

## 'ONE WORLD' IDEAL TO NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE SAVE HUMANITY IN PRACTICE

### MENTAL FERMENT MUST BE DIRECTED

[Here is a continuation of Nehru's masterly Presidential speech, a speech that should serve as a guide to statesmen]

"He taught us also the importance of means and that means should not be subordinated to ends. Yet, to-day, nations encourage hatred and violence and prepare for the most terrible of wars. The lesson of history is forgotten that these great wars have a way of following their own unpredictable courses and leading to results which were not desired or aimed at; that in fact wars do not solve any major problem.

#### Science as Evil Power

"We live in an age of science and that is supposed to be the moving spirit of the modern age. It was opposed to dogmatic religion. But, in spite of it, dogmas rule the world to-day though they are not called religious. Science, which was a liberating force and which has brought untold benefits to humanity, threatens to destroy everything that it has built, including the mind of man.

"Is this the ultimate result of the industrial revolution which began 200 years ago or so and which has arrived at a stage when even the free mind and the spirit of man are becoming affected by the machine and progressively incapable of that quest for truth and human happiness, which has distinguished humanity through millenia of painful effort?

I venture to place before you some of these ideas which trouble me and many others because I feel that we must find some answer to these questions before we can define our own objectives with clarity. Unless we have that answer, life becomes functionless and without meaning.

Mutual Understanding  
The problem is world-

wide one. Culture and civilisation are not the monopoly of any one or more nations and the hope of peace in the world is not just a pious aspiration but a vital necessity if civilised existence is to endure. We have a great deal to learn from other countries, but we have also to unlearn something and, in any event, I am convinced, that if we lose our identity and the ideals that have inspired us in the past, then we cease to have any significance.

We have served India not just because she is a geographical entity and the land of our birth, but because we thought that she represented certain ideals and objectives, the material and spiritual growth of man and the unity of mankind. We had no desire to impose our ideas on others, but we were firmly convinced also that we would not allow any imposition on ourselves. If those ideals go and the service of India does not represent them, then our pride in India goes also and the urge to serve fades away.

We may be told that all this is impractical idealism, far removed from the cruel reality of to-day. It is thus "impractical idealism" that brought success to us and it is the so-called reality that people talk about, that has brought great wars and might bring another and greater one. This realism ignores the rise of great and new historical forces which form the dynamic of revolution in the world to-day. Unless these forces are understood, there will be no correct appreciation of the situation.

What Gandhiji Stood For  
Gandhiji understood and

represented in his own person these historical forces in the Indian context. That was why he was great and that was why he evoked a tremendous response from the millions of India. He understood also what India had stood for, her strength and weakness. His life was, therefore, devoted not only to the political freedom of India but also to the emancipation of suffering and down-trodden masses of people. He was a liberating force for these masses and for our womenfolk. But, this mighty force for social justice and racial and economic equality was used without hatred and violence. It was his ambition to wipe every tear from every eye. It appears

#### THE IDEAL OF TRUTH

"Truth as it exists in all the world is of thirteen kinds. The forms that truth assumes are impartiality, self-control, forgiveness, modesty, endurance, goodness, renunciation, contemplation, dignity, fortitude, compassion and abstention from injury. These are the thirteen forms of truth: Truth is immutable, eternal and unchangeable."

—Mahabharata

to be the ambition of many great men to-day to produce an ocean of tears and blood and in that way to try to solve the world's problems.

Our policies, domestic or foreign, flow from each other or affect each other and have to be integrated to some extent. They cannot be viewed separately. It is not our desire to play an important role in the world or even in Asia. Some people vainly imagine that India aspires to leadership elsewhere. That is a completely wrong assumption but as the world is constituted to-day, international co-operation has become essential and there can be no isolated existence for a nation. Either there is interna-

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### SATELLITE POWERS HAVE NO SOUL

THE question of national independence, which for nearly 150 years has been a key one in world affairs, has taken on a new meaning since World War II. The right of every nation, including small nations, to independence was originally a European idea; and this right seemed to have been permanently established throughout Europe after World War I. But after the last war a strange situation arose. In Europe itself the historic process has been reversed. Three of the smallest European nations—the Baltic States—have been engulfed into the Soviet Union, which has also incorporated large areas of Poland and Rumania; and six nations of Eastern Europe with long histories and strong national traditions, have lost

By

ELIZABETH BARKER

their independence by becoming satellites of Soviet Russia.

Thus, today, it is vitally important, particularly for the smaller nations, to know whether national independence is already a dying conception, an idea belonging to the past, or is an idea belonging to the present and the future, an ideal towards which it is worth striving.

The answer, though certain, is not quite simple. There are two sides to the problem of national independence as the free world sees it: On the one hand the immense speed-up in world communications, the rapidly increasing complexity of modern economic life, the obvious need for economic planning on a vast international scale—all these have made men realise that the idea of the nation as an absolutely isolated and self-sufficient unit is out-of-date. No nation can possibly hope

to raise its standard of living, or move towards a higher level of civilisation, if it refuses to work together with other nations which are aiming at the same goal.

#### The Free World Powers

Thus the countries of the free world are moving towards closer and closer co-operation in the economic field. They have decided that they must plan jointly, must pool their economic resources, and must work together for the same end—for the general betterment of the living conditions of their peoples.

This is the basic idea underlying the American Marshall Plan for aid to Europe; the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation; and in an even wider field, the Colombo Plan for the economic development for South and South-east Asia, or the international raw materials conference. It is an idea which does in a certain sense limit the absolute independence of the individual nation, for it demands of each nation that it should plan and act not merely in its own selfish and narrow national interests, but also in the interests of its friends and partners, for the good of all.

On the other hand, no nation co-operating in these great economic schemes has abandoned its sovereignty, or yielded up the right of a government chosen by the people to be the ultimate judge of the nation's aims and needs,

#### Soviet Action

In the same way, the growing threat of Soviet aggression has in the last two or three years impelled the free nations towards closer and closer co-operation in the field of defence. For no nation can today hope to defend itself in

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## NOTICE

The Office of the Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam and of the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed for *Deepavali* on Monday the 29th inst.

There will be no issue of the Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam on the 30th inst.

MANAGER.



## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

*Love is heaven and earth in one, Like rays in union with the Sun; Love is the staff wherewith we climb, To steps unknown in worlds sublime;*

## BALANCED BRITAIN

If in the days of Crown Colony rule the people of Ceylon had shown great concern for the results of British General Elections, it had been for vital reasons. The citizens of free Sri Lanka, however, cannot remain indifferent to whether Labour or Tory wields power in Great Britain, but for a different reason. In the present set up of world affairs every nation has to shoulder a responsibility in international affairs. Hence the interest evinced by each nation in the internal administration obtaining in other States.

Great Britain has always exhibited an exemplary form of approach to political affairs so much so that the British ballot has always been regarded as indicative of political prudence. In the recent past the Tories and Labourites have alternately administered the affairs of their country but the change of fortune in favour of one or the other party has not effected any serious departure from the conventional constitutional practices obtaining in England that have contributed to this great European power occupying a high place in the comity of nations. The fight for power between the Conservatives and the Labourites has never been one of two widely divergent political ideologies bordering on a frenzied worship of fanatical leaders and their concepts. The narrowing down of the margin between these two opposing groups

## SPREAD OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE

## Assessment of Work in 1950

During the year under review, the Department can rightly claim to have made appreciable advances in respect of its three major functions—Agricultural Research, Extension and Education. The greatest stress has, however, been placed on the extension of the knowledge and benefits of improved agricultural practices among our cultivators. The activities of the Divisional staff has been concentrated mainly on this work and with gratifying results. The spread of agricultural knowledge has been the main contribution which the Department has made towards increasing food production during the year. But the success achieved in the food production programme is, in the first place, due to the introduction of guaranteed prices for essential commodities. This has brought a sense of security to the cultivator who has consequently undertaken the cultivation of these crops on a considerably enhanced scale. The Agricultural Produce and Sales Societies which have been started in large numbers all over the country have also materially assisted in the food production drive by offering the cultivator credit facilities in cash or kind which he did not enjoy before. The co-ordination of the food production work in the several districts of the Island has been brought about by the District Agricul-

tural Committees, but the execution of this programme, particularly in respect of the introduction of improved agricultural practices, has mainly devolved on the Divisional Agricultural Officer and his staff.

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## Extension work

The several Field Divisions have organised their extension work on more or less similar lines. The chief feature of this work is the demonstration on the cultivator's own fields of improved methods of cultivation. Several thousand such demonstrations have been carried out during the last year throughout the country. This work which started many years ago with a conservative agrarian population has in the last few years made remarkable progress. The peasant cultivator has very definitely realised the benefits of these improved methods of cultivation and of protecting his crops from pest and disease attack. The yield figures obtained on these demonstration plots as compared with adjacent untreated plots are an eloquent testimony of the efficacy of these methods.

## Research

The energies of the Division of Botany and of the Agricultural Research Officers have been directed towards the production of high yielding varieties of paddy suited to the very variable edaphic conditions of the several provinces. Our chief requirements are more longer-germinated varieties especially for the wet zone, and work in this direction has accordingly been intensified. Several foreign varieties of paddy were introduced for trial under local conditions. Already results that can be employed on a field scale are available and will be detailed in the reports of these officers. In conjunction with this work, trials on the response of paddy to fertilisers and on other aspects of cultivation have been carried out.

## Pureline seeds

The dissemination of pureline paddies throughout the country is being vigorously undertaken by the Field Divisions. Maintenance of purity is done on Departmental Paddy Seed Stations and multiplication of the seed is carried out on a very large scale both on Departmental farms and by especially selected Private Seed Farmers. The extent of paddy lands on Departmental farms alone has been increased during the year by over 600 acres. There were 915 Private Seed Farms in the *yala* 1950 season and 2,000 have been organised during *maha* 1950-5. Private Seed Farms vary in extent from 2 acres to 40 acres

each. The issue of the pureline seed from Departmental farms and from Private Seed Farms has increased from 77,025 bushels in 1949 to 103,212 bushels in 1950. This increased output has to be considered in relation to the fact that the 1949-50 rains were inadequate in several districts while the *yala* season too was an almost complete failure in the chief paddy producing areas outside the wet zone. Nor do these figures furnish a true indication of the quantity of pureline seed in actual use, as a large quantity of pure seed changes hands among cultivators themselves. The actual production of pureline seed on Private Seed Farms is vastly in excess of the quantity which becomes actually available to this Department through purchase or exchange. As an example 55,817 bushels of pure seed were produced on Private Seed Farms in the *maha* 1949-50 season alone in the N. C. D., but only 13,080 bushels could be purchased for seed purposes. This state of affairs applies to all large paddy producing areas, the reason being that the paddy was sold to traders for a price higher than the guaranteed price of Rs. 8 per bushel.

## Demonstration Scheme

The scheme of demonstration plots on cultivators' fields has in many areas, been extended to cover whole *yayas* or tracts. Most agronomic Divisions have about 30 field demonstrators and food production overseers, but the number of demonstrations in the use of pureline seed, improved implements, transplanting, harrowing the standing crop, the use of organic manures and artificials, and in pest control have ranged in the *yala* season 1950 alone from 516 in the North-Western Division to 998 in the Southern Division, 1,078 in the Western, and 1,381 in Sabaragamuwa, and over 2,000 in the Uva Divisions. The yields of crop obtained have varied in the different districts, but table II, which shows the results of demonstrations conducted during the year, should convince even the most sceptical that yields of paddy in Ceylon which the statistical survey of three districts in 1949 had shown to be about 27 bushels per acre on the average, can be very appreciably increased by improved methods of cultivation. The total number of improved implements issued in connection with this extension drive exceeded 5,371, 1,443 iron ploughs and 1,458 Burmese wooden harrows being sold and 2,470 implements loaned.

## Transplanting Success

Transplanting has made excellent headway in all except the most backward areas where the preparation of the seed bed by buffalo mudding and the broadcasting of seed still persist, or where the practice is not feasible because of labour shortage, lack of water, &c. The results of transplanting have been very vividly

demonstrated and in every Division large-scale competitions have been held to intensify this valuable practice. Yield increases due to transplanting vary from 10 to 20 bushels per acre and more.

Harrowing the standing crops is an operation that has made remarkable progress during the year and has yielded equally remarkable results. This practice is more suited to some areas than transplanting and yield increases from 8 to 15 bushels have been obtained. In the North-Central Division where large *yayas* or tracts of paddy have been perimeter fenced, ploughed, and treated with an application of about a ton per acre of cattle manure, the harrowing of the standing crop has given yields of over 100 bushels per acre in a few *yayas*, while 40 to 60 bushels per acre have been common.

## Modern Manure Methods

While the use of organic manures, e. g. cattle manure and green manure was demonstrated as a routine activity in all districts, trials with the use of suitable fertiliser mixtures were conducted in specific areas. It had already been recorded that there were very pronounced differences in response to fertilisers in different districts. The 1950 fertiliser demonstrations, confirmed this finding. Average yield increases of about 10 bushels per acre were obtained from the standard application of fertilisers to the transplanted crop, but increases up to 20 bushels per acre were not uncommon. The result of trials conducted by the Botanist and Agricultural Research Officers are referred to later in this report, but two interesting facts have emerged from these: (1) potash applications give appreciable yield increases on the sandy soils of the Eastern Province, (2) manuring of seedlings in the nursery gives marked responses of yield in certain areas.

The control of paddy fly (*Leptocorisa varicornis* F) by the use of Gammexane is becoming a routine operation, but many cultivators have yet failed to appreciate the fact that the use of the insecticide at the onset of the attack will save them and their neighbours many bushels of paddy.

Owing to the great popularity among paddy cultivators of the tractor cultivation scheme at Kihnochchi last year the number of such centres was increased to four during the year. The Agricultural Engineer and the D. A. O. co-operated in running these schemes which operated in the Parantban, Kalmunai, Ridibendi Ela and Wirawila areas. Over 6,000 acres of paddy were thus cultivated during the year, the charges made being Rs. 24 per acre for ploughing and harrowing and Rs. 15 per acre for harrowing alone.



# NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE IN PRACTICE

(Continued from page 1)

isolation against this threat; each nation's hope lies in partnership with other nations in the creation of a strong joint system of defence. This is the idea behind the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the various other regional defence groupings which are coming into existence in the Pacific and elsewhere. But once again it is an idea which does not destroy national independence. On the contrary, it gives the nations the chance of preserving their independence through partnership with other like-minded nations.

## 'Toe The Line' States

In the part of the world controlled by Soviet Russia, the picture today is very different. There it has become a crime, a form of treason punishable by death, to try to defend

independence. It is true that there are still little groups of men who label themselves "the Polish Government", or "the Bulgarian Government", or whatever may be the appropriate title; and these so-called governments are still, in theory, allowed to conduct international relations with other Powers. But in reality the men who form the East European satellite governments are no more than the local agents of the Soviet Government. Their job is not to serve their own nation, but to carry out orders from Moscow.

These orders may be transmitted through the Soviet Ambassador or from the Soviet Communist Party to the local Communist Party, or through the Moscow-controlled economic organisation called "Common". Their general purpose can be clearly seen from the practical re-

sults. Throughout the satellite countries, the workers are losing all freedom of action and are ordered to toil harder than ever before to produce, not the goods which will make their country prosperous, but the goods Soviet Russia demands. The peasants and farmers are being herded into collectives, where they have to toil to produce impossibly high quotas for delivery to the authorities; yet there are constant reports of food shortages in the satellite countries.

## The Difference

In the free world, the idea of national independence is today being upheld, and is being realised in practice far beyond the limits of Europe. At the same time, increasingly close partnership between the nations is regarded as the surest guarantee of true national independence. In the Soviet sphere, this natural and progressive historic development has, for the time being, been violently reversed. But such a reversal is a dangerous thing.

## Federalists Turn Tables On U. N. P.

Politics and not personalities would decide the issue at the next Parliamentary Elections was how Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, C. M. P. Leader of the Federal Freedom Party summed up the election issue at a propaganda meeting of the party held at Passayur last week.

Mr. C. Vanniasingham M. P. accused the administration of communal bias and cited the example of residents north of Elephant Pass being shut out of the Irannamadu land allotment scheme.

Senator (Dr.) E. M. V. Naganathan and Messrs. A. Amirthalingam and M. V. Navaralnam also spoke.

## Koneswarar Statues At Nanuoya

The residents of Nanuoya Town and adjoining Estate areas met in large numbers to receive the Images of Koneswarar Temple to the accompaniment of Music specially got from Jaffna for this occasion, on Saturday 20-10-51. A gathering of about 10,000 including people of all nationalities gave a warm welcome to the Idols on arrival at the Town and conducted in procession to the Gandhi memorial site, where they were kept for nearly two hours to enable all to pay their homage. After special Poojas and Offerings by Devotees, the Idols were taken in procession through the Bazaar area and were later taken to Nuwara Eliya, the same evening.

## The Manipay Health League

At a Committee Meeting of the Manipay Health League presided over by Mr. S. Rajendran, Proctor S. C. it was decided that priority should be given to the building up of latrines in the Manipay Town. For the collection of necessary funds, it was decided that the Health League should organise a Concert to be held on Saturday the 10th of November 1951 at the Manipay Memorial School Hall. A Concert Committee with Mr. G. Annappah as convener was elected to work out the details of the concert.

## Ramanathan College Chunnakam

Admission For 1952

Ramanathan College, Chunnakam. An admission test will be held on Saturday the 10th November, 1951 at 9 a.m. Applications must be made on the prescribed form available at the College Office. Forms must be returned, duly filled in, by Friday 2-11-51. M. 124. 25.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1351

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnathangam widow of Thamothearampillai of Tellippalai North West Deceased.

Kandappillai Thamothearampillai of Tellippalai Petitioner.

Achchimuthu widow of Veluppillai of Tellippalai West Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama, District Judge Esq., Jaffna on the 9th day of August 1951 in the presence of Mr. S. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 22nd day of May 1951 and of the Notary and witnesses to the Last Will dated 5th June 1951 having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will of the said deceased dated 11th December 1950 attested by S. Nadarajah Notary Public under No. 654 be and the same is hereby declared proved and the said petitioner as the executor named in the said Will be entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him, unless the said Respondent or any other person shall appear before this court on the 9th day of October 1951 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of August 1951.

Sgd. V. S. Jayawickrama, District Judge.

Drawn by S. Nadarajah, Proctor for Petitioner.

Time to show cause extended to 2nd November 1951. Sgd. V. S. J. D. J.

(O. 93, 26 & 2)

## Our Astrological Feature

# WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRI PATY"

FROM 28-10-51 TO 3-11-51

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

Health will remain a problem for some time. Disputes in the family shown. Thursday and Friday must be spent with care. Gains and favours from foreigners and enemies shown week end.

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

You will be able to make some successful deals this week. Domestic harmony and fame promised. Favours from ladies and success in romance also indicated. But spend the last two days of the week with care.

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

You will find it difficult to make both ends meet in spite of a very good income. Health also will not be very favourable.

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

An increase in your usual income promised this week if you are careful only not to let others know what you think about them. You may have some chance of a rise also. Domestic harmony will be far away from you for some time.

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

Domestic affairs will not be very harmonious this week. Quarrels and disputes shown. Don't be in a hurry to lose your temper. Financial loss is shown week end.

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

Minor disputes and worries shown. But you will be able to overcome your enemies. Avoid hasty decisions and rash actions for some time.

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

You will find it difficult to achieve your goal in spite of your hard work this week. Minor health upsets and official troubles shown. Postponement of important changes.

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

A good week for any important changes. Financial gains and domestic harmony indicated. Latter half of the week promises social success and mental peace.

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

A casual encounter or introduction may have some far reaching results this week. Older people in the family circle will help you a lot. You can expect good news of a newly launched campaign week end.

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

You will have to work hard for your success this week. There will be no mental peace and you will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Help from strangers shown week end.

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

The first two days of the week must be spent with care. Petty official troubles, mental worries and trouble through secret enemies shown. Rest of the week favourable for new undertakings; but there will be no domestic harmony.

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

This will prove a troublesome week. Tuesday and Wednesday the worst out of the lot. Avoid quarrels. Indications for minor accidents also shown.

## WANTED

(a) A junior clerk. Typewriting preferred. Apply in own handwriting enclosing copies of testimonials, if any.

(b) A Sub-Editor for Tamil & English papers. Previous experience in journalism preferred. Apply in own handwriting enclosing copies of testimonials.

Applications close on the 10th day of November 1951.

Apply stating salary expected to the Manager Hindu Organ, Jaffna.

## Wanted For Kokuvi Hindu College

A Laboratory assistant and a peon—Working knowledge of English an added qualification. Apply with two recent testimonials to Principal, Kokuvi Hindu College before November 2nd.

Salary Scale — Laboratory Asst. Rs. 35/- to Rs. 60/- Rs. 2.50 x 10 Dearness All. Rs. 25/- Peon Rs. 35/- to Rs. 50/- Rs. 1.50 x 10 & D. A. Rs. 25/-

(M 122 26)



# 'ONE WORLD' IDEAL TO SAVE HUMANITY

(Continued from page 1)

tional co-operation or international conflict. Therefore, we are driven to co-operation and to have our say when circumstances require it. We would greatly prefer not to interfere in any way in the problems of other countries just as we would like no interference from outside in our own problems. But, we would welcome co-operation and help and, where possible, we would like to give our help in the solution of any problem.

## The U. N. Ideal

The United Nations organisation and the great Charter, which was its basis, attracted us because it represented an ideal for world co-operation which had always been our own aim. Indeed, we believe that some time or other, if this world is to survive, the idea of "One World" must take shape.

We have given our allegiance to the United Nations ever when some of its decisions have surprised and pained us. We still believe that it contains, within itself, the germs of that world order, which is the hope of mankind. But, it has seemed to us that the U. N. has somewhat drifted away from what it was meant to be and the intentions of its great founders have not been realised.

## Need for Reorganisation

It was meant to be a universal organisation; it is something less now. This is a serious development and, in considering this, it is immaterial whose fault has led to this change. If the U. N. ceases to have that universal background and appeal, then it begins to represent only a part of the world, however big and important that part might be. Instead of being a mighty instrument for peace, it would tend to develop into something different. It is, therefore, becoming necessary to re-consider this problem afresh and perhaps to re-organise the U. N. on a new basis, keeping to the old moorings, reiterating the Charter, but giving it a wider appeal and making it more in touch with reality.

"Perhaps the danger of a world war is somewhat

less now than it was previously. Yet, the fear of that war consumes and paralyses nations and much of their strength and energy is devoted to re-armament. A hungry and impoverished world cries for food and development, but the world's resources are directed not so much to development but to the production of weapons of destruction, and the mind of man is also turned away from constructive and co-operative effort.

## Facing Facts of Life

It is strange indeed that this should be so when the people of every country desire peace and everyone knows the terrible danger of war. Has something gone wrong with our thinking, and have we lost touch with the simple facts of life? Surely, it should be possible for the statesmen of the world to put a stop to this mighty race for re-armament and to divert this energy into more fruitful channels. This alternative is too dreadful to contemplate. Even if that final disaster is somehow avoided or delayed, this continuing process starves and degrades the world. Standards of life are lowered, frustration sets in, and the light of faith in the future, which has carried humanity through ages of suffering, grows dim. What shall we do when that light goes out?

There is aggression and fear of aggression and each feeds the other. It is not possible to stop all aggression and interference by one country, so that each country can live according to its lights? We may not approve of the ways of another country and our ways might not be approved by others. But, we are not likely to bring conviction by force and coercion. The only practical way is to accept that the world is various and diverse and that the people have different faiths and different ways of living. No doubt they will gradually approximate to each other because of modern conditions. To try to impose our system or our way of life on another is to provoke fierce resistance which defeats the very ends in view. There is plenty of evil in the world and evil has to be combated, but this will

not be done by methods that are themselves evil, nor will it be achieved through hatred and violence

## Adaptability

If this is a correct approach, then Indian foreign policy must be fashioned to this end. It has to adapt itself to changing conditions, but basically it must hold to these objectives. Indeed throughout our struggle for freedom, we held to this viewpoint and it is natural that we should continue to adhere to it. To say that India is neutral or passive is completely incorrect. We are humble enough to know that we cannot do much to change the world, but we have a definite and positive approach to world problems and we would be untrue to ourselves if we discard it. We are convinced that any control imposed by one country over another, by whatever name this might be called, is bad and is a danger to peace. We are convinced also that the propagation and practice of racial inequality is an evil and is opposed to the basic principles of democracy. Large parts of the world to-day are underdeveloped and lack the primary necessities of human existence. This unbalance has to be rectified, for otherwise, it will continually lead to conflict

## Asia is Changing

The First World War

ended the world of the 19th century and upset the balance of power which had existed for a long time. The Second World War brought further upsets and a new set of political, economic and financial conditions were produced. It has been difficult for countries to adjust themselves to these new conditions to the fact that Asia is a changed continent, where there is a mental ferment in vast masses of people and revolutionary changes are taking place. There is a passion there for social and economic change in the hope of betterment. The land problem is the primary one for most people in Asia, but there are others also almost as important. These problems are not going to be solved by wars and large-scale destruction. Nor can they be held up by vested interests either domestic or foreign. Liberating forces are at work everywhere and if they are not given chance for proper development, they go in wrong directions. These forces represent the powerful urges of millions of people. Any attempt therefore to influence a situation must be such as to keep these liberating forces in view and direct them into right channels. To suppress them or to support some out-of-date system or reactionary force which opposes them, is to fight against the current of history.

## 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)

### Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1358

In the matter of the Last Will and testament of the late Ustheenapillai alias Than-gam widow of Vaitiapillai Manavetpillai of Karamban Kayts Deceased.

Mary Josephine widow of Santhiapillai Antonipillai of Karamban Kayts Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of September 1951 in the presence of Mr. S. James Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have probate of the Last Will and testament of the abovenamed deceased as sole legatee and as Executrix in terms of the last will filed of record in this case.

Sgd. V. S. Jayawickrama, District Judge.

(O. 92- 26 & 2).

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(MODEL OF MODERN MAGNIFICENCE)

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(M. 276)

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