

PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR VIGILANCE

At The Northern Co-operative Conference

(Extracts from the presidential address delivered by Mr. V. Veerasingham J. P.)

Of late, I have been often reminded of a quotation of the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. W. K. M. Campbell in his preface to the Co-operative Manual. The quotation is from a speech of the Marquis of Linlithgow at the Bombay Co-operative Conference. It runs as follows. "The greatest enemy of the Co-operative Movement is the uninformed enthusiast, who thinks that enthusiasm and zeal can take the place of careful study and exact knowledge. The paths of Co-operation in other countries are littered with the bones of Societies which have failed because their initiators failed to examine and thoroughly appreciate the fundamental requirements of the Movement". How true it is of Ceylon today! Self-help, moral discipline and spirit of service are among the fundamental requirements. The movement in Ceylon has been spreading and growing because the peasant population had the above qualities almost inborn with them. The failure of almost all the liquidated societies could be attributed to the lack of these morals among the committee members and the lack of effective organisation to give to the members sufficient opportunities for a careful study of Co-operation and the acquisition of exact knowledge.

The tragedy of the situation in Ceylon is that those who have a say in the matter do not hesitate to make Co-operation a travesty and even question its fundamentals. There are indications of a growing tendency to penalise people of exact knowledge and moral rectitude. As a result the enthusiast

without exact knowledge is beginning to lose his place as enemy No. 1 of co-operation to the man of exact knowledge devoid of good character who knows how to prostitute his knowledge to exploit the Co-operative Movement and wriggle out of his nefarious activities with colours flying. I take it a blessing in disguise that the clever exploitations of pseudo co-operators come up to the surface at this juncture urging the sincere co-operators to be alert and fearless in championing the cause of genuine co-operation and device ways and means of maintaining the pristine purity of the Movement.

This is an era of plans. Plans are necessary and good. Plans appears to ignore the preparation of the people to give their intelligent and whole-hearted co-operation to make the plans a success. It is good to have a lakh of Multi-purpose Societies. Our Government staff capable of performing miracles on the nod of the ministers. Metamorphosis has made it easier. Let us pause and ask how many of the leading heads of these Societies have the fundamental requirements, study and exact knowledge of Co-operation. There are already indications that the multi-purpose Societies are likely to increase multifold the evils to avoid which the formation of Multi-purpose Societies was advocated. My fear is that for lack of the fundamental requirements that qualify one for membership in a Co-operative Society, the new Multi-purpose Societies will go the same way as our new democracies aiding and abetting the loss of independence

of the people, the Society and even the nation. We have been assembling once a year for the last thirty years for our conferences. Why not we also have a plan and target in our own humble way? There are at least 15% of our Societies whose loans are overdue for years together. They have become long term loans and threaten to become eternal loans. I appeal to members of each District Union to see that all these loans are repaid before the next Conference. Will each Union make it possible for their members and representatives of the Federation meet at least six of their societies at their annual general meetings and spend a full day with them at the expense of the representatives of the Federation and respective Unions. The third item of the target is to suggest the membership of each Society for a voluntary classification into full members and Associate members. Full Members are those who have the fundamental requirements and adequate knowledge of co-operation and the Associate Members are those associated in apprenticeship with them for the purpose of becoming full members and have a say in the affairs of the Society. I hope the government officers will help in this direction and prevent me advocating a classification of the officers also on the above lines.

An impression has been created that the long standing Co-operators do not view with favour the Multi-purpose Societies and the Co-operative Development Bank Bill. Our better living Societies were in fact multi-purpose. Before multi-purpose societies were promulgated by Government, there were societies which had more than one purpose. Every freedom was given to progressive efficient Societies to enlarge their scope of usefulness. There were some credit societies which were given the privilege of granting medium term loans. The way was prepared by the Link-up System to co-ordinate co-operative stores with credit societies of the

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POWER POLITICS

BY COL. J. J. SUSTAR

A false optimism may engulf the people in the United States, or people anywhere in the world, when it is learned about the warm welcome offered to Mr. and Mrs. Nixon during their visit to the Soviet Union.

I said "false" optimism not because I suspect the sincerity of the Soviet people, but because the expressions of their feelings might not be identical with those of the Kremlin leaders. We have to realize that the reception offered to the Nixons in the remote corners of Siberia may have no influence on the political thinking and actions of the masses in Moscow, Leningrad or any other Soviet city. "Crowds" often react differently. Some are naturally curious, some are violent, others friendly. Let's remember, for instance, the behavior of the American public during the recent visits in the U. S. A. by Messrs. Mikoyan and Kozlov, and Washington's reaction to it. Neither the egg-throwing in Chicago nor the home hospitality in Pittsburgh change anything in American policy toward the Soviet Union. Yet the U. S. A. is a country where public opinion has a strong influence on the official affairs. Consequently, it is much less probable that the cheering in Novosibirsk, or elsewhere, will change the plans or tactics of the Soviet leaders, as far as their policy toward the West is concerned.

And there is another element in the welcomes we have to consider. I do not doubt that the crowding around the American party was spontaneous. However, we have heard too often the same stereotype questions thrown out to Mr. Nixon by the crowd. These questions might have been formulated differently, but they all aimed at the NATO bases built around the Soviet Union. Nevertheless the fact that none

of the questioners used the expression "NATO" or "WEST", and all referred to the "AMERICAN" bases, shows that their curiosity originated from the same source. And also there usually were three people in every crowd who spoke up; this seems to indicate that they intermingled purposely in order to embarrass the vice-president, to show how "free" they were to ask whatever they wanted, and to act as the "mob leaders" should the situation have required such action.

I do not want to be misunderstood and labeled as an absolute pessimist who does not believe in the emotional, spontaneous expressions of the Soviet people's wish for peace. Naturally, everybody wants peace. But I want to stress that the welcome offered to the Nixons, even if by several thousands of Soviet citizens, does not represent the feelings of the Soviet leaders and, perhaps, even not those of the seven million members of the Soviet Communist party. If any of the party members (without being ordered to do so) manifested their feelings of friendship with the capitalist West, that would be the end of their party membership and, consequently, they would lose all the privileges they enjoy just for their loyalty and obedience to the party.

Lenin, the father of Soviet Communism, said in 1917 that the people, whether peasants or industrial workers, have little spontaneous capacity to act for themselves, and that aside from the influence of the party, there is no conscious activity of them. And a resolution, accepted by the Communist International in 1920, stated that "the Communist party is a part of the working class... the organized political lever by means of which

(Continued on page 5)



தமிழ்நாட்டில் சமூக நலம் உருவாக்கும்
தமிழ்நாட்டில் சமூக நலம் உருவாக்கும்
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தமிழ்நாட்டில் சமூக நலம் உருவாக்கும்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1959

Treasure These Thoughts

There is no gain higher than the service of God in all beings and giving away all one possessed for freeing others from distress and danger.

CO-OPERATION — A FAR REACHING CAUSE

Co-operation in a general sense is exceedingly common. Hence the indifference of the common man who takes pride in calling himself a Co-operator to understand the special significance of this praiseworthy movement in the context of man's existence. Explaining the term co-operation, Dr. Emory S Bogardus, the well known author of a Dictionary of Co-operation, says 'Co operation is more than working together, it is more than living together, it is inter-acting for a purpose, for a cause, a cause as inclusive as all mankind. Co-operation is a cause that is able to encompass competition and subordinate its operation to the general good. Co-operation is a cause capable of motivating a person to orient his life's activities in the service of others, and in behalf of the most inclusive human good'.

The need for preserving the fundamental principles that have been guiding this great movement from its inception was rightly re-iterated at the Annual Northern Division Co-operative Conference. It is a fact that with the introduction of the party system of Government, there has been a great confusion, as in other spheres, in interpreting the exact scope of the co-operative movement at the level of legislation and administration. Co-operators became confronted with the unseemly situation of getting grouped under conflicting loyalties of opposing political parties. The furious controversy that followed the

introduction of the scheme of Multi-purpose Co-operative Society and the proposal for a peculiar type of Bank had caused much apprehension of the future of co-operation in this country. Leaders of the Co-operative movement, therefore, feel it necessary that the working of the movement should be reviewed with a view to protecting the purpose of 'Co-operation' from being defeated by the creeping in of extraneous influence. The rural community depends on the Co-operative movement for its progress, for that is the means for solving its problems. In the process of achieving common good, selfish motives that tend to create ill will and hatred are automatically eliminated. The idea of getting together in the general affairs of the rural community is, in other words, co-operation in good faith. The exercise of the free will of the individual to join the movement or to keep away from it is the essence of the voluntary principle that gives co-operation a sublime glory.

Co-operative Societies of whatever description they may be must strive to live up to the real principles of the movement. The members must keep the movement above political bickerings and thereby pave the way for harmony.

Ceylon And Asian Experts Study

U. S. Water Conservation Methods

Maruthappa Namasivayam of Ceylon and other top flight conservation experts from Asia expressed enthusiasm for the opportunity they are currently getting to look into American water resource problems and how some of them were overcome.

The Asian specialists are among 32 representatives from 16 countries who are making a six-week tour of the United States for a first-hand view of the practical application of theories and methods which they know about through correspondence with other conservation experts.

The representative of Ceylon, Maruthappa Namasivayam expressed himself as "overwhelmed" at finding so many here so eager to answer his questions and to help with their solution.

Namasivayam said that his initial impression is

Neutrality—A Slogan To Suit Political Needs?

Soviet Leaders Speak On This Subject With Two Minds

(By David Floyd)

Mr. Khrushchev's decision not to make his promised visit to Sweden and other Scandinavian countries in August was a disappointment to students of Soviet foreign policy. It would have provided the Soviet leader with an opportunity to clarify his and his Government's attitude towards neutrality.

This is a subject on which the best Communist authorities seem to speak with two minds. Yet it is one which is very topical for many Governments and peoples today.

A glance at some of the more weighty statements made by Communist leaders about neutrality produces a confusing impression. Writing in 1917 Lenin described "the petty striving of petty States to stand aside from the great battles of history" as being both reactionary and "based on illusions". Nearly a quarter of a century later, in 1939, we find the same view expressed in the Soviet Encyclopaedia, which described neutrality as "a dangerous illusion" and one tantamount to condoning aggression. But it made an exception for a pact of neutrality concluded with the Soviet Government which it said, had "an entirely different purpose".

In a statement at the summit conference in

that the American soil forest conservation program "appears to be a highly organized and complex system."

Namasivayam said that Ceylon is just beginning in this field and "I think I shall profit very much from this tour."

Namasivayam stressed the point, however, that new methods are not necessarily the best methods simply because they are new. He pointed out that ancient water tanks used for conservation projects in Burma are now judged by experts to be ideally suited for Burma's current needs and therefore the experts are seeking to restore these tanks to full operational use.

Geneva in 1956 Marshal Belaginin, then Soviet Prime Minister, declared that his Government was in favour of State which wished to be neutral and stand outside existing military blocs being encouraged to do so.

Later, after the conclusion of the peace treaty with Austria, 'Pravda', the official newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party, spoke of the enthusiastic welcome given by the Soviet people for Austria's "honourable neutrality".

At about the same time, when he was trying to restore relations with President Tito, Mr. Khrushchev expressed his "complete understanding" for Yugoslavia's efforts to be on good terms with countries both in East and West.

But, in 1956, when tension in Eastern Europe was at its height no such "understanding" was apparent. The decision of the Hungarian Government under Imre Nagy was described by the Communists as 'a crime against the fundamental rights of the Hungarian people and a threat to the peace and security of Europe.'

In 1958 relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia deteriorated once again and "understanding" for Marshal Tito's neutrality evaporated too. It was of advantage only to "imperialists", said Russian Communists.

What is the sense of these conflicting declarations? Do they mean that the Communists have no fixed ideas about neutrality, that their views change from time to time? Does it mean that their views are a tireless opportunist and tactic? Or is there some hidden consistency in them?

The truth seems to be that Communists, in accordance with their Marxist way of thinking, are not interested in neutrality for its own sake. They do not believe in any absolutes, including absolute neutrality. They regard neutrality as something relative, to be judged on its merits in a given situation and in relation to a given country.

It may or may not be, from the Soviet point of

view, a good thing for a particular country to declare its neutrality at a particular moment. The Communist high priests reserve to themselves the right to decide when and where neutrality is "progressive" and when it is "reactionary".

Nowhere has this attitude to the subject been expressed more frankly than in the principal Russian theoretical journal, 'Kommunist', last December. I was clear, it said, that 'when a bourgeois State declares its neutrality, this is a progressive position which strengthens the cause of peace.' But it was equally clear that, if a socialist country did the same thing, it was in fact 'opposing itself to the comity of Socialist countries.'

In similar terms, it is a good thing for a country to break out of alliances with non Communist Powers, even if only to become a neutral. But it is a bad thing for a country to break away from the ties that bind it to Russia and the other Communist Powers.

It is this attitude that accounted for the apparently conflicting views of neutrality in the post-war period. When the Soviet leaders after Stalin were anxious to relieve some of the tension around their sphere of interest and realised that Austria would not become a "people's democracy", they plumped for the idea of Austrian neutrality. This was better than having Austria enter the Western alliance.

When, at the same time, the Soviet leaders wanted to reassure the world, and especially uncommitted nations, about their intentions and they saw some hope of winning Marshal Tito back into the Soviet camp, they were ready to praise his neutrality. But, when they found him obdurate and sincere in his desire for independence, they condemned his stand, seeing in it a dangerous example to the other countries of Western Europe.

And, of course, when in 1956 Imre Nagy was forced to announce his intention of leading Hungary out of the Warsaw Pact into neutrality, he was denounced as a traitor and later executed. His example might well have resulted in dissolution of Soviet control of Eastern Europe.

Neutrality will remain a slogan in the Communist handbook — to be used where it will suit Communist ends. It will be used to attract African and Asian peoples away from

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Incident At The Indian High Commission

(Press Communiqué)

In view of the conflicting and inaccurate reports in the Press in respect of the unfortunate incident that occurred in front of the High Commission premises at Turret Road, yesterday, which the High Commission cannot but deeply regret, they are constrained to detail the undermentioned facts.

The High Commissioner received information on Sunday evening that there was the likelihood of a protest demonstration being staged by some members of the resident Malayalee community of Colombo, before their offices the next day (August 10). The High Commissioner informed the Ministry of External Affairs of this, adding that he had no reason to expect any serious trouble and if the demonstrators desired to hand over to him any protest memorandum to be forwarded to the Government of India regarding Kerala, he intended accepting the same.

At 10.30 hours on Monday, August 10, demonstrators, numbering perhaps 150 or 200, carrying placards and shouting slogans suddenly entered the Chancery compound, at 67, Turret Road, from the north gate. The Deputy High Commissioner and some other officers of the High Commission met them in the portico of the Chancery and tried to calm down the slogan shouting demonstrators, offering to take five or six of their representatives to the High Commissioner, to discuss matters and receive any protest memorandum, if they desired to present one. At this stage about half a dozen of the demonstrators rushed the building entrance where the High Commission Officers were standing. A Police party, armed with cane shields and wooden batons at the stage, suddenly entered from the other (south) gate of the Chancery compound and began dispersing the crowd. When the batons were used, the Deputy High Commissioner, and the High Commissioner himself, rushed out into the compound remonstrating, because they were completely surprised by the sudden entry of the police, whom they had not themselves, at any stage, called in to intervene. The High Commission is oblig-

ed to emphasise this because certain press reports have suggested that the Police had received messages to the effect that the Indian High Commission was surrounded by a group of 500 demonstrators, etc. etc. In the melee that followed the attempts of the Police to disperse the crowd from the Chancery compound, it appears that about 6 or 7 persons received injuries. One of the injured persons was assisted into the Police van by the High Commissioner and other Officers of the Mission and he, together with three or four other injured persons were rushed to the hospital, accompanied by the Third Secretary of the High Commission and one or two others from amongst the demonstrators, whom the High Commissioner insisted, should accompany their injured friends.

Soon after this, the leaders of the demonstration were persuaded by the Officers of the High Commission to come into the Chancery and meet the High Commissioner. Apparently, two resolutions had been passed by the Ceylon Malayali Mahajana Sabha the previous day. These were handed over to the High Commissioner by these gentlemen, after a discussion. The High Commissioner agreed to forward the resolutions to the Government of India, as also their verbal protest at the unfortunate earlier incident.

The High Commissioner informed the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs of the incident outside the Chancery, immediately by telephone, and later called on the Permanent Secretary at his Office and informed him first-hand, of these facts. The Inspector General of Police was present when the High Commissioner saw the Permanent Secretary.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 642

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Thamotheampillai Sandira-aegarampillai of Karanavai South
Thamotheampillai Sengara-

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 659

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Thamotheampillai Kandiah of Velanai East,
Deceased.

Kamalambigai widow of Thamotheampillai Kandiah of Velanai East.
Petitioner.
Vs.

Minor 1 Kandiah Yogarajah and
2 Kathiravelu Thamotheampillai both of Velanai East
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of July 1959 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner, and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read:-

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st minor Respondent for the purpose of representing him in these proceedings, and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as widow of the said deceased, unless the said Respondents or any other person or persons interested in the above estate shall appear before this Court on the 24th day August 1959 and show cause to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed 1st minor Respondent be produced in Court on the said date.

This 1st day of July 1959.

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram.
District Judge.
(O 108 14 & 21)

pillai of Karanavai South

Vs. Petitioner

1. Vallipuram Thamotheampillai
2. Thamotheampillai Krishna. pillai both of Karanavai South
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 8th day of July 1959 in the presence of Mr. C. Thamotheampillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 8th day of July 1959 respectively having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to obtain Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be and the same is hereby issued to the Petitioner as brother of the deceased accordingly, unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 28th day of August 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 8th day of July 1959

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai
District Judge
Drawn by
Sgd. C. Thamotheampillai
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 105 14 & 21)

WHY THE FLEE?

From East Germany To West Germany

Every month about 20,000 persons, i. e. 200 to 300,000 per year flee from the Soviet Zone of Germany to the German Federal Republic. As it is well known, this tremendous number of refugees mainly consists of two groups: the youths and experts, who are in demand & catered to on the other side of the Iron Curtain. This emigration of youth, university-professors, teachers' engineers and skilled workers results in an intellectual dismantling of GDR which loses irreplaceable experts.

Up to 1950 the stream of refugees crossing the zonal border mainly consisted of people who left the former German territories of Poland and Czechoslovakia, but the more than two million people who came over since then can be considered a loss of substance of East Germany. Of those refugees more than one million are youths below 25, and some 500,000 skilled workers. It is estimated that the economic benefit to the Federal Republic from the skill and training of these refugees amounts to about 20 Billion Dmark since 1950 or two billion annually based on the amount spent according to communist sources for apprenticeship training, specialized schooling and university training and considering also the real material advantage to the national economy.

Many German enterprises today employ qualified skilled workers from the GDR. But there are also 3651 physicians and pharmacists, 428 university lecturers, 742 lawyers, 13552 teachers, 12068 engineers and technicians, 9361 university students and more than 20000 high school students and graduates, that is more than 30,000 professionals with university or other specialized training and another additional 29000 potential members of the intelligence. About one fourth of the high school graduates choose freedom. According to the statements of the Administration in the German Democratic Republic a pupil in the elementary school costs 4,000. — Mark, a

college pupil 9,000. — Mark, and an apprentice 3500. — Mark per annum. The cost for a university student amount to 6200. — Mark per year or 33000. — Mark in eight semesters. Costs for fully trained professionals range from 15000. — 40000. — Mark according to their field of study. It is interesting in this connection to learn that of the 75000 students in the GDR all-

(Continued on page 4)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 669 T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Valliammai wife of Ponnampalam Rasanayakam of Palali South, Vasavilan
Deceased

Chinniah Cathiripillai of Palali South, Vasavilan,
Petitioner

Vs.

1. Rasanayakam Chandragupta of Palali South, Vasavilan.
2. Sinnathangachchy wife of Chinniah Cathiripillai of do,
3. Ponnampalam Rasanayakam of Government Factory, Kolonnawa,
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of July 1959 in the presence of Messrs. Selvarajah, Rudrasingham & Mahesan, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed as Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent for the purpose of watching his interests in these administration proceeding, and that letters of administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as her father, unless the said respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on or before the 7th day of September 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered the 2nd respondent do produce the minor, the 1st respondent in court on the returnable day of this Order Nisi.

This 23rd day of July 1959

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. Selvarajah, Rudrasingham & Mahesan
Proctors for Petitioner.
(O 109 21 & 28)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO
No. 629 Testy

In the matter of the Intestate
estate of Kanapathy illai
Subramaniam late of Alvai
South and Bloemendhal
Road, Kotahena

Deceased
Puwaneswary alias Chellammah
widow of Kanapathypillai
Subramaniam of Alvai South
And Petitioner

Minor 1. Subramaniam Kathir-
gamanathan of Alvai
South

2. Kandappar Kana-
pathypillai of do

Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before S. Thamby-
Durai Esquire, District Judge,
Point Pedro on the 29th day
of April 1959 in the presence
of Mr. S. V. Gunaratnam Pro-
cessor on the part of the Peti-
tioner and the Petitioner and
affidavit of the Petitioner hav-
ing been read:

It is ordered that the Peti-
tioner abovenamed and she
is hereby declared entitled as
the widow and one of the heirs
and next-of-kin to have
Letters of Administration to
the estate abovenamed issued
accordingly and further order-
ed that the 2nd Respondent
abovenamed be and he
is hereby declared ap-
pointed Guardian-ad-litem
over the 1st Respondent
(minor) abovenamed unless the
Respondents abovenamed or
any other person or persons
interested shall on or before
the 29th day of May 1959 show
sufficient cause to the satis-
faction of this Court to the
contrary

It is further ordered that
the said minor 1st Respondent
to be produced in Court on
the said 29th day of May 1959
at 10. O'clock in the forenoon.
This 29th day of April 1959

District Judge

29th May 1959
This is extended and reissued
for 3rd July 1959.

District Judge

3rd July 1959
This is extended and reissued
for 7th August 1959

District Judge

7-8-59
O/N is extended for 11-9-59

Intd. S. T.
D. J.

Drawn by
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 107 21 & 28)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 649

In the matter of the estate of
the late Kalapurakkai
Varughese George of Vaddu-
koddai West, Jaffna who
died at Government Hospi-
tal Colombo Deceased
Mariam George widow of
Kalapurakkai Varughese
George of Vaddukoddai
Jaffna Petitioner

Vs

1. Varughese George George of
do, now of 34, Vajira Road,
Colombo 4
2. George Jacob of 'Jaya
Villa', Main Street, Mannar
3. Joseph George of Matale
4. Kurian George of Govt.
Hospital, Elipitiya
5. Mathew George now of
'Rockhouse' Camp, Mutual
6. Miss Rachel George now of
Isabelle Thoburn College,

JAFFNA CO-OPERATIVE PROVINCIAL BANK Ltd.

Another Year Of Progress

(Remarks made by Mr. A. Arulambalam J. P.,
the President, at the Annual General Meeting of the
Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd. held on
the 15th instant)

At the close of the last by opening Saving and
financial year there were Fixed Deposit accounts
1260 Society members and with the branch Bank.

22 Individual members in
the Bank and the Share
Capital of the Bank stood
at Rs. 181,795/-

Societies should dis-
courage extravagance
among members by curtail-
ing expenses in wedding,
funerals and other parties.
Poverty is due to our
spending more than what
we earn. A country's
prosperity depends largely
on increased production.
The prosperity of the
individual depends on
drawing up the family
budget and limiting his
expenses so as to be within
his income.

The Net profit earned
by the Bank for the year
is Rs. 56,612/-. Compared
to the very large turn over
of Rs. 129 million rupees,
this is negligible. But in
a Bank as ours, service
and not profit is the main
objective.

The Bank was able to
convert the paying office
at Paranthan into a
Branch which was opened
in February 1959. There
is a demand from the
member Societies that
branches of the Bank be
opened at Vanniya and
Mannar. But this has to
be considered fully before
any action is taken. At
the request of the member
Societies in the Karachi-
Thunukai area, a branch
was opened at Paranthan.
We have to wait for
sometime to see whether
the Societies and the
members of the area are
availing of the benefits of
a branch Bank by not
only borrowing, but also

Lucknow
Minor 7. Miss Mary George of
Vaddukoddai West

Respondents
This matter of the petition
of the above-named petitioner
coming on for disposal before
P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esqr.,
District Judge, Jaffna on the
14th day of July 1959 in the
presence of Mr. V. Magalingam,
Proctor for petitioner and the
affidavit and petition of the
petitioner having been read; it
is ordered that the 1st respon-
dent be appointed Guardian-
ad-litem over the 7th respon-
dent and that the petitioner
be declared entitled to have
letters of administration of
the estate of the said deceased
unless the above-named res-
pondents or any one else in-
terested shall appear before this
court on the 24th day of
August 1959 and show cause
to the satisfaction of the court
to the contrary.

This 14th day of July 1959
Sgd. B. G. S. David
District Judge

(O 106 14 & 21)

Kalavirthy Sangam Of Selangor

Review Of Annual Activities

As reported in the last
Annual Report, the Lo-
cal Education authorities
took over Stds. I IV. As
the children in these
classes were few, it was
found not economical for
them to continue to aid
this School. They dis-
continued their aid as
at 31-12-1958 and the
few children were trans-
ferred to Cheras Road
and Loke Yew Road
Tamil Schools.

The Kindergarden and
special classes in Tamil
for English school-going
children are now being
run with three teachers.
The efforts of the Com-
mittee in providing these
facilities to learn our
mother tongue are not
appreciated by the
members. This is a
matter for deep regret.
If we are to preserve our
culture and customs in
this new Malaya, our
children must study their
mother tongue otherwise
even our heritage would
be completely lost.
Parents, therefore, before
it is too late, must send
their children to the
Kindergarden before they
enter the English Medium
School and continue their
Tamil later in the
special classes.

The activities of this
Section were mainly
entrusted to the Forum
Committee under the
guidance of Mr. Alaga-
nandam who resigned in
September. Mr. K. Bala-
singam took over and
continued the good work
that this Literary Forum
was doing to the
youngsters. All parents
are urged to send in their
children to these meetings
where healthy discussions
take place thus helping
them to be useful citizens
of Malaya.

The Navaratheri Pooja
was celebrated in the
mornings as well as in the
nights. Each night's pro-
gramme consisted of Lec-

22½ lakhs of rupees in
Government Stock.

While taking pride at
the good aspects of the
working of the Bank, it is
also my duty to request
member societies to re-
pay the loans within the
stipulated time. If Co-
operative Unions will
help the Bank in recover-
ing overdue loans, it will
be very helpful.

tures & dances, & on the
last night a grand variety
entertainment was given
by the students of the
school, and dances by
Mr. Sivadas's pupils.

The music class still
remains closed. Dance
classes are being con-
ducted at the Sangam.

This is being held on
Sunday mornings. There
are about 25 students
attending these classes.
The Committee appre-
ciates the services of the
voluntary teachers.

The New Year Sports
were held at the Pasar
Road English School
grounds and the prize

(Continued on page 6)

Why The Flee?

(Continued from page 3)

most 2/3 come from work-
ing classes, peasant and
petty bourgeois families,
classes considered parti-
cularly worthy of govern-
ment support. So many
of the 'sons of proletarians'
choose the "capitalistic
west".

In 1965, however, a pe-
riod begins in East and
West Germany when an
age group representing a
high birth rate reaches
the retirement age while
the generation entering
economic life during the
next few years represents
a low birth rate. For this
reason a new program
was started in the East,
which allows quick train-
ing to fill the present and
the future gap in the
rows of experts

Nevertheless East Ger-
many even today among
the European countries
has the lowest number of
physicians whereas the
Federal Republic and
the Soviet Union have
the highest. In the first
three months of 1959
another 208 doctors—two
or three each day—emi-
grated to the West.
Therefore in East Ger-
many old people and a
surplus of women prevail.
Moreover the mass emi-
gration of young intel-
lectuals costs about six
million mark per day or
8500.—Mark per refugee
in terms of educational
training.

—German Features,

Sri Krishna-Jeyanti

BY SURI RAJAN

Sri Krishna was born as the son of Devaki and Vasudeva during the close of Dwipara Yoga. Nearly 5100 years ago. His uncle Hainsa was out to have him murdered but the child was saved by divine help and brought up in the Gokula among cowherds by Yasoda and Nanda. The Mahabharata gives His exploits of which the part He played in the Great War as mediator first and then as friend and companion of the Pandavas in all their trials is as thrilling it is interesting. But this message to the world delivered through His friend and disciple Arjuna in the form of the immortal Bagavad Gita has been the solace of millions of Hindus and will

continue to be a guide for man for all time. Mahatma Gandhi had depended on the Gita for his spiritual guidance and it was his constant companion.

Sri Krishna was born in the month of Avani when the Sun was in Leo and when the Moon was in Rohini; the hour was midnight. Astrologers regard it as an auspicious moment with the Sun in its house (Leo) and the Moon exalted in the Sign of Taurus which was just then rising in the Eastern horizon (Lagna). The Mahabharata War was said to have fought in the month of Karthigai in 3137 B.C. It was probably a Tuesday with Amavasya. A Solar Eclipse also occurred on that day, the Nakshatra being Visaka in the sign of Scorpio (Vrituka). There is said to have been a conglomeration of seven planets in that sign at that time. The philosophical, religious and spiritual teachings in the

Gita are sublime and worthy of respect. The life of Sri Krishna as a boy was full of innocent playfulness and fun. He seems to have been very popular among his playmates and was the darling of the Gokula. Boys and girls alike loved him and treated him as their own brother and friend. His divine flute always drew the attention of man, bird and beast and tamed them into docile beings by its secret melody. He is said to have lived for 36 years after the great war and died in 3101 B.C. being fatally wounded by the arrow of a jungle tube man who mistook the soles of his feet for a pair of doves. Even in His death Sri Krishna displayed His love for fellow beings and forgave the hunter. He is regarded as an Avatar of Vishnu and worshipped by Hindus as their Divine Herdsman who guides them to Heaven Vaikunta.

Power Politics

Continued from page 1)

the more advanced part of the working class leads all the... mass....

From the above it seems to be clear that the feelings expressed by the masses of the Soviet people are organized and led by a few "class-conscious party-members". It is, therefore, the organization of the party in the Soviet Union that is the decisive and the responsible element for all and any public actions. And what the "party will" actually is, was exposed by the "deviationist" Leonid Brezhnev, when he said: "The organization of the Party takes the place of the Party itself; the Central Committee takes the place of the organization; and finally, the dictator takes the place of the Central Committee."

The welcome Vice-President Nixon received in the Soviet Union could be considered as a good part of the visit, if all the people in communist-ruled countries learned about it without distortion and in full. Mr. Nixon himself reacted to it the best possible way, as he did to the attacks aimed at him on various occasions by Premier Khrushchev.

Unfortunately, there are justified doubts that the masses behind the Iron Curtain will ever know the full story of what actually happened during Mr. Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union.

Neutrality - A.....

(Continued from page 2)

their associations with the Western Powers. It will be used to lure European nations out of military alliances in the West. It will be used wherever it may serve Communist interests and wherever there are people with short enough memories.

U. K. I. S.

Letter to the Editor.

HINDU TEMPLES AND TEMPORALITIES

Sir,—The most important factor in the life of the Hindus is their religion, and one of the most important factors in Hindu religion, culture and civilization is the Hindu Temples. The preservation and proper management of Hindu Temples, Madalayams and other religious trusts and the due recovery and proper expenditure of their income in accordance with religious ideals and requirements is one of the greatest duties of the Hindu Community. A serious problem has been in existence and is continuing to exist in Ceylon in this connection and suitable and early but not hurried solutions have to be found.

The proposed bill prepared by Government introduces Government intervention, influence and control; as such it is not acceptable either from a religious or secular point of view.

What is wanted is the achievement of our aims stated above. This could be best done by amending the existing laws and by the formation and establishment of one or more organisations of Hindus for the specific purpose of assisting in the preservation and proper management of temples, madalayams and other religious trusts and completely free of any form of Government control. It cannot certainly be beyond the capacity of the Hindus in Ceylon to devise suitable methods to preserve their sacred institutions to the fullest extent provided sufficient forethought, effort and piety are forthcoming.

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM,
103/2 Hultsdorf Street,
Colombo.

—Astrological—

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 23-8-59 TO 29-8-59

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

You will have no peace of mind. Health too will be far from satisfactory. Abdominal complaints likely. Father's relatives will be troublesome.

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

A good week for financial deals. Professional success also promised. But all is not well in the domestic side. Avoid clashes.

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

Work will be heavier than usual. There will be no mental peace. Financially a fairly good week. Domestic conditions will not be very satisfactory.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

You will be quick to pick up quarrels this week. But you will be able to have your own way after arguments. Financially a good week.

LEO Maha, Poorva, Uttara 1, [Singha Rasi]

Health will not be satisfactory. You will lose your temper in a hurry. Financially a fairly good week. Some old investments will bring in good results.

VIRGO Uttara 2, 3, 4, Anuradha 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

An unsettled week. The first three days will be troublesome. There will be misunderstanding with friends and quarrels in the domestic circle.

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

A good week. The first half will be favourable for new deals. Financial gains also promised. Tuesday evening, Wednesday and Thursday will be a little troublesome. Rest will turn out to be favourable again.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anuradha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Except for the last two days this week promises to be fairly favourable. You will be able to gain in your undertakings after initial difficulties. Spend the last two days with care.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1, [Thamara Rasi]

Father's relatives likely to be troublesome. Expenses will soar. Health too will be unsatisfactory. Avoid arguments.

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

A good week for finances and profession. But there will be no mental peace. Health upsets also likely.

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

Domestic upsets and misunderstandings with friends likely. Some changes in routine also likely. Agricultural pursuits will bring in good results.

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

A good week for finances. Fame and social success promised. Ruin to enemies also shown. But mind your health.

THE HINDU ORGAN & INTHUSATHANAM

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	(Post) Rs. cts.	(Delivery) Rs. cts.
English	9 00	6 00
Tamil	9 00	6 00
English & Tamil	13 00	10 00

Outside Ceylon.

	Rs. cts.
English	10 50
Tamil	10 50
English & Tamil	15 00

Manager.

PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR VIGILANCE

(Continued from page 1)

area. What the co-operators feared was that the dearth of properly equipped personnel to run the Multi-purpose Societies would prove detrimental to the progress of Co-operation and its independence. Time will reveal. At the last Conference we recommended the formation of Multi purposes Societies. The By-Laws of Multi purposes Societies are based on co-operative principles. If the members have the fundamental requirements and acquire a proper understanding of co operation and the working skill necessary to manage societies, there is no necessity for the movement to suffer. This requires an intensive campaign of Co operative education on sound lines. We were glad that the Co operative movement in Ceylon was really becoming a peoples movement. We are afraid that the introduction of too many elements foreign to and subversive of Co-operation is likely to set back the clock of progress and make once again the movement a bureaucratic one. It pains me to state that the Government officers are now in a position to make or mar the movement. It behoves the Co-operators to be more vigilant and win over the paid officers of Government to nurture the societies in such a way as to make it the people's movement.

During the year under review, I felt that co-operation was fast evaporating and this feeling was shared by the members of the managing committee of the North Ceylon Co-operative Federation that we thought we would go to the fountain heads of co operation to slake our thirst. That is how we decided to invite Mr. S. C. Fernando to open our conference and followed it up with a request to Mr. C de Soyza, the first Ceylonese Registrar of Co-operative Societies who raised the edifice of Ceylon co-operation in the best style of true co-operative tradition. He laid the foundation for the C. W. S. in the C. W. E. and brought together for the first time Ceylon co-operators to form the apex Co-operative Bank and the Ceylon Federation. He was followed by Mr. S. C. Fernando who, a born co-operator, not only maintained the traditions, but brought into

existence the Federal Bank and the Ceylon Co-operative Federation. The ultimate independence of the movement was never lost sight of by them. We were sorry that they were not in a position to guide the destinies of the movement during its recent dark days, but their soul-force and the distress of sincere co operators have brought about a welcome change that co-operation has again come under the protecting wings of Mr. Soysa. In Mr. Fernando, co-operation simply wells up and all can enjoy it in his presence.

In Mr. Soyza it goes forth "Assailing and embracing as it lists". We welcome them both as co-operative twins of Ceylon of whom we are all proud. It is a pity that in the radical and momentous changes in co-operative pattern recently contemplated for the country, the expert knowledge and experience of these two co-operators of international fame were not availed of. I take this opportunity first to congratulate P. M. Weeraman that Dharma had helped him to escape unscathed in the holocaust of co-operative turmoil and that he has now started to present co-operation as Dhamma which it really is. It is a good omen for the future of co-operation; and wish him all success in following the traditions so nobly left by his predecessors, not only of co operative Dhamma but also of administration. According to the eternal Dhamma it is. We welcome him and hope that he would be the first non-civil servant to become the Registrar embodying in himself all the virtues that have made the civil servants a class by themselves for efficient administration and British Justice.

We are proud and happy to welcome another true blood civil servant in the person of Mr. Sri Kantha, Dyke of the present era. He is also like Mr. S. C. Fernando, a born co-operator and a man of great religious faith. Unlike many of our talkers, his deeds speak for him. Economic development of his district is his second love, with religion as the first and Mrs. Sri Kantha as part and parcel of his religion and himself. In this connec-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 674

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Cathiravelu Sabapathy of Chulipuram

Deceased

Valliammai widow of Sabapathy of Chulipuram Petitioner

Vs.

Theivanai daughter of Sabapathy of Chulipuram

Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 5th day of August 1959 in the presence of Mr. A. Sockalingam Procutor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow and that such letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondent or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on the 14th day of September 1959 and state objection or shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 5th day of August 1959

Sgd.

N. Sivagnanasuntharam District Judge, Jaffna

(O 110 21 & 28)

tion, I am happy to see in the Conference hall some of the Divisional Revenue Officers who have shown a keen interest in Co-operative Societies. We are happy that the District Officers of Cottage Industries and Fisheries are also here. I am very thankful especially to Mr. Selvaratnam, the District Officer of Cottage Industries for his efforts to make the Palmyra Industry and the Palmyra Union a success. Palmyra is the "Kama Thera", giver of all that is desired, for the Jaffna man, but the apathy of the Jaffna man to make it really a boon is keenly felt by the Committee of the Palmyra Union.

Kalavirthy Sangam of Selangor

(Continued from page 4)

were distributed on New Year's day at the Sangam.

Local dailies Straits Times, Malay Mail, Tamil Nesan and Ceylon Papers, Times of Ceylon, Hindu Organ and Ellakesari were available. Still the members making use of these are limited. The Librarian is always available and it is hoped that members would make good use of the library.

The New Year celebrations were conducted as usual. The Guru Pooja of Sri La Sri Arumuga Navala and the remembrance day of the late Sir P. Ramanathan were jointly celebrated. The main programme was the feeding of the children and adults with midday meals.

The Committee records its sincerer thanks to

those who contributed in cash and kind towards the celebrations and activities of the Sangam.

The Committee's thanks are also due to the local and Ceylon Press for giving publicity to the activities of the Sangam from time to time.

The number of Ceylon Tamils in this area has dwindled to a handful. The Sangam premises has to be maintained and certain recurrent expenditure has to be met. An appeal is made to every Ceylon Tamil to come forward and share in the management. We may add that the Sangam premises consist of a modern hall capable of accommodating about three to four hundred people and a stage. All Ceylon Tamils should be proud of the fact that this building could easily serve their social and cultural needs.

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 616,313.00

Shares 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each 80 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all time

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 12 months and 36 months and interest allowed at 6% and 8% 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.

Loans on the security of Jewels a speciality. Part payments accepted.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

வாங்குகிற வறுது பெயர் மலிவானது காங்குஷன்
கோட்டுறை யாக செய்கு குறைவிடா துயர்ச்சி யுடைய
காங்குஷன் யற்குக் கோங்கு கற்றவர்க் வேண்டி மலி
பெயர்ச்சி செய்கு நீதி யிவர்க்கு மலி மெல்லாம்.

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPRakasam.