

## REMEDIES FOR OVER-POPULATION

(BY E. P. RASIAH)

THE modern world which is threatened with innumerable economic problems unheard of in previous civilizations, is in great travail and agony and is groping in the dark for a way out to light. In fact, the advance of civilization appears to create more problems than it solves and the toughest of these, is the problem of increased population coupled perhaps with the question of finding adequate food for them. Although earnest efforts have been made in the past to unriddle this problem, it had defied analysis and a safe solution. Councils, Committees and Commissions have made simple matters complex, for, the problem is beset with striking paradoxes. While India, Ceylon and Japan crave for more food and still more food to feed its teeming millions, countries like Australia, Canada etc. seem to suffer from shortage of population—this makes the question all the more complex.

We find that some time back one Malthus awakened the world from its slumbers by spot lighting the fact "that the world population had a tendency to outgrow the supply of food-stuffs." And recently Prof. Thomas Dixon Carver of Harvard University stated:

"Foxes think large families among the rabbits highly commendable. Employers who want large supplies of cheap labour, priests who want large numbers of parishioners, military leaders who want plenty of food for gun powder and politicians who want plenty of voters, all agree in commending large families and rapid multiplication among the poorer classes."

Though nobody took Malthus seriously then, yet the element of truth contained in his statement had stood the test of time and we are now forced to admit it as a serious problem.

Even in the past, the control of population appears to have engaged the attention of each tribe, group or nation in perhaps a veiled form—only the methods of control tried by them have been different at different ages in history. The various methods by which our ancestors had

tried to reduce or control population can be brought under two broad divisions:

- (a) Positive methods
- (b) Preventive methods

### Positive Methods

(1) *Killing the old and infirm* There appears to have been a widespread custom among primitive people of the nomadic, wandering, hunting tribe to get rid of old and infirm people by leaving them alone in forests with little or no food, to die of starvation or to be destroyed by wild beasts. This was practised by Tasmanians, Eskimos, Africans and certain tribes of American Indians. According to G. M. Theal "The bushmen forsake their aged relation when removing from place to place for hunting. In this case, they leave the old person with a piece of meat and an ostrich egg-shell full of water. As soon as this little stock is exhausted, the poor deserted creature must perish by hunger or become the prey of wild beasts."

(2) *Human Sacrifice* Sacrifice being an important part in many primitive rites human sacrifice became often part of the ceremony. In many parts of Africa to avert the consequences of an impending disaster, a robust and healthy maiden was sacrificed.

In India according to the custom of Suttee, the wives voluntarily sacrificed their lives along with their deceased husbands on the same funeral pyre.

(3) *Abortion* The action of abortion appears to have been adopted solely to keep the number of children within proper bounds. B. C. Allen speaking of the hill tribes of India says

"...Amongst the Kapis where marriage by Service is common... an old woman skilled in such matters is called in. This worthy dame locates the position of the baby's head in the womb and strikes it a sharp blow with a flat stone, with the result the child is born dead—the limitation of the family being the main object."

Among the Pina Indians, child-birth is prohibited during the period of lactation

## Young Mens' Hindu Association Kandy

An inaugural meeting of the Young Mens' Hindu Association, Kandy was held on Monday the 11th instant at 6.30 p. m. at Sri Selva Vinayakar Temple, Katukelle, Kandy in the presence of a large gathering.

The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

Patrons: Prof. K. Kanapathipillai and Mr. K. Kumaravel

President: Mr. S. U. Somasegaram M. A.

Vice-President: Messrs P. Subramaniam B. A., S. Selvanayagam, K. Nagappan, K. Velupillai

Joint Secretaries: Messrs. N. Balasubramaniam and S. Paramanathan

Joint Treasurers: Messrs S. Thambiappa and S. Arunachalam

Librarian: Mr. V. Jegannathan

Asst Librarian: Mr. D. Rajalingam

Joint Secretaries for Fine Arts: Messrs. V. Chelliah and V. Maruthiah

Sports Secretary: Mr. S. K. Katnasingham

General Committee: Messrs S. P. Arunasalam, K. Govindasamy, M. Kanagarajah T. S. Balasubramaniam, S. Puvendiram, O. Ullagan, D. Shanmugam, S. Pararajasingham, D. Muthusamy and K. Nadesan.

for 6 or 7 years and also among the Cheyannes until the first child was ten years old. According to Harold Wright "In the Hawaiian Islands all children after the third or fourth were strangled or buried alive". At Tahiti, fathers had the right of suffocating their newly born children, if unwanted. The Aroos in the Society of Islands imposed infanticide upon the women members by oath. Some tribes in Torres Straits, were in the habit of destroying some of their children, if they were all of the same sex "it being held proper to have an equal number of boys and girls". The Tenguas required a lapse of seven or eight years between children and felt no compunction in killing those born during this interval.

Infanticide appears to have been common among the Jews, Babylonians, Egyptians, Syrians Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans and Chinese and met with little or no opposition

(Continued on page 6)

## State Aid To The Needy

### REPORT FOR 1952

The system of payment of monthly allowances to the needy through the Revenue Officers continued to be the basic social service and received priority among all other forms of assistance. In the light of working experience, certain amendments were made to the rules governing the payment of these allowances. The rules provide for assistance to women deprived of their husbands' help owing to imprisonment if in order to attend to their children or on account of physical disability they are unable to work to support themselves and their children. The sudden stoppage of the allowances on discharge of the prisoners was found to cause great hardship to their dependents. It was therefore decided to continue assistance to families of discharged prisoners for a period of three months or until the ex prisoner obtained some form of employment or other means of support, whichever was earlier.

Payments to public assistance recipients who are permanently disabled are made through the Village Headmen while those who are temporarily ill are paid through nominees. A suggestion to make payments in the case of the permanently disabled recipients also through nominees recommended by the District Revenue Officers is being considered.

Applications for monthly allowances were received in increasing numbers and every effort was made to deal with them as expeditiously as possible. It was, however, not possible to pay all eligible cases owing to inadequacy of funds and a considerable number of applicants had to be placed on the waiting lists.

The Social Services Officers of the Department stationed in various

## 'Study And Work' Scheme

### For Rural Children

Over two million school children in the rural areas of the Madras State are to spend half their day at school and the other half in learning a trade, according to a scheme prepared by the Government of Madras. It will come into force from June.

The scheme which will be limited to about 18,000 lower elementary schools in the State, is to enable the pupils to keep up the habit of doing work which their parents have been doing. It is considered that the burden of long school hours which impairs the health of the young school children should be reduced and they should have opportunities for usefully engaging themselves in village activities.

Under the scheme, school day for the pupils will be reduced to three hours. Working week will be extended to six days if necessary. Children in every school will be divided into two batches. While one batch will be working, the other will attend school.

The children are generally expected to join their traditional farming occupations. For the children whose parents do not belong to the occupational groups, arrangements will be made to teach them a craft. They will be sent to the village artisan for apprenticeship.

Districts continued to check public assistance cases on the paying lists in order to eliminate the undeserving and take on

(Continued on page 6)





தேசிய நிகழ்ச்சி.

கமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமுடி மாயம்  
கமச்சிவாயவே காதலிவிச்சையும்  
கமச்சிவாயவே சாவித்திரேத்தமே  
கமச்சிவாயவே நகனெறி காட்டுமே  
தேசிய நிகழ்ச்சி.

## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY MAY 22, 1953

### Treasure These Thoughts

The chief weakness of modern social movements is the shift of the emphasis from the spiritual to the material, the latter having assumed alluring and seemingly innocuous disguises.

### RICE AT WHAT RATE?

SPECULATION is rife among all classes of people that rice will no longer be subsidized by the State and that the consumer of this staple food will have to pay its actual cost whatever his buying capacity may be. This conjectural opinion of the scheme which the Cabinet is devising to reduce the impact of a financial crisis has already helped businessmen who in their own inimitable manner of enterprise have made all arrangements to reap a harvest of windfall no sooner than a definite decision in this matter is arrived at by the Government.

The question of the State subsidizing the staple food of this country has been examined in the press and by public opinion so fully and from all points of view that there cannot now arise any need for reviewing the subject. The consensus of responsible opinion is that the State owes a duty to the people, particularly where it is none other than the people themselves, to enable the people enjoy a standard of living which cannot be anything less than the irreducible minimum beyond which body and soul cannot be kept together. And it is at a time when the art of popular administration is interpreted in a high dogmatic level that the economic situation has deteriorated as if to test the sincerity of purpose of democratic Governments. Hence no State that comes under the description of a democratic institution can refuse to accept the political-economic theory of the responsibility of the

Government to find food and that at a reasonable price for its people.

Subsidy in its simple significance connotes the Government grant to meet the extra cost of an item of public utility. What else other than the question of food supply could be a matter of public utility? And which Government that describes itself as a democratic institution with clean socialistic tendencies can deny its people the benefit of a state subsidy for the staple food of the country?

To the Minister of Finance we sound a note of gentle warning that unless the present Government whose prestige has been maintained by its large hearted action in continuing to subsidize rice was choosing a path of self-effacement it should not venture to do away with the subsidies for rice either wholly or in part. And to the Prime Minister and the other members of the Government we make the suggestion that democracy cannot by any stretch of the imagination mean to equate the rich with the poor and that the wealthy few in a democratic state carry along with the Government the duty to safeguard the interests of the poor. Tax the man who swims in luxury and enable the man in the last gap of his breath survive the onslaught of starvation. By any standard of political prudence and constitutional conception, this policy must be necessarily the first principle of a popular Government.

### Gandhi Memorial Museum

The Gandhi Memorial Museum, temporarily lodged in a building in New Delhi, is slowly expanding. Ultimately it will move to Rajghat where the mortal remains of Mahatma Gandhi were cremated.

This will be one of the four Gandhi museums. The other three will be situated in Sabarmati, Sevagram and Madurai. Among the collections in Delhi are a large number of photographs of the Mahatma depicting his mood and recalled the many events in which he played a leading role. Of even greater interest to visitors is the collection of photostat copies of Mahatma's letters to his friends and colleagues written during the eventful thirty years of India's political history. The letters are in

### Letter to the Editor.

## Humanitarian Work And Proselytisation—An Insidious Combination

Sir,—It is very painful to find that young men become converts to other Faiths for the purpose of finding an occupation. In this connection I am sending a cutting of a thought-provoking article contributed to the Madras "Sunday Times" by no less a person than Sir C. P. Ramasamy Iyer, Vice Chancellor of the Annamalai University for favour of reproduction in the columns of your valuable journal.

"Even apart from the relevant Article in the Indian Constitution, there is no doubt that all persons, whether they are avowed missionaries or not, are entitled to affirm, practise, publish and propagate their creeds. Such a liberty has always been allowed in India from the earliest times as may be seen from the history of Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity, Islam and the various Protestant or variant forms of the Hindu faith. Just as Lord Bud-

English, Hindi, Urdu and Gujarati.

### Historic Collections

It is understood that photostat copies of 17,500 sheets of Sabarmati records have already been made. An equal number has been microfilmed but it will be many years before this gigantic task is completed.

There are also books which the Mahatma used as a lawyer in South Africa.

Apart from Mahatma's own collections, there are now nearly 400 books in the Museum Library in English and many Indian languages written about him or concerning some aspect of the political movement which he led.

Sad memory is revived by the collection of Mahatma's personal belongings including his two simple chappals (footwear), his pocket-watch and a Burmese sunhat which he wore so often in his later days. There is also on display some of his personal diaries, the metallic pots he used in jail and a casket presented to him by his admirers in Cape Town in 1914.

Though the plan of the museum to be built near Rajghat has not yet been completed, it is expected to have a public hall to accommodate 1,000 persons, a library hall for 35,000 books and a hall for statues and paintings.

dba undertook to preach concepts divergent from the orthodox Hindu doctrines and to convert men and women to his way of thinking and action, so did Sankara and Ramana and their successors seek to bring back Hindus into the fold. Certain adherents of Islam undertook an aggressive campaign of conversion stimulated by the example and precept of persons in great positions like Aurangzeb. Such a step produced reactions demonstrated by the rise of Shivaji and the Sikh Confederacy; but in the main, the history of India has been a history of tolerance; and a policy of live and let live has been followed.

The Portuguese clergy encouraged by the State initiated the policy of forcible conversion and many other foreign missions made it a point to disparage and deride the followers of the more ancient religions. Although a large number of proselytes have been made from the days of the early Christian missionaries down to our own days, nevertheless, it may be stated without exaggeration that the net result has been in the main rather the uprooting of ancient beliefs than the implanting of fresh ones in the minds of the recipients of the various messages. It must be conceded, moreover, that especially among the primitive and the backward communities, all that has happened is the co-existence of the public avowal of Christianity or Islam, along with the simultaneous and often secret worship on the lines of the older faiths.

Ungrudging praise must be bestowed on the humanitarian and philanthropic efforts of certain missionaries belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion as well as of many British and American organisation in respects of their comprehensive programme of amelioration of the status and condition of life of backward and depressed classes and of per-

sons suffering from distressing ailments whose claims to succour have unfortunately been neglected in a transitional society which forgot its ancient religious precepts and obligations. What is objected to is the insidious combination of humanitarian work with proselytisation. I have definitely heard of cases in hospitals where at the critical moment of an operation or at the time of death the invalid is told that unless he adopted and confessed to Christian beliefs, his salvation was in peril.

There are of course many sincere and enlightened missionaries who are actuated by lofty motives and who shun all deception or compulsion direct or indirect but they are exceptional. In the case of aboriginal and backward tribes, very unsettling effects have been produced by fanatical missionaries who have forgotten the teachings of their Master. Too often the only permanent result of missionary activity is a taste for European liquor or modes of dress.

My personal opinion is that while there can be no objection to the preaching by any one, Indian or non-Indian, of his religion and while there is no longer the danger of Islam or Christianity utilising the prestige of a Government or ruling-group, nevertheless the utmost care should be taken to prevent the exploitation of ignorant and susceptible persons for purposes of conversion under the guise of humanitarian activities. Rivalries amongst missions and subjects and efforts to produce competitive statistics of conversion are also not unknown and sometimes economic and other inducements are alleged to have been offered (including even admission to schools and colleges and the award of scholarships.)

CEYLON TAMIL

Madras.

### Resignation on Food Subsidy Question?

Mr. R. E. Jayatilleke, M. P. stated at a public meeting recently that he would resign his membership of Parliament if the Government decided to remove the food subsidy.



## Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 24-5-53 TO 30-5-53

**ARIES** Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

You will not be able to make much money this week. But on the other hand you will be very comfortable. You will be busy planning for your future. Relatives likely to tax your purse mid week. Thursday and Friday must be spent with care.

**TAURUS** Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]

You will have to work very hard this week. There will be no mental peace. Illness also shown. Better to follow the advice of some long standing friends in important affairs. Don't take any risks week end.

**GEMINI** Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

Financial conditions not satisfactory this week. Quarrels and rush of work shown throughout. Keep your temper under control. New friends will prove useful week end.

**CANCER** Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Agilya [Kataka Rasi]

Your relatives will help you much this week. You will be able to gain much with little labour. Some misunderstanding will be cleared and you will have a good time at home.

**LEO** Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

Some unexpected turn of events will upset some of your programmes this week. You will have to be very careful about your domestic affairs for some time to come. Ill health also shown.

**VIRGO** Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atla, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

In your professional side everything seems to be well. But some domestic upsets likely middle part of the week. A new friendship will bring in much benefits week end.

**LIBRA** Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

Somebody will try to make mischief both in your family circle and office this week. You will need your wits to preserve peace at home. Some pressing debts likely to upset you much week end.

**SCORPION** Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

You will make much progress in your new ventures. But all is not well on the domestic side. Petty quarrels and misunderstandings likely to upset you. Beware of scandal-mongers.

**SAGITTARIUS** Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

This will not be an easy week for financial deals. You will succeed after much difficulty. Minor accidents shown. Health too should be given particular care for some time.

**CAPRICORNUS** Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

A good week for finances. You will get a promotion or better job very soon. You will be laying the necessary foundations before end of week. Don't miss any opportunities.

**AQUARIUS** Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]

This will be a very good week except for the first two days. You will make some money. Fame and success in social undertakings also promised.

**PISCES** Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning likely to upset you much. Ill health and minor accidents shown. Relatives will annoy you much by interfering in your family affairs.

## MATRIMONIAL

## KANTHARATNAM — SIVAKAMASUNDARY

The Marriage of Sri. M. Kantharatnam, LL.B. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Colombo with Srimathi Sivakamasundary daughter of Mr A. Thillyampalam, (Town Overseer) Sangaraththai and Mrs. Thillyampalam will be solemnized according to Hindu Rites between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. on Thursday the 28th May 1953 at the Bride's residence.

No individual invitations. Friends and relations please accept this invitation.

Sangaraththai,  
Vaddukoddai, 17-5-53.

(V. 25, 15 &amp; 22.)

ORDER NISI DECLARING  
WILL PROVED &c.IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1567Marcundu Viruthasalam of  
Kondavil. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Viruthasalam Vidhyasanthan, presently of Kula Lumpur in Malaya
2. Arumugam Jegasothy and wife
3. Ratha Rani both presently of Kulim in Malaya
4. Senathirajah Poobalasingham and wife

5. Leela Rani both presently of Port Dickson in Malaya
6. Paraniyasingham Ratnasingham and wife
7. Pushparani both of Kondavil
8. Viruthasalam Satchithanathan of Kondavil appearing by his guardian ad-litem the 6th and 7th Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnammah wife of Marcundu Viruthasalam of Kondavil Deceased

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th day of March, 1953, in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnam Rajah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 7th March 1953, having been read

It is ordered that the Will of Ponnammah wife of Marcundu Viruthasalam, the deceased, dated 23rd August 1943 and numbered R 3040/2603 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested shall, on or before the 29th day of May 1953, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 6th and 7th respondents, be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minor the said Marcundu Viruthasalam petitioner, is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued at

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN  
THE FIRST INSTANCEIN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1590.In the matter of the Last  
Will and Testament of  
Sinnaddy Appapillai of  
Pannakam, Changanai West  
Deceased

Valliammai widow of Sinnaddy Appapillai of Pannakam Changanai West

Petitioner

This matter coming on for  
Final Disposal before Spencer

Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 11th day of March 1953 in the presence of Messrs Subramaniam and Somasundaram Proctors on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 4th day of February 1953 and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and one of the witnesses dated 27th day of February 1953 having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and testament of the said Sinnaddy Appapillai bearing No. 1014 dated 1st September 1943 and attested by M. K. Subramaniam Notary Public the original of which has been produced and deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and it is further declared that the said Valliammai widow of Sinnaddy Appapillai is the sole executrix named in the said Last Will and she is entitled to have probate of the said Last Will and she is entitled to have probate thereof issued to her accordingly.

Sgd. Wm. G. Spencer  
District Judge  
This 11th day of March 1953  
(O 11 15 & 22)

him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 29th day of May 1953, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered to produce the said minor on the said date in Court.

This 25th day of March 1953.  
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,  
District Judge.  
(O 12, 15 & 22)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1583In the matter of the Intestate  
estate of the late Ramdew  
Kishanlal of Lachhangarh,  
Rajasthan, North India

Deceased.

Ramdew Kishanlal Jaidee of  
India presently of Karkesantoral Road, Jaffna  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ramdew Kishanlal Ramjilal
2. Mani widow of Ramdew Kishanlal both of Lachhangarh, Rajasthan, North India Respondents.

This matter of the petition coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 25th day of February 1953 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner who is a son of the Intestate is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other persons or persons

interested shall appear on or before the 24th day of April 1953 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna this 25th day of February 1953

Sgd S. Rajaratnam  
Drawn by District Judge  
Sgd. M. R. Karalasingam  
Proctor for Petitioner.

24-4-53  
Time to show cause extended  
till 8 6 53.

Std. S. R.  
D J  
O 10 15 & 22)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1589.In the matter of the Intestate  
estate of the late Sannay  
Ramasamy Iyer of  
Mallakam Deceased

1. Sathasivakumarakkai Nadesan Sarmah and wife
2. Rasaleedchunnammah both of Mallakam

Vs Petitioners

Neelambai widow of Rama-

samy Iyer of Mallakam

Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 10th day of March 1953 in the presence of Mr. C. Ramalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioners and the petition and affidavit of the petitioners having been read:

It is ordered that the second petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as the daughter and sole heir of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration of the Intestate estate of the said deceased issued to her accordingly, unless the respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 11th day of May 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of March 1953

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge

The date for showing cause has been extended for 25th May 1953.

Sgd S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge  
(O 7, 8, 15 & 22)



## Attack By Non-Religion And Anti-Religion

### Hinduism Will Emerge Stronger Than Ever

IN the course of an address to an educational institution, Sri C. Rajagopalachari the Madras Premier referred to how Hinduism was being attacked from within.

What was this quarrel between the Aryans and the Dravidians? Why did the latter dislike Sanskrit literature? He hoped that the quarrel would end because every stupid thing must end. It was only truth that lived for all time. All errors were bound to die at a certain point of time and quarrels based on errors were like weeds growing in a paddy field. Those weeds disappeared in course of time.

But an explanation—historical they might call it—was needed, Mr. Rajagopalachari said. If history had not been taught in the way it had been there would never have been these quarrels. What is taught was that the Aryans came from somewhere, that they came from the Khyber Pass and other passes and drove the Dravidians south and that they invaded this country with arms, something wholly untrue. There was again some very wrong notion that the Aryans were very strong and the Dravidians very weak. Thus, the study of history written in this way had been the bane of life in the South.

#### Incorrect Stories

Another story, the Chief Minister said, was that the Muslims invaded North India and devastated the country and thus Sanskrit learning was lost there, but that in the South it took a different shape. They, in the South, were not disturbed by an foreign invasion. This story also, Rajaji said, was incorrect. In fact, the Muslim invasion of the North soon settled down to a synthesis of culture, not of invasion; and the Muslim rulers ruled the country not with any standing army they brought from Turkistan or elsewhere but settled down here and began a peaceful rule by the strength of their moral power, by reason of their justice and their capacity to administer the country and every body co-operated. Did they think that otherwise they could have built the Taj or other temples or mosques.

Whereas in the North it was made out that the Aryans came across the hills and through the various passes, in an earlier period in the South they gave admission to foreign invaders through the seas. It was thus that the French, the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English came in. The British rule started earlier in Madras than anywhere else. They might be proud of it if they liked. Thus there was a greater

synthesis here between Hindu culture and the culture of the West represented by Christianity. That was also the work of God.

#### Growth of Hinduism

In the North, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, the people who came attacked Hinduism in a war. Hence, the later growth of Hinduism there took a particular shape as a result of that conflict. When anything was attacked, it grew strong. As a result of resistance it gained increased strength. So Hinduism, on the whole, retained greater strength in the North than in the South where there was no attack on it. In the South, nobody attacked Hinduism and so they gradually forgot it. But there was a positive contribution of a different culture and different religion. The result was that we began to be indifferent to our own religion. Indifference was a greater enemy here than any external enemy. They found a great deal of veneration for the word and little for the substance. "Do not think that Hinduism is better preserved in the South than in the North," the Chief Minister said. On the other hand, Hinduism had been dealt a severe blow in the South by indifference whereas in the North the fight against it had made it stronger.

But now there seemed to be an attack down here, for the first time in the South, the Chief Minister said. He hoped the attack would come and that they would resist it and develop their power against it and grow strong. He hoped that there was a great future for Hindu religion in the South on account of this attack on it which was not by a different religion but by non-religion and anti-religion. Therefore, there was a battle field in which they could win the fight because truth must win. That was the lesson of their gathering that day, the Chief Minister said.

#### Ceylon Government Railway Level Crossing Repairs

The Level Crossing at Mulavai on the customs Branch Line about 1 mile from Jaffna Railway Station and about 3/8 mile along the cart road from the Railway Station, will be partially closed to vehicular traffic from 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. on 20.5.53 and totally closed from 0.00 p.m. on 20.5.53 to 4.00 a.m. on 21.5.53, for effecting repairs. During this period any urgent traffic will be assisted over the crossing.

(G 10 22)

## NOTICE.

Sangeetha Pushanam, Sri S. Selvadurai graduate of the Annamalai University, S. India, will shortly be entertaining music lovers on violin in the leading towns in Ceylon.



SRI S. SELVADURAI.

### SANGEETHA PUSHANAM ON TOUR. MUSIC MASTER AND VIOLINIST

Sangeetha Pushanam, Sri S. Selvadurai, of Uromparay, a talented Tamil violinist and graduate of the Annamalai University, Sithamparan, India, is on a short visit to Colombo, Jaffna, and other leading towns in Ceylon where he will entertain Tamil music lovers.

Sri Selvadurai, who obtained the diploma of "Sangeetha Pushanam" on graduation from the University, has a natural aptitude for music and while still in his teens had gained a good reputation as a violinist in Jaffna. During his training at the University he was acclaimed as the best violinist among the students and was selected by All-India Radio to give violin selections on the air.

After being for some time a music master in Colombo following his graduation Sri Selvadurai went to Malaya four years ago where he was teaching music at Sangeetha Nadana Sabah (music school) in Kuala Lumpur and continuously giving excellent performances on violin at functions and Radio Malaya.

He has just arrived in Ceylon after completing a tour of Malaya in which he visited several leading towns and entertained large audiences.

Sisters and brothers of Ceylon are requested to enjoy his commendable and all absorbing music and make his tour a success.

(M. 33. 22 & 29.)

#### Order Nisi

THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No: 1595.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Rasamamah wife of Kanapathipillai Annamalai of Chunnakam late of Kuala Lipis Pahang in Malay Union.  
Deceased

Kanapathipillai Annamalai of Mayilani Chunnakam.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Annamalai Murogainth of Mayilani Chunnakam
2. Annamalai Varatharajah of do
3. Gunadevi daughter of

Annamalai of do

4. Ambigadevi daughter of Annamalai of do
5. Vimaladevi daughter of do
6. Sarojidevi daughter of do
7. Manakkathagarajah Devarajah of do.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam District Judge Jaffna on the 25th day of March 1953 in the presence of Mr. M. Mathiaparamam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 10th January 1953 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th respondent be appointed as guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st to 6th respondents abovenamed

and that the petitioner is declared entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 15th day of May 1953 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors respondents in court on the said date.

This 25th day of March 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
M. Mathiaparam,  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(C 13. 15 & 22.)



# PAIN AND PLEASURE— ARE DISGUSTING

## For Chaos And Concord Man Is Responsible

**S**IMPLE though it may seem, it would be true to say that man is the architect of his own destiny. Individuals and communities striving after progress and perfection make sure of their distinctive ideals and proceed to work along the line of least resistance and greatest advantage. The aims and values of life determine for every person what he must be and what he ought to do in order to be worthy of his human heritage. The ethical tenet, implicit in human action, that each doer is and should be ultimately responsible for everything he does gives meaning and significance to character and conduct and relates the individual to the universal and the eternal. In all creative activity—moral, artistic, and cultural—men seek comfort in the realization of perfect identity as active, efficient agents, between the creator and the things created. But not commonly so where conflict, discord, and destruction are concerned. Man is the creator of as much chaos as concord, though he is commonly seen to take credit for the latter and blame everybody except himself for the former. A dispassionate analysis of the joys and sorrows in life can reveal the truth, not often understood, that they are more or less equally balanced and alternately allotted by a divine direction which is always present in the affairs of men. Yet, scarcely do we come across persons who rightly discern this palpable actuality of relative existence and who do not exaggerate or minimize the one or the other.

### The Law Of Causation

All work is by nature composed of good and evil. One cannot do any work which will not be of some good somewhere and at the same time cause some harm elsewhere. The general principle that good action will entail upon us good effect and bad action bad is not an unverified assumption. Karma is a hydra-headed monster which spreads endlessly, creating sorrow and suffering, unless held in check by the weapon of Karma Yoga. Our Karma deter-

mines what we deserve, either happiness or sorrow. We are responsible for what we are, because, by the law of causation it is apparent that everything happens as a result of a previous cause, in an endless chain of cause and effect. Who sows must reap and cause must bring the sure effect: good good bad bad; and none escape the law. The root causes or Samskaras being there, they manifest and form the effects. The cause gathers momentum and becomes gross and tangible when it is seen as the effect, and again the effect wears down and grows subtle and becomes the cause of the next effect. Even as a tree bears a seed which becomes the cause of another tree, our present thoughts and actions have sprung from our past ones and these, becoming Samskaras in their turn, will give rise to our future thoughts and actions.

In the *YogaSutra*, Patanjali says that the cause being there, the fruit must come, and this fruition comes in the form of species of beings, length of life, and experience of pleasure and pain. The first, viz, species (*jati*), explains how one is born as angel, another as man, and a third as an animal or one of the lower forms of life. The second, viz length of life (*ayul*) accounts for obvious variations in the period of sojourn on earth of mortals and of residence in other worlds of heavenly beings comes the third and most significant fruit of past Karma, viz experiences of innumerable variety, differing from man to man, which may broadly be divided into two groups—pleasurable and painful. 'They bear fruit as pleasure or pain, caused by virtue or vice', says Patanjali. Virtuous actions bring pleasure and the opposite bring pain and suffering. One who indulges in wicked deeds reaps their fruits in the form of misery. Man enjoys or suffers as a result of his own past deeds. Born a slave to Nature, to wealth, and sense-enjoyment, man goes through an innumerable round of lives and repeatedly falls into misery without obtaining the ephemeral joy

he seeks. His goal is unmixed happiness, not mere cessation of misery, and he continues to run headlong after his goal, little realizing that happiness and misery are the obverse and reverse of the same coin and that if he wants the former he must perforce expect and accept the latter.

### Need For Balanced Reason

The man of good sense and with discriminating powers sees through this infatuating and perplexing riddle of alternating pleasure and pain and does not permit himself to be deluded by it. He observes how men of secular urges and animal instincts follow an *ignis fatuus* all their lives and are not growing wise even after repeated failures and disappointments. When their desires are not fulfilled they are naturally frustrated and they wrongly attribute their consequent sufferings to extraneous causes, unwilling to own responsibility for their earlier misdeeds that may have caused them. In blaming others for their own miseries, persons of little understanding lose sight of the need to correct and improve themselves. From extreme optimism, in other words, inordinate pleasure-seeking, they are driven, after repeated failures, to extreme pessimism. Deprived of all zest for a full and integrally satisfying life, these unhappy and helpless souls become problems to themselves as well as to others. Few men know that with pleasure there is pain, says Swami Vivekananda, and with pain pleasure; and as pain is disgusting, so is pleasure, as it is the twin brother of pain. It is derogatory to the glory of man that he should be going after pain, and equally derogatory that he should be going after pleasure. Both should be turned aside by men whose reason is balanced.

—Prabuddha Bharata

### GOVERNMENT TENDERS

#### Mannar Kachcheri

\* Tenders for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling toddy by retail in the toddy taverns in the Mannar District during the period 17-53 to 30-6-54, close at 9 a.m. on 4-6-53.

For particulars see part I—Section II, Govt. Gazette, 22-5-53, copies of which are available for perusal at all Post Offices. (G. 11. 22)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No 1584 T

In the matter of the intestate  
estate of the late Kanapathy Asai of Uduvil.

Deceased

Parupathy widow of Kanapathy Asai of Uduvil.

Vs. Petitioner

1. Asai Nadarajah

2. Asai Sinniah

Minor. 3. Asai Sinnadurai, all of do.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th February 1953 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiapparanam Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor 3rd Respondent for the purpose of protecting his interests and of representing him in this action and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as his lawful widow unless the Respondents or any other person appear before this Court on the 24th day of April 1953 and state objections to the contrary.

The 25th day of February 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,  
District Judge,

Time to shew cause Extended to 8.6.53.  
24.4.53.

Intld. Spencer Rajaratnam,  
D. J.

(O 17 22 & 29)

### Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1605

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mubandiram Swaminathapillai Kanagaratnam Swaminathan of Chandra Giri Naval. Deceased

Thangaledchunni widow of Swaminathan of Chandra Giri, Naval. Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 7th day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 3rd day

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 33 T

In the matter of the Estate of the late Poothan Nagan of Madduvil North

Deceased.

1. Sinnapodian Kandiah and  
2. wife Theivanai both of Madduvil North

Vs Petitioner.

1 Nagan Vairavan and

2. wife Wally both of Madduvil South

3 Kathiry widow of Velan Snnavan of Madduvil North Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioners praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be granted to them coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esquire, District Judge, Chavakachcheri on the 9th day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Siva Rajah Proctor on the part of the petitioners and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioners as son-in-law and daughter respectively of the deceased, the 2nd named petitioner being the sole heir of the said deceased, unless the respondents shall appear before this Court on the 1st day of June 1953 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 9th day of May 1953.

Sgd. A. W. NADARAJAH,  
District Judge.  
Sgd. S. Siva Rajah,  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 18, 22 & 29)

of May 1953 and the affidavit of the Notary Public and witnesses attesting the Last Will, dated the 1st day of May 1953 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of the said Mubandiram Swaminathapillai Kanagaratnam Swaminathan, deceased, bearing No. 1006 dated 30th August 1950 and attested by E. M. Mathiapparanam Notary Public, the original whereof has been produced and is now deposited in this case, be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner is the Executrix named in the said Will and that the Petitioner is entitled to have Probate thereof issued to her accordingly.

This 7th day of May 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,  
District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by  
S. Tirunavukkarasu,  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 16, 22 & 29.)



## Remedies for Over-Population

(Continued from page 1)

even from outstanding men like Plato, Aristotle and Pliny. A lady contributor to "North-China Daily News" states "I find that 160 Chinese women all over 50 years of age had borne 631 sons and 538 daughters... these 160 women according to their own statement had destroyed 158 of their daughters... the greatest number of infanticides confessed to by any one woman is eleven." In modern times infanticide has, however been reduced to its minimum and is resorted to on rare occasions, perhaps to get rid of an illegitimate infant.

(3) **Warfare.** In ancient times, war was held up to the young as the chief object of life, for all believed in the theory of survival of the fittest and 'might being right'. Although war has never been adopted as a measure of controlling the growth of population, yet indirectly war in different ages has positively affected the population of the world. Thus it has been estimated that up to 1914 over 15,000,000 men sacrificed their lives to the God of War. According to Kirby Page the human cost of World War I was about 40,000,000. The figure for World War II is much more alarming. A one Bomb No. 1 alone dropped over Hiroshima wiped out 60,000 human lives and the total casualties amounted to 52 millions.

Then there were the deaths caused by civil wars and communal riots occurring in various regions of the world.

(4) **Disease, Famine, earthquakes and cyclones** had also swallowed up large numbers.

### Preventive Methods

It will be interesting now to record the various preventive methods adopted by our ancients.

(1) **Pre-puberty marriages** appear to have been resorted to, mostly to reduce fecundity.

(2) **Delayed marriages** Delayed voluntarily or by force of circumstances, is said to be one of the simplest, harmless and most effective methods of controlling population. Delayed marriages appear to be resorted to even now on account of low income of the young people concerned or because of the inability to find the dowry demanded by prospective bride-grooms.

(3) **Prevention of Fertilization.** According to H. A. Jural in his "Life of South tribes" the girls of the Shawance Indians drink the juice of certain herbs which is said to prevent conception and often render them barren throughout life.

(4) **Celibacy** Religious celibates are found particu-

larly in Ceylon, India, Egypt, Chaldea, Rome and Tibet. They remain single in obedience to their religious vows.

(5) **Contraceptives** In modern times contraceptives are being resorted to by a section of the population.

The Committee of the National Planning Commission, with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as Chairman, in its report stressed the following suggestions:—

(a) "In the interest of social economy, family planning and limitation of children by birth-control, clinics should be established.

(b) A Eugenic programme, which should include the sterilisation of persons suffering from transmissible diseases of a serious nature, such as insanity, epilepsy etc., should be drawn up."

On the other hand, the opponents of birth control oppose it mainly from the political, social and eugenic point of view as they see in the steps suggested, national decline and the ingredients of murder. They plead that the introduction of control would lead us in two directions:—

(a) It may cause depopulation

(b) It may reduce the production of the provident, prudent, intelligent and the economically and socially ambitious, leaving the future citizens to be bred out of the imprudent.

The important points to be remembered in connection with its introduction are:—

(1) that the methods tried are reliable and effective without causing injury to the general health of the persons concerned

(2) that correct type of education on the methods are first spread among the people.

(3) that such education should not be limited only to the educated and provident but should be spread—and if need be, even thrust—among the slovenly, the vicious, imprudent, extravagant and idlers."

In Singapore a Women's Society is in existence to give practical instruction to mothers in family planning and birth control.

Considering the world as a whole, the population is increasing in an alarming scale. We are told that every day about 55,000 babies are brought into this world; but however nearly a quarter of them are said to die before they are one year old for want of proper care and correct feeding. What a waste of human life! Even with this waste, there is over-population. Some maintain that "Fami-

## Vyраван Sinnavan Fund

The Chairman, Town Council, Kankasanturai states that the above fund will be closed on 31st May 1953 and adds that those desiring to contribute to the fund are requested to kindly send in their contributions to him on or before that date. A list of contributions received to date is as follows:

	Rs	Cts
Previously acknowledged	2654	11
Messrs. Jaffna Co-operative Stores, Jaffna	25	00
Mrs. G. G. Ponnampalam Colombo	100	00
Mr. Rajendram, P. W. D. Pattalam	10	00
" N. E. de Fonseka, Battaramulla	11	00
" E. Sangarapillai, Colombo	15	00
" A. V. Dias, Pandure	01	
" N. Ganeshalingam, Kankasanturai	5	00
Magistrate Mallakam	10	00
Magistrate Pt. Pedro	15	00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2846</b>	<b>12</b>

May 16, 1953

ly planning and not indiscriminate multiplication is the need of the hour." Well-fed, well housed and well-clad small populations should be preferred to ill-fed, ill-housed, untidy millions. Before these, man must aim at living a simpler life. The present-day high standard of living invariably involves destruction of natural resources. Variety of costly cars, clothes, newspapers etc., make irreparable inroads into Nature's resources. More and more mines are worked to exhaustion more and more forests vanish to give you a variety of timber, books and newspapers. To satisfy the modern man's craving for varied fine clothing, cotton crops are squeezed out of weary acres of land. Why not lead a simpler life? Why have dozens of shirts when a pair or two will suffice? This prodigal economy arising out of an artificial mode of living is bound to exhaust natural resources. It must be admitted that "the standard of living" is an elusive term. Today's high standard of life may perhaps be belittled as barbarian's mode of living by posterity in the next century. So a simpler living is definitely a choice. Let them not inherit a barren, exhausted world from us. We should conserve natural resources for posterity.

Therefore, before taking concrete steps towards the control of population, would it not be desirable to try the following simpler and more humane methods:—

- (1) impartial redistribution of world-population
- (2) international co-operation in increasing world's food supply.
- (3) Checking waste.
- (4) Setting up a simpler standard of living.

All these may prove as chief weapons in the fight against the danger of over-population that is undoubtedly looming large on the horizon.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1586

In the matter of the estate of the late Ratnamah wife of Nagamuttu Thamothe-rampillai of Vaddukoddai East, Jaffna Deceased. Thamothe-rampillai Kanagalingam of Vaddukoddai East Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1 Thamothe-rampillai Kengarajah of do
- 2 Thamothe-rampillai Muugeu of do
- 3 Thamothe-rampillai Nagarathnam of do
- 4 Thamothe-rampillai Thangarajah of do
- 5 Thamothe-rampillai Thavany of do
- 6 Nagamuttu Thamothe-rampillai of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of March 1953 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the abovenamed 6th respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minor 5th respondent and letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the

## State Aid To The Needy

(Continued from page 1)

more deserving cases from the waiting list. As it was not possible to check all cases once a year with the staff available it was decided that Social Services Officers should carry out test-checks of about 25 per cent of the cases in each village until all the villages are covered and the process repeated until all the cases in each District are covered in the course of a few years.

The number of paying and waiting-list cases checked by Social Services Officers during the year was 23,878 and 567 respectively making the total number of checks 23,445 as against 22,955 during the previous year.

said respondents or anyone else shall appear before this Court on the 27th day of April 1953 and show cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of March 1953

Sgd. Spencer Rajaratnam District Judge.

Extended to 8.6.53.

(O. 14. 15 & 22)

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS:

- Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00  
SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.  
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.  
DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.  
INDIAN MONEY bought and sold  
LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 12% per annum (Part payments accepted.)  
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:  
S. KANAGASABAI, Shroff.

வாங்குநிலை வழங்கு பெயர் மலிகனஞ் சரக்க மன்னன்  
கேசமுறை யசக செய்க குறைவினா துயிரின் வாழ்க  
கசன்மறை யறங்க னோங்க கற்றவம் வேன்வி மன்க  
மேன்மைகொன் னைவ நீதி யின்வருக அலக மெல்லாம்.

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