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Culture, Civilisation & Religion Must Co-Exist

For Resurgence Of Morality And Spirituality

WE moderns are living in an age of speed and rush but we have to pause and enquire at least now and then whither we go and whether our march is purposeful or purposeless. It works as if it was originally a case of civilisation through religion and then of civilisation plus religion but is now a case of civilisation versus religion and may become a case of civilisation minus religion. Must the old friends become foes today and must it be soon a case of the one or the other? Man has largely subdued nature. That has increased his creature comforts but has inflated his egoism and is threatening to subdue and submerge and eventually destroy his spirituality. Can civilisation coexist with culture and cannot both coexist with religion? Must the growth of civilisation imply by any inevitable necessity the decay of culture or the destruction of religion or both? Christopher Dawson says in a recent work:

It would be a strange fatality if the great resolution by which the western man has subdued nature to his purposes should end in the loss of his own spiritual freedom,

By

K. S. Ramasami Sastry

but this might well happen if an increasing technical control of the State over the life and thought of its members should coincide with a qualitative decline in the standards of culture.

We must beware of mixing up or equating religious faith and social ideology. Both mould individual and social life but religious faith looks beyond the temporary and fleeting values towards the eternal values and seeks to sublimate the finite reality of the temporal order by letting the life and light and love of a higher infinite Reality fall upon it. Without its transforming touch civilisation will be only a grim hunt for comfort and culture would be only a lovely gar-

ment draping an ugly body.

Futility of Glib Talk

We glibly talk today about One World. But man is more multiplex than ever and his inner foes—lust and hate and greed which in the *Bhagavad Gita* are called the gates of hell—are more active than ever before. The poet says: 'Move upward working out the beast. And let the ape and tiger die.' But the ape and the tiger are not only not dead but are stronger than ever before.

We speak glibly today about naturalism and humanism and secularism but do not pause to enquire why they coexist with hedonism and materialism and pessimism. We assert that modern progress is bound to be linear and boundless and infinite without knowing or proving the reasons for such a view. In fact the West called its colonialism and imperialism and economic and political exploitation of the rest of the world by the high sounding name of progress and laid the flattering unction to its soul that the golden age had come and proclaimed in confident tone: 'Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.' Progress certainly means change but how was there any justification for the new-born certainty that it is a change for the better?

Is The Present 'A Bright Age'?

Let us look for a while at the inter-relation between religion and culture and civilisation in the West in ancient and mediæval times. It is often said that in those times Christianity wove otherworldliness too much into the texture of life. But religion gave also patterns of social life and individual morality and also stimulated aesthetic self-expression in a manner which interfused individual and social and aesthetic life by the spiritual life. The so-called Dark Ages had many streaks of light. It cannot be said with any show of reason that our age is a Bright Age. The

condemned feudal age had traditions of chivalry and courtesy which have gone away from later life. Science was no doubt then in a rudimentary stage and democracy in the sense of the rule of the people by the people for the people was yet to come. But there was then a harmony of religion and culture and civilisation—not discord which we see today.

How The West Fares

Let us now turn to the West to day. What do we find? Britain led the way in industrial revolution and gathered the riches of the world. But soon the European continental countries joined in the race. Then came in mighty America. Then came the mighty Japan and then the mighty U.S.S.R. Men elsewhere became hewers of wood and drawers of water and producers of raw materials. When Swami Vivekananda was taken all over London and asked to give his impressions he replied in a startling manner:

How many cities must have been blasted to make London so fair?

Let us now probe how civilisation and culture developed in the West in the modern age. Terrible engines of destruction were perfected. Cannons battered down castles. Tanks and bombs appeared in the first world-war. Atom bombs appeared in the second world-war. Hydrogen bombs are now in the offing. Forts and even maginot lines have become useless.

This is not all. Never before were there such extremes of wealth and poverty as now. There was a raising of the standard of life but there was a general shrinkage of happiness. Prices and wages tried to outsoar each other. The modern man developed a Midas touch. Money was more abundant than food. Modern industry and commerce depend even more on intangible credit than on tangible gold. A grim and relentless hunt for security and comfort and material goods and bank balances is the ruling passion of the modern man. The technicians abound and the gentlemen disappear.

Decline Of Moral Standards

In sex-life strange transformations have come. Contraceptives abound and the birth-rate has fallen in France and is falling elsewhere in the highly civilised countries. The

(Continued on page 6)

THE WORLD SEES WISDOM IN INDIAN LEADERSHIP

Nation-Building By Voluntary Democratic Means

"The proud Asian peoples cannot be brow-beaten, bribed or cajoled". This sums up the impression of the U. S. Democratic leader Adlai Stevenson, who rounded off his fleeting visit to Asian countries with a few days spent in India and Pakistan recently.

Writing in a recent issue of the American magazine 'Look', Stevenson commends India's Five Year Plan for the economic development and says: "It is far more important to strengthen her fledgling democracy than to proclaim her allegiance to 'our side' in foreign affairs."

This was the sixth of the series of articles by Stevenson on his tour of the Far East and Europe. The article describes India as "world's most powerful neutral and greatest influence in free Asia" and observes that India's future may well decide the destiny of Asia and hold the key to peace in our time.

The Moral Force

Describing Prime Minister Nehru as the "spiritual successor of Gandhi", Stevenson says that he "embodies the moral force, political cement and intellectual leadership of the New India. The masses which are India believe in him; the middle classes which make up the Government follow him; the West looks to him for understanding; the nations of Asia and Africa whose aspirations are unfulfilled turn to him for support."

Referring to the talks he had with Nehru, Stevenson remarks that "he (Nehru) detests intolerance and violence. Means are as important to Nehru as ends".

"The more America presses India to join the

anti Communist front, the more I suspect that Nehru and for that matter most Indian leaders will balk. What perhaps we have not fully realised is that the proud new nations of Asia may prefer suicide to even the suspicion of Western domination and dictation which they have been fighting for so long. Like Indonesia and Burma, for example, I suspect India would prefer to go without aid and risk the consequences rather than accept aid with a political price tag attached. In India colonialism and racialism are vivid memories and always associated with the West."

Emphasis On Industrial Rights

The article goes on to say that India "has a democratic Constitution laying great emphasis on individual rights and that Nehru is going to build a New India by voluntary democratic means."

Stevenson observes that India has succeeded in her efforts to create a Secular State free from intolerance and religious strife. "India's forty million Muslims now live in comparative safety and it looks as though the secular state is firmly established."

Referring to India's Five Year Plan for economic development, Stevenson observes that the progress of the Plan is encouraging.

He says: "Because India spends 500 million dollars annually on food imports the first pressing objective of the Five Year Plan is to increase food production by improving the methods, incentives, roads, health education, irrigation, reclamation and equipment."

"The second is industrialisation. Already, the production of cloth, cement, sugar and coal has exceeded the targets. I visited the great Damodar

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தென் இந்தியா.

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கமச்சிவாயே நம: என்று சொல்லும்
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கமச்சிவாயே நம: என்று சொல்லும்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1953

Treasure These Thoughts

One who is pure in thought, word and deed is, indeed, a happy man. One who is not pure is really unhappy. How can we become pure? Only by thinking of God. 'As the man thinketh, so he becometh.'

TOBACCO TALKS

THAT more things are achieved by peaceful persuasion than this politics-tossed world dreams of has been amply demonstrated by the satisfactory termination of the recent consultations and exchange of views in Delhi between India and this Island. It was a matter of great relief that the Sri Lanka delegation had made the correct approach to this question and that in a spirit of mutual goodwill and understanding. We are not judging the effect of the trade talks by the immediate results that have been assured but by the hope that a firm foundation has been laid for future efforts in the settlement of all outstanding questions between these two kindred nations.

Jaffna tobacco by virtue of its superior blend has earned a recognition that cannot be easily ignored. But the modern economic situation, because of its vicious vicissitudes, does not seem to believe in the survival of the

fittest. Hence the pitiable plight in which the cultivator of tobacco in the Peninsula has been placed. However, the Tobacco Team has paved the way for easing the situation and providing the Jaffna cultivator with breathing space to enable him find fresh market for his products.

Cultivators, if they should have the welfare of the nation at heart, should profit by the lessons that they have learnt hitherto. The co-operative spirit in agricultural and industrial efforts has proved to be the only redeeming factor in modern economic affairs. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the Co-operative Agricultural Production and Sales Societies should be taken into confidence by the cultivators and that those who conduct the affairs of these Societies should discharge their responsibilities with god-fearingness.

PRECARIOUS POSITION

By the time this sheet gets into the hands of the reader, the Minister of Finance would have revealed his desperate plans for bridging the budget deficit of one hundred and sixty eight million rupees. Never before in the history of budgeting in this Island has the Minister of Finance been taxed to the very limit of patience and exhaustion as at present. The accumulation of past sins of omission and commission has brought about a situation which is intriguingly dangerous to both the Government and the governed. The common man has been driven to desperation. To buy or not to buy his rice ration is the question that the ordinary man who has never seen the colour of country rice has to answer. This is the grim background of the budget discussion. It looks as if the world has suddenly become a hell and man has been confronted with death-dealing starvation.

The Government cannot ignore the fact that the common man has been placed in a precarious position. It may be that political wire pullers are busy making full advantage of a situation that is discomfiting to the Administration. But that does not mean that the Government should not even at this late hour reduce the price of rice to a reasonable level.

Rare Sri Subramanya Icon

Description Of An Early Chola Bronze

The Chola temple at Gangai-Kondacholapuram, Tiruchirapalli District, is widely known both for its architectural beauty and sad state of dilapidation. But it is less known for possessing many early Chola bronzes. All of them except two—a superb Vrishavahana and the unique Subramanya icon—are in puja. The latter image is more attractive and very rare. Hence I am describing it below.

This bronze is one of the few early Chola pieces still left in our temples defying the vandalism of art treasure hunters. It is very interesting both from the iconographic and artistic view points. It is, as far as I know, the only icon of Kumara, one form of Subramanya. Any person who sees it cannot but admire it for its workmanship. Its imposing appearance and well proportioned limbs are bound to arrest the attention of all.

The most common variety of Subramanya is Shadanana or Shanmukha Subramanya with six faces and twelve hands. Probably just the opposite of it, the least represented form is 'Kumara' in the Kumara-tantra Agama, sec-

By

V. M. NARASIMHAN

ond canto, it is said that Subramanya in this form should hold in his right hands the *Sakti* and the *Khadga* (Sword) and in his left hands the *Kukkuta* (Cock) and the *Khetaka* (Shield). But the *Sritatantra* prescribes *Abhaya* and *Varada* hastas in the place of sword and shield. It also states that he should be represented as a youth red in colour, with lotus garland and *Karanda* Makuta. Our image is cast true to the former agama while at Kumbhakonam we have a sculpture a little later to the icon under review, fashioned out as laid down in the other agama. But in one of the rock-cut temples at Ellora there is a Kumara sculpture. He is shown slightly different from the description given in agamas. He has four arms and a single face with his peacock standing on his left side. One of his right hands is placed on the hip while the other carries the *Sakti*. With one of his

left hands he is embracing the peacock while in the other he holds a cock. He is depicted as a youth with a Yagnopavita, *Karanda* Makuta and a very few ornaments,

Three Feet High

The Chola image is nearly three feet in height. It is pretty heavy. At least two persons are needed to handle it. Like many early Chola images, it is cast in *pancha-loha* with high percentage of gold which keeps it free from the usual rust. Being an early Chola bronze, some of the features noticed on Pallava sculptures are noticed on it—the protuberant *ushnisha* at the bottom of the Makuta, the proportion of the lower limbs longer than usual, the peculiarly fashioned *Keyura* (band ornament), and the upper pair of hands branching off from the lower abruptly. Like all known South Indian metal images of the Chola period, this also has a broad, flat series of necklaces all more or less circular, none hanging down between the breast, the girdle with the conventional loop and lion's face and with bows descending down from it on the sides of both the legs, round face and transparent lower cloth.

Many interesting features are noticed on the image. The Yagnopavita is in six strings of pearls. It has two knots, one in the front, on the chest, and the other on the back. The lowest strand of it branches off from the front knot and joins with the *uśarabandha*. The first top strand branches off from the front knot, travels separately and joins the back knot. The upper half of the holy thread is left undisturbed. Another noteworthy feature is that the emblems are firmly held in hands. In the upper right hand, the *Sakti* is held in the reverse direction. Its top portion is broken. In the lower right hand, the sword held is missing. Probably due to these two breakages, the icon is not in worship. Besides, nothing is known about its Devis. It wears *Makara* Kundalas with strings of pearls dangling and rolling on its shoulders. Its hair is shown as falling on the neck in curly jatas arrang-

Interest Of Modern Students

More In Politics Than In Studies

In spite of all the opportunities for general reading and scholarships provided by Jaffna College and schools of her type the students of this Island seem to lack the general all round ability of the students in the West at the same age level. I have been in the interviewing board of the Ceylon University for selecting students for admission and I have been rather troubled and concerned at the poor general education of the students who came up for interview. They knew their text books and their subjects quite well and nothing beyond them. Very few had hobbies and very few read anything outside their text book. In this respect schools like Jaffna College should help in inculcating into the minds of our boys and girls a desire to read outside their own class text books and a desire to learn to use their hands. Otherwise the schools would be turning out only politicians. Even today as things stood, quite a number of the students at the Ceylon University were interested more in politics than in their studies, "thus observed Sir Nicholas Attygalle, President of the Senate, while proposing the toast of the Jaffna College at the Annual Dinner of the Jaffna College Alumni Association.

Education should never become involved in the ebb and flow of party politics. It should stand above that, it belongs to the nation as a whole. In party politics sometimes a sense of narrow nationalism is allowed to cloud issues. Nationalism which is a liberating force is often allowed to become a limiting force. I grant that in the name of nationalism we should make sacrifices and should be willing to undergo for we expect our nationalism to be a liberating force and not a limiting force. It is our honest conviction that undue political pressure has been exercised in regard to the introduction of the national languages in schools with such haste thus causing

(Continued on page 5)

ed in a semi-circular manner.

The icon has four emblems. The two in the upper pair of hands, the *Sakti* and the *Cock*, are said to indicate his association with Sun God. The two weapons in the lower pair of hands, sword and shield, remind us that he cuts the root of all troubles and protects his devotees and stands to stress his *Vira* aspect as the young 'Devasenapati' or 'Kumara'.

(Madras Hindu)

THE COMMON-WEALTH IN GLOBAL AFFAIRS

Great Effort to Restore Stability And Peace

The Meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, which was held in London in the first half of June was a little overlaid in the public attention by the Coronation and the great festive ceremonies surrounding it.

Just as in the Coronation procession the magnificence and splendour of robes and uniforms eclipsed the ordinary civilian appearance of the Prime Ministers, so the business like sobriety of their Meeting and the Communique issued at its close seemed a work-a-day routine affair in the midst of the great upsurge of emotions caused by the Royal event. But now, as events and emotions recede, it becomes possible to see that the Commonwealth Meeting was very far from being of merely routine importance, and it may, unobtrusively but effectively, have changed the diplomatic world balance in a decisive manner.

Its greatest result, and one by no means foreseeable before the event, was the unanimity reached in the question of the Four-Power meeting proposed

By

SEBASTIAN HAFNER

last May by Sir Winston Churchill. As a result of the Prime Ministers' Meeting, the whole Commonwealth is now known to be in support of the United Kingdom Prime Minister's world political initiative.

This unanimity could by no means be taken for granted in advance. The Commonwealth countries are wholly independent Powers, nations of high standing in the world, which exert considerable influence of their own in their respective areas. They all look at the international scene from their own different angles, and they all shape their own, individual foreign policies—in friendly and continuous consultation with each other, but ultimately on their own responsibility and according to their own interests. If they all, after thorough debate at the highest level, agree on a course diplomatic action and thus unite the weight of a quarter of the human race behind a particular

policy, this is a world event of the first importance.

Momentous Move

In what might be called the Bermuda stage of world policy—a stage in which the chief question before the free world is no longer simply how best to conduct the "cold war", but whether or not the time is ripe for an attempt to end the cold war and seize on any opportunity to enter upon a process of peace making—the unanimous decision of the Commonwealth nations to answer this fatetel question in the affirmative obviously represents a momentous move. It is perhaps, indeed, the greatest single move in the great unfreezing process which has been going on in world affairs for the last three or four months.

Several other important consequences may follow from the Commonwealth Meeting. The reaffirming of economic policies agreed at the Conference held last December—which set as its goal an ultimate restoration of Sterling convertibility and a commercial re-union of the Sterling and dollar trade areas—in spite of the somewhat discouraging first reaction from America, may also have far-reaching consequences. It should certainly strengthen the hand of those groups and individuals in the United States who see the dangers for America of backsliding into economic isolationism—especially in the conditions which might prevail if and when the cold war pressure should relax and the stimulus of rearmament be withdrawn from the American economy.

The Commonwealth Meeting also provided an opportunity for discussing Anglo-Egyptian relations, and the value of the succeeding visits to Cairo of the Pakistan and Indian Prime Ministers, Mr. Mohamed Ali and Mr. Nehru, on their way back from London to their countries has undoubtedly been enhanced as the result of the exchange of views in London.

Influence Of The Commonwealth

Finally, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1957.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Murogesu Arumugam of Chulipuram Deceased Muthaliyanschi widow of Murogesu Arumugam of Chulipuram Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before William Gunam Spencer Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of April 1953 in the presence of Mr. W. Selvadurai on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner and of the Notary and of the witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the Will of Murogesu Arumugam of Chulipuram dated 7th June 1952 (and now deposited in this court) be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further declared that the said petitioner is the executrix named in the said Will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly.

This 1st day of April 1953

Sgd. S. RAJARATNAM, District Judge.

(O 67. 17 & 24)

took counsel on the situation in Korea, which is of direct concern to them, and looked ahead to the steps to be taken after hostilities there come to an end. The underlying theme of their discussions was the need to bring stability and social and economic progress to the countries of the Far East and South East Asia.

The London Prime Ministers' Meeting of June, 1953, demonstrates, once again, the importance of the influence of the Commonwealth in world affairs.

The Commonwealth has shown itself to be an international entity which can, while respecting the complete freedom of its members unite at a crucial juncture in world affairs and make a positive contribution to world peace. An association of sovereign Powers representing 500 million people of different races, in every corner of the world, which can survive and can use its diversity, flexibility and common adherence to democratic principles to good effect in the disputes and problems of the world—such an association has proved its worth and deserves to be taken very seriously, even by the greatest and most closely-organised Power units.

It may even hold a lesson, and a hope for a world still desperately groping for new forms of integration and for ways to reconcile nationalism with goodwill in international relationships.

U.K.I.S.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1630

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sothipilla wife of Arumugam Casippillai of Navalar Road, Ariyalai, Jaffna Deceased.

Arumugam Casipillai of Navalar Road, Ariyalai, Jaffna Vs. Petitioner.

1 Casippillai Krishnapillai
2 Casippillai Savuntharajah
3 Casippillai Loheswaran
4 Casippillai Lohendiran
5 Casippillai Thuraisingam
6 Casippillai Selvadurai
7 Casippillai Kanagaratnam
8 Casippillai Thevaganam
9 Casippillai Sothirajah all of Navalar Road, Ariyalai Jaffna
10 Elaiyathamby Panchadcharam of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th day of June 1953 in the presence of Mr. C. Thillaiampalam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the above-named 10th respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the minors the above-named 1st to 9th Respondents for the purpose of representing them and acting on their behalf in this action and that the petitioner as the lawful husband of the abovenamed deceased be declared entitled to Letters of Administration and the same issued to him accordingly, unless the abovenamed 10th respondent or any other interested shall appear before this court on or before the 31st day of July 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said minors be produced in court on the date.

25th June 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam, District Judge

2-7-53,

(O. 64. 17 & 24)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1629

Veluppillai Sivasubramaniam of Valanthalai in Karainagar Petitioner Vs.

Pazimalam widow of Veluppillai of do Respondent

In the matter of the estate of the late Ponnampalam Veluppillai of Valanthalai deceased of Karainagar

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of June 1953 in the presence of Mr. K. Arumugam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 24th June 1953 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 son and one of his heirs and that Letters of administration be issued to him accordingly, unless the respondent or others interest-

ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1550

1. Manickam Mylvaganam of Kandarmadam Vannarponnai East Jaffna Petitioner Vs

1 Nagar Velautham and wife
2. Sinnathangachy both of Kantharmadam presently Na alkuly Respondents

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Kanthar Manickam of Kantharmadam Vannarponnai East Jaffna Deceased

This matter coming on for disposal before William Gunam Spencer Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 25th day of November 1952 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 6th November 1952 having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of Kanthar Manickam of Kantharmadam Vannarponnai East Jaffna, deceased dated 15th May 1952 and numbered 939 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents shall, on or before the 31st day of January 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said petitioner is the executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 30th day of January 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 25th day of Nov. 1952

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor for Petitioner

30-1-53 Extended & reissued for 9-3-53

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam D. J.

9-3-53 Extended & reissued for 20-4-23

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam D. J.

20-4-53. Extended & reissued for 18-5-53

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam D. J.

18-5-53. Extended and reissued for 19-6-53

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam D. J.

19-6-53. Extended and reissued for 13-7-53

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam D. J.

Extended and Reissued for 24-8-53.

Sgd. A. Sambandan Acting District Judge

(O 63 30 & 24)

ed shall on or before the 27th day of July 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 24th day of June, 1953

Sgd. A. Sambandan District Judge

Drawn by K Arumugam Proctor for Petitioner (O 68 17 & 24)

BRITISH - ASIAN FELLOWSHIP FOR PEACE EFFORTS

Real Understanding Through Personal Contact

Mr. Clement Attlee in inaugurating the British Asian Socialist Fellowship in London, said the basis of the movement was the conviction that there was no substitute for personal contact. Much could be achieved by reading, but it was only through personal contact that real understanding could be reached. It was to see what could be done to increase such contacts that the Fellowship was being formed and it was not always realized to what extent possibilities already existed in Britain. Many of the delegates would be surprised to learn that from India alone there were now some hundred thousand Asians in this country, and there were many more from Japan, Burma, China and Indonesia as well as other Asian countries. There would be formal activities such as lectures, conferences and publications, but he believed that the most valuable contribution would be made by individual efforts.

Flexible Socialism

Democratic Socialism as it was understood in Britain was not like a ready-made suit of clothes. It was variable. It was a body of principles to be applied in the light of circumstances and it must be remembered that a large part of Asia was still mainly rural. It followed that the pattern might not be the same in those countries as it had been in Britain. But the British Labour Party could help movements in other countries. Socialism which did not maintain the closest contact with the Trade Union and organised workers and became purely academic, could be a grave danger. In this country, he added, "we believe that through the Trade Unions, the Co-operative Movement and Political Movement we do get an overall view."

Mr. Attlee pointed out that the choice of the term Fellowship, had been deliberate. They had had some experience of various Friendship associations claiming to form a bridge between the East and the West, which had usually proved to have an ulterior motive. So the word Friendship had become somewhat "blown upon". They hoped the movement now being inaugurated would be a real fellowship, because they felt very strongly that the peace of the world depended upon a proper relationship between the peoples of Asia and this country, and the West generally. It was a work which neither governments nor executive of the Party could carry out without

the help of individual members.

Thinking In Terms Of Brother-Lands

"U Maung Maung of Burma was warmly applauded for an emotional speech in which he spoke of initiative as one more step towards a mode of thinking which he hoped would lead eventually to men the world over, thinking in terms not of Fatherlands or Motherlands, but of Brotherlands."

Mrs. Wee of the Socialist Party of Malaya spoke of the warm welcome the formation of a British Asian Fellowship had received from Malayan Socialists, and said she was certain that there were many ways in which closer association could assist in the problems Malaya was now facing such as in the working of the Trade Unions.

Mr. Nathpai, an Indian student, declared that at the time of the Rangoon Conference he had heard a lecturer of a leading Continental University and himself a Socialist, declare that delegates to the Rangoon Conference were very far from being Socialists in the sense of Western Europe. The speaker felt that Asian Socialists were as firm believers in Democracy as any in the West, and he hoped that the British Asian Fellowship would help to dispel misunderstandings such as had led to that statement.

A Great Lesson

Dr. Lewenbug, the London representative of the Trade Union movement in Israel said that the Israel movement believed that it formed a link between Asia, Europe and Africa, and would wholeheartedly support the Fellowship. "We can learn a great deal from the West," he declared, "and above all from Britain which is undoubtedly the greatest stronghold of modern Democracy in the world today."

He thought it was highly significant that the Rangoon Conference, like the Socialist International in 1951, had adopted a resolution firmly in favour of democratic methods and equally firmly rejecting Communism. He reminded listeners that the Israeli Labour movement had cordial relations with India, Burma and Indonesia, and that at the present moment the Secretary General of the Indonesian Socialist Party was the guest of Mapai.

Mr. Kenneth Younger, former Under-Secretary of State

(Continued on page 6)

The Vivekananda Society A'pura

The Gurnpoojah of Saint Manickavasaga Swamikal was celebrated in a fitting manner by the above society in the Society Hall at 6-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 14th July 1953. The High Priest of the Kathiresan Temple Sri la Sri Nadaraja Kurukkal officiated at the religious ceremony. This was followed by an inspiring lecture by Brahma Sri Vidwan S. Jeyaganathachari M. A. on the life and work of the Saint, which was appreciated by all.

Brahma Sri Sangaranarayana Iyar conducted a prayer meeting at which the devotional songs of the saint were sung.

Mr. A. Navaratnarajah the Hon'y Secretary proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Prasatham was served to all present and the meeting ended at 8-30 p. m. with the singing of Thevaram.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1628

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nagarathnam wife of Sinnathamby Marimuthu of Anaippanthi, Jaffna. Deceased.

Sinnathamby Marimuthu of Anaippanthi, Jaffna.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Marimuthu Yoganathan
2. Marimuthu Mageswari
3. Marimuthu Vengadeswari
4. Marimuthu Rajeswari
5. Marimuthu Meeneswari
6. Marimuthu Puwaneswari
7. Marimuthu Yogeswari and
8. Marimuthu Selvarany, minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem
9. Muthachchi wife of Velupillai all of Anaippanthi, Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before William Gnanam Spencer Esq., Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd June 1953 in the presence of Mr. A. Thanabalasingam on the part of the petitioner

and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 20th day of June 1953 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration of the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same be granted to him accordingly and that the 8th respondent abovenamed be and she is hereby appointed the guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 8th respondents for the purpose of these proceedings unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 27th day of July 1953, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed 9th respondent should produce the minors 1st to 8th respondents on the same date before this Court.

This 23rd day of June 1953.

Sgd S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. A. Thanabalasingam,
Proctor for petitioner,
O 66, 17 & 24.)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 26-7-53 TO 1-8-53

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

Relatives will tax your purse this week. Vehicles also likely to cause trouble. Financially a good time. You will gain much from old investments. Triumph over enemies also shown.

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

Some changes in your routine affairs likely this week. Financial gains promised. Older members of the family may upset some of your plans. But younger ones will help you much.

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

The first two days of the week will upset you much. You will be very quick to pick up quarrels and misunderstand others. Rest of the week will be favourable. But you will have to face initial difficulties and criticism. Friends of the opposite sex will prove very helpful.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Everything will be in a muddle this week. You will find it difficult to come to any decision in any affair. Financial gains promised but expenditure will be on the rise. Tuesday and Wednesday likely to upset you much.

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

You will find it difficult to make both ends meet this week. You are likely to be troubled about relationship with elder members of your family. Thursday and Friday the worst out of the lot. Last day of the week may bring in some good news.

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

Except for the last day this week promises to be favourable. Favours from friends of the opposite sex and mental harmony promised. Go ahead with your ventures. Saturday will see you in some difficulties.

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

Likely to be a week of disturbance. In spite of your hard working you will find it difficult to succeed in your undertakings. Mischief makers and scandal mongers will upset your mental peace.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Your income should steadily improve this week. Some new link-ups will be made. Minor domestic upsets likely mid-week. Father or Fathers relatives likely to be the cause. Week end turns favourable again.

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

The greatest tact will be necessary this week for tackling official as well as domestic affairs. You will face a lot of opposition and criticism. Health too must be given particular care. Some calamities in the family or accidents likely.

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

Domestic worries continue this week. You will find it difficult to clear misunderstandings. Financial success promised but you will not be able to enjoy life much.

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

You will make some new acquaintances. This week who will prove to be helpful later. Mental harmony also promised. A good week for buying lands or house property or you may settle some dispute or entanglements connected with land.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi [Meena Rasi]

An unsettled week. New ventures will not be successful. Health yet a problem specially abdominal complaints. Unless you are careful it may lead to some minor operation. Official troubles not ruled out.

ENFORCEMENT OF PASSPORT RULES

INDIAN EXPLANATION

The Government of India have no intention of encouraging illicit immigration into Ceylon, of conniving at it in any way, or of relaxing any of the stringent measures taken by them even recently for seeing that Indian citizens who are not wanted in Ceylon and who do not possess proper visas issued by Ceylon authorities do not migrate to Ceylon. This policy of complete co-operation with Ceylon with a view to checking illicit immigration into this country will continue.

The reports in certain sections of the local newspapers suggest that the Government of India's latest action in enforcing strictly Passport Rules governing entry of persons into India from Ceylon has been misunderstood. Instructions have been issued to immigration authorities in India and to shipping companies to see that Indian nationals entering India from Ceylon have a passport or a valid certificate from Indian passport issuing authority in Ceylon or in India. It is incorrect to say that visa system has been introduced unilaterally by the Government of India.

The Government of India do not and cannot object to the right of the Government of Ceylon to determine who is an illicit immigrant. Nor is the right of Ceylon Government to issue an order of deportation questioned. It is only natural that the Government of India should have the right to determine who is or who is not an Indian national as also the right to refuse to receive on Indian shores people who, though illicit immigrants into Ceylon and rightly proposed for deportation, are not proved to their satisfaction to be Indian citizens. It is because large scale deportations were taking place and the opportunity of checking up on the nationality of these deportees was denied that the Indian Passport Rules have had to be strictly enforced. It should be noted that the action taken by the Government of India is nothing but a repetition of the action taken by the Government of Ceylon in respect of immigration of persons

from India as long ago as 1949. It is the action which every Government in the world would take to safeguard its own rights and is not in any way wrong improper or unfair.

The suddenness of the tightening up of the passport rules has been commented upon and the action has even been described as "high-handed". If the modest request of the Indian High Commission for the postponement of the next lot of deportation even for a few days had been acceded to, this tightening up might not have come so suddenly. The action is therefore nothing but defensive and, though somewhat sudden, normal and friendly.

(Indian Information Services)

Entry of Persons Into India From Sri Lanka

Instructions Regarding Passport Rules

The Government of India have issued instructions that Passport Rules governing the entry of persons into India from Ceylon should in future be strictly enforced.

This will apply also to persons alleged to be Indian citizens who are deported from Ceylon by the Ceylon Government.

According to Indian Passport Rules, all persons entering India are required to have valid passports and Indian visas. A general exception is, however, made in the case of Commonwealth citizens who require passports but not visas for entering India. These regulations have not so far been strictly enforced with regard to persons claiming to be or alleged to be Indian nationals arriving in India from Ceylon.

This enforcement of passport regulations will be in conformity with the action taken since 1949 by the Government of Ceylon in the case of all persons entering Ceylon from India.

The Government of India have informed the railway authorities and shipping concerns not to

take on board at Ceylon ports persons without such travel documents or certificates as they will not be allowed to land in India.

Until a few years ago, persons domiciled in India and Ceylon were not required to carry any travel documents when travelling between the two countries. In 1949, the Government of Ceylon imposed regulations which required that Indian citizens travelling to Ceylon should possess Indian Passports as well as Visas or Residence Permits granted by Ceylon passport authorities. Nevertheless, persons claiming to be or alleged to be Indian nationals coming from Ceylon to India were being allowed to land in India without any travel documents.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that under this procedure even persons who have no valid claim to be deemed Indian citizens could land in India. In order to regulate this, the Government of India have now decided to enforce strictly the provisions of passport regulations for persons entering India from Ceylon in the same way as they are applied to persons coming to India from other countries. All such persons will be required to have travel documents issued by the appropriate authorities and, in the case of persons claiming Indian citizenship, travel documents will have to be issued by an Indian passport authority either in India or in Ceylon.

No change, however, is contemplated with regard to estate labourers of Indian origin employed on Ceylon estates who will continue to travel between India and Ceylon on Identity Certificates issued by the Ceylon estate Superintendents according to existing arrangements.

—Press Communication

Colonisation Schemes In The North & The East

Administration Report For 1952

Iranamadu Kilinochchi (Old Colony)

The commencement of this colony dates back to 1933. It has 427 acres under it, all of which were alienated prior to 1952. The allotments number 61, each of which comprises 2 acres of highland, 5 acres paddy. The entire paddy area was cultivated for both seasons

Maha and Yala, and a good harvest was reaped. Together with the hand some returns obtained from the highland allotments which are all developed in permanent plantations now, the colonists led a happy and contented life. There is a Co-operative Society, a Community Centre and a reading room to promote welfare work.

Iranamadu Paranthan (New Colony)

There are 1449 acres at present under this scheme of which 252 acres represent the area given out this year. There are 378 colonists. Three acres of high land and 4 acres of paddy land make up a colonists' allotment. The paddy lands yet need levelling in most places, which the colonists are attending to. Nevertheless, the whole extent was under cultivation during both Maha and Yala, and good crops were harvested.

October, 1952, saw the birth of this colony, when 216 colonists were settled on 1,512 acres of land. Each was given 3 acres of high land and 4 acres of paddy land. The colonists have just settled down and are active in agriculture. The entire paddy land has been cultivated for Maha 1952/53.

Allai Extension Scheme

This is a project which commenced this year. It has at present 118 colonists with 590 acres of land. The first paddy cultivation undertaken was for Maha 1952/53. The full extent has been sown.

Unnichai

This is the only major scheme in Batticaloa District. With the settlement of 198 colonists this year, there are altogether 320 settlers now. The extent alienated is 2,475 acres. Both the highland and paddy land allotments have been cultivated for Maha 1952/53 and a good crop is anticipated.

A Colonization Officer is resident in the Colony. One permanent and two temporary schools have been provided for the children. There are adequate medical facilities. The Co-operative Agricultural Production and Sales Society organized during the year should be of considerable help to the colonists in the future.

The Jaffna College Alumni Association

The annual general meeting of the Jaffna College Old Boys' Association was held on Saturday the 18th of July 1953.

The following Office Bearers were elected.

President: Mr I P Thurai-ratnam

Vice Presidents: Messrs D S Sanders, R K Arulampalam, A M Brodie, K A Selliah

Hon. Secretary: Mr M Kathiravelu

Hon. Treasurer: P W Ariaratnam

Auditors: Mr T Visuvanathan, Mr S T Jeevaratnam

Committee Members: Senator S R Kanaganayagam, Messrs P M Sangarapillai, N Ehamparam, R C S Cooke, E J Jayarajah, A J Nathaniel, L S Kulathungam, T Vinayagamorthy, S S Selvadurai, N T Chelliah, K C Thurai-ratnam, D T Wijayanathan, B K Somasundram, R J Churairajah.

Interest Of Modern Students

(Continued from page 2)

irreparable harm to a generation of students. I do not agree with these politicians that a generation has to be necessarily sacrificed to stabilise such a venture. It should not be understood that I am opposed to the introduction of national languages in the post primary schools but I want a 'Hemin, Hemin' policy followed till we have carefully examined all the implications. The other matter I have in mind is the set up of the Ceylon University as a unitary residential one. The time has now come for us to examine this aspect of the University. A week ago many of our Ceylon students who sought admission in the Universities of Calcutta and Mysore were refused admission, because, I understand, they were told that our condition for admission to the Ceylon University were more rigorous and exacting and are difficult to be fulfilled by an average student. Calcutta and Mysore in the past accepted similar students on standards which are applied equally to Indian and Ceylon students. Experience proved that in most cases these Ceylon students did not give any room for admitting authorities to regret their decision. The Ceylon University has perhaps pitched its standards high owing to certain physical difficulties. The State, we are told, cannot afford to have another university. So, why not think the next best thing, i.e., starting external affiliated colleges of the university.

Dr M. T. Sambanthan of the Meesai Coop hospital proposed the toast of the Agamini Association.

Senator S R Kanaganayagam presided.

The World Sees Wisdom in Indian Leadership

(Continued from page 1)

Valley Project to the north west of Calcutta modelled on Tennessee Valley Authority. Here huge dams are rising for power and irrigation; a large fertilizer plant has been constructed; the steel capacity is being trebled.

"And this is but one of the several large power, irrigation and industrial developments that are calculated to end India's chronic food deficiency, provide more consumer goods and more jobs for India's 60 to 100 million unemployed or underemployed.

"In villages, improvement has started on a small but rapidly expanding scale. Village leaders are being trained with American help in thirty centres all over India."

The article says: "The great contest in Asia is between totalitarian and democratic approach to the development of backward areas. We can be thankful that India has chosen the voluntary way."

—New India

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1612

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sionathamby Karaveddy East,

Deceased
Theivanai widow of Sionathamby of Karaveddy East
Vs. Petitioner

1. Sionathamby Sittitar of do.
2. Sittamparanathar Sanmugan pillai of do and
3. wife Pathinipillai of do.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esqr., District Judge Jaffna on the 19th day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr. K. Vallipuram Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner, as member of the deceased, be declared entitled to Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased and the same be issued to her accordingly, unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 6th day of July 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 19th day of May 1953.
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. K. Vallipuram,
Proctor for Petitioner:
6-7-53.

Time to show cause extended to 7-8-1953.

Filed. S. R.
D. J.
(C) 70, 24 & 31)

British-Asian Fellowship For Peace Efforts

(Continued from page 4)

was the final speaker from the platform before the meeting was thrown open to discussion by delegates on the best methods of procedure. He said that as a result of attending the United Nations and other big international gatherings he was convinced that working out of an understanding between Asia and Europe was perhaps of even greater importance to the future of the world than solving the problems between the Communists and non Communist worlds. "We, in Britain, have perhaps the greatest and most varied experience of contacts with Asian countries and have therefore corresponding responsibility." He pointed to the very nature of the Commonwealth, with its constant progress and change, as another factor which made it incumbent upon Britain to play a leading role in the great task of improving understanding.

New Approach

Mr. Younger commented that every country was to some degree obsessed by the problems of industrialisation. It was a process which was bound to be uncomfortable because it involved upheaval of the entire social life. The faster the country tried to carry out the change, the more uncomfortable it was likely to be. Britain had taken a hundred years over the change and even now, after 150 years, he did not think anyone in the Labour Party would claim that all the answers had been found. To take another example Russia had tried to change in about a quarter of the time Britain had taken. But at what cost. He was not thinking of cost in terms of

K. K. Chelliah of Urumpira! North

Plaintiff.

1. Chinniah Arunasalam of Kokkuvil East, 2. Joniah Thamby of Pirampady Kokkuvil, 3. Chellappah Thiagarajah of Kondavil East Kondavil.

Defendants.
Take notice that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed this action in this court against the defendants abovenamed who are the President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the Jaffna-Batticaloa Tobacco Traders' Association, for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 1810/- from the members of the said Association being Income Tax paid by him on behalf of the said Association and has asked for a representation order under section 16 of the Civil Procedure Code permitting him to sue the abovenamed defendants as representing the said Association. Any member of the said Association interested in the conduct of this action may intervene in the said action and move to be added as party defendant.

This 20th day of July 1953.
By order of court,
S. C. CATHIRAVELU,
Proctor for Plaintiff.
O. 71 24)

temporary hardship for ten or twenty years, but of the cost in terms of human values and human liberties. Every country in Asia was determined to carry out industrialisation as rapidly as possible, but the problem was to do so without sacrifice of human values. Asia naturally had some misgivings about some of the assistance being preferred. There was the need for Western technical and industrial skill, and in that connection he wanted to draw attention to the Colombo Plan, which presented a new approach. It was a genuine effort to make assistance available on terms of true equality and independence.

—U. K. I. S.

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1948)

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 Rs. 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.

Culture, Civilisation & Religion Must Co-Exist

(Continued from page 1)

Old standards of sexual morality have tended to become laxer and laxer. Women are now competing with men in all the learned professions and in industry and politics. Men and women have ceased to be complementaries, owing to the grim pursuit of equality in all spheres of activity. Women are more passive and emotional and spiritual in their nature than men; and yet there was an increasing starvation of those higher and diviner elements in her nature. The increasing growth of divorce has had its own share in causing the deterioration of moral standards.

In the realm of thought also equally strange transformations have taken place. Rationalism and free thought have been equated with each other. There have been also revolts against Reason and versions to Romance. We find also that anthropology and psychology are pushing out theology. At the same time Myers and others were investigating psychic survival and para-conscious activity, Freud and others were probing the realm of the subconscious and the unconscious. The former investigators postulated a supra-physical and post-mortem consciousness. The latter investigators postulated a sub-rational consciousness and their view gave importance to a life of impulses and they led to the belief that the repression of impulses is dangerous. The tendency of late has been not to exalt Intellect or Reason or Will or Moral Self-control, much less to exalt the Intuitive Spiritual life which could sublimate and transform all the aspects of our physical and mental being. The possibility of inhibiting lust and hate and greed and of sublimating life and irradiating it by the light spiritual began to be disbelieved or ignored. Further, individual heredity began to be exalted over social heredity. The West did not or could not believe in pre-natal existence and the doctrine of Karma. The West began to believe that emotion controls behaviour and to forget that Intellect can control emotion or the Spirit can control both. Man is now more and more prone to exercise the desire to live a life of impulses and to forget that he has to live with and for others or to realise the God within him and without him.

Streaky Rays Of Hope

And yet there are some elements of hope. Science, which displaced the old geocentrism and anthropocentrism by a new cosmism and determinism and mechanistic view, has now released man from the tyranny imposed by itself on the basis of the vastness of the universe and the insignificance of man. Matter has been slowly divested of mass and extension and has shrunk into an electron and man now feels himself to be bigger than the universe which is tending more and more to be regarded as a mental construction. Rigid causality has given place to indeterminism and emergent evolution. Science is now less prone to assert moral determinism and to deny moral freedom. In biology science is less prone to assert the non-transmission of acquired characteristics and more prone to accept the theory of their transmission. 'Nature' was regarded before as being of higher potency than 'nurture' but opposite view also is being given a chance of survival by Science. Further, as Huxley stated in his famous Romanes lecture the new trend is that the cosmic process must be checked by the ethical process.

Thus in the West the new age is propitious for a new resurgence of morality and religion. It is here that China and India which are the oldest seats of human civilisation and culture and religion can help the world. They have had a stable social order and a happy balance of agriculture and industry. China never became a slave country. India had lost her political freedom but has regained it. China is, however, switching over to Communism. India is thus the only great country in Asia which can be not only the bastion of Democracy but also the bastion of Spirituality. India is at the cross roads today. She can harmonise science and morality and religion; she can maintain social unity and stability; she can harmonise agriculture and industry; she can politically take a way which will avoid the evils of uncontrolled Capitalism and uncontrolled Communism; and above all she can integrate and unify culture and civilisation and religion. Will she do so? Will she be allowed by the West to do so?

—(Vedanta Kesari)

வாங்குமில்லு வறுது பெய்க மலிவனஞ் சாக்க மன்னன்
கோணமுறை யாக செய்க குறைவிலா துயர்க்க வரது
நான்மறை யறக்க கோங்கு நற்றலம் வேண்டி மல்க
மேன்மைகொள் சைவ சீதி வினக்கு வலக மெல்லாப்.

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on Friday, July 24, 1953.