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FOR YOUR FUTURE

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INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

HERE is a judgment of the Bombay High Court as reported in the *Madras Hindu*. The judgment covers grounds that may be of interest to those who hold controversial views on the proposed Hindu Temporalities Bill of Sri Lanka.

"Religious freedom as contemplated by our Constitution is not an unrestricted freedom. The religious freedom which has been safeguarded by the Constitution is religious freedom which must be envisaged in the context of a secular State".

This observation was made by the Chief Justice, Mr. M. C. Chagla who sitting with Mr. Justice Shah, at the Bombay High Court to-day, dismissed two petitions, one filed by a Jain, and the other by the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties, questioning the validity of the Bombay Public Trusts Act as contravening the fundamental rights of religions freedom guaranteed by the Constitution.

Their Lordships delivered separate but concurring judgments. While the Jain, who is manager of a Jain temple at Vejalpur challenged the whole Act, the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat challenged several sections of the Act as interfering with their right to profess, practise and propagate religion and to manage their own affairs in matters of religion.

Etymological Sense

The Chief Justice said it was not every aspect of religion that had been safeguarded; nor had the Constitution provided that every religious activity could not be interfered with. Religion as used in Articles 25 and 26 must be construed in its strict and etymological sense.

"Religion", His Lordship said, "is that which binds a man with his creator, but Mr. Somaya (who appeared for the Jain manager) on behalf of his client says that so far as Jains are concerned, they

do not believe in a creator. But even where you have a religion which does not believe in a creator, every religion must believe in a conscience and it must believe in ethical and moral precepts. Therefore whatever binds a man to his own conscience and whatever moral and ethical principles regulate the lives of men, that alone can constitute religion as understood in the Constitution."

What Constitutes Religion

Continuing, His Lordship said: "A religion may have secular activities. It may have secular aspects but these secular aspects and activities do not constitute religion. There are religions which bring under their own cloak every human activity. There is nothing which a man can do whether in the way of clothes or food or drink which is not considered a religious activity. But it would be absurd to suggest that the Constitution for a secular State ever intended that every human and mundane activity was to be protected under the guise of religion, and it is therefore by interpreting religion in that sense that we must approach Articles 25 and 26."

Article 25 protected religious freedom of the individual, but that right was subject to public order, morality and health, and therefore it permitted the State to make laws to regulate the secular activities although they might be associated with religious practice. Article 26 dealt with the rights of religious denominations or a section thereof. Referring to the impugned Act, His Lordship said it dealt with the administration of property of trusts and did not interfere with the fundamental right in regard to religion. The

City Of Madras

Belongs to Tamil Nad

Presiding over the concluding sessions of the Annual Bharati Vila in Madras, Mr. C. Subramaniam, Financial Minister of Madras, referred to the suggestions that Tamil should be adopted as the State language and a separate autonomous State of Tamil Nad should be created and said there was a misunderstanding that the Andhras alone were interested in the creation of a separate State for themselves and that the Tamils were not. The Tamils wanted a separate State as much as the Andhras, if not more. But they were not as vocal and hasty as the Andhras in clamouring for a separate State.

Touching on the future of Madras City, Mr. Subramaniam said there could be no two opinions about it. Madras City was part of Tamil Nad and was bound to be so. Mr. Rajagopalachari also had expressed a similar view recently. However intense the agitation against the inclusion of the City in Tamil Nad might be, the fact that it was part of Tamil Nad geographically and otherwise could not be altered.

object being to see that public, religious and charitable trusts were administered in the interests of the beneficiaries and in public interest. Therefore neither the sections in the Act nor the Act was *ultra vires*.

His Lordship added: "The whole concept of the State has changed to-day. There was a time when it was thought that the function of the State was to preserve law and order and everything else was based upon the principle of *laissez faire*. To-day the State is a welfare State and its functions are more wide than they were in the past".

Mr. Justice Shah delivered a concurring judgment and both the petitions were dismissed.

PARLIAMENTARY DEMEANOUR

MAGNANIMITY AND MODERATION NEEDED

Mr. R. V. Krishna Aiyar, Secretary, Madras Legislature, at a meeting held at the Lakshmipuram Young Men's Association delivering the fourth of a series of lectures on "Parliamentary Procedure", said that parliamentary life would be very difficult without gentlemanly behaviour, co-operation between parties in the Legislature and orderly conduct of business. It would be difficult to attract good and decent men into the Legislature if gentlemanly demeanour was not observed and violent and indecorous expressions were not eschewed. This was necessary also for arriving at right decisions based on dispassionate consideration of issues. There was, no doubt, freedom of speech for members; but it was subject to control and regulation by the House itself. The House made rules in this behalf, which prohibited making personal charges against members, use of offensive expressions, reflections on the conduct and character of members or utterance of treasonable, seditious, defamatory or unparliamentary words or use of the right of speech so as to prevent or obstruct business of the House.

English Example

Very often the use of unparliamentary words or reflections on the conduct and character of members had led to grave developments in Britain. Duels had been fought following such incidents until as late as the times of Disraeli, Canning and Castlereagh. On one occasion, Mr. O'Connell killed his opponent in a duel and took a vow never to fight a duel again. The practice of fighting duels made Queen Victoria send a message to the House of Commons that duels should be stopped. Eventually, it was found necessary to devise some sanc-

tion for stopping duels and rules were introduced by which unparliamentary language was dealt with by Parliament itself.

Unwritten Code

Rules relating to parliamentary expressions were nowhere written. There were lists of unparliamentary expressions prepared but the matter was decided mostly by the Speaker or the presiding officer, on the spur of the moment and in the light of the circumstances in which the offending words were used, the personalities involved, the right of the freedom of speech and other considerations. Sometimes, the word used might be quite parliamen-

(Continued on page 4)

NEW J. P., U. M.

Mr. S Patanjali, M.B.E. has been appointed a Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Magistrate for the District of Jaffna.

He is a Senior Practitioner in the Jaffna District Court and has been the Secretary of the Jaffna Lawyers' Association for a long time. He is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. N. P.

Another J. P.

Mr. P. M. Sangarapillai retired Assistant Engineer Irrigation Department and presently Managing Director P. Muthiah Pillai and Sons Limited has been appointed a Justice of Peace for the Judicial District of Jaffna with effect from the 9th instant. He is the President of The North Ceylon Millers Association, Director of Valigamam West Omnibus Co. Limited, Director of United Farmers Limited and Vice-President of Co-operative Hospital, Madurai.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, SEP. 19, 1952

Treasure These Thoughts

Man may get rid of attachment to several objects or courses of action as he sets his face against them. This righteous course promises happiness to men and removes their sorrow, delusion and fear.

TAX OR AXE?

RED RICE MAY BE MADE available but certainly it has to be paid for. The success of the Peking Mission, therefore, cannot considerably ease the economic situation. Hence the Government has to decide one way or the other. To raise the price of rationed rice or to reduce the ration or to do both would be as unsatisfactory a measure as it would be unwelcome to the people. The only other alternative would be to tax the people or cut the public expenditure or do both.

Taxation, like other expedients, has to be kept within the bounds of reasonableness. It should not, on any account, appear to bear even the semblance of a tyrannical levy on an incapacitated people. How far the capacity of the people to bear the burden of taxation has been exhausted is a question that calls for a critical examination of the incidence of taxation. It may be that 'big business' has not reached the exasperating level of paying taxes through its nose. Thus should the Government decide upon imposing fresh taxation it should take particular care to confine its attention to the money-bags only.

But additional taxation cannot be expected to bring the entire amount needed to tide over the financial crisis. Thus it would be necessary for public expenditure to be brought to the permissible minimum by effecting drastic cuts in items of expenditure which can be laid by until the Island attains economic stability. We have on more than one occasion invited the attention of the Government to the need for retrenchment in the high-

THE TECHNIQUE OF COMMUNISM

Dictatorship Living On Tension

Mr. Louis Fischer, the well-known Journalist in the course of an address in Madras said that he was glad that the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, had spoken against mere resolutions and words. Resolutions did not make peace. They had to work for peace. A mere four or five Power conference was not going to bring peace. For the past two years, there had been negotiations and conferences in Korea to bring peace, but without result. The Western Powers had been negotiating with Soviet Russia for several years for a treaty on Austria without any result. Unless conditions conducive to peace were created, it could not be established. He observed, "I think the world to-day is in a condition of stalemate. The two blocs are in a deadlock. Neither can go forward and neither wishes to retreat. I do not think there is any change in the line held in Europe or Asia by the two blocs. But there is a reluctance on the part of the Soviet Government to recognise the fact of the deadlock. Unfortunately, the Soviet Union has no inclination of documenting the fact of the stalemate and that is where we are today."

In the earlier period during the war and shortly after the war, Mr. Fischer said there were imperialistic advances by the Communists. Now there was no possibility of any advance in Europe, and he thought, it was true of Asia. "But, in the period immediately following the imperialistic expansion there is a hesitation on the part of the imperialist to admit his inability to acquire further territory. We are now in that period. I hope when the recognition comes everywhere in the world that there can be no further change by violence, then we will have

er end of the ladder of Government service. It must be remembered that if the colonial rule had given place to a people's Government then the pattern of administration under the democratic rule should no longer be based on the earlier type of executive machinery. Administrative efficiency can be achieved by effecting a complete re-organisation of the various departments providing for more clerical staff who do the spade work and less supervisory staff. This retrenchment should not apply to technicians and specialists, but to those staff appointments that have come to be regarded as traditionally necessary though actually not so.

negotiations between the Western Powers and the Soviet Empire." He added: "Before the decision is made in Moscow to negotiate really for peace there must be much heart searching regarding the future of the Soviet State."

As one who had stayed for 14 years in Russia, Mr. Fischer said he had learnt a few things about the technique of Communism. He learnt that dictatorship lived on tension. In a Democracy there was relaxation. Where there was no calm and there was tension in a Democracy it meant that it was weakening and was inclined towards Dictatorship. He said, "Anybody who lives in a dictatorship and is sensitive is somewhat like a seismograph registering the upheavals within. Dictatorship involves great sacrifice, speed, strain and acceptance of terror. It must have an answer to the unspoken yearnings of the people. The answer is there is an enemy encircling you and you must all rally round the Government to fight him. During my 14 years in Russia, I saw one enemy succeed another as an excuse and justification for dictatorship." There were the small capitalists the Kulaks, then Trotsky, and came Germany and Japan. So there was some justification for perpetuating the dictatorship in Russia.

To-day, the Soviet regime no longer admitted the presence of enemies within. Supposing there was friendship between Russia and the United States and Great Britain, and Russia had no foreign enemies or domestic enemies, how then could they justify dictatorship? How could they explain the necessity for privations, shortage of goods, and food, etc. and the necessity for working long hours. "In other words peace between Russia and the outside world has become a threat to the existence of Stalinist dictatorship. That is why the Soviet leaders are reluctant to sign a treaty with the West." He pointed out that if it was the intention of America to crush Soviet Russia they would not have given Russia eleven billion dollars in the form of tanks, guns and planes to save her from being destroyed by Germany.

Since the war, Mr. Fischer said Soviet Russia had annexed a number of territories. He said that President Roosevelt and President Truman committed the greatest blunder in not recognising the true nature of Soviet foreign policy and her imperialistic designs till it was very late. Their efforts to check it were belated. In 1947 they saw the inauguration of a cold war which was nothing more than an effort by peaceful means to prevent further im-

perialistic expansion lest it should lead to a third world war. By means of the Truman Plan and later the Marshall Aid, the United States continued to strengthen the countries irrespective of their ideologies, which might be attacked by Soviet Russia.

Mr. Fischer said that it was the task of observers like him to watch the events and interpret them correctly. On the frontiers of India he saw the military occupation of Tibet by Communist China. Apparently, it was not an isolated measure. Chinese troops had come down to the borders of India and to Nepal. The Communist leader K. I. Singh of Nepal was recently entertained as a guest in Tibet and Peking. He asked: "Is this a friendly act to India and to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru?" In Delhi he met many high placed persons and asked them individually whether they considered this a friendly act. Each of them after thinking over it replied in the negative. He knew of a number of unfriendly acts by Chinese Communists towards India. As yet there was no reason for alarm. There was only reason for care and sober judgment about India's position in world affairs. Supposing, he said Communist China succeeded in conquering Indo-China what would happen? There would be no Power or military strength between India and Indo-China. Then India would have the Chinese Communists on her northern and eastern frontiers. He said: "In these conditions it will be absolutely necessary for India to strengthen herself militarily." He had come sufficiently under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi to know that he hated anything military. Perhaps, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian leaders too hated anything military. But he observed "India maintains an army. India felt that it had to use that army in Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir. There are occasions in which military strength is necessary for peace. One hopes that this situation will not long prevail and that soon the aggressors will realise that the West is strong and that no aggression will succeed. At present, until the aggressor is forced to accept the fact that there is a condition of stalemate, and that the Western Powers will not permit any further imperialist expansion, it was necessary for the Western Powers as well as for India and the countries on this side of the Iron Curtain to be strong militarily." The fact is, he said, but for the Western military power and the economic assistance Russia and her allies could have conquered any country in Europe or Asia, big or small. And that included India. Hence the safety and security of India lay first of all in her democracy, in her own army, but more than her own army, which was small and weak, the safety and security of India to-day resided in the strength of the Western Powers.

Mr. S. R. Venkatraman, proposed a vote of thanks.

Public Reception to Yogi Suddhananda

At a meeting of devotees and admirers of His Holiness Yogi Suddhananda Bharatiar held in Colombo last Monday, it was decided to accord a fitting reception to His Holiness on his arrival in Colombo after four months' successful spiritual mission in the Far East. He is presently at Tokyo delivering lectures, conducting Yoga Classes etc. at the instance of Pali Professor Watanabe of the Tokyo University, and is expected to arrive in Ceylon by Air by about the 19th of October.

A Working Committee consisting of Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan (Chairman), and Messrs. M. Kanagasabay, P. Sri SkandaRajah, S. Sivasubramaniam, K.V. S. Sunderam, H. Jiwatram, K. Vairavapillai, C. Rassa-sooriyar and K. Ramachandra (Secretary) was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The Secretary was requested to write to the various Hindu institutions in Colombo for the names of their representatives to serve on the General Reception Committee.

New Stamps "Poets' Series"

The Indian posts and Telegraphs Department are shortly bringing out a series of stamps printed for the first time in the country by photogravure process.

The series will comprise a galaxy of saint-poets and poets of India and will be released for sale all over the country on Wednesday, October 1, 1952—the eve of Gandhiji's birthday.

As a first step, portraits of the following have been included: Kabir, Tulsidas, Mira, Surdas, Ghalib and Tagore. The first four belong to the Medieval period of Indian history and are essentially saint-poets devoted to 'Bhakti' cult. Ghalib is one of the foremost Urdu poets and Tagore, the Nobel prize winner, is internationally famous.

Sir Gerard Wijeyekoon Passes Away

Sir Gerard Wijeyekoon President of the Senate passed away at his residence in Colombo on Wednesday 17.9.52.

Having taken part in most of the activities towards the advancement of the Island occupying seats in the old Legislative and Executive Councils, he adorned the Senate as its President at the time of his death. The country loses in him an elder statesman.

Sanskrit Teachers' Association

Sanskrit Teachers and enthusiasts from the various schools of Jaffna met for the first time at Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya on Saturday, 13, September '52 (13-9-52) at 4.45 p.m. to widen the interest of Sanskrit learning in Jaffna Schools and to discuss the future of Sanskrit studies as well.

Mr. Ananda Guruge B. A. (Hons.), C. C. S., of the Jaffna Kachcheri, presided.

The meeting began with the singing of a peace chant from katoupanisad.

Mr. M. D. Balasubramaniam, Professor of Sanskrit, Jaffna College the convener explained the objects of the meeting and stressed the importance of Sanskrit education in the schools curriculum in the North. He also declared that a Sanskrit Conference would be held soon, when Professor Wijeyasekhara, Head of the Dept. of Sanskrit, University of Ceylon, and his Colleagues will meet the Jaffna Sanskrit Teachers to discuss the problem of Sanskrit teaching and its standardisation in the schools.

Messrs. R. S. Krishnan and M. Gnanapragasam expressed their views. Rev. Pamaratna speaking in Sinhalese explained the contribution of Sanskrit to the various fields of arts and science. Pundit Subramaniam speaking in Sanskrit denied that Sanskrit was a 'dead language' and asserted 'it is young living and immortal'.

Office Bearers

Patron (ex-officio): Prof. Wijeyasekhara.

President: Hon. Mr. S. Natesan, Minister of Posts and Information.

Vice - Presidents: Mr. Ananda Guruge, C. C. S., Brahma Sri Seetharama Sastriar, and Mr. M. Gnanapragasam, B. A., B. Sc. General-Secretary: Mr. M. D. Balasubramaniam M. A.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. E. K. Velanthapillai B. A. (Hons.)

Treasurer: R. Balasubramaniam B. A. (Hons.)

A committee of 12 from those schools which teach Sanskrit were formed.

Then the Chairman Mr. Ananda Guruge, in the course of his address pointed out the need for the collaboration of the University staff with the Jaffna Teachers. This was followed by a rendering of the chairmans remarks in Tamil by Mr. E. K. Velanthapillai.

With a vote of thanks proposed by the convener, the meeting adjourned.

Solving Problem Of Poverty

Joint Duty Of Govt. And People

While unfurling the Indian Congress Flag at the venue of the All India Congress Committee in Indore, Premier Nehru said that mere speeches and resolutions would not take the country forward. Neither should people think that merely criticising Government for its shortcomings would help them much. Government should, of course, be pulled up whenever it committed mistakes.

But ultimately it was the work of every citizen that mattered. If every citizen did his bit, a large amount of work for national advancement would be done. The nation would prosper only when people by their work produced more and more wealth.

Mr. Nehru said that the Congress flag was not only a symbol of national honour and prestige but also a symbol of united work of all people for the advancement of the country. It also represented the aspirations of all communities in all parts of India. On the occasion of the flag salutation, people must pledge themselves to greater efforts for solving the problems of the country. The foundation for future progress had already been laid. It might not be striking the eye very much as all foundations were not visible on the surface. Yet only on the basis of firm foundations could prosperity be built up.

The Siamese Twins

The six-month-old Siamese twins which had been kept under observation at the Madras General Hospital have been operated upon and separated by a team of surgical experts. They were understood to be keeping alright for sometimes. But they are now reported to be dead.

FOR SALE

A commodious stone built house with out-houses situated at 3rd Cross Street, Jaffna (Fort Ward) in close proximity to the General Post Office, Courts, Schools and Churches. Sale by private treaty. For further particulars apply to Thuraisingham Christopher, Premier Cafe, 39 Main Street, Jaffna.

(M 18, 16, 19, 23 & 26)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 1480.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late T. M. Kasippillai of Tellippalai East

Deceased Kasippillai Ramanathan of Tellippalai east

Petitioner.

Minor
1 Kanmanyammal daughter of Kasippillai.
2 Manonmanyammal daughter of Kasippillai.
3 Kasippillai Elankanathan
4 Sivamanyammal daughter of Kasippillai all of Tellippalai East by their G-A-L
5 Vallippillai alias Theivanaippillai widow of Kasippillai of Tellippalai east

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of July 1952 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithambaranathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the said 5th respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and that Letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased be

granted to the Petitioner as son unless the said respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this court on or before the 29th day of August 1952 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

It is further ordered that the said minors the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th respondents should be produced in court on the said date.

This 4th day of July 1952.

K. D. de Silva Sgd)
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd M. Sithambaranathan
Proctor for Petitioner

2-8-52

Time to show cause extended till 26.9.52.

K. D. de S. (Intld)
D. J.

(O 79, 19 & 23)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1503

Mariamuthu widow of M. Christopher Thambipillai of Pandaterrippu

Petitioner

Vs.

I. M. Daniel Pius and wife

2. Chritne.
3. Philomina daughter of Thambipillai and.
4. Pethrupillai James Amirthanayagam all of Pandaterrippu.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for final disposal before K. D. de Silva, Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of August 1952 in the presence of Messrs. Subramaniam and Somasunderam, Proctors on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 20th July 1952 having been read.

It is declared that the said 4th respondent be appointed guardian and lifem over the 3rd respondent (Minor) and that the said petitioner be entitled to have the letter of administration for the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow, issued accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of September 1952, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 18th day of August 1952

Sgd. K. D. de SILVA
District Judge.

Drawn by
Messrs. Subramaniam and
Somasunderam
Proctors for Petitioner.
(O 80, 19 & 23)

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRI PATY"

FROM 21-9-52 TO 27-9-52

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

You will effect some worthwhile changes this week. Opposition will fade away. Financial luck also promised. But you will have no mental peace. Tuesday night Wednesday and Thursday must be spent carefully.

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

An unsettled period in your affairs. You will find it difficult to decide things. Friends may tax your purse a bit week end. Friday and Saturday must be spent with care.

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

Don't trust your friends very much this week. Expenditure through vehicles also shown. New ventures need careful handling. You will be quick to pick up quarrels.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Financial conditions will improve a lot this week. Favours from brothers and sisters also promised. Contacts made some time ago will prove useful week-end.

LEO Maha, Pooru, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

You will be quick to pick up quarrels this week. But you are sure to come out triumphant. Expenditure will be on the rise, much through vehicles. Week end promises 'gamblers luck'.

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

You will find it difficult to launch in any new ventures this week. Financial position too will be not satisfactory. Don't go out of the way to help friends.

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

In spite of much opposition you will be able to succeed in your ventures this week. Friends of the opposite sex will prove much useful. Whatever money you make you will spend before week end.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anuradha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

After preliminary disappointments this week is sure to bring in some success. You may have to make some fresh enemies. Official troubles shown week end.

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

Good results in new ventures promised this week. You will be able to carry your plans through without much troubles. Favours from superiors and relatives promised week end.

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

Sudden improvements in financial affairs promised this week. Scandals and petty official troubles likely. But you will not be affected very much.

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

Sunday morning might upset you a bit. Rest of the week also not very favourable but you will be able to get things done. Postpone new deals.

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

Domestic troubles likely this week. Sunday afternoon Monday and Tuesday likely to upset you a lot. Better let pleasures slide for the moment and concentrate on work at hand if you want to succeed.

PARLIAMENTARY DEMEANOUR

(Continued from page 1)

tary but the tone of utterance or other attendant circumstances might render it unparliamentary. Ordinarily, rules were laid down that it was unparliamentary to accuse another member of falsehood, misrepresentation of facts or the statements of others. This objection was got round by members sometimes by using circumlocutory language, just as "terminological inexactitude" instead of "lie". To attribute improper motives or use abusive language in respect of another member, to describe a bill or other business before the House as "trash" or similar words of contempt, would be unparliamentary under the rules of a legislature. On occasions an expression might be considered unparliamentary in reference to an individual member or a Minister but not when used impersonally against the Government. Whatever the rulings or authorities on this subject, the general principle should be that words likely to wound or capable of being misunderstood should be avoided and, if used, should be withdrawn. The moment the Speaker noticed or his attention was drawn to, an unparliamentary expression used by a member, it was the duty of the Speaker to call the member's attention to the same and see that it was withdrawn by him. Once the Speaker ruled a word to be unparliamentary, the member who used the word should withdraw it unservedly.

Speaker's Ruling

Where an accusation was made against a member and if it was denied, the member making the accusation should unservedly accept the denial. The assertion and the denial could not be put to the test. For maintaining decorum and avoiding difficulties connected with speeches, the rule was made that every member should, when speaking, address the Chair and when referring to any member of the House, he should do so only in the third person or by the constituency of that member and never in the second person. Generally, using the word "friend" in respect of a member on the opposite side was not considered correct parliamentary usage, lest it should make parliamen-

Ignorance Causes Misery

All our Misery comes through ignorance, and this ignorance is the idea of manifoldness, this separation between man and man, between nation and nation. Out of this idea of separation comes all misery. But the V danta says this separation does not exist, it is not real. It is merely apparent, on the surface. In the heart of things there is Unity. If you go below the surface, you find that Unity between man and man, between races and races, high and low, rich and poor, gods and men and men and animals. If you go deep enough, all will be seen as only variations of the One, and he who has attained to this conception of Oneness has no more delusion. What can delude him? He knows the reality of everything, the secret of everything. Where is there any more misery for him?

—Swami Vivekananda

tary fights look unreal in the eye of the public.

Co-operation of Members

Concluding, Mr Krishna Aiyar said that English was a foreign language to them and it might not be germane to life or institutions in our country. They had, therefore, to be very careful in its use and, as far as possible, avoid expressions and words which in our special circumstances might cause offence, though according to correct English idiom and parliamentary usage these might be quite permissible. But with the growing use of local languages in the legislatures, there was increasing difficulty arising from the use of expressions and words of the local language which might not be fully understood, but which, translated into English, would be undoubtedly unparliamentary. The value of parliamentary life, he said depended entirely on the dignity with which parliamentary proceedings were conducted and discussions were made effective for the purpose of valid and acceptable decisions and on co-operation by members of the House.

Land-Gift Movement

Indian Socio-Economic Revolution

Three lakhs and fifty thousand acres of land have so far been collected from 12,000 donors in the sixteen-month-old Bhoodan Yagna. Mr. Damodardas, Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Secretary, told a Press conference at Nagpur on 7-9-52,

Out of the total donation—one cent of land from a Harijan cartman to 10,000 acres by Kshi Naresb—Uttar Pradesh alone contributed 3,10,000 acres. Telengana gave 20,000 acres, Madhya Pradesh 9,000 acres and the balance was collected from Vindhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat Gujarat and Orissa.

Twenty-two thousand acres of land have been distributed to 5,000 landless families, 10,000 acres each in Hyderabad Uttar Pradesh and 1,000 acres each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Distribution of land to the landless in all districts of Uttar Pradesh would begin on October 2, Gandhiji Jayanti. Mr. Damodardas said. Besides regulations promulgated by Hyderabad, Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, he added, the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh would shortly introduce legislation in their respective legislatures to legalise the transfer of land to the landless.

Mr. Damodardas said that Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who would begin his eight-month tour of Bihar on September 12, wanted that the target of collection of five crore acres of land for distribution to the landless should be achieved in 1967—centenary of the great Indian Mutiny. This was possible according to Acharya Vinoba Bhave, only if each of the 250 districts in India contributed two lakh acres by 1957 which Mr. Damodardas said, could be celebrated as "a year of consummation of the new socio-economic revolution inaugurated by Vinobaji."

Bhoodan "Yagna", he said had shown "remarkable results" during the last sixteen months and had demonstrated how non-violence, love and mutual trust could be applied to the solution of economic disparity.

The real revolution according to Vinobaji, Mr. Damodardas said, would be brought about when every village felt that all land belonged to God—"Sabhi Bhoomi Gopalki"—just as air, water and light. The underlying principle of the "land-gift movement" was not only to provide work and food to every son of the soil but promote village self-sufficiency and peace all round.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1502

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Arulampalam Nesadurai of Varuthalai Vilan, Tellippalai who died at Mullaitivu Hospital. Deceased.

Regina Rantjithamalar widow of Arulampalam Nesadurai of Varuthalai Vilan Tellippalai. Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1. Emily Arulanee
" 2. Mercy Chandramalar
" 3. Flora Nesaranjine
" 4. Stella Jabezobini all children of Arulampalam Nesadurai of Varuthalai Vilan Tellippalai.
5. Joseph Veluppillai Arulampalam of Kankasanturai, Respondents

This matter coming on for (O 78-16 & 19)

disposal before K. D. de Silva Esqr District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of August 1952 in the presence of Mr. S. Sinnathurai Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the above-named 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1-4 Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and representing them in this action, and that Letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his legal widow, unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 29th day of September 1952 and state objections to the contrary

It is further ordered that the said Petitioner do produce the said minors in Court on the said date of the 29th day of September 1952.

This 19th day of August 1952

Sgd. K. D. de SILVA,
District Judge.

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