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INDIAN INDEPENDENCE HISTORY REVIEWED

NEHRU'S FRANK AND CONSTRUCTIVE ANALYSIS

[During his visit to Travancore and Cochin, Pandit Nehru had to address several meetings. Here is a speech reproduced in full wherein the Indian Premier makes a complete survey of events past and present and gives helpful and constructive suggestions for the future of India.]

"GANDHIJI taught us not to set up barriers between various groups but to think nationally and struggle for freedom. His third programme consists of Charka and khadi. Now, quite apart from going into what might be called the economics of this, it had certain other important aspects and that was why he wanted us to have self-reliance and he wanted to give every individual something to do—not merely to talk about. The economics of this may not be adequate and we may have to solve the economic problem separately. But he wanted us to take this undertaking. The undertaking was for the building up of a free India. That was not to be done by a few persons, by a few agitators or a few leaders.

The Mighty Cause

Every individual, man, woman or child may take part in his or her own way. He wanted us all to take part in the enterprise for a mighty cause; because Mahatmaji apart from his other great qualities, was a great psychologist. He understood the mass mind. So, he put the question of khadi or his constructive programme as a whole to the people not only as something which did good to the people but also as something which gave some work—whether this is good economics or not—to every individual to be bettered and every individual to feel and realise that he is also a partner of the great enterprise. He brought his strength and the strength of the masses into the large movement. He wanted

every one to do it, to do the same thing and thus bring a measure of equality among Congressmen and also certain simplicity about life not only in the case of Congressmen but the general public also so that the person who went about in ornate dress began to feel rather shy or ashamed of it. And even he had to assume a simpler way of life not only in private life but in public life also. Also these things, basic things, he brought up 30 years ago in greater or less degree and from the lessons learned from him we created a great powerful movement in this country which had the political idea, a moral idea and which had the economic context also. And ultimately in so far as the political idea is concerned he succeeded.

The Economic Phase

Pandit Nehru continued: 'India is an independent country to-day. So we have succeeded. How far we have succeeded in other matters is difficult to say. What are our achievements in the economic plane? The Congress adopted certain economic policy and ever since the attainment of independence we have been trying to take to that policy. Unfortunately, ever since we have been free we have had to face several problems and they were problems created by the war, the second world war, which upset the whole economy of the world. During the war there seemed to be lot of money going about though it was paper money and false idea of wealth got into peoples

Rice Situation

In order to study the situation that followed the prohibition of the sale and transport of imported rice except with Government permission, the Food Minister had a conference with his Permanent Secretary and the Food Controller.

The Food Minister is understood to have said that the control was being tried as an experiment and that after three months' trial if it were found to be working hardships on the people, it would be withdrawn.

minds. Gradually, in later years it was seen that it was not real wealth. War creates no wealth. A war consumes, a war destroys. A war does not create some wealth, but in a war the hard earned wealth of a people is destroyed in struggle between life and death. The people who are affected greatly are those in England and Germany. Such people now work night and day to set aright their economy. We have not been actually affected by war. War ultimately destroys wealth whether it is munitions which are produced at great cost or, whether it is food, the result is the same. So you began to feel the effects of war after its great destruction and the great lessening of commodities, which man requires. There was a great lack of food in the world after the war, in India too. So we have to face these post-war problems not only in India but in every country. The food problem is a tremendous thing which is aggravated by other events. Then came the partition of the country. It was the partition of a living body and it upset our life, political, economic, social and everything. You do not feel much in South India, but in North India there was a tremendous upset.

Effects of Partition

"Our army was upset. Our services were cut into two. Our postal system, our telegraph system and our railways, our irrigation system, our canal and very many things on the administrative side were cut into two. That

CAN HINDUISM BE EVER IN DANGER?

[A writer in the Vedanta Kesari provides an answer to this question]

CAN electricity ever be in danger? Even if it could be Hinduism cannot be. The quintessential content of Hinduism does not depend on phenomena for its safety. If we are allowed to indulge in a quaint little paradox, we may say, the world may pass away but Hinduism will be. Indeed according to the Hindu conception he is the greatest man, who has experienced the ultimate spiritual truth, the impact of which circumvents on the soul through the fading facade of phenomena. Hindu scriptures aver: Brahman is real the world is unreal. Even when the unreality of this world is proved i. e., perceived by an experiencing agent, anyhow by the disappearance of the world, the truth of Hinduism is rather severely proved. So we say, all the other belongings

of the Hindu may be in danger but never his religion in all times to come. The Hindu has been intelligent enough not to keep his religion subservient to time, space and causation. Rather time, space and causation have been pointed their respective and proper places in the scheme of Hindu religion. Therefore even when time goes out of joints, space withers and causality founders, Hinduism sings the sweetest song that was ever heard in the expanding universe. So we call upon the Hindus with the confidence of a full heart not to be dismayed by the present vicissitudes as regards their religion. Let them be sure about it and go out in the world with blazing faces. There is nothing truly Hindu which is not ennobling and liberating. They may be poor in

Kandasamy Memorial Day

Speaking on the third anniversary of the death of Mr. V. Kandasamy at the G.C.S.U. Hall on Monday, Mr. K. Vaikunthavasan, General Secretary of the G.C.S.U., referred to the grievances of Public Servants and said that the only way to obtain redress of their wrongs was by organising a "successful general strike".

The President of the G.C.S.U., appealed for more contributions to the Kandasamy Fund and regretted that the response had not exceeded Rs. 4030/-

Mr. T. B. Illankatilleke and several others spoke.

The late Mr. Kandasamy was killed during the 1947 General Strike of Public Servants.

earthly possessions, they may not have plants for manufacturing tractors, they may not have audacious sky-scrapers, but in they have a religion which enfolds the universe. Therefore there is nothing that they have not!

Recognise the Dignity of Work

Social Structure Needs A Change

Speaking at a public meeting in Travancore, Pandit Nehru laid great emphasis on the need to reconstruct society in order to have the correct view of the honour of labour. He said:

"Ours is a country having great resources that we can harness: ancient traditions and cultures, vast resources in material, physical and natural wealth, and human beings with their ability and capacity for work and ability of mind and hand. All that we have. But what do we lack? Why did we not make good? We will make good, of course, but why did we not make good quickly? Because some of us used to waste our ability, often in looking at things in the wrong direction. We are a lazy people, lacking in discipline. Go anywhere in Asia and you will see people who work hard. If you have to build up India, you have to work hard and, therefore, Mahatma Gandhi laid stress on work. In spite of Gandhiji, the people seem to think that it is more honourable to sit at a desk or a chair than to work in the field or factories. They seem to think that manual labour is something degrading. I am convinced that, until this idea is knocked on its head, you will not go ahead fast enough. You go to Calcutta or Bombay and you will there find that the railway porter at

Howrah earns perhaps four times on average as a graduate in the City. But graduates or M. As. will consider it exceedingly degrading to touch or carry anything in hand. But if he only takes a pen, he thinks he belongs to a Babulog. That idea is fantastically absurd. You must remember the dignity of labour. This is not socialistic or communistic doctrine. If you go to America, a highly capitalistic country, you will find labour is honoured. Labour has dignity there. A rich man's son will be honoured more if he goes with the workers. He will have no honour if he lived a life of

ease.

White Collar Worker Mentality

You will have realised that Cochin-Travancore produces most of the graduates. What are going to do? We suffer because of our social structure and we should change it and produce employment and wealth. An individual cannot change the social structure. However, each individual can do something to get out of his head this idea of becoming a white-collared worker. We have to change our habits of mind and the habit of thinking that manual labour is bad and all sitting in offices, however low paid is a superior thing. It is a futile habit of mind which seems to think that the highest person in the social hierarchy is a man who did nothing at all and lived on the labours of others. We have to get out of this feudal outlook.

THE RELIGION OF HUMANITY

"A characteristic of Hinduism is its receptivity and all-comprehensiveness. It claims to be the one religion of humanity, of human nature, of the entire world. It cares not to oppose the progress of any other system. For it has no difficulty in including all other religions within its all embracing arms and ever widening fold. And in real truth, Hinduism has something to offer which is suited to all minds. Its very strength is in its infinite adaptability to the infinite diversity of human tendencies. It has its highly spiritual and abstract side suited to the metaphysical philosopher, its practical and concrete side suited to the man's poetic feelings and imagination, its quiescent and contemplative side suited to the man of peace and lover of seclusion."

—SIR MONIER WILLIAMS.

RELIGION IS NOT AT FAULT

"Hear me, my friend, I have discovered the secret through the grace of the Lord. Religion is not at fault. On the other hand your religion teaches you that every being is only your own self multiplied. But it was the want of practical application, the want of sympathy—the want of heart. This state of things must be removed, not by destroying religion but by following the great teachings of the Hindu faith, and joining with it the wonderful sympathy of that logical development of Hinduism—Buddhism. A hundred thousand men and women, fired with the zeal of holiness, fortified with eternal faith in the Lord, and nerved to lion's courage by their sympathy for the poor and the fallen and the down-trodden, will go over the length and breadth of the land, preaching the gospel of salvation, the gospel of help, the gospel of social raising up—the gospel of equality."

—SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

(Continued on page 4)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1950

Treasure These Thoughts

"But let us stand firm and suffer with Strength For the True, for the Good, for the Eternal in man."

—TAGORE

PEACE PROGRAMME

THE SECRETARY GENERAL of the U. N. O., Mr. Trygve Lie, has launched a 20 year programme for peace; there are ten main points in the memorandum he has submitted to all U. N. O. members, and all the points deserve careful consideration. We have published elsewhere the main points of the programme. It is well known that no law will be obeyed or can be expected to be obeyed which has not the necessary sanction behind it for its enforcement.

Therefore, the Code of International Law which is being prepared will fail to produce any salutary effects unless an International Police Force is established which will be able to prevent the violation of any law and bring offending nations to book. It will be the duty of the U. N. O. to ban the use of atomic weapons; for 2 years the member states have not been able to arrive at any agreement regarding the use of atomic weapons; at present it is thought that bacterial warfare will be even more dangerous than the atom bomb. With more progress being made in science more dangerous weapons will be invented which will cause endless destruction to mankind. It should be the duty of the U. N. O. to pay special attention to the points dealing specifically with armaments, code of international law and the International Police Force.

Satisfaction and contentment are essential in any plan for peace. At present the right of membership to the U. N. O. is denied to several countries. Mr. Lie's 5th point emphasises the need for admission of all new candidates for membership to the U. N. O. including those sponsored by the West and those supported by the Soviet Union—14 in all. Aid to underdeveloped countries is even more important than membership for the prevention of discontentment; and self-sufficiency in matters of food and other essentials of life and provisions for maintaining the health of all the peoples of the world are equally important.

Fundamental Human Rights have engaged the attention of the U. N. O. for over 2 years; still no agreement has been reached. It is of the utmost importance that the rights should be de-

fined at the earliest possible opportunity and the machinery established for the enforcement of such rights. It is needless to state or emphasise that there should be no invidious distinction made between individuals on grounds of colour, caste or creed.

Mr. Lie has not failed to appreciate the evil effects of the cold war that is being waged by the big powers against one another. Unless ways and means are devised to put an end to this cold war, it will not be possible to prevent the next Global War. While there is unanimity among all the nations of the world that war should be avoided at any cost, their contribution towards lasting peace remains negligible. The big powers are all preparing for war; they seem to think that the best way of ensuring peace is to be prepared for war. The first four points in the memorandum suggest remedies for putting an end to the cold war which is the prelude to real war. It is to be hoped that the main points contained in the Secretary General's memorandum will not fall on deaf ears.

Ten-Point Peace Plan

Effort To End 'Cold War'

In a memorandum to all members of the United Nations, the Secretary-General Mr. Trygve Lie has outlined a "20 year programme for peace."

It is significant that no mention in any form has been made of the key issue—Nationalist Chinese representation in the U. N. O.

The Programme

1 "Periodic" or special meetings of the Security Council to be attended by Foreign Ministers of the big Powers.

Europe has been suggested as a venue for these meetings.

(2) New meetings of the Atomic Energy Commission to re-examine the two-year-old deadlock on international control of atomic energy.

(3) New meeting of the Commission on conventional armaments, which came to a halt on the question of reducing non-atomic armaments of the big Powers.

(4) An attempt to re-start the virtually defunct Military Staff Committee, whose task is to set up an international police force.

(5) Admission of all new candidates for membership in UNO, including those sponsored by the West and those supported by the Soviet Union—14 in all.

(6) More support for the UNO programme of aid to underdeveloped territories.

(7) Support for the specialised agencies such as the world Health Organisation and the Food and Agricultural Organisation which are having trouble in getting their programmes under way.

(8) Stronger Governmental action in enforcing the recent universal declaration of human rights.

(9) More active Government support of the Trusteeship Council's efforts to aid dependent peoples.

(10) New efforts to write out a code of international law now being elaborated by the International Law Commission of the UNO.

Birthday Honours.

Three New Knights

C. B. E. For Centenarian Adigar



People of independent Sri Lanka continue to be the recipients of Imperial Honours. As many as 31 Ceylonese have received Imperial Honours this year—Sir Richard Aluvihare, Inspector General of Police, to C. K. C. M. G.; Messrs C. E. Jones K. Vaithianathan and J. A. D. Victoria to be Knights Bachelor, C. M. G.

Mr. G. C. Thambiah

C. B. E.

Adigar A. Naganathan

M. B. E.

Mr. E. Navaratnam

Mr. S. A. Selvanayagam

Mr. S. U. Ediramanasingham

M. P.

LOCAL HONOURS

J. P.

Mr. S. A. Sabapathy, Proctor

Mr. M. Selvadurai

MUDALIYAR

Muh. V. Supramaniam

MUHANDIRAM

Mr. A. K. Alivapillai

Mr. S. Thamboe

Mr. P. Tharmalingam

Public Service.

Retrenchment Commission To Reduce Salaries

A Re-organisational and Salaries Commission is being appointed to review the question of salaries and to devise ways and means of cutting down the soaring expenditure on Personal Emoluments.

Mr. T. D. Perera, Deputy Secretary to the Treasury is expected to be appointed Commissioner.

Previous Commissions

1912—Slater—Stevenson.

1922—Wood—Renton—Fernando.

1935—Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

1932—Pereira—Thambimuttu—Col Jayawardene.

1945—Goonetillake—Collius.

World Buddhist Fellowship Founded

Dr. G. P. Malalasekera was elected the First President of the World Buddhist Fellowship at a meeting of delegates held on Tuesday at the Colombo Y. M. B. A.

ETHICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF HUMAN EVOLUTION

Veritable Medley of Values

THE increase of man's dominance, freedom, and control of the environment accompanied a progressive improvement of human tools, implements, and skilled techniques. Simultaneously man projects a whole world of values to his instruments and intermediaries, ranging from sticks and stones to hammers and guns, swords and ploughshares and the most complicated useful or destructive machinery. The progressive specialization and improvement of human tools and machinery and techniques implies, to some extent, a moral transformation. There is gain in man's foresight and anticipation and tension of collective feeling and endeavour. There is also gain in interdependence of specialized jobs and tasks, systems of production, distribution, and exchange and of economic groups and social classes that all integrate themselves into a balanced pattern, bending a multitude of means towards common objectives, and regulated by laws of property and competition, rules of contract and exchange as well as common attitudes, interests and values. On the one hand, man deliberately selects and controls technology and the institutional pattern according to his collective scale of values and ideal that he refines and reshapes from time to time. On the other hand, it is the technology and institutional pattern that sifts out variant or aberrant individuals who do not fit in with the prevailing social or economic system—autocracy or republic, capitalism or collectivism and the code of property and legal, economic, and social freedoms these postulate.

Three Aspects

There is, in the first place, the hereditary element in man's pattern of values and moral code requiring but little conditioning in order to fix them. Secondly, there is social conditioning of the individual in childhood by the scale of values adopted by society. Thirdly, it is the network of tools institutions, symbols, habits, and ways of living that serve as sieves eliminating undesirable mental traits and moral habits of individuals. Man's ethical life deepens and widens as the result of the interaction of these three aspects of social evolution and selection, aided also by man's intellectual progress that emancipates him from an affective relationship to the environment. Thus man can contemplate abstractly and dispassionately. He can ponder not merely over things but over his own emotional conflicts and experiences that animals cannot. Animals show an organic and mental harmony. Man, who is not instinctbound, is beset with organic and mental disharmonies and conflicts. But his intellect, money, and imagination give him the wherewithal to resolve his conflicts and fashion moral concepts and ideals. If some insects instinctively sacrifice their lives for the welfare of the larva yet unborn, man's imagination enables him to create and radiate goodwill that seeks to abolish the egoism and selfishness of his own species on the one hand, and the cruelty and destructiveness of the system of Nature, on the other.

The Gifted Few

The gifted individuals, the 'makers and shakers' of the world play indeed a significant role in

shaping the framework of the extraorganic institutional heritage of man that largely supersedes Nature's regime of cruel, haphazard sifting. The exhilaration and enthusiasm of love, sweetness, and good will that the poet, the mystic, or the artist discover in their detachment from society and their inner illumination and ecstasy are writ large in the social idea, and subordinate the selfishness, the cruelty, and the misery of the human struggle for existence. Man largely eliminates the methods of natural selection for himself. The operations of disease, hunger, seasonal hardship, and war hardly account as effective and widespread methods of human selection and survival. Man's individual life is invested with a biological and ethical significance unknown in the pre-human world. But the institutional framework that man fashions is slowly built up. It is not flexible and cannot be changed in form and functions quickly. In human as contrasted with animal societies, the proportion of post-mature individuals to the total population is much greater, and this increases with the advance of civilization. The dominance of the old is a factor distinctly favouring social inertia and aversion for inventions and novelties. Thus all the while an outworn social heritage of institutions, traditions, and symbols may be conditioning the individual, establishing his associated reflexes, states of consciousness, and mental and moral habits. Nor can the legacy of institutions assume that rigidity, consistency and balance, and smoothness of working characteristic of nature's mechanisms of control and selection. Individuals who are hereditary weaklings and defectives, who are tainted or diseased, whose habits are unwholesome and harmful, and who seek vice and aggression and organise themselves for achieving anti-social goals can live and thrive in society. Their inordinate multiplication frustrates the activities of the physician, the teacher, and the philanthropist, and prevents the realization of satisfactions and values of normal men to the detriment of man's advance. Man's progress is further chequered by uncertainty in the realm of human goals and values. There is a veritable medley of values in society; individuals at cross-purposes and groups in search of anti-social values make man's evolutionary advance a tardy, uncertain, and chequered process.

(—Prabudha Bharata.)

Jaffna Mayor's Services Appreciated

The success of Mr. C. Ponnambalam as a good administrator was due to his quick understanding of men and matters, said the Very Rev. Fr. T. M. F. Long, O. M. I. speaking at a reception given to the Mayor of Jaffna by the residents of the Cathedral Ward.

Mr. W. Gunam Spencer, Additional District Judge, Jaffna hoped that the Mayor would not belie the expectations of the people from him because of the tradition he had behind him.

Senator A. B. Rajendra who presided paid a high tribute to the Mayor.

Replying to the felicitations, Mayor Ponnambalam said that his endeavour was to improve the Municipal Area in every possible way.

WAYSIDE WHISPER

(By Rover Nyx)

Peace Pretensions

The "20 year programme for peace" planned by Mr. Lie, on its very surface, exposes itself to suspicion. The significant omission of any reference to the one issue that is deadlocking the U. N. O.—the Nationalist Chinese Representation—proves beyond doubt the utter incapacity of the U. N. O. statesmen to work out a real peace plan. These pretensions for peace propaganda can no longer be allowed to pass for the genuine efforts which leaders of the past had made for saving humanity from ruin.

Yet Another Commission!

To the officers who are day in and day out called upon to compute the salaries of public servants, the appointment of another Salaries Commission would be gall and wormwood. The new entrant scale, the non-new entrant scale, the pre 1935 scale, the Wood—Renton—Fernando scale—a number of the existing ones—are enough to give a headache to the Treasury officer busy calculating salaries of Govt. officers. The proposed Perera Commission will only add to the already complicated computation problem.

But that may be only as calculations are concerned. If one would collect all available data of expenditure on the various Salaries Commissions that had come and gone, one would be led to agitate for the appointment of a Commission to stop the appointment of further Commissions.

Dr. Ambedkar's Mental Agony

As if to seek vengeance on the Hindus, Dr. Ambedkar has not yet finished pouring vile abuses on the Hindu Religion. The campaign of calumny which started a few weeks ago gathered momentum with the Indian Depressed Class Leader's visit to this Island in connection with the World Federation of Buddhists.

It surpasses one's understanding why Dr. Ambedkar is fuming and fretting with uncontrollable anger against the Hindus whenever he has a good word to say about the Buddhists. That as an agitator he had miserably failed in India could be seen from the allegiance paid to Gandhiji by the entire scheduled castes for whom Dr. Ambedkar always claimed to speak. His efforts to create dissension in this Island by suggesting to the Depressed classes a change of religion will receive the same fate as his mischievous campaign had met in India. Religious controversy is sacred ground where angels fear to tread. Why Dr. Ambedkar is rushing to a plane quite outside his comprehension is easily explained—Readers please guess.

King's Birthday

No Holiday in India

In keeping with its Republican Status, India has struck off June 8 from its list of Public Holidays.

However the Union Jack will be allowed to be flown along with the Indian Tricolour.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Principles And Policies

[IN his Administration Report for 1949 the Director of Rural Development says inter alia.]

The Scheme has continued to give first place to the principle of self-help in the achievement of results. It has therefore continued to place in the forefront in the minds of Rural Development Societies, the necessity and importance of self-help as a cardinal principle of the Movement, drawing at the same time on the schemes of assistance available from the various Governments and Bodies for work of village betterment in a systematic and organized manner and in close association and co-operation with the Departments and Local Authorities concerned, so that the best benefits of State services can flow to the people expeditiously and without waste, as would necessarily happen unless the people associated themselves with Government in development activities. In this manner Rural Development Societies have been trained to bring their needs before Government Departments through a systematic channel of Group Societies, Unions, Divisional Committees and District Committees for appropriate executive levels. This Department has intervened between District Committees and Heads of other Departments in Colombo whenever so required, with a view to short-circuiting lengthy correspondence resulting in speedier action.

Village Leader Training

It has also been possible for this Department by membership on

various Boards and Committees in Colombo functioning at high executive level, to place the needs of the rural population as expressed through Rural Development channels, before such executive Bodies, and thus secure decisions appropriate to the needs of rural areas in the general set up of Schemes provided by various Government Departments.

The work of organizing the rural people to enter into close association with Government in betterment schemes whilst it always stresses the need for and special usefulness of methods of self-help, requires also the setting up of village leaders wedded to the principles of Rural Development. The creation of the right attitude of mind among Village Headmen who function at such close levels to the villager and in such normal fields of village administration as virtually cover his entire life is also an important requisite in this work. The Department, therefore, continued to develop its scheme for the training of Village Leaders and Village Headmen.

WANTED

Wanted for the J/Vaddukoddai Hindu English School a Science Graduate to teach Chemistry Mathematics and Science in the higher forms. Apply Manager, Jaffna Hindu College and Affiliated Schools, Jaffna before 25-6-50. (M. 59. 6-16)

WANTED

(1) Wanted for the Jaffna Hindu College a librarian. Salary according to qualifications.
(2) Graduate qualified to teach English and allied subjects in the upper forms.
Applications close on 15-6-50.
PRINCIPAL.
(M. 58. 6, 9, 13 & 16.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1184

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of Kandiah Rajasundaram of Tirunelveli South Jaffna
Deceased.

Saraswathy widow of K. Rajasundaram of Tirunelveli South Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.

1 Rajasundaram Thuraiarajah of Tirunelveli South, and
2 Kandiah Tharmalingam of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before W. G. Spencer Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of May 1950 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 18th day of May 1950 having been read:

It is ordered that the said 2nd respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the 1st respondent minor and that the Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 7th day of July 1950 show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court.

It is further ordered that the 2nd Respondent do produce the 1st Respondent minor on the said Court on 7th day of July 1950 18-5-50. Sgd W. G. SPENCER District Judge.

(O. 30, 6 & 9)

Re-organisation Of Education Dept.

According to the reorganisation scheme of Dr. Howes the Director of Education, there will be two separate divisions of the Department, one Technical and the other Administrative.

These changes are expected to come into effect from October whether the new Education Policy is announced or not by the time.

The posts newly created and those in existence when they fall vacant will be filled by the selection of the best available talent.

The New Set Up

There will be two Deputy Directors, one a Civil Servant for administration and another Deputy (professional). Under the Deputy Director (professional) would be the Chief Inspector of schools, an Assistant Director (Technical), Training Colleges and adult education.

Under the head Deputy Director (Administration) would come an Assistant Director (Establishments) which is entirely a new post, an Assistant Director (Examinations), Chief Accountant (Finance & supply), School Works Engineer and the Provincial Education Officers, who would in future have administrative assistants.

There would also be a Planning Board consisting of the Director and the two Deputy Directors and the Chief Inspector of Schools. He said the Inspectorate at the moment did about 73% of administration. He proposed to have three Staff Inspectors under the Chief Inspector, Provincial Inspectors, Specialist Inspectors and assistant inspectors.

Privy Council Saves Condemned Trade Unionist

Saved from the gallows by a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in March, 27-year-old Indian Trade Unionist Sir Sambasivam left Singapore for India.

Sri Sambasivam, who was a teacher in Malaya during the occupation and subsequently became a Trade Unionist was sentenced to death last June under the emergency regulations for Malaya on a charge of being in possession of firearms.

The Privy Council upheld his appeal and ordered his release. Sri Sambasivam was immediately taken into custody again by the Malaya police and detained under the emergency regulations. Subsequently he asked to be repatriated to India and the High Commissioner for Malaya, Sri Henry Gurney, ordered him to leave and remain out of the federation.

Meningitis Epidemic Bans Kissing

In Northern Sudan where Cerebrospinal Meningitis has assumed epidemic form and is taking heavy tolls of the people, the Medical Authorities have warned people resident in the Khartoum Province an "infected area" not to kiss their wives or children and not to sleep in the open.

The Largest Telescope Ever

Two years ago, the world's largest telescope was dedicated atop Mount Palomar, but astronomers who look through it to-day have still failed to spot a single flying saucer.

Dr. Ira Bowen, director of the observatory, said that although "the telescope has seen no saucers", a lot of other interesting sights have been reflected on the 200-inch telescope lens. Since last November, when astronomers began to keep their eyes against the telescope's little end, weather conditions have been right for viewing only about one week per month.

That is enough to keep Palomar's astronomers busy, for days of intricate mathematics follow every hour they look at the sky. It may be five years before scientists can add up their findings for a progress report.

Eventually, however, the monster glass may help man uncover the secret of when the earth began and perhaps when it will end.

Unlike the "squint-and-guess" star gazers of Galileo's day, these modern astronomers record their findings on photographic plates. The stars being photographed now are clusters called spiral nebulae, at the outposts of the universe. Scientists want to find out how far away these nebulae are, so that they can tell how big the universe is, and whether it is getting bigger. Their second attempt starts next month.

The big telescope will search the stars every night while the eyes behind it begin to analyse what chemical elements make up the light of different stars. Knowledge of the elements in the universe they say will help to determine whether it really began according to the earth popular theory which holds that the earth and all the stars exploded from a huge fiery mass.

Knowledge of the nebulae on the rim of the universe may also tell whether it is still exploding and if so how fast. If this celesting can be measured then scientists think they can predict when all of it will disappear.

Quarrel over a Goat Ends Tragically

According to a news report one Vyaran Arumugathan of Karainagar East is said to have succumbed to injuries received by him in the course of a quarrel over a goat that had strayed away.

One Sinnathamby, a neighbour of the deceased has been taken into Police Custody.

"Offences Against Peace of Mankind"

Plans for World Criminal Court

Fifteen eminent International Jurists of the United Nations International Law Commission will consider at Geneva this week whether a special criminal court should be set up to try crimes against international law.

Such a court, it has been suggested, should have its own code of "offences against the peace and security of mankind", and power to indict anyone anywhere in the world. The fact that domestic law did not punish an act listed in the court's "crime code" would not free the perpetrator from responsibility under international law.

Two of the Commissioners—Senor Ricardo J. Alfaro of Panama and Mr. A. E. F. Sandstrom of Sweden—will play leading roles in the debate. Already they have submitted opinions which are diametrically opposed.

The Panamanian jurist reported unhesitatingly that it was "not only possible, but necessary", to institute international criminal jurisdiction for the prevention and punishment of international crimes. He also considered it possible to establish a criminal chamber of the international court, to deal with such cases.

Mr. Sandstrom, on the other hand thought that a permanent judicial criminal court of that kind would be "impaired by very serious defects and would do more harm than good."

The position in the world at present is that while certain "international crimes" were acknowledged to exist after the famous Nuremberg trial of Nazis there is no judicial machinery able to deal with such crimes in the future.

The Law Commission at its coming session, will, at the same time have to decide how to codify the legal principles arising out of the Nuremberg trial of Nazi officials and war leaders.

NOTICE

Kokuvil Hindu College

The public are warned against certain persons who are going about collecting money from the public, representing themselves to be persons authorised to collect funds for the Kokuvil Hindu College. No person has been so authorised either by the management or by me.

S. HANDY PERINBANAYAGAM, Principal.

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S. SARAYANAM, Secretary.

(M. 57. 3, 6 & 9)

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 11TH JUNE TO 17TH JUNE 1950

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

If you have the necessary courage to fight your way you are bound to succeed first part of the week. Income should increase and reach a very satisfactory level during latter half of the week.

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

You will gain much through foreigners and strangers this week. But take care of health. Worry and hindrances over some property deals also shown. Health will improve week end.

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

You will have to work hard for your success this week. Possibility of some back biting or treachery also indicated. But do not worry much as Jupiter's Gochara (Ghuris, Gauris) is favourable.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Money outlook fairly good first half of the week. But anyhow don't be in a hurry to make any long term arrangements. Every effort should be made to balance budget week end.

LEO Maha, Poora, Uttara 1, part—[Singha Rasi]

First half of week will be colourless. Rather difficult to negotiate things as you like. Second half more promising and brighter than the earlier half.

VIRGO Uttara 2, 3, 4, Anshu, Chittirai 1, 2—[Kanni Rasi]

This week begins with some worries and domestic upsets. But things will improve after Wednesday. Week end will give you some financial benefits. Ruin to enemies also shown.

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

Travelling possible this week and it is bound to do you some good. Don't miss any opportunities and go straight ahead with your plans. Family relationships rather tough Wednesday Thursday and Friday.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

There may be a little trouble in the family circles this week. Negotiate any important deals first half of the week. Second half may prove a bit tiresome and difficult. Health also must be given particular care.

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

Circumstances will be against you when you are negotiating some important deals. Careful planning needed where romantic affairs are concerned. Don't rely much on friends.

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

First half of the week may prove a bit irksome. But from Thursday onwards you can go ahead with your plans. Ruin to enemies, mental harmony and success in new undertakings indicated.

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

Petty official troubles shown this week. As far as possible avoid quarrels and disputes. But ruin to enemies and increased popularity promised week end.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiradati, Revathi. [Meena Rasi]

Financially the prospects of this week are encouraging. But health must be given particular care. Troubles through vehicles also shown.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE : HISTORY REVIEWED

(Continued from page 1)

is quite apart from the psychological aspect and quite apart from the other aspects. We have to face the change-over and it required a great deal of adjustment owing to the partition coming in which made that change-over more difficult. But following the partition came a tremendous upheaval. Killing, massacres and migration, a terrible thing indeed. All over the Punjab, all over the Eastern Punjab, partly in India in East Punjab right upto Delhi and in the northern parts of the United Provinces, it raised its head. All it is in fact our admission that all the faults cannot be attributed to Pakistan alone because both sides indulged in the most horrible and inhuman acts. That meant of course not only the cutting into two but the causing of very deep wounds in the body of India.

The Prime Minister added: "Terrible wounds they were, physical and material but even more terrible were the social and psychological wounds. It was a terrible feeling. Now we, our people have been partly responsible for the sufferings and exhibited how inhuman we can become under certain circumstances. Our esteem in the world went down very greatly. Remember this that our prestige in the world has been built up primarily by Mahatma Gandhi under his name and secondarily by the Congress which itself is a kind of offshoot to Mahatma. The fact we have achieved independence by Mahatma's methods has created a great impression in the world. And then suddenly we found our people misbehaving most inhumanly and then the eyes of our people—including Pakistan as well as India in that expression—opened to their faults".

Gandhiji's Ideals

"They felt they were mistaken and they had moved more and more from the ideals of Gandhiji. So long as he was alive, so long has he functioned adequately they seemed to be a great people and a great nation and now we see the reality. They are very backward and very inhuman. Socially they are terribly backward. It seemed that though they had achieved their freedom they would not maintain that for long and even if they maintain that freedom, it will make no difference to anybody because they will remain weak and backward. We had no answer to that. What can we answer when we had ourselves seen our people behaving in such a degraded way. All we could do was to meet the situation with such courage and strength as we possessed. We did do that and gradually and slowly we conquered, if I may say so.

"We overcame those difficulties and we got under control this terrible outburst of evil for ever. We succeeded and because we faced those terrible problems with such courage and strength as we possessed and did not run away from them and ultimately triumphed, our prestige in the world began to rise. They say that we did not lose heart or grow panicky. They realised that even though great dangers faced us we had the inherent strength and courage to face those dangers and overcome them.

Therefore, our prestige became all the more greater. And our self-confidence also rose because

we felt that if we could overcome these most terrible dangers, which might very well upset most other countries, especially countries which have just achieved their freedom, we can face any danger in the future for there can be no greater danger than one we have seen and survived. Remember that ultimately both strength and weakness come from ourselves.

Outside Danger

"In every country they are derived from the people and not from outside. If danger threatens from outside, it will of course upset the whole of our country but ultimately a country is overwhelmed by its own weakness and not by the strength of the opponent. This is true of a great and big country like India. If it is weak and not united but driven by internecine quarrels among its own people then even a small danger from outside will upset it. So it is no use thinking much or worrying much about outside danger. Danger, if it comes must come from within us and not from outside. In fact Mahatma Gandhi who had a very strange way of looking at these things, had stated that even a single individual if he is stout in heart and if he has faith in himself and in his cause can never be defeated by anyone. He cannot be defeated by all the powers of the State or by armies or weapons".

"Meeting you after many years. I wanted to give in brief the background and the development of the national movement, more especially of the movement during what has come to be known as Gandhian era in India and all subsequent happiness. There is one thing that stands out in my mind. Nearly 30 years ago in 1919 or 1920, when Mahatma Gandhi first came in the All-India political scene he taught the lesson to us not to be afraid. Do not be afraid, do not have fear. It sounds rather simple, very simple indeed. But the fact is that lesson together with other things he preached have brought about a tremendous mental revolution in India. His whole conception of Swaraj was that if we make ourselves fit for swaraj by our fearlessness, we have attained it. Nobody can stop it. It was not a paper constitution. It was not making a constitution by law. It was rather an attainment of swaraj by ourselves, by a process of self-realisation and then the constitution will automatically come. Now, his appeal was intrinsically to the people to do a thing and not to Government. All his movements, though indirectly they were conceived against the British were fundamentally against nobody.

"They were meant to build up the stamina of the Indian people, to make them individually and collectively strong and without fear, because he was convinced that if that happened, everything else will follow suit and no foreign power will prevail in India."

Present Situation

Turning to problems of to-day Pandit Nehru said, "we have achieved much undoubtedly but at the same time we have many failures to our credit and it is right that we should look at the picture of our work quite objectively and try to learn from

ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1174
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Dr. N. Ambalavanar of Vaddukoddai West.
Deceased
Maheswary widow of Dr. N. Ambalavanar of Vaddukoddai West
Vs. Petitioner.

Minors: 1. Santhiradevi daughter of Ambalavanar, 2. Sakuntaladevi daughter of Ambalavanar, and 3. Naranappillai Appudurai all of Vaddukoddai West Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before Wm. G. Spencer Esq. Acting District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of May 1950 in the presence of Mr. N. Ehamparam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of watching their interest in this administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as his legal widow unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 21st day of June 1950 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents should be produced in court on the said date.

The 3rd day of May 1950.
Sgd. Wm. G. SPENCER,
District Judge.
N. Ehamparam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 33. 9 & 13.)

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(M. 55. 6 & 9.)

it so that we do not repeat our failures. Looking at the picture to day, we see that on the economic plan we have not advanced sufficiently. Perhaps it was difficult to advance because from the moment we got our freedom, we had to struggle all the time against number of evils and destructive forces, which left us no time for anything else and in a sense those evils and destructive forces continue. Nevertheless, we cannot ignore this economic aspect of our goal, because if we ignore it, the problems will not remain standing but will beset our path and upset our work. Also because in the All-India context and in the world context, it has become urgent and important that we should look at these economic problems in a proper way sometimes. If you ask me what the major problems of India today are, there are many to which I could refer; but I would like to put two things above everything else. One is the economic policy of the country and the other is—I do not know how to call it but repeat what Mahatma Gandhi has said—the unity of the country".

ORDER "NISI" GRANTING LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1162
Alvapillai Vanniasingam Williams of Araly East, Jaffna
Vs. Petitioner.

1 Ratnam wife of P. K. Palanipillai of Alvai, Point Pedro
2 Nagaratham wife of Vallipuram Rasiah of Yapari-moolai, Point Pedro
3 Nesaratham wife of Sithamparapillai of Mullivalalai, Mullaitivu
4 Pancharatnam daughter of Rajasingam of Araly East
8 Thangamma wife of S. Sinnathamby of Thunnalai Respondents.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Alvapillai Duraisingam deceased of Thunnalai, Pt. Pedro.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of March 1950 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 14th March 1950 having been read:

It is ordered that the said petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration and the same issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or others shall on or before the 18th day of May 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. R. R. Selladurai
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner

The above Order Nisi is extended for 22-6-50

Sgd. W. G. Spencer
District Judge, Jaffna.
(O. 32. 9 & 13.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1180

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thamotharam pillai Swaminathan of Manippay Deceased

Thamotharampillai Thillainathan of Manippay North.

Vs. Petitioner.

1 Thamotharampillai Sivakolundu near Sinthamany Pillaiyar Temple Navaly south Manippay

2 Thailaynayagi widow of Supiah Ramanathan of Manippay south presently of 718 Santhampattaya Road Udamamahula Nugegoda and

3 Sellachchi widow of Swaminathan Rajakariar of Manippay. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before W. G. Spencer Esquire District Judge Jaffna on 11th May 1950 in the presence of Mr. K. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner for the purpose of drawing the monies referred to in the schedule to the petition and for securing the estate of the said deceased to the heirs unless the respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this court on 6th July 1950 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

The 11th day of May 1950.
(Sgd) W. G. Spencer,
District Judge.
(O. 31. 9 & 13.)

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