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JAFFNA.

# THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)

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## WHAT IS ADVERSITY?

### HAS IT A CREATIVE VALUE?

ADVERSITY is the most common encounter of life. It confronts, nay afflicts almost every individual, every nation at all times. Life itself, in a sense, is an unceasing wrestling with adversity. The baby appears in the world in a hostile set up and lives up to its death by just escaping death. If somehow a man escapes the compactness of adversity in a particular period of his life he is sure to face it at some other period of his life.

Adversity presents itself sometimes in a stark nude unmistakable form, and at other times in disguise. It may appear even in the very shape of prosperity. A man becomes rich and he falls a prey to the vices that riches alone can breed. The ruin of most of the royal dynasties that one comes across in the histories of different nations were mostly germinated during the heydays of their pomp and glory. We can now very clearly see how Hitler's peak-days of victory were just the measure of the crashing fall he was destined to have.

#### Different Forms

Adversity appears sometimes in gross and sometimes in subtle forms and it may have different manifestations with different men. For an ordinary man of the world poverty is an adversity. But for a genuine spiritual aspirant poverty is an indispensable blessing. A savage who is satisfied with half-baked flesh cannot think of a greater adversity than his failure to kill an animal, whereas a highly sensitive soul will surely consider it an adversity if he had failed to use uniformly sweet and courteous words towards his servant.

There cannot be anything like absolute adversity. Neither is adversity locked up in a particular set of circumstances, for, how one should view those circumstances depends upon one's psychology. A man who is fundamentally physical will react differently, from a man fundamentally mental against the same set of circumstances. Again, a spiritual man will perhaps view the entire set up differently from both. Yet it remains a fact that adversity overtakes every man. It is the most unwanted but unfeeling visitor of every home. So adversity is a universal concern.

So adversity is a universal concern.

#### Unwelcome Visitor

Adversity is seldom welcome. And when it is unwelcome adversity stands worse complicated. The very disconcerting appearance of adversity throws many a mind out of its precarious balance, on which it generally subsists and then what follows is a very sad tale. The man insults adversity and adversity insults him and in bad time the catastrophe is complete—the man is battered, shattered and done for.

Of the many things we ignorantly waste in life adversity stands out first. And of all adversities the unpreparedness to receive adversity is the greatest one. We seldom recognise that the sense of preference for a particular situation in life is indeed a potential danger. Adversity very often arises out of the very stuff of our character.

Without Yoga there is no bliss. Without evenness of mind, there is no Yoga. And when we have sense of preference we cannot have the required evenness of mind. Ninety-nine percent of the people who fail in life will be found to be men of strong sense of preference. This practice of duality of hugging happiness and hating adversity is a dangerous game. It sets a man against his own possibilities and sometimes best of his opportunities which come to him just in a slight disguise.

If we would but look with open eyes, we shall see that most of our institutions are but monuments to our adversities. If one may say so the human civilization itself is in fact a growing cemetery of man's adversities. We own all our knowledge, philosophy and science to our adversities. The spirit of enquiry which is the mother of all inventions, is the rebel daughter of adversity.

#### Ultimate Prosperity

Adversity brings direct hit for some and indirect hits for others. Very rarely one is found to be appreciating the direct hits of adversity and it is not all that can appreciate even the implications of indirect hits. They are rare, but indeed we had such men who ran after a thief just to

(Continued on page 4)

## Mussolini's Proud Claim

### Napoleon's Reincarnation?

The ordinary man in this country believes in reincarnation because he accepts the orthodox view, but we have, most of us, met people, who claim to have positive memories of their past lives, and their statements are entitled to a respectful hearing. My own view is that our creeds are closely connected with our destinies, and the people in whose creed reincarnation and the doctrine of karma are accepted as matters of course probably do reincarnate, whereas those who hold no such belief do not, writes Sir Arthur More in the *Hindustan Times*, discussing about reincarnation.

#### Spirit Messages

The spiritualists in their explorations into life after death provide an interesting parallel, he adds. The communications, whether genuine or false, that they receive from the departed spirits generally indicate these spirits as living in some conventional heaven, more or less corresponding to the beliefs of the people concerned. Thus the dead relatives of ordinary working day Christians are described as wearing bright robes, singing songs, playing harps and so on.

Mussolini for example was convinced that he was a reincarnation of Napoleon and for all we know he may have been as he had the same rather elementary belief in *la gloire* (glory) as an end in itself. He does not seem to have learnt much wisdom in the interval between his two lives. Both men

## Board Of Directors For. C W. E.

### Govt Control To Cease On July 1.

Acting under the Co-operative Wholesale Establishments Act, the Minister of Food and Co-operative Undertakings has set up a Board of Directors consisting of the following seven members, to take over the administration of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment from the Government with effect from July 1.

#### Personnel of the Board

1. Mr. E. J. Cooray, Commissioner of Co-operative Development (Chairman), 2. Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, President, Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Society (Deputy Chairman) 3. Mr. K. Alvapillai, Food Commissioner 4. Mr. H. Jinadasa (Deputy Commissioner of Co-operative Development) 5. Mr. A. N. D. A. Abeysinghe, President, W. P. Co-operative Union 6. Mr. A. C. L. Ratwatte, President of the Kandy Co-op Bank 7. Mr. N. A. Gunasekera, President, All Ceylon Co-op Coconut Producers Society.

These members hold office for a period of 3 years. This new set up is also a temporary feature; ultimately it is expected that the consumer societies themselves will run the establishment as the Co-op Wholesale Society.

came to an inglorious end but Napoleon at least died in his bed. It looks as if Napoleon was in too much of a hurry to get back and have another shot. Let us hope that this time he will revise his philosophy in whatever purgatory or limbo he now finds himself.

## THE AMBEDKAR ADVICE

### IT'S HOLLOWNESS EXPOSED

The question 'what mental and moral relief Hinduism can give to scheduled castes and depressed classes has been answered by Sri Krishnadas Buddhapriya in a booklet under the title "Is Buddhism the only religion the world can have."

THE noblest and best part of Hinduism can raise any man from animal level to true manhood and make a God of him. When one has assimilated the essence of Hindu culture, labels like Depressed Class and Scheduled Castes will hold no significance. For one will then see the whole universe as a reflection of the Eternal Being and therefore each soul, whatever might be the political and social name affixed to it, potentially divine. No other religion tells the lowliest and humblest in a more clear voice thus:

You are slaves of none; all freedom and power lies within you; you are higher than the highest in the world, because the real man in you is

(Continued on page 4)

## 'SAVE THE FAUNA' CAMPAIGN

### A Means of Education

(C. J. BUCKMAN,

Convener, C. G. & F. P. S. "Save the Fauna" Publicity Committee)

The Committee of the Ceylon Game and Fauna Protection Society at a meeting held recently, resolved to launch a drive to "SAVE THE FAUNA" of Ceylon from virtual extinction. I am therefore addressing you in the confident hope that you will add your weight to the campaign by publishing this letter and assisting in every way possible.

Reports from all directions, and the personal observations of our members make it clear that "illicit" shooting is proceeding on a scale which makes it inevitable that Ceylon's Fauna will, within a few years, be confined only to National Reserves and sanctuaries, and will not even be found there in worthwhile numbers unless more effective means to protect them are provided.

#### The Urge To Hunt

Now although protection is the foremost aim of our Society, the fostering of "Legitimate Sport" for all be it noted, not just for our members—has always figured among our aims and will remain there just as long as the instinct to hunt is acknowledged to be ingrained in man. One of our most ardent protectionists, in fact, said recently that he would view with alarm any circumstances which made it necessary to repress the elemental urge to hunt, of which shooting is an expression. It would be thought, be a tragedy should it become necessary to stifle this urge which takes the young into out-of-the-way places where they gain invaluable exercise for the mind, senses, intelligence, and body and where, if they are to become true sportsmen, they must practise self-restraint.

#### Laws of Wild Life

"Legitimate Sport" may be defined as "shooting carried on wit in the framework of the law." Ceylon's Wild Life Laws are excellent, and we appeal to everyone, whether they shoot or not, to observe them; bring them to the notice of any offenders or would-be offenders and should this fail, bring the incident to the notice of the local Police or the Wild Life Department in the most factual manner possible. The Wild Life Laws allow for the latter 'It is lawful for any person to require a person committing an offence... to state his name and place of abode'. For the person to refuse to furnish the information constitutes an offence. Another way you can all help is to refuse to take venison, junglefowl, spurfowl, peafowl etc., if they are offered to you at Resthouses. Most Resthouse-keepers have orders not to serve game, but they do it nevertheless

and pay men to peach to get supplies for them.

The basic Laws protecting Ceylon's Fauna are simple, and are displayed in most Resthouses. There are Open and Close Seasons. Certain animals and birds and reptiles are absolutely protected: others may be shot with a licence; some may be shot without restriction except that they may not be shot at night on Crown Land without a special licence. If you have such a Licence, then you may not use any artificial light, such as a torch to assist you in shooting. A gun may not be discharged on any prohibited road or its reservation and it is unlawful to shoot at any bird or animal or reptile from any position in or upon any moving or stationary vehicle of any kind. There is a good deal more of course, but these are the rules which most concern the travelling public. Our Secretary Mr. C. E. Norris, Nutturapiya Estate, Palamadulla, will gladly tell the whole story, and will be only too pleased to enrol you to help in this campaign.

Well, all this is simple enough, and effective too if the public will co-operate. If the public will not co-operate then the best efforts of the new Wild Life Department will be frustrated and Ceylon's Fauna will become extinct; her jungles infertile; and her people will lose an invaluable means of education and of attracting tourists.

It will be their own fault.

All this has happened in other lands. It Need not happen here. So.

Save the Fauna.

#### Millionaire Making

Here are seven ways of making a fortune, suggested by seven American millionaires.

Get an original idea and exploit it to the full;

Make sure you have good advertising;

Maintain vision and foresight in the market;

Don't be put off because others have tried your idea before;

Be courageous in making innovations;

Learn to bide your time with patience; and

Recognise your opportunity when it comes.

All the millionaires say they owe their fortunes to basing their activities on these principles—Globe.





Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1950

## Treasure These Thoughts

"He is born in vain who having attained the human birth, so difficult to get, does not attempt to realise God in this very life."

—SRI RAMAKRISHNA.

## THE G. C. S. U. CHALLENGE

IF THE HUMBLE PEASANTRY had been the pride of this Island in the hoary past when sea-faring merchants from the West called on the smiling shores of Sri Lanka for rich spices, the Public Service also had enjoyed the privilege of being the cream of the country's national culture in later years. This, however, was long before the orthodox theories of political science had come to be written by the 'protestants' of Imperialism. The new order of political conception hatched in the heart-burning of the oppressed and in the mental agony of the downtrodden had necessarily to bring in its wake the upsurge of civic restlessness in the form of two formidable wars. The wonder cure for the deadly ills of the body politic of society, quite unexpectedly, has proved to be worse than the disease and has only spread the surface of the festering wound of discontent all-wise. It is in this context of confusion that the Government Clerical Service Union has begun to explore possible methods of redress of grievances of the Public Service in the matter of adequate pay and honourable conditions of service. That there are outstanding disputes between the Public Service and the Government no one can deny. Nor can it be said that these are affairs that can be laid by conveniently to be solved by the plodding passage of time. The situation calls for swift action and speedy decision. But examining the recent utterances of the spokesmen of the G. C. S. U. and their press statements we are obliged to sound a note of caution more in the interest of the Public Service than in defence of the national development of this Island. It will have to be acknowledged even by the most hot-headed revolutionary agitator that any concerted action by any group of individuals must have some written or unwritten rules of procedure, conveniently called 'Constitution', to be followed. In a democratic country and more so in the socialistic modern age, method of action and mode of approach play a decisive part.

The revolt against 'Czarism' was the uprising against despotism. And despotism meant nothing less than the absence of a 'constitution' or the nega-

tion of the 'constitution' if there were one. Sri Lanka has been very fortunate in having secured complete control of her internal administration and that by accepted constitutional methods. There is a Parliament with two Houses, the Lower House entirely consisting of elected representatives of the people. The Public Service is essentially a part of the national life of the country and, therefore, any problem affecting that service necessarily becomes a national problem that has to be solved by the Members of Parliament. Now, will the spokesmen of the G. S. C. U. tell us whether the Members of the House of Representatives have been acquainted in writing with the grievances that require redress and if so what reply has been received from them? If a strong consensus of public opinion in support of the demands of the G. S. C. U. has been aroused why have not the Members of Parliament who sincerely feel that a grave injustice has not been done, resigned their seats in Parliament? In other words we wish to remind the G. S. C. U. that there is yet room for exhausting all available indirect methods and that until the Members of Parliament refuse to take up this urgent question for consideration as a national problem all talk of 'direct action' should be tactfully avoided.

We would also invite the attention of the Cabinet not to stand on prestige but to face facts with resolve and determination and to set about the work of bringing about a better understanding between the Public Service and the Government by removing all reasonable causes for grievances at the earliest opportunity. While agreeing with the Premier in his statement that the Government could not be coerced into taking action by threat or intimidation, we feel justified in bringing to the notice of the Government that immediate steps should be taken to sanction a temporary increase in the Cost of Living Allowances until a final decision is arrived at. "Let the G. C. S. U. join with the Poet in saying 'God and our good cause fight upon our side.'"

## THE NEW C. W. E. SET UP

The announcement by the Minister of Food and Co-operative Undertakings that a Board of Directors consisting of seven members would, as a first step in the re-organisation of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, take over the administration of the C. W. E. has received the unanimous support of the Press and the Public. A change had to be made and that a carefully planned one because the C. W. E. like every other similar establishment became the butt end of all criticism fair and unfair, quite recently. The personnel of the Board appointed to direct the affairs of the C. W. E. consists of officers and leading co-operators whose remarkable record of service in the field of Co-operation inspires in the

## IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

## PRESS FREEDOM CONVENTION STATE INTERFERENCE FEARED

THE proposed United Nations Declaration on Freedom of Information was vigorously attacked at the seventh Imperial Press Conference on June 16 by delegates from Britain, India, Australia and South Africa.

Major-General Lord Burnham, Director of the London Daily Telegraph, was first to attack the United Nations Convention on Freedom of Information, which he described as being 'full of traps.'

Lord Burnham said: "These conventions would give great power, which we feel may be abused."

He added that one problem confronting newspapers to-day was that of interference, with their representatives abroad. Such interference, he said, had led to correspondents "pulling their punches" in order to avoid expulsion.

Governments were aware of this tendency, he said, and newspapers "must be very careful" in deciding policy in these cases.

## Definition of Rights

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan of India warned against the perils of making too close a definition of the rights of the Press.

"Every definition," he said, "leads to dictation. It used to be the British way to regard the ethics of our profession as a sort of gentlemen's agreement—a gentleman was presumed to know what was required of him."

"To-day that idea is passing, Governments are moving in on free enterprise everywhere—is it possible now to keep Governments out of the newspapers' picture?"

Delegates from South Africa and Australia made all-out attacks on the United Nations approach to freedom of information.

Mr. Horace Flather, leader of the South African delegation, said: "In my view it is of the greatest importance that this conference should express a firm and clear opinion on the freedom of the Press, if only to counteract the equivocal and dangerous attitude revealed on several occasions during the last two years by the United Nations organisation."

## No "Handcuffing"

Dr. D. F. H. Packer of Sydney, Australia, said he feared that any attempt to define how freedom

of the Press should operate might "handcuff" the newspaper profession. "It would be better," he said, "to have no definition than the one suggested at the United Nations. There must be a firm dividing line between a nation's Press and a nation's Government."

Mr. Packer proposed a resolution condemning the United Nations declaration in its present form.

Mr. Arthur Ford, Editor-in-Chief of the London (Ontario) Free Press, who represented Canada at the World Conference on Freedom of Information at Geneva, explained the drafting of the convention criticised by Lord Burnham.

The Correction resolution had been proposed by France. Many delegates had not been happy about it but wished the support of France on general matters. It had been finally accepted on the understanding that no compulsion would be used on newspapers to make corrections in newspapers at the instance of other countries.

The Canadians also has objected vigorously to the "National Security" clause. This had placed them in embarrassing alignment with Russia, which with her satellites was opposing everything.

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"It would be better," he said, "to have no definition than the one suggested at the United Nations. There must be a firm dividing line between a nation's Press and a nation's Government."

"The United Nations declaration would give to governments responsibilities that rightfully belong to editors. If Governments decide what is news then our newspapers will be, as cull as the Russian ones—and God save us from that."

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## State Censorship Danger

Mr. Ford said that later the United Nations, instead of improving the Convention, had made its provisions worse and 'increased the danger of State censorship in peace time.'

The conference heard its first American speaker to-day, Mr. Frank Gannett, President of Gannett, newspapers. He said the Commonwealth had in its hands tremendous power, "perhaps the greatest power in the world, if you put it to use".

Russian newspapers were an example of what happened when Government took over the functions of the Press. Not less menacing, he felt, were the activities of radical Labour leaders.

Mr. Gannett said that revolutionary new methods of newspaper printing were on the way, that would make the printing process much cheaper. Photography, he predicted, would be the basis of printing in the future.

Mr. William Addison, Editor of the Star, Johannesburg, said, "It is for the newspapers to show responsibility if they would avoid any tampering with their freedom. At present it seems to me, there is more entertainment than information in our newspapers."

Mr. A. T. Shakespear of Canberra, said, there were examples during the war of military censorship in Australia being used for political purpose.

"We should," he told the conference, "provide safeguards against this happening again in the event of any future censorship having to be imposed. There should be an impartial umpire—a judicial authority of some kind to come between the censors and the newspapers."

## What's On When And Where

## Singapore—First Gandhi Memorial

The honour of erecting the first Memorial Hall in S. E. Asia to Mahatma Gandhi goes to Singapore. The foundation stone was laid by Pandit Nehru on June 13. Let the memorial and its work be worthy of Gandhi's said Nehru while performing the ceremony.

## Fifty-three day fast ends

Willi Schmitz left his sealed glass cage at Frankfurt on June 16 having broken the world record in fasting after a 53 days fast. He, however, accounted for 2,600 cigarettes during the course of the fast in which he had lost 6 pounds in weight.

## Formosa—Former Governor Executed

General Chen Yi former Governor of Formosa was executed by the Nationalist Chinese after trial before a Military Court on a charge of collaboration with the Communists.

## Kalmunai—T. C. Chairman Fined

Found guilty of giving an illegal gratification to the Kalmunai-kudy Karavai Fishing Society Mr. S. Levaithamby, Chairman, Town Council, Kalmunai was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50/0 by the Kalmunai Magistrate.

## Washington—Mr. Lie Denounced

Two Republican Senators demanded the U. S. Government to oust Mr. Trygve Lie from the post of Secretary General to the U. N. O. accusing him of being "a tool, if not actual ally, of the Communists"

Both Senators are frequent critics of the State Department, but today they supported the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, in his rejection of Mr. Lie's proposal.

They suggested, however, that Mr. Acheson should actively "organise the free nations to resist Soviet blackmail".

"If we concede on China we will be asked to yield next on Indo China, Korea, India, Burma, Siam, Indonesia, and the Philippines," they said.

"There is grave danger that the Soviet Union may destroy the United Nations by holding a gun at the head of each free nation with a dictate: 'Do it our way—or else'."

## Karainagar News

## Nadarajah Memorial Hall Ceremonial Opening

A spacious hall named Nadarajah Memorial Hall worth about Rs. 65,000 was given to the Hindu College Karainagar as a gift by Mrs. N. Nadarajah of the same place in memory of her husband the late Mr. N. Nadarajah K. C.

The ceremonial opening of the hall took place at 7 p. m. on the 1st of June according to Hindu rites preceded by an elaborate 'Santti' ceremony. On the following day the Gurupooja of the Saint Thirugana Sambandar was conducted by the donor followed by a sumptuous feast and by lectures on religious topics by learned scholars and pundits.

## What The Leaders Said This Week-End

## Nehru on Leadership of Asia

Addressing a Press conference at the Indonesian Presidential Palace, Pandit Nehru said "India wants to be left alone to develop her own country. It is utter nonsense to say that we want to be leaders of Asia. All our influence is in the moral plane."

## Canadian Premier on Russia

Speaking to the delegates of the Seventh Imperial Press Conference, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, the Canadian Premier said.....It is against this background that there stands the totalitarian state of Russia, which, although it masquerades behind talk of Democracy, represents at this hour the real threat to the peace of the world.

Power is exercised by the autocrat, and the men behind the autocrat who operate in a regime which regards slave labour, repression of individual liberty and the stifling of the National Press in each of the countries absorbed or about to be absorbed as part of the program.

## Communist Party of India To be more broad-based

A prominent member of the Politbureau of the part said in Bombay that a change in the party's policy from 'Leftist Extremism' to a 'more broad based Socialism' has been contemplated and added that 'it closely follows the policy of Mao Tse tung.'

## Nazi Race Laws of South Africa

Condemning the South African Govt's 'apartheid' (segregation) policy as a 'nauseating repetition of Nazi race laws' Mr. Emil Solomon Sachs, South African Labour Party Leader accused the Govt. of 'erecting a pyramid of racial hatred' and added that the 'entire national life is being corroded, warped and distorted.'

## World Dependence on British Commonwealth

Field Marshal Slim re-expressed the view at Melbourne that prospects for world peace were better today than at any time since Munich. "The continuance of peace depends on co-operation between the Democracies. More has been accomplished in Western Union on military level than was thought possible two months ago. I am confident this union will grow steadily stronger."

The world depends more than ever on the British Commonwealth, not less as some persons imagine. But a greater pooling of the Commonwealth's resources is needed.

The development of new weapons including the atom bomb has not fundamentally altered the problems of defence. Military requirements will always be based on trained, disciplined men."

## The Only Path To Peace

In an interview to the United Nations Radio, Professor Einstein the great scientist said: I would believe that Gandhi's views are the most enlightened of the views of all the political men in our time. We should strive to do things in his spirit, not to use violence in fighting for our cause but by non-participation in what you believe is evil."



## INDIAN AFFAIRS

COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS  
ALLOWED

## No Ban By Legislation

THE Government of India, it is learnt, have reached a decision not to undertake any legislation for preventing communal organisations from functioning on the political plane.

Recently, this question was examined by the Government of India in pursuance of an undertaking given by the Prime Minister on the resolution of the Constituent Assembly in April 1948, which declared that communal organisations should not be permitted to engage in activities other than those essential for the bona fide religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community, and that all necessary steps, legislative and administrative, should be undertaken to prevent them from engaging in political activities.

As regards administrative action, the Government of India early last year circularised a directive to the State Governments, laying down the measures that should be put into effect. So far as the implementation of the Constituent Assembly's resolution in the legislative field was concerned, it was stated at the time that the position would be examined after the passing of the Constitution, when it was thought it would be clearer to what extent the political activities of communal organisations would be justifiable, on account of their close connection with fundamental rights in the Constitution.

## On Constitutional Grounds

The Government of India have since examined the question and have informed the State Governments that on constitutional grounds, if on no other, the question of implementing the legislative part of the resolution should be dropped.

Giving the reasons for this decision, the Government of India state that Article 19 (c) of the Constitution confers on all citizens the fundamental right to form associations or unions, subject only to the restrictions contained in sub-para (4) of that Article, which enables the Government to impose "reasonable" restrictions in the interests of public order or morality. The question as to what restrictions are reasonable is justifiable by courts, and therefore, in the view of the Government of India, if any law is framed on the lines of the Constituent Assembly's resolution, it will have to be proved to the satisfaction of the courts that the functioning of communal organisations on the political plane is prejudicial to public order.

The Constituent Assembly's resolution was in the following terms:

"Whereas it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the growth of national unity and solidarity that communalism should be eliminated from Indian life, this Assembly is of opinion that on communal organisation which, by its constitution or by the exercise of discretionary power vested in any of its officers or organs, admits to or excludes from its membership persons on grounds of religion, race and caste, or any of them, should be permitted to engage in any activities other than those essential for the bona fide religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community, and that all steps, legislative and administrative, necessary to prevent such activities should be taken."

## Jaffna Municipal Council

Menace of Miniature  
TavernsExcise Committee  
To Report

At the monthly meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council Mr. T. S. Durairajah moved and Mr. S. R. Thalayasingham seconded.

"This Council views with great alarm the increasing number of storage sheds for toddy within the Municipal area in the form of miniature taverns, and requests the Minister for Home Affairs to order the suspension of the issue of fresh permits, and the withdrawal of existing permits in the Municipal area."

The motion was seconded by Mr. S. R. Thalayasingham, and supported by Mr. A. M. Brodie.

Opposing the motion Mr. D. James proposed an amendment to the effect that the motion in question be referred to the Excise Advisory Committee for report.

The voting ended in a tie with 6 votes for each side. The Mayor giving his casting vote for the amendment, declared it carried.

The Mayor's amendment that a Fire Brigade be established provided the Central Government met half the cost of grant and half as loan was carried by 8 votes to 1 when Mr. S. A. Sabapathy's motion to the effect that necessary provision for the immediate purchase of a Trailer Fire Engine should be made was taken up for discussion.

Assurance To  
Fisheries BoardMinister Values  
Advice

Speaking at a meeting of the Fisheries Advisory Board on Saturday, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Minister of Industries etc., who was present there by invitation deplored the tendency of members rushing to the Press and creating misunderstanding without first representing matters to him.

Continuing Mr. Ponnambalam said that it was untrue that he had despised the Board and that the fact was that he had held the members in regard and esteem because they were representatives of the fishing population and that he had always attached great value and importance to whatever suggestions the Board had made as he knew that the members had closer and more frequent contact with the fishing industry.

The Minister also announced at the meeting that the Director of Fisheries had been authorised to arrange for the appointment of three members of the Board to obtain the views of those members who lived in the fishing centres on matters of special urgency and for the speedy discussion of such subjects with the Director and the Ministry.

## IN NEW YORK

Unveiling Of  
Statue Of Swami  
VivekanandaSrimati Vijayalakshmi's  
Address

What the world needs is the spirit of Vivekananda, spirit that is alive in India to-day, Srimati Vijayalakshmi, India's Ambassador to the United States, said in a speech in New York.

She was unveiling a bronze statue of Swami Vivekananda at the Ramakrishna-Vivekananda Centre, New York, before a large gathering of Americans and Indians. Among the messages of felicitation read on the occasion was one from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

Srimathi Vijayalakshmi said Swami Vivekananda taught how to blend spiritual well-being with material happiness by mastering the laws of truth and of nature. He was a fighter even more than a philosopher, a man who knew the importance of science as well as that of religion. But how could man master science unless he was master of his own self. That was the essence of Vivekananda's teachings.

"Until that basic thought, which the seers and sages of India had handed down finds true response in the hearts of man, there can be no real solution for the troubles through which the world is passing" she added.

## World of Words

"To-day we are really playing with words—like democracy—and trying to hide our inaction behind phrases and slogans" she said.

The United States had been pre-occupied with the rehabilitation of Europe, the Indian Ambassador continued, "but there are other areas of the world which represent a human force."

The people of Asia and Africa, she asserted, had remained underprivileged "through no fault of their own". What they asked for to-day was not charity but equality of opportunity and a chance to help themselves. That was where Vivekananda's teaching came in, because he was above every thing else, an exponent of a religion of action.

Srimathi Vijayalakshmi asked that both freedom and prosperity should be "shared with those who have neither of these blessings". Two wars had been fought for democracy, but what was really needed was a war against injustice, against discrimination, against the slavery of the spirit, a fight of the kind that Vivekananda preached, she said.

At the outset, Swami Nikhilananda, head of the Ramakrishna Centre in New York, gave an account of Swami Vivekananda's work in the United States and his achievement in bringing India and the Western world closer together.

"Vivekananda taught how to integrate science, religion and philosophy. He desired that religion should follow the scientific method of reason and experience. He taught that the ideals of the East and the methods of the West could be combined for the attainment of peace and the liberation of the human spirit", the Swami said.

The bronze statue was executed by the American woman sculptor, Malvina Hoffman, who, Swami Nikhilananda said, knew Vivekananda personally.

French President's  
Tribute to Gandhiji

The President of the French Republic, M. Vincent Auriol, received the Ambassador of India, Sairdar H. S. Malik, on June 13, and presented him with five copies beautifully bound, of Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography which has been translated into French and recently published. The books are for the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, (Mr. Devadas Gandhi and the Ambassador himself.

Presenting the books, President Auriol said: "We like your country and we saw with pleasure her entry into the rank of free nations. It is to her civilisation that we are paying homage today; by serving the principles of one of her dearest sons, one of the purest heroes of humanity, by considering for the first time the main work of Mahatma Gandhi as a world classic. Nobody could better than Your Excellency, in whom we recognise a soldier who fought heroically on our soil interpret to your great nation our sympathy towards the Indian Government and the whole of India. We do hope that the tremendous success received by the publication of Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography will be the most sensible proof of our sincere admiration of your country."

## ORDER NISI

## DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1183

Ramaswamy Subramaniam of 1st Cross Street, Jaffna. Petitioner.

1. Subramaniam Gurunathan of do and
2. Pavambikai daughter of Subramaniam of do presently of No. 6 Girtan School Road, Nugegoda. Respondents.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Rasamma wife of Ramaswamy Subramaniam of 1st Cross Street, Jaffna. Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before William Gunam Spencer Esq., District Judge Jaffna on the 17th day of May 1950 in the presence of Mr. S. Selvarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 17th May 1950 and the affidavit of the witnesses to the Last Will dated 3-3-1950 having been read,

It is ordered that the Will of the abovesaid deceased dated 24th December 1941 and numbered 33 and attested by S. Selvarajah Notary Public be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 7th day of July 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 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 other person or persons interested shall on or before the 7th day of July 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 17th day of May 1950.  
Sgd. Wm. G. SPENCER,  
District Judge.  
Drawn by  
Sgd. S. Selvarajah,  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 37, 20 & 23.)

Vivekananda  
Society, Colombo47th Annual General  
Meeting

The 47th Annual General Meeting of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, was held at the Society's Hall in Hill Street on Saturday the 10th instant. Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P., the President of the Society, presided. The Report of the Council of Management was discussed and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"This 47th Annual General Meeting of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, while adopting the Report submitted by the Council of Management, places on record the Society's full appreciation of the action of its delegation in submitting to the Special Committee on Hindu Temporalities, the pithy Memorandum quoted on page 13 of the 47th Annual Report, viz.,

"There are numerous Sects in Sanatana Dharma (Religion Eternal) popularly known as 'Hinduism'. Most of these Sects recognise the authority of the Vedas and the Agamas although each Sect interprets them in its own way (just as the different Sects in Christianity interpret the Holy Bible differently while all recognise the authenticity of the Bible.)

The Vivekananda Society, Colombo, which we represent here is open to all sects of 'Hinduism' but only those members whose state in writing that they recognise the authority of the Vedas and Agamas are eligible for Membership of the Society.

We submit the above facts to the Special Committee on 'Hindu' Temporalities, etc., and request that the recognition of the authority of the Vedas and the Agamas be insisted on as the criterion to decide whether those who give evidence before the Special Committee are 'Hindus' or not."

## New Committee

The election of Office-bearers for 1950-51 resulted as follows:

President: Mr. K. Alvapillai C.C.S.; Vice-President and Chairman of Committees: Mr. M. Kanagasabay; Vice-Presidents: Dr. T. Nallainathapillai, Messrs. A.

Sellamuttu, M. B. E., M. S. Thiruvalliam, A. S. S. Sangaralingam, P. S. Sivasubramaniam, V. S. S. P. Subramaniam Chettiar, P. C. Kathiravel, K. Mathiaparanam, K. Kanagaratnam M. P.; General Secretary: P. Muttulingaswamy; Recording Secretary: Mr. T. Ratnasabapathy; Asst. General Secretary: Mr. E. Subramaniam; Suburban Secretary: Mr. T. Chelliah; Asst. Suburban Secretary: Mr. V. Thavarnany; Establishment Secretary: Mr. S. Nagaratnam; Examination Secretary: Mr. S. N. Sanmuganathan; Asst. Examination Secretary: Mr. C. Segarajasegaram; Librarian: Mr. V. Arumugaswamy; Addl. Librarian: Mr. S. Kanagasabay; Controller of Book Depot: Mr. A. Ponnambalam; Addl. Controller of Book Depot: Mr. N. Pathmanathan; Treasurer: Mr. P. Kumarasamy; Membership Secretary: Mr. V. Gunaratnam; Asst. Treasurer: Mr. K. Visvalingam; Manager of the Vidhyalayam: Mr. Kulasekaranathan and Vidhyalayam Secy: Mr. S. Rajadurai.

An Executive Committee and a Council of Management of 46 members were also elected.

## Kataragama Affairs

The following motion, moved by Mr. P. Muttulingaswamy was passed unanimously:—

"This 47th Annual General Meeting of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, enjoins the Council of Management

(a) to take active steps during the ensuing year to get the Management of the Holy Hindu Shrine of God Skanda at Kataragama restored to the Hindus by

(i) inviting the support of the 'Hindu' Members in Parliament, especially those who are also members of this Society, and by

(ii) appealing to the sense of fairness and justice of the World Fellowship of Buddhists and the other Buddhist Institutions, and

(b) to be quite vigilant that the existing rights of the Hindu 'Worshippers' at the Holy Shrine of God Skanda at Kataragama, to carry on their traditional worship are not indirectly and imperceptibly taken away from them by 'zoning', etc. planned and carried out solely by non-Hindus."

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,  
(Treasurer) Shroff.



## The Indian President

### 'A Dignified Emollient'

(Extracts from a paper read by Mr. D. N. Banerjee at the Calcutta Legal Conference.)

I should like to say that, although our President will not have any real power, he will certainly not be merely a "magnificent cipher" in our constitutional system. He will surely exercise a considerable influence over the course of our administration. This influence will be derived, partly from his position as the elected Head of our State and as the Supreme Commander of our Defence Forces, and partly from his being the symbol of our national unity. His influence will be really great if, added to these, he has a sterling character and a magnetic personality, and a record of devoted service to our country. Further, he will have, like the British Monarch, a right to early information about the state of affairs in the country, "the right to be consulted, the right to encourage and the right to warn." And this will also mean a good deal. But influence is one thing, and power is another. Even then, if his influence is to be really wholesome and effective, he must be 'above the play of party,' must forget all his past political affiliations if he had any and thus free himself from all party ties, avoid all "meddlesome obstructiveness," always act with a "complete constitutional rectitude and impartiality," and play the role of "a dignified emollient," in our constitutional mechanism. And this neutrality will be his chief source of strength and influence. Let us sincerely hope and trust that our first President will set up, by his political conduct, an exemplary standard as the constitutional head of the Indian Republic.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 429/T.

In the matter of the Last Will  
of the late Ambalavanar Kandiah  
of Karaveddy North

Deceased.

Kandiah Arumugam of Karaveddy  
North

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Kandiah Kadirgamu.

2 Kandiah Velupillai [ny

3 Packiam daughter of Ambalava-

4 Ambalavany Sinnatambay

5 Suppar Ambalavany

6 Kadiravelu Karuniar alias Am-

balavany

7 Ramar Kadiravelu all of Kara-

veddy North Respondents.

This matter coming on for dis-

posal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah,

Esquire, District Judge, Pt. Pedro

on the 25th day of April 1950 in

the presence of Mr. N. Nadarajah

## What is Adversity?

(Continued from page 1)

pass on him things which he could not conveniently carry; who followed a dog which was carrying away his chapatti just to smear ghee on it. One of the most courageous and intelligent of human beings was a lady. She was Kunti, the mother of Yudhis-thira. It is a mighty education to know what she prayed for:

"O Father of the Universe" She cried, "may there be calamities for us always and at every step whereby we shall have that sight of you, which saves us from experiencing another birth."

We have here the key to the creative use of adversity. Yet another more daring adventurer of spirit was Rantideva about whom we read in the *Srimad Bhagavatam*. Rantideva's prayer was:

"I do not desire from God that great state which is attended by the eight supernatural powers or even deliverance from rebirth. Dwelling in the hearts of all creatures, I bear their suffering that they may be freed from misery."

(Extracts from *Vedanta Kesari*)

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(M. 69, 20).

Fractor on the part of the petitioner and the Last Will dated the 6th day of October 1948 and attested by K. Subramaniam Notary Public and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated the 25th day of April 1950 and dated the 26th day of March 1950 respectively and of the witnesses thereto dated the 26th day of March 1950 having been read,

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 3rd and 4th respondents & that the 7th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 6th Respondent and that the said Last will be declared proved, that the petitioner be declared entitled to obtain probate thereof as executor appointed thereunder and that probate thereof be accordingly issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on or before the 30th day of June 1950 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 25th day of April 1950

Sgd. P. SRI SKANDA RAJAH,  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. N. Nadarajah,  
Fractor for Petitioner.

(O. 36, 20 & 23)

## THE AMBEDKAR ADVICE

(Continued from page 1)

pretended helplessness, or threats of embracing a different religion, or seeking escape from realities through false logic cannot help us to raise our condition. One who shed tears for the lowly and the downtrodden thus admonished:

"We human beings are very slow to recognise our own weakness, our own faults, so long as we can lay the blame on somebody else. Man in general lay all the blame of life on their fellow men, or failing that on God, or they conjure up a ghost and say it is fate."

### Beware of Propagandists

Let us believe and act in the faith that we are the makers of our own destiny. Those who suffer any kind of disabilities cannot ameliorate their condition merely by political power gained through motivated propagandism. They have to unfold patiently the power latent in them by assimilating the best in their own culture in order that they might be second to none in the pursuit of the aims of life. Either by inviting Buddhist missionaries from overseas or by denouncing Hinduism the backward people cannot improve their position. For the Buddha's nations are neither rich nor enthusiastic about their faith to come to India on evangelical missions; and the ordinary caste Hindu is not anxious to retain the would be proselytes to a different faith in their own ancestral religion by running to their rescue; because the poor caste-Hindu is himself indifferent of the worth of his religion and callous towards all that happens around him, steeped as his depressed class brothers themselves are. Therefore the best way for all those Hindus who have a grievance against their own faith lies in taking the advantage of the freedom and education that are available for them in the new political setting, investigating into the Hindu religion and philosophy with faith and patience and assimilating the best in them without wasting time and energy in animadverting against the past sins of their co-religionists and thereby perpetuating social cleavage based on unreal complexes.

The Hindu culture belongs to every Hindu from the highest to the lowest rank, whatever claims sectarians might make. Many a historic monument of ancient India were raised through the manual labour of the ancestors of the depressed classes and scheduled castes. The achievement of higher castes in the ancient culture were made possible because they were fed, protected and kept in leisure by the common labourers. The Hindu civilization and culture belongs to every Indian by divine right. The depressed classes therefore have every right to consider it as their own and seek relief from it. The caste-Hindus today are repenting over their past mistakes and are eager

### Commission of Inquiry on Co-op Movement

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Division Co-op Agricultural Products and Sales Society, its President Mr. E. P. Rasiah was authorised to move the undermentioned Resolutions at the forthcoming Conference of Co-operators to be held at Jaffna August next:—

1. This conference is of opinion that the time is opportune to appoint a Commission composed of mostly experienced and competent Co-operators,

(a) to inquire, record evidence and report on the strength and weaknesses of the Co-op movement

(b) to make suggestions to rectify apparent defects

(c) and to put forward a constructive programme for the speedy development of the movement.

The conference feels that Govt. should draw up a long-term plan for intensifying Food production and thereby making Sri Lanka self sufficient. With this end in view the Govt. be invited,

(a) to state the nature and extent of assistance it would render in cash and kind to the cultivators;

(b) to fix, as in the case of paddy, a long-term guaranteed price for the various agricultural products, without as at present, periodically revising it and disturbing the confidence of the cultivators in the agricultural schemes sponsored by Govt.

The conference recommends the appointment of a Commission to draw up a scheme revising the pay, privileges and prospects of the underpaid official Co-operators, and their other employees, so as to bring them in level with employees of similar standing in Government and Mercantile Departments, and thereby make them take an abiding interest in the progress and development of this movement.

### TENDER NOTICE

The Hony. Secretary, Vali-West, Agricultural Production and Sales Society Ltd., No 1030, Chankanni, will receive sealed tenders for the construction of the administration block for the above Society up to 12 noon on 5th July 1950. Specifications and details of work can be obtained at the office from 20th June. The successful tenderer will have to enter into an agreement with the said Society.

S. V. SOMASUNDRAM  
Hony Secretary.

(M. 68, 20 & 23)

to share all that they have with their unfortunate brethren and the depressed classes too are fully aware that they all work for a common cause. It is therefore futile and pernicious to drive a wedge through the majority community of India and perpetuate an internal antagonism through harmful propaganda.

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