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NO. 55

Produce Arms And Produce Waste

WASHINGTON-MOSCOW WORDS EXCHANGE

NO POINTER TO PEACE

HARRY TRUMAN is a busy man. He can't read a lot, hear many talks, or remain glued at a radio or television set. This may explain why the President doesn't seem to realize that Joseph Stalin and his Moscow regime are adequately castigated every day throughout the country, and why he seems to feel in duty bound to sound off, at considerable risk to the dignity of his high office. He could, wisely, leave to lesser public figures the daily rite of imprecation.

Besides this, Mr. President, in your constant exhortations of world Communism, you're not (to put it in the vernacular) doing so good. On the very day you told the world that Soviet agreements were scraps of paper,

BY
 DEVERE ALLEN

your trade delegation at Geneva was being accused of "obvious violation" of the tariff agreement, not by ordinary Russians, but by our friendly neighbour, Canada. Why not go easy on invective, and raise the whole argument with Moscow to a nobler level, by putting your emphasis primarily on your democratic faith? When you have struck that tone, you have often, as they say, done real good.

There is scant need to convince the American people that the Russian leaders are tough, terrible, and tricky. But when the President of the United States gets to sputtering, millions of people in other countries, still annoyingly on the sidelines, don't seem impressed. From what they say, they appear to see a resemblance to the First Citizen in Shakespeare's King John, "that spits forth death and

mountains, rocks and seas speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke and bounce." "Zounds!" cries the average listener, "I was never so bethumped with words."

Truman's Policy

It makes you wonder if Mr. Truman, in his pique and peeve, is making new policies that could lead to disaster. He and other governmental spokesmen have previously been saying that the enormous arms drive will result, when the anti-Communist world is strong enough, in an end of the cold conflict. When we are in a "position of strength" the Russians will desist from aggression and then an agreement, or at any rate an accommodation, can be worked out. If that was debatable, it did at least set forth a definite goal. But lately the President talks differently—the very "modus videndi" we were striving for is never going to be reached, and we must go on spending and straining forever at the same breakneck pace.

If this is policy, it is new. Now it is not an agreement we are seeking, but force enough, permanently, to see that the agreement we can't get is going to be kept. This is little short of peace by intimidation. It won't work. It was never worked. There are not enough instruments of destruction in the world, nor can enough ever be manufactured, to get a peace or a lasting truce that way. General Eisenhower told Congress, according to a report released August 27, by a sub-committee, "The one thing that can break the United States and give us nothing in return is to drag this thing out."

Wrong Approach

Glaring fallacies infuse all such talk as that the

Youth Welfare Seminar

Ceylon will be represented at the Youth Welfare Seminar organised by the United Nations at Simla from the 1st to the 21st of November by a delegation of five comprising Mr. K. Kanagaratnam Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education, Mr. S. U. Somasegaram Education Officer, Colombo, and three others including a D. R. O. and a representative of the Co-operative Department. All the nations of S. E. Asia will participate and the discussions will be guided by experts from India, U. K., U. S. A. and other countries of Europe. The main aim of the Seminar is to survey the resources and needs in these countries in the matter of organization dealing with the welfare of youth, their special problems; and training of youth in school college and outside in Rural as well as Urban areas according to socio-economic background for various youth activities and movements.

The Seminar will at the end of its deliberations draw up short-term and long-range programmes for action by participating countries.

The delegation will leave Ceylon by plane on Friday the 26th inst. and will be away about a month. Mr. Kanagaratnam will follow it up by attending a UNESCO session at Bangkok and return via Singapore. Mr. Somasegaram will return after an educational tour of North India.

President has lately indulged in. Communism can't be cured by scaring the daylights out of it. Armaments can't be built up to a key point of secure might, and held there statically, because they become obsolete with fantastic speed. The current scale of arms expenditures can't be maintained for many years because in terms of sound economics they constitute the worst form of boondoggling. When you pro-

(Continued on page 4)

DANGER IF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES DISUNITE

Reactionary Groups in Socialist Garb

[Premier Nehru in an Election Manifesto explains what danger lurks behind where democratic parties break away]

THE Socialists talked of breaking the present structure while the Communists were more vehement in their condemnation of the present state of things and wanted to destroy it. But what these parties failed to realise was what would happen when the present structure was destroyed. It might be that ultimately the country might profit from Socialist or Communist principles. There was, however, an intervening period between destruction of the present structure and the building up of the new one. Were the socialists and Communists quite confident that when they destroyed the present structure, they would be able to build up a new structure without any outside elements utterly reactionary elements, coming up and usurping everything? Such a thing had happened in Germany where the Social Democrats were running the Government before the advent of Hitler. The Communists and the Social Democrats always quarrelled amongst themselves with the result that a third element, a reactionary element, more reactionary and dangerous than the people in charge of the German Government then, came on the scene. This Fascist element ultimately succeeded in sweeping aside both the Social Democrats in power then and the Communists and entrenching a Fascist Government in Germany.

Outside Forces

Mr. Nehru warned that there was a reactionary force in the country which was only waiting to get an opportunity to come into its own. This reactionary communal element had come on the surface during the immediate post-partition period and in some parts begun to lead the country. If democratic-minded people fought amongst themselves they would only help these elements to come up and sweep aside all progressive forces.

"These jagirdars and other moneyed people", Mr. Nehru said, "cannot come out openly and ask people to support

them in keeping intact their vested interests. Nobody will agree with a jagirdar that jagirdari should be retained. In fact, these reactionary elements, opposed to all social and economic progress, cannot face us in the open. So all such elements have found in the communal organisations the only means of keeping intact their vested interests".

Communal Tinge

The leaders of these communal organisations, Mr. Nehru said, always took objection to his calling them communal. When he called the Jan Sangh a communal body and the Hindu Mahasabha a communal organisation, which they certainly were, the Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha leaders turned round and said that they were not communal. They argued their doors were open to all communities. But people had to see what the leaders of these communal organisations had stood for all these years, what their traditions were and what their work was like. By merely saying that the doors of the Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha were open to all, the communal character of these organisations could not be hidden.

"The economic question", Mr. Nehru said, "is the foremost question before the country after the attainment of freedom. There is no doubt about it but it is to an extent overshadowed by the communal question. The easiest way which communal reactionary elements have found to divert the minds of the people from basic issues is communalism. I consider communalism as the biggest impediment to social and economic progress in India. In the interest of achieving progress this impediment has to be ruthlessly destroyed."

Mr. Nehru said that communal organisations often talked of Socialism which was just a device to dupe and deceive people, divert their minds from the basic issues and make them fight each other on petty matters. The communal elements had tried to warp people's minds after the partition and they were doing so in the Punjab now, setting Hindu against Sikh and Sikh against Hindu.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

'It is as a result of great merits that you have got this bark of human body to cross the ocean of misery. Make proper use of it so long as it does not perish.'

A FRANK FOREIGN POLICY

The greatness of a free country is gauged by the soundness of its internal administration and the firmness of its foreign policy. Asiatic nations which gained their freedom quite recently have been unable to chalk out freely and frankly a foreign policy in keeping with the prestige of full fledged nations. This was due to a force of circumstances which helped these countries in the achievement of independence. The existence of two global groups led by the most powerful nations has been another reason for the slowness of the Asiatic countries in laying down a foreign policy fearlessly. This state of affairs has made it necessary for these young republics and dominions to adopt a 'no-group' attitude lest one or the other bloc fell foul of them.

Mrs. Vijayaluckshmi Pandit has said that in the U. N. India had more often agreed with U. S. A. in her policy than otherwise. But Mr. C. Rajagopalachari while moving the resolution on Foreign Policy in the New Delhi Sessions of the Indian National Congress has unequivocally stated that the Union of India would always steer clear of rival groups. It may be that India runs the risk of forfeiting the 'best favoured nation treatment' from either bloc. But the Nation that has been brought into its own by the Mahatma who valued fearlessness and frankness with religious fire would not falter one step in fear of consequences.

Here in Sri Lanka the Leftist Opposition has always attracted the Government as being a pawn in the Anglo-American political moves. But unfortunately the Marxists suggest the veering round to the Moscow method

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

NEHRU'S FIFTH PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH

'YET FAR FROM THE END OF FORWARD JOURNEY'

[Nerves not shattered by the misfortune that befell the Congress by a short circuit that gutted the entire pandal, Nehru five times the choice of the Congress, delivered another presidential speech calling a spade a spade. In view of its world significance we reproduce below some extracts of Nehru's speech.]

MR. JAWAHARLAL Nehru, in his address, said.

It is just over a year since we met at Nasik and it is right that we should meet again in a full session of the Congress. The tempo of events in the world in India grows ever faster and a year now represents much more than it used to be in the unburied days of what seems to us now almost the distant past. Much has happened in this year and among these many unusual and unexpected happenings is the fact that I stand before you here to-day as Congress President.

You know the chain of events that brought this high honour to me for the fifth time in my life. With the honour came a tremendous responsibility and a burden which stronger men than I would have hesitated to shoulder. But, fate and circumstance left me no choice. I claim your indulgence therefore, and I beg your co-operation not merely during these few days of the Congress session, but in the great and vital tasks

as the alternative to the present foreign policy. It is in such 'pulling in opposite directions' that the foreign policy of a nation is compelled to be either too-much one-sided or tamely neutral. The shipping of rubber to Red China is an instance to clear the present Government of the charge of being America-inclined. But it is very necessary that Sri Lanka should enunciate a foreign policy not out of fear or favour, nor to gain an advantage at the expense of ethical and moral principles but according to the true conception of a people's government. To this end, we hope, the leaders will strive without prejudice to their own interests in internal administration.

which you and I have to face.

Stock Taking

At the Bangalore session of the All India Congress Committee three months ago, I presented a report which was meant to be a brief review of the past five eventful years in India. I shall not repeat that here. It seemed to me then that the Congress was slowly drifting in a wrong direction. That was not the fault of any particular individual but rather a weakening of the inner fibre of this great organisation a gradual infiltration into it of ideas and persons which had been foreign to it in the past. I was deeply troubled by this process and I raised my voice against it. That voice was heard and echoed by many in the country and, as a result, some changes took place of which you are well aware. The fact that I played some part in this changing scene was of little consequence. What mattered was the realisation by large numbers of Congressmen and Congresswomen in the country that something was awry and needed immediate attention.

An Awakening

That awakening itself was, I think, a healthy sign and showed that there was still vigour and vitality in the Congress in spite of its 66 years and the many vicissitudes that it had gone through, the most dangerous of which was the very successes that had crowned its labours. Subsequent events showed that our fears and apprehensions were not unfounded and indeed had greater substance. It is now for this Congress to determine with firmness and clarity which way we should look and in which direction we should march. We are yet far from the end of the journey, if, indeed, there is ever any end to a

nation's march forward. One major stage has been concluded and perhaps we have loitered too long at a halting place. Events move fast and those who do not move with them are left behind.

Year after year as we meet, some familiar faces are missing and some of the old captains who led us to freedom are no more. This Congress will miss especially that great leader and builder of modern India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, whose memory will endure and inspire us in ages to come.

I am happy to welcome back to the Congress some who left it not long ago. I hope that they will play an honoured role in the activities of the Congress in the days to come and the spirit of faction that had invaded the Congress will gradually fade away.

Face Facts

We have met here not to have academic debates about theoretical propositions but to face the reality and to chalk out a programme of action. The world to-day is grim and cruel and the voice of calm and dispassionate reason has sunk to a whisper and is often drowned by strident and passionate cries. The proud culture and civilisation, built up through ages of human effort, still endure in their outer semblance but some how they lose their inner content. Their values and standards fade away. The quest for truth and beauty and goodness gives place to a race for unabashed power. The tenderness and graciousness, sanctity and dignity of human life are replaced by callousness, vulgarity and naked force. Hate is propagated as a doctrine and politics and economics have assumed the form of dogmatic religion with all its fanaticism, which tolerates no heresies and persecutes those who differ from it.

This was the phase of Fascism and authoritarianism as we knew them. The world war was fought against this degradation of the spirit of man. The war was won but the disease continued.

Cult of Force

Communism, for all its triumphs in many fields, crushes the free spirit of man. Democracy itself gradually succumbs to the new cult of force and violence.

What then are we to do?

The problem before us has to be viewed as an integrated whole, whether we think of the Congress, of our country or of the world. We cannot, to any large extent, affect the course of events in the world. We can mould our own destiny in some measure and thereby have some slight effect on world affairs. I want you to think of our problems in this perspective and on this broad canvas.

We shall soon have general elections in this country on a colossal scale and already the fever of elections is raising the temperature of men's minds. These elections have an importance, but they are of little significance unless we see them in this larger perspective. What do we aim at and whither do we go? These are difficult questions to answer but of one thing I am sure, that we shall not function right-

THE WELFARE STATE

"The sound policy for those who believe in the Welfare State is that the State should maintain for its citizens the highest standard of individual welfare that it can reasonably afford and that does not undermine the economic efficiency or political liberty of its citizens."

—The Economist

ly if we lose our own freedom of spirit and the springs of action that come out of it.

Fear Complex

Those of my generation can never forget that breath of freedom that came to us when our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, came into our ken. That was something more than political freedom, which came much later. It was a freedom of the spirit that came to us, a fearlessness and a faith in our cause and in our country. Political freedom has come to us and we are an independent country to-day, but I miss that fearlessness and that freedom of spirit. I miss these not only in our own country but elsewhere in the world. Indeed, the predominant sensation in most countries, including the greatest, is that of fear, and fear is a bad companion and inevitably drives to wrong action. Our master taught us the ancient lesson of India, the lesson of "abhaya and ahimsa," and even we, small men built in a lesser mould increased in stature thereby.

Jaffna Saves To Aid Colombo Plan

"The reason why the Savings Campaign for the current financial year was named "Colombo Plan Savings Campaign" was that, although the Colombo Plan made provision for experts and specialists to help countries in Asia, the capital for development had to be found by the countries themselves" said Mr. R. Y. Daniel, Commissioner National Savings Movement at a meeting of the Jaffna District Savings Committee held at the Jaffna Kachcheri on Saturday.

Mr P. O. Fernando, Government Agent, presided.

Continuing, Mr. Daniel said that he found it necessary to attend that meeting, as they were to consider plans for the running of the Colombo Plan Savings Campaign and for H. E. The Governor General's visit to the Jaffna District Savings Centre, Manipay. He complimented the Chairman and members of the Committee on their achievements in the past, and paid a tribute to the work of the District Organiser, Mudaliyar C. Thiagarajah, and for his unflagging interest in the National Savings Movement since its inception in 1943.

Need For Savings

Continuing further, Mr Daniel said that the proposed Savings Rally would afford an opportunity to explain to the Saving Committees in Jaffna District and the delegates of Community Centres and Rural Development Societies the necessity for savings. He emphasised that the 12 Year Savings Certificates earned a higher rate of interest than any other Government investment, and that the Ordinance had been amended for Savings Certificates to be accepted as security by Government and local bodies.

Mudaliyar C. Thiagarajah, District Organiser, read a report on the Savings Campaign in the Jaffna District. He said that it had been said that the National Savings Movement of Ceylon was perpetrating a fraud by asking people to save in a period of rising prices, but nobody expected rising prices to continue for all time.

Mr. K. Panchalingam, District Supervisor, said of the 569 Savings Groups functioning today 431 were in schools, 23 in Government Departments, 13 Family Groups, 20 in Community Centres and 12 in Rural Development Societies and 53 in other institutions.

A target of Rs. 5,000,000 for the Jaffna District for 1951/52, was accepted by the Committee.

Jaffna Municipal Library

In his administration Report for 1950 the Mayor of Jaffna states that the Central Library run by the Jaffna Municipal Council has in its 15th year had 16200 readers visiting the Library an increase of 6200 over the number in the previous year.

The Political Wind

Election Stimulant

The political wind seems to have blown across the waters from Colombo to New Delhi. Dr. Ambedkar after the Bandaranaike fashion gave up his portfolio, crossed the floor and joined those whom he had during all his cabinet career ridiculed, and with whom he had been at cross purposes. The Scheduled Castes leader, a constitutional lawyer of eminence, however, most unconstitutionally discredits the actions of a cabinet with which for more than 3 years he had directly and tacitly agreed. There is some thing strikingly similar in the erstwhile India's Law Member to that in the quondam Minister of Local Govt. and Health of Sri Lanka.

Mr. Bandaranaike in his own way was a constitution maker of Sri Lanka and in his own way has belittled whatever he had acquiesced in during his connection with the Cabinet.

Unpardonable

The Schedule Castes leader who came into the lime light with the patronage of Churchill first and Jinnab later and Nehru finally, now has the hardihood to say that the Indian Government has done nothing for the uplift of the Harijans Nowhere in the world can there be a parallel to the most magnanimous and bold step taken to reform society in India by banning untouchability by legislation and by giving all facilities for the Depressed classes to have equality of treatment under the Indian flag. This jet rocket invented by the Conservative Govt. that ruled India then has reached the giddy heights and has by law of nature to return to the earth giddied!

Skantha Varodaya College

S. S. C. (E) Results

At the S. S. C. (E) Exam. held in July, 1951, 25 candidates secured passes. The following candidates were placed in the First Division and obtained distinctions: K. Aruchelvam (Chemistry), A. Magasan (Chemistry, Physics, Elementary Mathematics (Special)), T. Senathirayer (Elementary Mathematics (Special), Hinduism). Two others obtained distinctions in Tamil, and one in Hinduism. 15 candidates were referred and 6 re-referred.

Discovery of Dinosaur Bones

"The bones of a dinosaur, a prehistoric animal which lived 60,000,000 years ago have been discovered at Kailamedu, in Ariyalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.

"Fossils of other sea animals have also been found in the Ariyalur area. This is proof positive that parts of Tiruchirappalli district were under the sea 60,000,000 years ago", said Mr. P. K. Menon, Assistant Professor of Zoology at Presidency College, Madras in an exclusive interview with *Globe*.

Referring to the discovery of the bones of the dinosaur, Mr. Menon said that this species of prehistoric animal must have lived 100,000,000 years ago in this area and probably became extinct about 60,000,000 years ago.

Mr. Menon also described rock formations in Ariyalur, Uttatur and Tiruchirappalli called "Cretaceous forms" and "Sedimentary rocks", the sedimentary deposits of rivers which existed 500,000,000 years ago.

"The earliest is the Uttatur, the next Tiruchirappalli and the last the Ariyalur stratas. Formation started 90,000,000 years ago, and they reached completeness after 30,000,000 years".

Egyptian Claim To Invention Of Fountain Pen

The fountain pen is not a modern European invention claims 'The Bulletin' of the Egyptian Education Bureau.

Research work in the School of Oriental and African Studies in London has proved that in the 12th century, a craftsman made "a self-supporting pen with ink inside. One could write what one wanted with it, but as soon as one relinquished it, the ink would disappear and the pen would become dry. The writer could keep such a pen in his sleeves without fearing any mark or infiltration of the ink, for the ink would filter only when the pen wrote."

The Egyptian claim is based on a manuscript written by Numan Ibn Mohammed, chief judge of a Caliph who lived 800 years ago.

Committee To Report On Tobacco Industry

A four-man Committee with Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam President of the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Society as chairman has been appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands to report on the tobacco industry and to recommend ways and means for the industry's rehabilitation.

Mr. A. B. Attygalle, Tobacco Officer, Mr. J. E. R. Hensman Asst. Director of Industries and Mr. F. A. Sandrasegaram Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies are the other members of the Committee.

The Indian National Congress Ideal Of Democracy

Below is reproduced the text of a resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at its recent sessions reaffirming its non communal ideal. Those leaders of the political Associations in Sri Lanka who often tell their audience that they draw their inspiration from the Great National Organisation of India would do well to read and re-read the resolution and search their conscience.

It has been the aim and declared policy of the Congress since its inception to establish a secular democratic state which while honouring every faith does not discriminate against any religion or community and gives equal rights and freedom of opportunity to all communities and individuals who form the nation. The Constitution of the Republic of India is based on this fundamental principle. Any departure from it is a violation of the Constitution and the ideals which have inspired the people of India during their long struggle for freedom. The Congress re-affirms this policy and is of opinion that communalism in any shape or form is a misuse of religion and culture and is exceedingly harmful. Caste prejudices and barriers also encourage fissiparous tendencies and are detrimental to the larger interests of the country. Such prejudices as well as the spirit and practice of communalism are anti-social and disruptive and come in the way of the unity and progress of India and should, therefore, be opposed.

Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha

Initiation Ceremony

Srimath N. Vaithinathakurukal of Neeraviadi Madam conducted an Initiation ceremony at the Ashrama Hall on Sunday the 21st instant. Several school pupils and adults were initiated.

Unlawful Assembly In The Myliddy Sea

10 Guilty 3 Acquitted

In the case in which S. Athinarayanasamy, V. Marikandu, M. Sinniah, S. Ratnavadivel, V. Vinayagamoorthy S. Velupillai, A. Hendric Appu, S. Kathiripillai, S. Sundaram, S. Ratnasamy, P. Balendaram, S. Dharmarajah and S. Thangarajah all of Valvettiturai were charged with having been on 2nd June 1950 in the territorial waters of Ceylon off Myliddy Coast members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of overawing by criminal force Mr. G. Amerasekera Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs in his attempt to seize contraband beedy and with having used force in furtherance of the common object and on five other counts, the 5th, 6th & 7th accused were found not guilty of any charge and were acquitted after a five day trial before Mr. Justice Swan at the Northern Assizes.

The 1st, 2nd & 3rd, 4th 8th to 13th accused were found guilty by the Jury on counts 1 & 2 and not guilty of the rest and were sentenced to 2 Yrs. R. I. each,

Mr. M. Balasundram instructed by Mr. K. Ratnasingham appeared for the 1st, 3rd 7th, 9th, 11th and 13th accused.

Mr. J. Rajaratnam instructed by Mr. K. Ratnasingham defended the 2nd, 4th, 8th, 10th & 12th accused.

Mr. K. C. Nadarajah with Messrs. Alagu Subramaniam and S. Panchalingam instructed by Messrs K. Ratnasingham and S. Nadaraja appeared for the 5th accused.

Mr. C. Thanabalasingham with S. Panchalingam instructed by Messrs. Ratnasingham and Nadarajah defended the 6th accused.

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.

THE FLAG THAT GANDHIJI GAVE INDIA

What It Means To The People

THE President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Nehru, hoisted the Tricolour on the eve of the sessions and drew the attention of all Congressites to their pledge to respect and honour the symbol that Mahatma gave them by purity of thought and act.

"Nearly 21 years ago" Mr. Nehru said, "I unfurled this Congress flag at the banks of the River Ravi in Lahore. After that, thousands of people took a pledge many times under it to serve the country and fight for freedom. Many of our big leaders who took the pledge are no more with us. Our biggest leader, under whose shadow we grew up and from whom we learnt what we know now, is also gone. But the lessons he taught us will remain and this flag which he gave us cannot go."

"The flag", Mr. Nehru said, "although it consists of a little piece of Khadi, symbolises the aspirations of crores of people and symbolises the honour of the country. It is therefore proper that to-day we remember not only our leaders who fought and fell in freedom's battle but also those countless men and women whose names also we do not know. These unknown sevaks and sevikas who fought the freedom battle in villages and towns played a valiant part we should remember them and specially those principles for which they laid down their lives."

Unity

Mr. Nehru said the flag represented the unity and oneness of the Indian people. The flag should remind people that as brothers and sisters they have to work together in full co-operation for the service of the country. "The flag is not a flag of a few select big leaders but of the whole people, the common people. It is very imperative that we remember all these things today, especially our old pledges, because many things are happening which create mutual bickerings and ill-feeling in people's hearts."

"In the world also strange forces are at work. But I am quite sure that nobody can harm us if we all fulfil our duty. The first thing duty enjoins on us to do is always to do the right thing and shun any wrong and mean act. Although we may be weak in the material sense, we can still show to the world

that we have ardent love for our country and for freedom. This constitutes in itself a great power. If we fully co-operate with each other we will succeed in making the people so forward and take the country forward."

"We should remember these things and in our hearts again pledge that we shall continue the big work started a long time ago. We have to carry the torch of liberty and freedom and progress lighted by our elders and keep it aloft. When our hands weaken the torch will not go out but will be handed over to younger hands who will keep it aloft," Mr. Nehru concluded.

Jaffna Schools Foot-Ball Competition

The following are the results of matches played up to date

Chavakachcheri Hindu drew with Mahajana 0-0.

Jaffna Central won Skandarodaya by 3-0.

Urumpirai Hindu won Vaitheeswara by 4-0.

Parameshwara won Somaskantha by 11-0.

Union won Vaitheeswara by 3-1.

Mahajana won Attiar Hindu by 9-0.

Somaskantha drew with Chavakachcheri Hindu 1-1.

Jaffna Central won Driberg by 4-0.

Kokuvil Hindu won Skandarodaya by 2-0.

Jaffna Hindu won Karainagar Hindu by 5-0.

Parameshwara won Chavakachcheri Hindu by 6-0.

Urumpirai Hindu won Somaskantha by 1-0.

Somaskantha won Attiar Hindu by 1-0.

Jaffna Central won Manipay Hindu by 2-1.

Union won Chavakachcheri Hindu by 4-0.

Urumpirai Hindu won Mahajana by 1-0.

Kokuvil Hindu won Karainagar Hindu by 3-0.

Union won Attiar by 4-0. Jaffna Hindu won Skandarodaya by 1-0.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1360

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ranjithamalar Selvaratnam of Uduvil Deceased.

Mrs. Ellen Grace Kandiah of Uduvil
Petitioner.
Vs.

Minor 1. Princess Alagarangini Yoganita Selvaratnam of Uduvil Minor Appearing by her G.A.L.
2. H. L. D. Selvaratnam presently of the Central Bank of Ceylon, Colombo.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of September 1951 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 30th day of August 1951 having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 1st respondent and that the petitioner as mother of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased Ranjithamalar Selvaratnam and the same be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any others shall on or before the 26th day of November 1951 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court.

It is further ordered that the said minor be produced in Court on the said date.

This 13th day of September 1951.

Sgd. V. S. Jayawickrama
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. V. Navaratnarajah,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 91. 19 & 23).

Produce Arms And Produce Waste

(Continued from page 1)

duce arms you produce waste, not wealth.

Great men in American history anything but timid softies, have assumed that good manners in diplomacy revealed confidence, whereas shrillness betokened fear. When Elihu Root accepted the award of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, he declared: "Nations always will differ. They differ in inherited characteristics and predilections and traditions and modes of thought and feeling, but there never is a difference so great that it cannot be peaceably settled if approached in the right spirit. And there never can be a difference so trifling that it may not be made the occasion of war if it is approached in the wrong spirit."

It can be said with much justice that Moscow is scarcely to be wooed from its ways by fair words. But it can be said with equal truth that it is unlikely to be changed by righteous diatribes, repeated till the world grows weary of them, till sensible men and women begin to cry. "A pox on you both." In short, Mr. President, I am suggesting that you let Stalin talk dirty. You talk clean.

World Reaction

The world reaction to fighting words between

Jaffna Hindu College

Admissions 1952

Application for admission should be made before December 1st 1951 on the prescribed form, which can be had from the Principal.

PRINCIPAL

(M. 15. 19, 23 & 26)

Moscow and Washington is well illustrated by a story from Canada, Stalin, Truman and Attlee (make it Churchill if you want him back) were in one of those three-power deadlocks. Suddenly an angel stood among them, saying, "We are deeply concerned about these quarrels. The trouble is, each of you has the power to veto everything the others want. I am instructed to grant one wish to each of you, a wish that neither of the others can prevent being carried out."

Stalin said at once, "I wish that a tidal wave would engulf the whole United States and kill every capitalist in the country." "Well," exclaimed Truman, "if you want to play rough, I wish that a great plague would descend upon Russia and kill every Communist." After a pause, the celestial visitor turned inquiringly to Attlee. "All I want," said he, "is a good pot of tea. But I'm in no hurry. Take care of the other two gentlemen first."

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