

## APPLICATION OF REASON

### EXTENDING THE FRONTIERS OF KNOWLEDGE

"WE are in a very unfortunate position. Eighty-five per cent of our population is illiterate; on the other side you see that most of our intellectuals are unemployed. Both these are great dangers to the stability of the State. If the local Governments take this task seriously bringing one into relationship with another they will at the same time give occupation to the unemployed intellectuals and liquidate illiteracy. said Dr S. Radhakrishnan delivering the Convocation address of the Srimathi Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University of Bombay.

Continuing the philosopher said: "I do not know why the Governments are not taking up this as their main task. We always complain that young men, when they leave universities, are feeling frustrated, embittered and disillusioned. They have a right to expect a job. They have a right to the security of the future. We are not able to provide them with these facilities. Here is a task which is awaiting serious thought, not merely thought, but action on the part of our Government.

"If you want to save those intellectuals from despair, if you don't want them to feel frustrated, why then do you not apply their energies in this supreme task of educating the masses? You talk about democratic constitutions. No democratic constitution can function properly unless your electorate is also educated."

Dr. Radhakrishnan, referring to the University's role in imparting instruction, said, "So far as the function of the University is concerned, it is something which is germane to the spirit of our country. From the very beginning of our history, we had always respected learning. We looked upon teachers as gurus. We went to them in hermitage. We called ourselves their disciples. They taught us and gave us not merely information but communicated to us their enthusiasm for learning. There was not one single side of our life which was exempted from rational criticism. Even

our religion which is supposed to be a sacred thing was not exempted from the applicational criticism. If modern scientists tell us that truth is determined by data and reason, religion is based on the authorities of perception and inference. Perception is not limited. If we call upon our rishis what exactly they meant they say when their statements were authentic or of spiritual validity their answer was that they are statements of direct perceptions—"The reality of the spirit is seen by the eyes of the soul".

"In the school stage, you are called upon to accept everything at its face value. In the University stage you are called upon to test everything before you accept anything. That is, our people insisted upon application of reasons even to the most recondite signs of the spirit.

"It is my hope that in the University you will train teachers who are not merely capable of imparting knowledge but also able to extend the frontiers of knowledge. No teacher can be a true teacher unless he is at the same time a great seeker. Teaching and research go hand in hand.

"We are respected in the world outside for the great contributions which we make—whether it is original knowledge or procedural knowledge. Some such research activities must be carried on when they are within the University. A great point in the residential system is to imbibe your pupils with the spirit of our culture.

## Negative Tactics

### Detrimental To The Nation

Too much dependence on the Government has become a universal defect in the people. The Indian politician, Dr. S. P. Mookherjee, has made some outspoken criticism which our politicians would do well to know.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee, Jan Saugh leader, said there was no use of blaming the Government for its failures and that there was too much dependence on Government. No doubt Government could be criticised, but in a free country people had duties of their own. The doctrine of self-help should be propagated and "negative tactics" would not serve the highest aims of the nation, he added.

"I have always urged that that we should preserve certain decencies in public life. We may agree to differ on certain policies and points, but that does not mean that we should descend to the low level of abusing personalities. We should raise the public standard in the country and we should observe a certain standard of decency in political life. Otherwise we will have political untouchables in the country."

## Expert Leaves For Ceylon

In response to a request by the Government of Ceylon, under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, for an expert experienced in children's welfare work, an official of Britain's Home Office has been made available. He is Mr. Cyril Hamlin, aged 44, who has just left the U. K. for Ceylon on the *Strathaird*.

Mr. Hamlin's tour of duty in Ceylon, is expected to last about a year.

Give them ideals which will enable them to sustain themselves in triumph and defeat, in success and failure.

"I read the other day a report which stated that in one of the most advanced countries of the world, nearly 80 per cent of the pupils find it neces-

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## GRATIFYING THE PASSIONS OF THE MULTITUDE

### SHOULD NOT BE AIM OF JOURNALISM

"Public movements, public organisations, journalistic and other adventures, however triumphantly started and advertised, do not come to fruition but flounder if a knowledge and practice of arithmetic is not added to other capacities. It is certain that transgressions of arithmetical proprieties make a ship wreck of many otherwise wonderful institutions," observed Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, unveiling a portrait of Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, last evening, at the "Kala Mantap" of the National Girls' High School, Triplicane, Madras.

Unveiling the portrait, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said that Mr. C. R. Srinivasan belonged to a family which he had known for many years. Recalling some memories of the past, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said that he was associated with THE HINDU from almost the commencement of its career. He had watched the progress of the paper from small beginnings, and the men who had brought it to the position which it now deservedly occupied. He was mentioning this newspaper because it was the inspiration, stimulus and backing of this paper and those who were responsible for its conduct that made Mr. C. R. Srinivasan's career.

### High Standard Of Journalism

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said THE HINDU, from the beginning, had set up very high standards for itself. He said: "A newspaper must interest; otherwise it has no fame. A newspaper if it tries to be too interesting, may suffer from difficulties, legal and otherwise. A newspaper, which gratifies the passions of the multitude, may get resounding success for sometime, but as a rocket it goes up only

to come down." Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar added that a newspaper which made it its object to be mainly personal and vituperative was likely to succeed, but the success would not be lasting. THE HINDU from the beginning, had made up its mind to instruct as well as to interest. It also placed before itself another *sine qua non* and maintained it and that was "to be meticulously accurate in its views and comprehensive in its outlook."

### The 'Hindu' Tradition

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan was an inheritor of that tradition, which was originated by the late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. The late Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, who was trained under THE HINDU proprietors and editors, was a member of the family which was now conducting the paper with resounding success. When Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar joined *The Swadesamitran*, vernacular journalism was not a power in the land; it was admitted to be a "necessary evil" and a kind of concession to the vulgar mind. That was the atmosphere and the spirit of the times. It required at that time, though not now, great courage, self-confidence and self-reliance to start a paper in Tamil and to conduct it with due regard to those principles to which he had just referred.

### Personal Integrity And Business Capacity

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said, passed through many difficulties but he surmounted them. It was well known that he had trained Mr. C. R. Srinivasan. Mr. Srinivasan, had a commercial bent of mind and he combined in himself qualifications which

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## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1952

Treasure These Thoughts

Wisdom and learning are not identical. They are not always on speaking terms. Learning looks backward to the past. Wisdom looks forward to the future.

— SWAMI RAM TIRTHA

### LET THE FEASTERS FAST!

'EAT LESS'. THE WARNING goes Yes, but who should? Even in the days of the forgotten past when this Island was reputed to have been the Granary of the East, all the people of Sri Lanka had not been gormandizers. Then, as now, many a man woman and child had to be content with less than a full meal. If the Minister of Finance in his anxiety to tide over the grave financial situation cautioned the people to eat less, the common man wonders why this warning should be given to a class of people who whether an anxious administration asks or not have to subsist on the lowest ration possible.

Now, where is the indulgence in good eating for a share of it to be foregone?, we ask. The banquets, the dance parties the carnivals, the complimentary dinners and those of their denomination continue to be held as if nothing had happened or is threatening to happen. Where is gluttony? Is it in the improvised hut of the toiler or in the banquet table of the money-bag? Who eats voraciously, the hewer of wood and drawer of water or the Capitalist whose only exertion is when compelled by circumstances to take a constitutional walk to ease himself of indigestion?

Let the feasters fast; if not for the sake of the nation at least in the interest of their own health. Let the privileged class have less number of courses, if not to enable the country turn the corner, at least not to incur the curse of the underfed.

But for the penny stricken, semi-starved, half-naked poor to be requested to forego a fraction of the fraction of a meal! Oh no. Let the statesmen of Sri Lanka remember the fact

# THE FREE CENTRAL LIBRARY

## Its Origin And Early History

[ BY K. M. CHELLAPPAH ]

I came to Jaffna on transfer from Colombo in 1930. My native place is Puttur. I found my village in several factions arising out of the introduction of legislation regarding sweet toddy licence. There were several cases then pending in the Magistrate's Court, Jaffna. I felt the need to create necessary peace and goodwill in the village. At that time my mind was interested in reconstructing the rural or village life and re-establishing many good things that we had lost. I published a booklet then on 'Rural reconstruction and conciliation'—I had termed it in Tamil 'Kirama Viruthy Sabbai'. I sent a copy of same to the Government Agent, N. P. and also distributed copies in many parts of Ceylon. A Conciliation Board was set up at Puttur with Mr. T. Ramanathan Esq, Barrister at law as Chairman and myself as Secretary; it settled all cases and restored peace; and the village was again in its harmony.

The Rural Reconstruction aimed at providing free libraries establishing Co-operative Societies among others. I had to shift my residence from

that statesmanship lies where magnanimity reigns. A nation that spends with the sky as the limit on the luxury of pride and vain-gloriousness cannot seek to sustain that false pride and vanity by driving the poor to pathetic starvation, the rich upper classes maintaining the *status quo* of Bacchanalia.

To the Government, we administer a warning. It is true that the economic situation is one that calls for immediate attention and action. And it is equally true that this state of affairs has been the result of the extravagance of the Government in its over-enthusiasm for the provision of that paraphernalia which only rich and old nations can afford to have. If the administration has invited on itself a difficult situation it should first make drastic cuts in the items of expenditure that can be called 'excesses' and explore the possibilities of making the most fortunate persons pay by way of taxes leaving the poor people aside for such time as when no alternative is open but to transfer the burden even to those who are already suffering.

Puttur to Jaffna. My daily travelling by bus to Office in Jaffna resulted in my meeting many students and teachers and I had felt the need for the establishment of a free library for the whole of Jaffna in the Jaffna town.

### When The Idea Originated

On November 22, 1933, I made an appeal to the Tamil public in the columns of the *Hindu Organ* and other local papers to establish a free central Tamil Library at Jaffna as follows :-

It is proposed to open a Free Central Tamil Library at a suitable and convenient place in Jaffna. It is intended to buy Tamil and Sanskrit books of all authors, both ancient and modern and also important English books. This Library is also to serve as the National Library and as a Library for reference. It is proposed to procure and preserve all important ancient ola manuscripts.

I therefore appeal to the Tamil public of Ceylon to support this undertaking. All those who are in sympathy with this move may send their willing contributions to my address and a receipt will be furnished. Books also can be presented in place of money.

The selection of the spot of the Library and the expenditure of the money collected will be determined at a meeting of the contributors. The necessary rules and regulations for the Library will be framed at the meeting. Notice of the meeting will be announced in the press.

I have been urged by several of my lawyer friends teachers, Government Officers and others to make this appeal. I have been assured of their support."

Yours truly,

K. M. CHELLAPPAH,  
Jaffna,  
22nd November, 1933.

The Editor of the *Hindu Organ* suggested to me in his paper to associate myself with Kalanilyam Library Authorities to prevent unnecessary dissipation of energies. This resulted in the Kalanilyam Authorities inviting me to one of their Committee Meetings and suggesting to me to give up my venture and to join and work for their Library. I could not agree unless they made their library a free library. To this, they had not agreed and I had to part from them and carry on my objective.

### Public Response

I immediately set down to

## O BLISS INEFFABLE!

Thou that art not to be known by the intelligence of great sages, celestials and others,  
Life of all diverse living things, Medicine that cares me of birth,  
Pure space that came forth from the dense darkness,  
Siva, Dweller in the great holy shrine,  
O Bliss, ineffable  
What now is taking to me who have neared Thee?

Sri Manickavasaga Swamigal.

(English Rendering  
Sir P. Arunachalam)

உயிர் அறியாத உயிர் உயிர் உயிர் உயிர்.....

make collections. I went to two prominent citizens of Jaffna to bless the movement and make their contribution: The Hon'ble, Mr. W. Duraisamy, and Mr. C. Coomaraswamy the then District Judge, Jaffna signed my register of collection and made their blessing contributions. Collections came in from Jaffna, South Ceylon and Malaya, and it gave me much encouragement and the thought of giving a practical turn to the movement came to my mind. I had opened a Free library and reading room in a small beginning on a rented building at Rs. 30 per mensem, employing a peon paying a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. A friend of mine Mr. C. S. Rasaratnam of Kanthermadam, Jaffna had agreed to serve as honorary Librarian.

The home for the new library was a building rented out at the Hospital Road, Jaffna, closer to the Electric Power Station, Jaffna. An auspicious day was fixed. The library and reading Room was formally opened by a friend of mine, an elderly gentleman, R. C. Proctor Esq, Retired Registrar of the Supreme Court, myself, Mr. C. S. Rasaratnam and a few of my associates were present. A group photograph was taken which shows the original home of the Library.

In order to maintain the library and reading room, I had to make monthly collections from the shops between Jaffna Kachcheri and Grand Bazaar. Every shopkeeper paid his willing contribution which ranged from 25 cts to Rs. 2. The traders helped me to maintain this library for nearly 2 years though it meant much strain to me monthly.

### Malayan Support

The patriotic sense of our countrymen in Malaya towards this library movement was much in evidence. They had collected and remitted to me reasonable collections. One of them was one Rev. Lee, M. A, an old gentleman of Jaffna of about 80 years old. He sent monthly a Postal Order with a suggestion. One of his suggestions was: plant a coconut tree in

in every compound and call it a national tree and the income from such trees must yield considerable sum for general welfare. He made several other useful suggestions.

The Lawyers of Jaffna gave me an initial support and this enabled me to push on with courage.

Dr. Ramanathan of the Nayamakadu Private Hospital, a friend of mine, came forward to present his library to this free library. The Catholic Mission, the Protestant Mission, The Saivaparipalana Sabbai, Dr. C. W. W. Kananagara and others presented books to this library. For sometime, the press in Ceylon sent their newspapers free of charge. Some individuals have bequeathed their private libraries by last will to this library.

### Transfer To U. C.

Being a Government servant and my stay in Jaffna being short, I was much worried about the fate of this library in the event of my transfer from Jaffna. I desired to hand over it to some Governmental agency. I requested the Chairman, Urban Council, Jaffna, to take over this library. There was delay and unwillingness, I had to communicate with the Government Agent, the President Local Government Board and the Hon'ble, the Minister of Local Self Government. I found no relief in this direction then.

The collections were acknowledged in the *Hindu Organ*. A public meeting of the contributors was held at the Jaffna Central College Hall on June 9, 1934 at which I rendered an account to them. A Library Association was formed with several leading men on its Committee. The library movement was further directed towards establishing Village Committee libraries and Reading Rooms.

I had to approach the Urban Council Authorities, member by member, and beg of them to take over this library and manage it. They agreed to do it. One of

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# APPLICATION OF REASON

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sary to consult psychiatrists and psychopathists. They are suffering from what may be called mal-nutrition not of the body but of the mind and soul. They have got enough working knowledge. They can earn money. They have enough wealth but on their faces you see a look of despair a look of aching pain and psychological vacuum. It is the purpose of the Universities to give our youngsters not merely knowledge but a spiritual direction to their activities. You must enable them to face problems of life with equanimity. Whether they succeed or fail, it is essential for them to have a practical knowledge which they cannot get merely by reading books. This example of the teacher should be of great value especially for women who have so much to contribute to the building of human soul. They have special virtues which they can bring to

bear in a tormented world in which we happen to live.

"We fought a war to establish freedom. Ask yourself to-day whether there is any freedom from fear. It has increased tremendously after hostilities ceased. You talk about freedom from want. Find out how many in this world are living in a world of starvation or near starvation while others are living in abundance and plenty. We said that no nation will be held politically captive. Ask yourself whether we are not by force of arms maintaining people in subjection.

"We established the U. N. with the one supreme ideal of abolishing race discrimination. Ask yourself again what is happening in different parts of the world, whether we have implicitly or explicitly supported race prejudices. These are the

different ideals which we proclaimed and for which fought the last war in which millions laid down their lives. After five years now, if you reflect upon the results of the of the war, you will find that we have not reached our goal and we have not realised those ideals for which we called upon men and women to sacrifice themselves.

"What is essential is courageous action. It is discipline and courage that we want. Courage is an individual quality but when discipline is added to it, it becomes co-operative. It is a new spirit of understanding that will demolish the vicious circle of hatreds and counter-hatreds. That is what we need to-day. We should not bother much about heritage and traditions but concentrate on the supreme value of life — *pragnya*, *karma abaya* and *ahimsa*. These are values that will enable you to forget your hatred for your neighbour and develop tranquillity of mind. These are the values that teachers should work for."

# The Free Central Library

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its members. Mr R. Subramaniam, Proctor, moved a resolution in the Urban Council in December 1934 as follows:—

"That the Council establishes a public Library in the Jaffna Town with effect from January 1935 renting out a building for the purpose and manages same through a committee of not less than 12 persons of whom 4 members shall be members of the Council and the rest shall be members of the Public nominated by the Chairman of the Council and that the Council provides an annual recurrent grant of Rs. 1200 towards the library and the Central Free Tamil Library Jaffna, be taken over by the Council if the Central Free Tamil Library Association is willing to hand over the library to Urban District Council."

The above resolution was carried unanimously. The library was thus taken over by the Urban Council in 1935. When the transfer was made the library was then housed in a building in the Main Street, Jaffna, closer to Courts and the Urban Council.

## The Last Lap

The Urban Council, Jaffna took over the library and housed it in a commodious upstairs building rented out for that purpose closer to the Town Hall building. Now it has become a Department of the Council and it votes for this library annually. The Council provided also a Board of Management composed of its councillors and 3 unofficial members who were elected by them of which I was one. The Municipality of Jaffna has taken steps to improve the library from year to year.

The transfer of the central Library to the Urban Council resulted in the Library Association not continuing its further operations. It has however induced the various Village Committees to run similar libraries and reading rooms for their respective areas voting necessary funds. The Association granted certain contributions out of collections made to some distant and poor Village Committees to found libraries or reading rooms. Some money was deposited with the Government Agent for encouraging Village Committee Libraries.

The President of the Library Association was Mr. C. Coomaraswamy and its Vice-President was Rev. Dr. T. Issac Tambyah. The Honorary Secretaries were Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Advocate and myself.

An effort was made by me later to combine both the Public Library, Jaffna (subscription Library) and the Central Free Tamil Library and run as a free library for

all and I had not succeeded in this effort.

I submitted a memorandum on October 18, 1934 to the Hon'ble, the Minister of Education setting out a scheme of free library service for Ceylon. War intervened and the matter was forgotten.

I received great encouragement from Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, then District Judge, Jaffna and the President of the Library Association, in carrying on this movement. I was helped by three patriotic young men Messrs. C. S. Rasaratnam of Kantherusadam, E. Katesuvaran and A. Kanagasabai both of Nallur. Mr. Rasaratnam served as the honorary librarian and proved to be of immense help right throughout the movement and after. Mr. C. S. Rasaratnam again served as the Librarian under the Council and retired from the service owing to ill health.

I left Jaffna on transfer on November 1, 1938 to Galle. In 1952, the Yari Vinotta Carnival has been organised by prominent citizens of Jaffna to enrich the above library with books and funds. It is hoped that the Tamil public will generously support this Central Free Library.

## Fatal Fishing

A peculiar variety of fish which has dangerous spikes caused the death of one Vyravan Kathiran of Tellippallai in tragic circumstances. Vyravan went fishing in the Pinakkai pond at Mallakam and put a fish he had caught between his teeth. Suddenly the fish slipped into his throat and stuck there. On the way to the Kankesanturai hospital the man died of suffocation.

## WANTED

Doctor wants small house with Garage in residential area within two miles radius of Civil Hospital Jaffna. Apply 200, Kasturiar Road, Jaffna. (M 11. 5)

Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-op. Sale Society Ltd. WANTED

An assistant Clerk with S. S. C. or equivalent qualification. Knowledge of accounts and typing essential. Salary Rs. 60/- 7/50—200/- per mensem. Allowance at Government rates will be paid. Successful candidate will be required to deposit a cash security of Rs. 500/- Applications in applicants, own hand writing with two copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned before 10-9-52.

K. NADARAJAH, Hony. Secretary Jaffna, J.M.T.C.S.S.Ltd. 29-8-52. (M. 109. 2 & 5)

## Our Astrological Feature

# WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRI PATY"

FROM 7-9-52 TO 13-9-52

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

This week will bring progress in your job. Social experiences will be extremely valuable. You will become very popular and make some useful new contacts before week end.

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

You may be handicapped in your works by disputes among your fellow workers. Domestic troubles also likely. Expenditure will be on the rise. Some elderly relatives will help you out of difficulties.

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

Success in romance and mental harmony promised this week. Good news from overseas or distant places also promised. Some unexpected gains promised before week end.

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

Family life runs a somewhat difficult course this week. You will have to be very careful about scandal-mongers and back-biters. Professionally a good time; you will be able to form some new contacts.

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

You will be able to get things done without much difficulty this week. New ventures will bring in satisfactory results. Helps promised from in-laws or family circle.

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

The first three days of the week will tax your purse a lot. Mentally also you will suffer much. A friendship that you value a good deal is likely to bring trouble. Postpone new deals.

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

Sunday, Monday & Tuesday forenoon favourable for business deals. Tuesday evening Wednesday & Thursday must be spent with care. Last two days turn favourable again.

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

If an employer critical situation likely to rise among staffs. Be careful in all your dealings. Last two days the worst out of the lot.

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

This week promises to be a thoroughly interesting one. You will form some new friendships. Older relations will help you a good deal. Expenditure will be on the rise week end.

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

This is likely to be an unsettled week. There will be much interference in all your works. Indication shown for an unexpected trip week end.

**AQUARIUS** *Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 5 [Kumbha Rasi]*

Financial problems will remain unresolved for some time. You will find it difficult to begin anything new. Friends will be helpful but you will be quick to misunderstand them.

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

Much happiness and domestic harmony promised this week. Expenditure will be on the rise but you will get enough money to meet it. Some scandals shown week end.

## ROUNDUP OF RECENT REPORTS

Marshal Tito's disclaimer of a formal pact notwithstanding, the new political trend in the Balkans is taking on a familiar pattern. Those who remember the years following World War I can hardly help noticing how Tito has taken a leaf out of the book of the late President Benes, and is attempting to revive the "Little Entente".

Benes's "Little Entente" comprised his own Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania. It once exercised considerable diplomatic influence in the Balkans and in Central Europe. Marshal Tito appears to believe that the new bloc he is forming will have a similar influence in present-day politics. The new bloc will consist of Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece, and so far as it can be managed, Austria. Austrian-Yugoslav relations have been steadily improving for the past year.

Tito is in some ways well equipped to assume the role of Benes in today's situation, despite his very different theories of government. He can become the champion of small states because of his emphasis on national independence. He is the outstanding personality in south-eastern Europe. He has the largest standing army, even though its training and material leave some doubt of its efficacy in a showdown. He has been notably successful in winning Western sympathy. The Western powers seem well satisfied, in fact, with the new bloc. An active collaboration among the anti-Cominform nations in the Balkan area would simplify defence planning in southern Europe.

So far, this defence has been based on the Alpina bastion along Italy's north-eastern frontier. But since Greece and Turkey joined the N. A. T. O. group, there has been some difficulty in fitting these two nations within N.A.T.O.'s southern sector. For practical and sentimental reasons, neither Greece nor Turkey wanted to serve under the Italian General, Maurizio de Castiglioni, commander of N. A. T. O. land forces in the south. There is, actually, little that the Turkish and Greek troops could have in common with the present

Italian set-up.

Now Tito's new Balkan bloc will solve this dilemma by removing the front line of defence from the Italian border as far east as the Danube. This, it might be thought, should please Italy; but the Rome government seems anything but happy about it. While Italy was the only N. A. T. O. power in southern Europe, her status was high. Now the Rome political strategists fear that with the danger line receding from their own frontiers, the Western powers may pay more attention to the countries of the new bloc, and above all Yugoslavia.

What's worrying Rome even more is the possibility that the new bloc may back Yugoslavia's claim on Trieste. Since the bloc will have importance in defence planning, the Western powers' major concern, such support might weigh heavily with the United States and Britain. Trieste has always been Yugoslavia's most coveted prize.

It has been kept so hushed up that only a very few people know of it, even in Italy, but the Italian government has just completed preparation of a case concerning the alleged violations by Yugoslavia of the Italian Peace Treaty. The violations are said to have been committed in the Yugoslav Zone (Zone B) of Trieste Free Territory, and Rome is now considering whether to take the case to the United Nations or to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Working with the utmost secrecy for the last three months, a commission of Italian jurists, diplomats and economists holed up in the office of the Italian diplomatic mission at Trieste has collated documents, studied all legislation promulgated by the Yugoslav Military Government in Zone B, and sifted a large volume of written evidence. An impressive case has been whipped into shape, with which the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is ready to give battle.

The main charges which the Italians will levy against the Yugoslavs are that there is no personal freedom in the Yugoslav Zone, and above all no

freedom of association, which is guaranteed by the Peace Treaty. One part of the case, certain to arouse hot rebuttals and some support for Yugoslavia if the charges come before the United Nations, is the allegation that by expropriations, nationalisation, and socialisation of agriculture, industry and commerce, the Yugoslav regime deprived the Zone's inhabitants of their right to own property. The Yugoslavs will also be accused of having abrogated arbitrarily, and contrary to international usage, the Western-type judicial and administrative system in force in the area in 1945, and of having replaced it with a Soviet-type "people's regime." According to international conventions, say the Italians, no such changes are permissible in an occupied territory, and the Yugoslav Zone of Trieste is merely occupied temporarily by Yugoslav forces, pending a final solution of the whole Trieste problem.

Italy's action will probably begin early this autumn, for Premier Alcide de Gasperi is determined to get a ruling before the Italian elections of 1953, in which the issue would make a good talking point. Italian newspapers supporting the government party have been asked not to discuss the Trieste question until the government is all set to present its case.

A Curious parallel exists between Australia and Britain; in both countries the Conservatives are in power, while recent byelections have shown a strong pro Labour tide. In New South Wales, an unknown Labourite, running for a seat vacated by the State's Labour Premier, ran far ahead of the Premier's vote. In four years, wages have risen 75 and 95 per cent for men and women workers respectively, but prices have soared so that the people are worse off than in the immediate post-war period.

Although nobody is setting out anything official, the breakdown of negotiations between the U. S. and Franco's regime in Spain has lately become more acute. World-over Press sources inside Spain report that Franco is trying to put the blame on the U. S. A., hinting that once the 1952 election is over, Washington may become "more reasonable" about paying the vast sums Franco wants for naval and air bases.... —World over press

## Gratifying The Passions Of The Multitude

(Continued from page 1)

were rarely united,—a keen instinct for business and an appreciation and understanding of commercial, banking, financial and other questions, in addition to a flair for journalism, which had stood him in good stead. To-day, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan was a prominent figure in the business world. In the conduct of his newspaper, he maintained traditions of personal integrity and business capacity. "I make special mention of this", Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said, "because my political leader, the late Dr. Annie Besant, was instrumental in making me realise that public movements, public organisations, journalistic and other ventures, however triumphantly started and advertised, do not come to fruition, but flounder if a knowledge and practice of arithmetic is not added to other capacities. It is certain transgressions of arithmetical proprieties which make a shipwreck of many otherwise wonderful institutions".

"THE HINDU, for instance," Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said, "has afforded an example of business capacity and business organisation, coupled with those journalistic standards to which I have alluded."

Continuing, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said that the days were past when public opinion was sought to be equated with the opinion of a few people. In his younger days, he said, they used to meet in the Manajana Sabha—20, 50 or 100 of them—and speak for the public of the Presidency. They spoke with a confidence which to-day would be derided and justly ridiculed. Both the times and the tempo of political activity have completely altered. To-day, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said, the appeal should be only to the people at large. The role of the newspaper in India, as in other countries, was to perform this function and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan was at present performing it; and he not only found time to do that, but to help institutions such as this School.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1499

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Ambalavanar Sittampalam of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna. Deceased.

Ambalavanar Nagalingam of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna

Vs Petitioner.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Theivanaipillai widow of Sittampalam                               |
| 2 | Raja Aru Arulampalam Senathirajah and wife                         |
| 3 | Sivakamasundaram   |
| 4 | Sittampalam Yalsipalithamoliyal and                                |
| 5 | Sittampalam Parwathy all of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna Respondents. |

This matter coming on for disposal before Wm. G. Spencer Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of August 1952 in the presence of Mr. A. Arulambalam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 24th June 1952 having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named 1st respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 4th and 5th respondents for the purpose of watching their interests in this case and that the said minors be produced in court on the 29th day of September 1952.

It is further ordered that the last will and testament of the said deceased dated 1st May 1940 attested by A. Arulambalam Notary Public under No. 2 and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of September 1952 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Ambalavanar Nagalingam the petitioner is the executor named in the said last will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of September 1952 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 13th day of August 1952

Sgd. K. D. de Silva,  
Drawn by District Judge,

A. Arulambalam  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 76. 5 & 9)

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