th, December, 1938.

(Mis. 222 12-12-38 & 19-12-38)

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A DIVINE SERVICE

In Memory of

the Late

J. V. LAMBERT Esq.

(of ARALY NORTH, and IPOH, F. M. S.)
will be held

on **Tuesday 27th December**
at **3.30 p.m.**

at the

**ARALY SOUTH INDIA UNITED
CHURCH**

*Friends and Relations Please
Accept this Intimation.*

(Mis. 228. 19-12-38.)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1938

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

THE ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE National Congress held at Panadura on Saturday under the Presidentship of Sir Baron Jayatilaka, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, recall to our mind its glorious and promising birth twenty years ago under the leadership of the late Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam. He conceived it, and with all the attendant throes and travail brought it into being in the hope that it would be a potent instrument of the political advancement of the country and an expression of its natural aspirations. It is indeed a painful, if an illuminating, commentary on the patriotism and nationalism of our leaders that an organisation, inaugurated under such auspices should have been suffered to deteriorate progressively into a communal cancer—pure and simple—with

no vestige of a national or representative character. To call this body the National Congress is, to say the least, a misnomer.

"By the inauguration of this Congress we proclaim once for all that we have done with our petty differences and dissensions and that, whatever one's creed, race or caste may be, if only in the memorable words of our Island's chronicle, the Mahawansa, he makes himself one with the people, he is a true son of Lanka, a true Ceylonese and entitled to serve our dear motherland to the best of his power."

So spoke Sir Ponnambalam little realising that this darling of his heart would in a few years become translated into a communal society the members of which would meet once a year in solemn conclave to proclaim their achievements with little regard to facts and less concern for the larger interests of the country. All impartial observers will admit that the Congress High Command have, by their unstatesmanlike acts and impolitic utterances, successfully alienated the goodwill and sympathies of the minorities. It is not for us to dwell at this time of day on their acts of omission and commission which have rudely shaken the faith of the minorities in the objects and ideals of the Congress. The result has been what Mr. Susanta de Fonseka frankly acknowledged in his welcome address. "The last eight years", as he rightly observed, "have been very bitter for the Congress. With a very few and honourable exceptions its past leaders and its past Presidents have been foremost in weakening the strength of Congress. They have almost stifled the Congress in their embraces of lukewarm loyalty and of sneaking contempt". No wonder that, in these circumstances, the Congress completely lost its prestige and influence with the Minorities, particularly with the Tamils. Even those few Tamils who remained within the Congress walked out of it with the feeling that they could no longer identify themselves with that body. Would that the Congress leaders of today realised the full import of the memorable words of its first President and acted up to them!

Sir Baron's Presidential address, which was mainly a searching and informed criticism of the inherent defects of the Donoughmore Constitution, makes us hope that, under his regime, the Congress will endeavour to live up to the ideals envisaged by its founders, so as to transform it into a really national organisation, representative of all communities in the Island. With much of what he says in regard to the defects of the Constitution we wholeheartedly agree. For the Constitution is a novel experiment in democratic Government which is bound to result in such frictions and deadlock as are calculated to impair the efficiency of the administration. Experience has shown that the Committee System is capable

of being worked in a manner that strikes at the root of Ministerial responsibility. That was why we felt it our duty to lend our support to the scheme of reforms that would usher in the Cabinet System of Government. Sir Baron's observations in this connexion are well worth quotation.

"The Committees functioned in watertight compartments, independent of each other, and there is no co-ordination of the various activities of the Government. Moreover, there is no central authority empowered to initiate policy on a comprehensive survey of the needs of the people with a due regard to the financial resources of the country".

The above criticism, coming as it does from one who has had an inside knowledge of the working of the system, is a convincing argument why it should be scrapped in the best interests of the country.

The President rightly deplored the political discord and dissensions in the country and passionately appealed for inter-communal unity as a necessary condition of political advance. If Sir Baron had cared, however, to probe deeper into the causes of such inter-communal distrust and dissensions, he would have discovered to his disagreeable surprise that they were in a large measure due to the communalism of his Congress colleagues. Not a few of them, intoxicated with the greed for political power and impelled by the might of numbers, were so lacking in imagination and statesmanship as to speak of Ceylon for the Sinhalese and of Sinhalese nationalism. They therefore wittingly or unwittingly succeeded in wounding the self-respect of the Tamils who had always been in the vanguard of political progress in the country. Communalism, as everybody knows, is a canker that eats into the vitals of the body politic. Sir Baron has rightly condemned it. We have ourselves so often condemned it in these columns, and we know that every patriotic son of Lanka condemns it with all his heart. But all our condemnation is a cry in the wilderness, unless the Congress eschews Communalism in any form or shape and reforms itself into a national organisation, embracing within its scope the progressive elements of every community in the Island. We hope and trust that Sir Baron and his Congress colleagues will make the right gesture calculated to inspire confidence in the minorities. A great responsibility, therefore, rests upon them to do everything in their power "to revive its (Congress) pristine vigour and make it once more strong, efficient and representative so that it may speak and act for the progressive elements of the country." Will they rise to the greatness of the occasion? That is the question. The imperative need of the country, therefore, is a bold, instructed and imaginative leadership.

SOCIAL JUSTICE and Change of Front

By S. A. Nathan

WHAT is truth? asked Pilate of the Christian Scripture and would not stay for the answer. What is social justice? asked a speaker who tried to propound it at a teachers' annual gathering but he and the president of the gathering, both gentlemen of the cloth, would not stay for a full dress debate on all the implications and possible inferences, for such a debate contained the possibility of unearthing facts and figures which are inconvenient to, and incontrovertible by, them. The very burking of a legitimate discussion after it was invited of the issues raised by the speaker is a flagrant denial of the basic principle of justice, social and other variety, and of the individuality of the human personality on which the speaker laid such a stress that it seemed for the moment that he was painfully alive to all restraints and inhibitions placed upon it by the larger organism of society and the parasitic ones within it. The speaker was not so much to blame for the suppression of discussion as the President who owed his position to the goodness and generosity of the majority of teachers who are not of the same religious persuasion and conviction as he. It was one more example of the Hindus' tolerance of "live and let live", one of the basic elements of the grand ideal of social justice which, I am afraid, is being made use of as a cover for the insidious propaganda for anti-racial ideals. Their other means of conquest having been discredited (because they have been exposed) the parasitic organisations of foreign origin are fast changing tactics and front of approach under several guises.

Ceylon is a land of Hinduism which includes Buddhism. Was the great Bodhisatva not a Hindu? a Hindu Avatar? He was, of course. He thought and practised the great ideal of compassion. In this land of Hinduism (and Buddhism if you want to call it so) the "banner of Social Justice imported from the West where national and international conflict and confusion has assumed suicidal and homicidal proportions and which is the despair of the yet sane and balanced non-conformists like Aldous Huxley who after very careful and penetrating thought and study almost prescribes the ancient Indian polity as the only likely method of resolving the confused problems of the West—the "banner of Social Justice" from the West might not carry us far unless honesty in thought, word and deed constituted the mast on which it is unfurled. We in India and Ceylon do have nettling social problems which have risen out of the degeneracy of the social mould evolved by the racial genius. The degeneracy marks a dissolving period of values. It is an afflicting reaction to the irresistible blows and beating of a vampire ideology of the modern European civilisation! A live organism revolts at and reacts to an impact of another. The more forcefully predatory conquers and creates a confusion. This is a sorry scene we behold in India and Ceylon. The social structure evolved by

(Continued on Page 5)

THE DUCE TO BE APPEASED

British Somaliland to be Given Up

PREMIER'S REPORTED MOVE

LONDON, Dec. 16.

INQUIRIES in British official circles in London revealed that nothing was known about the suggestion which appeared in a Paris newspaper that Mr. Chamberlain may offer Signor Mussolini British Somaliland in return for a more peaceful policy. The suggestion was made by 'Pertinax' in *L'Ordre* today.

'Pertinax' wrote: "Mr. Chamberlain is not going to Rome in January to pay the Italian dictator mere courtesy. He will start negotiations with a definite offer. The head of the Fascists menaces the French Empire. How can he be appeased? From what we have heard the British Premier is prepared to give up British Somaliland to Italian Empire. Mr. Chamberlain reasons that France will thus be forced to follow the British example and throw into the balance French Somaliland coast, the Addis Ababa railway and the port of Jibuti. Will Mr. Chamberlain demand in return the correct execution of the plan for recalling foreign volunteers from Spain? We have not enough information to reply."

THE SAIVA PARIPALANA SABHAI

Golden Jubilee

The Fiftieth Annual General Meeting of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha was held at the Jaffna Hindu College at 4 p.m. on the 17th inst.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of Devaram. Mr. A. Thillaiambalam, one of the prime founders of the Sabha and the sole survivor of that band of stalwarts who were mainly responsible for stemming the rising tide of foreign missionary aggression which well-nigh threatened to submerge Saivism in Jaffna, occupied the chair.

Reference was then made to the passing away of Mr. S. Sellappah, the Secretary, and a vote of condolence was passed. The Secretary's report and the Treasurer's statement of accounts were adopted.

The following were elected office-bearers and Committee Members for the year 1938-1939.

President: Mr. A. Thillaiambalam.
Vice-Presidents: Messrs. R. Sivagurunathan and C. Arulambalam.

Secretary: Mr. S. Balasubramaniam.
Asst. Secretary: Mr. K. S. Subramaniam.

Treasurer: Mr. S. Pasupathy Chettiar.

Committee Members: Messrs. S. Rajaratnam, S. Adchalingam, T. Matiuswamy Pillai, S. T. M. P. Sithambaranatha Chettiar, K. Navaratnam, A. Chellappa, A. Coomaraswamy, K. Ramalingam, Muhandiram P. Rajagopal, E. Kathiravelu, V. Nagalingam, K. Sivaprakasam, M. Mylvaganam, T. N. Subbiah, V. T. Sambandhan, S. Kannapathipillai, S. Nagendram, K. Aiyadurai, S. Annamalai and Dr. S. Thuraiappah.

Auditor: Mr. S. Duraisingham.

The members present expressed

their earnest desire to see that the Golden Jubilee of the "Inthushathanam" and the "Hindu Organ" which had stoutly championed the cause of the Hindus and Tamils not only of Jaffna in particular but those of Ceylon and even those beyond the seas in Malaya and elsewhere, which had been ably edited by Messrs. T. Chellappapillai, A. Sabapathy and M. S. Eliatamby and others who were in the vanguard and led the Tamils and Hindus in their fight for political freedom, cultural Swaraj, economic regeneration and religious revival, which kept the flag of aggressive Saivism flying for more than half a century and which more than any other institution in Jaffna was responsible for the wide diffusion of Tamil pure and undefiled, should be celebrated with due splendour and magnificence. The Executive Committee was empowered to take all steps necessary for celebrating the Golden Jubilee in September 1939.

It was also decided to appoint a committee consisting of the President, Mr. S. T. M. P. Sithambaranatha Chettiar inter alia to report about taking over the other Muttis at Chithambaram which were languishing for want of proper direction and control and whose funds and properties were not being looked after by the trustees.

It was also decided to arrange public lectures by recognised scholars and savants from South India and elsewhere under the auspices of the Sabha.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of Devaram.

Travancore National & Quilon Bank

Court Orders 60 per cent to Jaffna Depositors

The District Judge, Jaffna, made an order today for payment of 60% to the depositors in the Travancore National and Quilon Bank, Jaffna branch.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 3)

mination will diminish the strength of the Congress, Gandhiji is firmly of the opinion that it may not do so, but, on the other hand, will actually increase its strength by inculcating well-ordered discipline in the rank and file.

The old controversy of 1924 has thus been revived. It will be recalled that the late Chitta Ranjan Das and Motilal Nehru ranged themselves against the spinning franchise. Their successors are expressing the same doubts regarding the success of this measure. But no alternative suggestions

Social Justice and Change of Front

(Continued from page 4)

the racial genius of god-men in these lands underwent a structural deformity as the result of the onslaught of a rapacious ideology, the characteristics of which are competition, classification on material and gross values and captivation by sheer glitter and glamour. Such an ideology, the wholesale importers and their dupes believe, can respect and value the unvarnished human personality. The mere man undecked by clothes, other possessions and power, is a worthless wisp of flesh and blood (and of doubtful soul) in the sight of this ideology.

But the Indian ideology and that of the Christ Jesus, the Nazarine, see in him the majesty of the Creator and of His creation. This ideology of the Hindus and of the Christ, Jesus, has relaxed its hold under the sledge-hammer of the invading ideology of the conquering westerner, and hence the confusion. The Christ ideal (and it was the Hindu ideal long before his appearance on earth) came back to the East, having been twisted and turned by its western menders. Now it is not the ideal that counts, but the number of those who pretend to profess it. Hence the organisations that sprang up in his name literally fish for "followers". They seek to catch men by their meshes but not by the intellectual and moral appeal of the ideal itself. They little respect the human personality of the man, for they decide for him and want to drive him into the fold. Where is the social justice in this method of the propagandist? If this is tolerable and tolerated why find fault

have been put forward. The discussion was not completed yesterday as Gandhiji had to leave for Shegaon at 4.30 in the afternoon. He will come to Wardha again to-morrow morning.

Spinning Franchise to be Adopted

It is generally held that the spinning franchise clause will be adopted at this session of the Working Committee. In Gandhiji's view, it is already overdue and it should have been done in the Delhi session three months ago, but the European crisis diverted the nation's attention. These three months have convinced him that there is no other remedy for improving the discipline in the Congress ranks and for purifying it.

The Working Committee next considered the representations made by the Bombay Citizens Committee against the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's rejection of Mr. K. F. Nariman's application to contest the Bombay Municipal elections as Congress candidate as also the disciplinary action taken against him. Mr. B. F. Bharucha, who came here to champion Mr. Nariman's cause, was given a full hearing by the Committee, which finally upheld the Bombay Congress Committee's decision. Mr. Bharucha is invoking Gandhiji's aid to reopen the question to-morrow but the Working Committee is not likely to alter its decision. (Hindu)

Broadcasting

AKASH VANI, MYSORE

This Week's Programme

Wavelength: 70.2 Meters. Frequency: 4265 Kc/S.

CALL SIGN: V. U. 7. M. C.

Monday, the 19th December, 1938

6 p.m. Karnatic Light Music
6-15 p.m. "Week end sports in Mysore" by Mr. V. A. Kannan
6-30 p.m. Short Stories for children
7 to 8-30 p.m. European Music

Tuesday, the 20th December 1938

6 p.m. Hindusthani Light Music
6-15 p.m. News & Announcements
7 to 8-30 p.m. Karnatic Vocal Music

Wednesday, the 21st December '38

6 p.m. Orchestral Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 to 9 p.m. Harikatha: "Rukmini Kalyana" by Vidwan Sambanda Murthy of Bangalore

Thursday, the 22nd December 1938

6 p.m. Nadaswaram Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
7 p.m. Popular Science: "Electro Magnetism" by B.M. Sivaramiah, Esq.,
7-30 p.m. Kannada Drama "Vishnu Leela"

Friday, the 23rd Dec. 1938

6 p.m. Karnatic Instrumental Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-45 p.m. "Qirat"
7 p.m. Urdu Talk: "Sanati Talsen" by M. A. Quadir, Esq. (by the courtesy of the Lajnat-ul adab, Mysore)

7-15 to 8-30 p.m. Hindusthani Music

Saturday, the 24th Dec. 1938.

6 p.m. Special Programme in connection with X'mas Eve European Music
7 to 8-30 p.m. Sacred Music by St. Cecilia's Music Party organised by Mr. F.A.M. Dass, B.H.
8-30 p.m. "The Mystery of Christmas" by Rev. Father R. Feuga, Chaplain, St. Philomena's Shrine, Mysore.

Sunday, the 25th Dec. 1938

No Broadcast.

with totalitarian ideals of the Nazis, the Fascists and the third international Communists? The technique is the same. They all have the same purpose. The capitalism of the Democracies is the same. Democracy itself in actual work is little different from dictatorship. The organisation that would anathematise a Spinoza, an Erasmus and a Luther for their intellectual individuality and perception into the enduring things of life, cannot with honesty of purpose send forth apostles of Social Justice. If there is a place in the world where there is extreme need for the postulate of social justice and all that it stands for, it is in the West. The East may be left to itself to work out its salvation. The East has been the home of Social Justice, good neighbourliness, and compassion for all created things. But all that has been borne down upon by the invading ideology of brute force, deception and dishonesty. There is need for Social Justice here as there is in the West. It can be established only by changing the social order. The social order can be made right by only, as Aldous Huxley would put it, non-attached and detached men. No other could do it even though there is the exterior appearance of it.

MANIPAY VILLAGE ANTI-CRIME SOCIETY

A meeting of the above Society was held on Wednesday the 14th inst. at 5 p. m. at Sothivembadi Hindu Tamil School with Mr. V. Veerasingham, Principal, Manipay Hindu College, as Chairman and Mr. R. V. Arumugam as pre-tem Secretary.

Mr. R. N. Chinniah, Maniagar, Valigamam West, Jaffna, the convenor of the meeting, spoke on the object of the meeting and exhorted the people to co-operate to suppress the crime in the village.

Mr. M. R. M. Jebaratnam, General Secretary of the Anti-Crime Society, Manipay Parish, then addressed the meeting. He said that he was there to tell them of the important resolutions that were passed not only by the teachers and a handful of lawyers as misrepresented in the Press but also by representatives of all villages in the Jaffna Peninsula representing all industries, professions and local bodies, and accredited leaders of the Jaffna peninsula. He was there to tell them what they should take to bring this country to prosperous condition and drive away crime. He said that he was closely connected with agriculture and industries of the island and he had come in contact with the various classes of people including criminals. Therefore he said that he had certain recommendations to offer them, many of which had been widely discussed both at the Jaffna conference and in the press. Taking unemployment as a whole he said that they should organise and standardise production suitable to the requirements of the consumers. In organising the industries marketing question has to be minutely studied before producing agricultural and industrial products. To attain this the labourers and the capitalists should come as partners so that they may carry on the industry either during the boom or the slump as the case may be. If this could be achieved the question of high wages and low wages would not be a burning question among our agricultural or industrial classes of people. It is this spirit with Government subsidy that has caused Japan, within the last 26 years, to become one of the important industrial nations. He said that tobacco industry should be organised and cigars should be made to suit the different classes of consumers. Standardisation of such products regarding strength, quality and finish should be made compulsory by legislation. This country had men with brains among all classes, especially among our workmen.

It is the duty of our leaders, educationalists and capitalists to train and employ the best brains and skilful labourers in producing suitable articles for internal and external trades. Agriculture and industrial departments are always ready to help with expert advice when sought for. They want, with capital, energy, initiative, courage and pluck among the youth of the country to develop agriculture and industries. Then organisation and standardisation will follow. Till such a thing is achieved he urged the people to co-operate to establish co-operative societies to foster agriculture and industries among the agricultural and industrial population. The

educationalists and parents have a great task before them to turn out youths with initiative to shoulder the responsibilities of life to become industrialists. Religious education should be strictly enforced among all the youths and children who attend schools and colleges in this Island. Liberty, free-thinking and free actions are some noble principles to the progress of humanity but the youths should be trained to carry out orders, to work wholeheartedly and to respect superiors and elders if they are further to be employed by Government and the various firms in the island. The lives of our pioneers in the south of Ceylon, Malaya, Africa and India should become a part of our education to the youth and children to inspire confidence and initiative to work under most trying conditions. The leaders of social service have placed before us a programme calling all social service workers, elders, youths, children and mothers of the country to work for prohibition. Will they respond to this urgent call to free this evil which is preventing the progress of our industries, agriculture and social life of this country? He urged that if they are patriotic and if they love their sons and daughters to take up arms to drive this evil from their midst. The remedy is in their hands, namely no palmyrah or coconut palms to be given for tapping except on permits for medicinal uses, for cigar manufacturing and for confirmed drunkards. He said that they have forgotten the fact that the criminals are of their own. They have also a sense of honour and an adventurous spirit. The circumstances of high living and absence of suitable occupations have made them to take up to criminal life. It is the duty of every social worker to win the souls of these men back as useful citizens.

After other speeches, it was proposed and unanimously carried that a branch Anti-Crime Society for the village of Manipay be formed with Dr. H. G. Mills as President and Mr. R. V. Arumugam as Honorary Secretary and three members to represent each ward of the Manipay village.

Auction Sale

No. 22284.

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

(Substituted.)

Vs.

1. Ellen Margaret Chittampalam of Kankesanthurai (Dead.)
2. Alfred Mathew Chittampalam of Colombo
3. Velharaniyam Sangarapillai Thunasingham and wife
4. Christiana Devaratnam Chittampalam of do
5. Elizabeth Jeevaratnam Chittampalam of Kankesanthurai
6. Joseph Mathew Chittampalam of Colombo
7. Murgesar Ramupillai and wife
8. Panchenthrum of Tellipalai East

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

PROPERTY

(1) An undivided $\frac{2}{3}$ share of a piece of land situated at Thady in the parish of Mariddy Jaffna called Thaddy Oorikkadoo, Vellarayan Oorikkadoo, Mathan Oorikkadoo and Oorikkadoo containing in extent 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lms. V. C. with stone built bungalows,

Sir Baron's Appeal To Minorities

(Continued from page 3)

between these pending questions and the Reform proposals, it is difficult to see.

"It is also an open secret that some communal members of the State Council sent the other day an S. O. S. message to London urging among other things the non-publication of the Despatches.

"Then there is the unscrupulous campaign of gross misrepresentation which is now being carried on in England by the representatives of local communalists.

"Whether these sinister influences are delaying or hindering the publication of these Despatches, no one can say. For my part I hesitate to believe such a thing is possible in view of the official pronouncements, both here and in London.

"If there has been any advancement politically in this country during the past fifteen or twenty years, everybody must admit that it has been due to the efforts of the Congress and Congress alone.

None Other

"It is equally certain that no other organization exists today which is capable of continuing the fight for the political emancipation of Ceylon to a successful issue.

"A great responsibility, therefore, rests upon all of us who belong to the Congress Party to do everything in our power to revive its pristine vigour and make it once more strong, efficient and representative so that it may speak and act for the progressive elements of the country.

"In dealing with the question of constitutional reform on an occasion like the present, it is impossible to ignore the attitude of certain minority sections of the population. It is clear that they do not want the extension of political rights to Ceylon ostensibly on the ground that any such extension

may increase the power of the majority community. We need not speculate upon the real reason for this opposition. It is enough if we recognise that it does exist.

"It is of utmost importance that the Sinhalese should refrain from imitating the communal activities of the minority communities. There is no ground for the Sinhalese majority to think that special efforts must be made to protect their interests apart from the other sections of the permanent population.

"Having said that, I must appeal to members of minority communities engaged at present in political warfare to try and put an end to the unscrupulous campaign of misrepresentation carried on their behalf to which I have already referred above.

"It can do them no good in the long run, for the truth will be found out sooner or later, while this campaign is bound to embitter feelings.

"May I add one word of special appeal to the Indian and British people resident in Ceylon. They—especially the latter—an undoubtedly do much to help the political progress of this country.

"But have they ever been helpful in this respect? I am afraid the answer must be in the negative.

"And it is a strange—and to my mind a pathetic—fact that most of the prominent Indian politicians in our midst, who, in their own land, were most probably ardent nationalists, have joined the ranks of die-hard communalism and are doing their utmost to prevent the people of Ceylon from securing a decent measure of self-government.

Opposition

"As regards the British residents, it is an incontestable fact that they have all along opposed the extension of political rights enjoyed by the Ceylonese, and have been ever ready to take under their wing every communal clique that manifested reactionary and disruptive tendencies.

"Are they I ask, going to persist in this attitude for ever? More than a year ago the President of the European Association declared that he and his friends would get down from the fence in due course and enter the arena of politics in full force.

"Whether they have already stepped down, and if they have, on which side of the fence I do not know. But if there is yet a chance, may I ask them to get down this time on the right side of the fence—not to the communal backyard—but to the path in front which leads to the goal of political freedom for Ceylon.

"In all seriousness I would suggest to the politically-minded Indians and Englishmen in our midst the desirability of reconsidering their attitude towards the question of constitutional reform.

The policy they are now pursuing is not calculated, I fear, to promote friendly relations between the major community and other sections of the permanent population. Growth of political discord cannot possibly be an advantage to them in the long run, while it may do infinite harm to the people of this country.

houses and huts, well, old and young palmyrahs, coconut palms, margosa 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ share of a land situated at Tellipalai East Jaffna called Kodayadai and Thumalakkudurai with palmyrahs, coconut plants cultivated and spontaneous plants, well, share of the margosa tree standing on the Northern boundary containing in extent 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lms. 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 Kadiramei Jagu and Murugan Mathan and Ponnupillai wife of Kanagar Sangarapillai, on the West by the property of Retnasar 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 Wednesday 11th January 1939 at about 3 p.m. at the respective spots.

N. KANDIAH
Commissioner
Van, West.

(Mis. 231. 19-12-38.)

JAFFNA'S CHANGING SOCIETY

(Continued from page 1)

jection through sheer wastage of unused human energy.

The Drink demon too foments crime among all classes of the unemployed. A revenue-raising government will not think of total prohibition even after a people's government in a district, where the people have the same racial characteristics as those of Jaffna, has proved beyond question that total prohibition of alcohol simply improves and purifies society.

The social ills do not end there. There is another very grave factor that aggravates unemployment among all classes and consequently promotes crime. This menacing social infection from across the Straits has eluded the attention of local social reformers. There are today over 5000 Indians in Jaffna. This peaceful penetration began just a little over 20 years ago, and bids fair to make unimpeded progress in a land whose people claim ethnic connection with those of Tamil Nadu. Whatever it is the Indian element has introduced cut-throat competition among all classes of workers, skilled or unskilled, educated or uneducated. The Indian cooly drudging for 50 cts or 60 cts. a day is simply driving out of work the Jaffna labourer whose minimum wage is 95 cts. a day. Then there is the skilled worker like the mason or carpenter. The Indian works for 80 cts. a day, whereas the Jaffna artisan wants Rs. 1.50 a day, if he is to give himself and his family of say 4 souls a square meal. Last in the trait, comes the imported graduate teacher from India. Almost every Northern English School, Girls' or Boys' Hindu, Christian or Private employs an Indian graduate or more. Many a brilliant graduate in the University College, may even England-educated finds himself thrown to the wall. This uninterrupted inflow of cheap labour is making the problem of unemployment acute and still more acute. And the unemployed entertain a genuine grievance against the exploiters and the exploited.

The organisers of the Conference on Crime and Social Reform had started the work well, if only they put in sustained efforts to do really good constructive work. They have made high resolves. They have invited government authorities to help them to wipe out crime. They want Police help and yet more. What more, the young reformers have formed Volunteer Corps all over Jaffna. These endeavour to adopt detective constabulary methods to bring to book criminals and suspects.

The Social Reform Union has, it is presumed, begun to address itself to the task before it. Here are some tips for the consideration of social workers.

If the Union of social workers is out to grasp the crux of the crime crisis, it has to face boldly the realities of life of quickly changing society. Society in Jaffna today is in a flux. The league should make a scientific

approach to the solution of social ills.

First things, first. An economic survey is the basic ground of successful social work. A Census of not only of the unemployed of all classes of adults, but also of all non-Ceylonese employed as doctors, teachers, nurses, carpenters, masons, traders and bankers, chauffeurs, household servants, etc. etc. is of prime help to tackle successfully the problem of unemployment. The Urban District Council and the Village Committees can be invited to help the Committee of the Union in the taking of a Census and in the making of an Economic Survey.

The economic chart of the country prepared from time to time is a sure guide for an Employment bureau composed of representatives of the League, the Urban District Council and the Village Committees of Jaffna. The Local Authorities undertaking utility social services and recruiting all labour through the employment bureau goes a good way towards the wiping out of a number of social evils.

Unemployment, partial employment, and illiteracy jointly and severally contribute towards crime. Social Reforms and local bodies interesting themselves in civic education and making use of the cinema and the radio would find their work easy to dispel ignorance and to help the people to lead a healthy and intelligent civic life. Jaffna today unblest of nature as ever is also bereft of modern amenities of life. There is no provision for a healthy use of leisure whether by the rich or poor, young or old, employed or unemployed. Modern towns and hamlets in rural areas have health units, milk bars, common playgrounds, street boys' clubs, public baths, reading rooms and libraries and common halls. Regular work, and provision for healthy recreation and enlightening amusements are the best preventive agencies against crime. There is no reason why the Jaffna Urban Council should not make provision for an early establishment of a local Broadcasting station near the Town Hall. There are in the Jaffna area, a number of ponds breeding malarial germs through stagnant water. A conversion of these and the lands around into public baths and parks would in addition to improving the health of the town introduce an agency as well for the mental health of the people.

The local authorities addressing themselves seriously to adult education may in addition to the radio make use of the cinema. Much propaganda work could be done through the cinema. Films of an educational nature screened at different centres of the country would tend to inculcate in the people a sound civic consciousness. The publication of a weekly or monthly Citizenship Gazette in Tamil jointly by the League and the Local authorities is highly conducive to a rapid growth and healthy development of a vigorous public opinion among the masses about civic rights and responsibilities.

There is the work. The harvest is ready. Only workers are want-

U. D. C. Budget Jaffna

Revenue Estimated To Exceed Expenditure

Jaffna, Tuesday.

The draft budget for 1939 of the Jaffna Urban District Council was presented by the Chairman, Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, at the last meeting of the Council.

The estimated revenue is Rs. 324,400 and the estimated expenditure Rs. 32,000.

The Chairman said that although they had a very satisfactory surplus two years ago, it had been spent in connection with the new office building and the Town Hall.

Even during the current year they had to sanction supplementary votes of expenditure totalling Rs. 36,415-05. He was however glad to say that all bills in connection with the Town Hall had been paid and settled in full.

The revenue for the year had fallen short of the estimate, as there was a shortfall in the income from the electricity department owing to the new extensions not being completed till after the middle of the year.

Bigger Expenditure in Health

The Chairman further said that after the transference of the executive powers as regards Health Activities to the Medical Officer of Health, vast strides had been made in that direction and they had to incur increased expenditure.

The engagement of the services of the Government Assessor to revise the assessment of the properties in the Town was also contemplated. This would mean additional expenditure, although as a result they expected to get increased revenue.

He was glad however, said the Chairman, that he was able to present to them a balanced budget, and requested the members not to insist on taking up any new works till the Council was able to shoulder further responsibilities. All necessary expenditure had been provided for in the budget, and care had been taken to exclude new items where that was possible.

Much spade work waits to be done by public spirited men and women from outside the State Council and Local Bodies. In India the leaders of thought and action were working for the country's freedom from outside the State Assemblies and Municipal Corporations. Even today a Nehru or a Bose cannot simply find himself as Speaker or Minister until he has wrought out the complete freedom of the Motherland.

If society in Jaffna is to protect itself against criminals and potential criminals, it has to protect these from the baneful effects of unemployment and poverty. The society is directly or indirectly responsible for the breeding of criminals. The social reformers have to address themselves not only to prevent crime and to wean out criminals from their dangerous habits but also to adopt wholesome measures to make this land a better land to live in. It is politically sane, humane or righteous to give stones through Police aid to those who are only crying out for bread?

NOMINATIONS TO U. D. C.'s

Recommendations To Government

The Executive Committee of Local Administration began the consideration of nominations to the Urban District Councils whose new terms of office commences next year.

Altogether there are nominations to be made to sixteen Urban District Councils.

The following are some of the recommendations made by the Executive Committee on the 14th instant.

Anuradhapura: Mr. T. Mendis and Mubandiram P. B. Galgamuwa.

Ambalangoda: Messrs T. C. B. Fernando, R. T. de Silva and A. M. P. Fernando.

Badulla: Mr. J. B. M. Bandaranayake.

Batticaloa: Messrs M. Chinniah and M. A. L. Kariapper.

Beruwala: Mr. M. S. A. Samad, Hatton-Dickoya: Messrs P. C. A. Silva and Rizak.

Kotte: Mr. C. E. Bulathsinghala.

Kurunegala: Mr. P. B. Ratnayake.

Kolonnawa: Mr. J. D. William, Moratuwa: Dr. H. I. Fernando and Mr. Roland E. W. Perera.

Puttalam: Mr. A. Abeykoon.

The nominations were considered further at the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 15th inst.

ROBBERY OF A THALIKODY AT MULLAITIVU

Mullaitivu, Dec. 12.

A large crowd had assembled today to watch the proceedings in the case in which Mr. A. M. Kanagasabapathy District Mudaliyar led evidence against Nullathanby Rasiyah of Uduthurai and Kanapathipillai Ponniah of Chankathavayal who are alleged to have snatched away a thalikody belonging to a woman of Karaya-Mullivaikal in broad day-light on Sunday the 11th inst.

It transpired during the proceedings that while three women of Karayamullivaikal were digging oysters (avel) at the sea shore the two culprits approached one of them and demanded of her the thalikody. While she was hesitating one of the culprits threatened to stab her with a knife and in the meantime the other snatched away the thalikody.

The women fled back to the village and informed the villagers of this unhappy incident. The inhabitants of several villages of Maritime Pattus thronged together and gave chase. Ultimately the culprits were seized at Chalayad and on search the thalikody was found in the waist of one of them.

It is rumoured that several others of the same clique are biding in the vicinity of Mullaitivu. It is hoped that the District Mudaliyars, and the minor headmen of the various divisions of this district will keep a vigilant watch over the suspected persons and bring them to book forthwith. (Cor.)

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 623.

In the matter of the estate of the late Ampalavanar Ponniah of Vaddukodai East, Jaffna who died at Kuala-Lumpur in the F.M.S.

Deceased.

Annaladchumy widow of Ampalavanar Ponniah of Vaddukodai East

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ponniah Sattiaselan of do
2. Velauther Ampalavanar of do

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of July 1938 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the above-named 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on the 12th day of October 1938 and show cause to the satisfaction of this of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of September 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended to 22-12-38.

(O. 73 15 & 19-12-38)

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 81/P.T.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kanapathiar Subramaniam Arambapillai of Puloly West

Deceased.

M. Subramaniam Kandaiya of Puloly West

Vs. Petitioner.

Parupatham wife of Kandaiya of Puloly West

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kanapathiar Subramaniam Arambapillai coming on for disposal before C. E. A. Samarakkody Esquire Additional District Judge, on the 29th

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 82/PT.

In the matter of the estate of the late Parupathippillai widow of Chittampalam Arumugam of Karavetty North

Deceased.

Arumugam Chittampalam of Karavetty North

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Arumugam Velautham of Karavetty West
2. Arumugam Chinniah of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire, Additional District Judge on the 10th day of November 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 son of the deceased and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other persons appear and show cause to the contrary on or before the 22nd day of December 1938.

The 11th day of November 1938.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,
Addl. District Judge.

(O. 74. 15 & 19-12-38.)

day of October 1938 in the presence of Mr. M. Easurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 29th day of October 1938 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son-in-law of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of November 1938 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 29th day of October 1938.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,
Addl. District Judge.

1-12-38

Extended and reissued for service Re'ble 22-12-38.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,
A. D. J.

(O 75 15 & 19-12-38)

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