

C.S.R.DEPEND ON THE MARK
FOR EXCELLENCE**OHMA WATER**

THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Supplement to the "INTHUSATHANAM"

The C.S.R. Mark of
Quality

ASK FOR THESE THEY ARE THE BEST

**ROSE WATER
LAVANDAR**

THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

VOL. LXI.
NO. 8

JAFFNA, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1949

PRICE
10 CENTS

CODE TO CITIZENSHIP

Broadcast Talk By West Bengal Governor

BROADCASTING from the Calcutta station of All-India Radio on "Code to Citizenship" H. B. the Governor of West Bengal, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, said.

I have come here to inaugurate a series of talks on the "Code to Citizenship" and commence it with a message of goodwill to the boys and girls who may be listening to me. The burden and responsibilities of a free India shall soon fall upon them and how they discharge these responsibilities shall depend the shape of things to come so far as India is concerned. The citizens of every country are the architects of its destiny, and how they regulate their lives and how they behave towards each other as neighbours and fellow-citizens is a matter of national importance.

Nearly two centuries ago Goldsmith wrote a remarkable book called the 'Citizen of the World'. That conception of one world state has from long time captured the imagination of all thinking men even when the extent of the world was not fully known and it was considered a great mystery, and contact between the different peoples were very vague and shadowy if not non-existent. Now with the mastery of the air our terrestrial globe has so to say become an open book. He who flies may read it in less than four days from end to end. The two world wars have brought the people of all countries close together.

One World Conception

Whether as friends or as enemies we are all intensely interested in each other's affairs. A trivial incident in one country

Tobacco Cultivators Get Bumper Dividend

Cooperative Effort Made It Possible

The Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society, Ltd. declared a 50 per cent rebate and paid out Rs. 417,111 to cultivator members distributed all over the Peninsula according to the decision arrived at a special general meeting of the Society, with Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam the President in the chair.

Described as "the hub" of Jaffna's economic life by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, then Minister of Agriculture this society which started with a limited membership of some 600 now counts a very large number of Malayalam tobacco farmers on its roll of membership.

The Society's turnover for the 1946 crop was two and a half million rupees, and its profits Rs. 485,934.20 of which Rs. 68,823.20 was set apart for Reserve Fund, Sinking Fund, etc.

The sale of the 1947 crop is expected to be over in Travancore by about June this year, when further rebate may be awarded to members.

may cause a world wide conflagration. It is therefore not surprising that men's minds everywhere are dwelling upon that grand conception of one world state with longing and avidity. The awful experiences of the two world wars and their aftermath have convinced most of us that if humanity is to survive it must seek shelter under that grand idea, and it is only a one world state that can save mankind from destruction. There is general agreement in principle on that point but our present misfortune is that all of us require that one world state to be of the pattern of our liking, of a type with which we are familiar. It is overlooked that different peoples have developed their Governments according to their own historical tendencies and temperaments. Had our pattern been anything like perfection it would have commanded general assent long ago and at any rate kept us aloof from the turmoil of war. It seems as if we have been throughout the centuries progressing through a method of trial and error and we are all living in the hope that out of a conflict of ideas and ideologies might come out something which may be generally acceptable to mankind as a whole. In further international conflicts it is perfectly plain that our modern weapons of destruction will destroy everybody. Neither the victorious nor the vanquished will be left to celebrate the victory or lament the defeat.

Mutual Obligations

Leaving that topic aside the best way of approaching the code to citizenship is to think of our obligations as a citizen. That is both a moral and a positive approach, and inasmuch as we make no distinctions between citizen and citizen and there is no longer any privileged class. Mutual obligations necessarily imply mutual rights. My obligations imply the rights of others and their obligations imply the existence of my own rights. Therefore by insisting upon obligations we do not surrender our rights. In point of fact insistence in the first instance upon obligations of citizenship creates a sense of fellow-feeling and toleration and brotherliness towards each other. Insistence upon rights generates an aggressive attitude of mind and is for that reason baneful. In the mo-

(Continued on page 3)

Commonwealth Confrontation.

The Other Side Of The Question

'Great National Blunder'

—JAI PRAKASH NARAIN.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Socialist Party, commenting on the London announcement on India and the Commonwealth, said that his Party would take "the first opportunity, whenever it is in a position to do so, to undo this great national blunder."

The Socialist leader, still a patient in hospital with a fractured arm sustained in a motor accident a few weeks ago, said: "This is the greatest mistake committed by the Congress Party after partition and the agreement is a triumph for British diplomacy and not for the Prime Minister of India."

India had been opposed to remaining in the Commonwealth for the last 20 years and even to-day the people's verdict would be against it, the Socialist leader said.

"I have no doubt," he added, "that India's international position, as an independent sovereign State preserving neutrality as between the two Power blocs, has greatly suffered."

The Socialist Party will never agree to this kind of association with a group of nations with whom we in this country have very little in common and with some of whom we have been in serious conflict, such as South Africa.

"Great Britain, even though ruled at present by the Labour Party, has followed an imperialist policy in the Middle East and South East Asia and her part, at least the part of some Britishers, in Pakistan is not beyond doubt."

India's association with the Commonwealth, Mr. Narain said would prevent India from gaining self-confidence and standing on her own feet.

Sharp Criticism By Soviet Press

The Soviet Navy newspaper *Red Fleet* wrote that the London Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was an important step in plans to set up a Pacific counterpart to the Atlantic Pact under British leadership, but inspired by the United States.

The aim was to incorporate the Pacific and Indian Ocean countries with the United States, British, France, Holland, all imperialist Powers and leading Pact members, the newspaper said.

It would probably include Japan since the Japanese reactionary press had displayed the greatest interest in the plans of "the new aggressive block".

Observer M. Marinin, writing

Madras Govt's Panchayat Bill

Development of Self-Governing Units

The Government have issued a Press Note setting out the principles underlying the Village Panchayats Bill approved by the Cabinet for eliciting public opinion.

The Press Note states that the proposed legislation aims at "the development of village panchayats into self-contained and self-governing units of local administration invested with large and practically independent powers in all matters relating to village life and village economy, minimising outside control to the least limit consistent with efficiency and integrity in working."

The note also mentions in detail the functions and powers that are proposed to be vested in Panchayats and the financial provisions. The functions of the Panchayats include construction and maintenance of public works, lighting, sanitation, water supply drainage and administration of civil and criminal jurisdiction, registration of documents, etc.

It is the intention of the Government to introduce the Bill in the Legislative Assembly as early as possible, after the public criticisms have been received.

In Monday's *Pravda* declared that however constitutional forms are altered, the real relations between Britain and India remained unchanged except for the introduction of a new military political basis.

Anglo-American Lever

India's reform as a Republic was being used to strike a new bargain between the British and Indian leaders involving the transformation of this 'Republic' into an 'Anglo-American lever in South-East Asia'. M. Marinin said British observers regarded India as the "key to Asia, which is the Eastern front in the present cold war" and said naturally the United States and Britain wished to own this key. For this purpose they were employing economic pressure through loans and frank intimidation.

The "basic purpose of the London meeting is the Labour Government's desire to bind the Dominions with a chain of new far-reaching military obligations including them in the system of aggressive policy of the Anglo-American block, thus striving to weaken the action of the centrifugal forces now destroying the British Empire", M. Marinin added.

CRAFT-CENTRED SCHEME OF EDUCATION

Dr. Morgan's Views

EXTRACTS from a personal memorandum written by Dr. A. S. Morgan, member of the Universities Commission explaining his views on Craft-Centred Scheme of Education are reproduced here,

The question will continue to arise in the field of Basic Education aitho now much reliance shall be placed on activities such as weaving and gardening in the earlier years and on wood-working, iron work, etc. in later-years, and how much reliance should be placed on learning from books. The education of the past 50 years depended almost solely on books, and in India as in America it not only put active, growing children in the prison of the school-room for many hours a week, but it tends to reduce the mastery of traditional arts. The new education sometimes goes to the extreme of using no books, and of requiring all education to grow out of home and craft activity.

My own ideal of education for young children is that they should grow up in families and villages or other communities of educated and cultured people of fine character. Without school regimentation or formality, by sharing in the natural and normal activities of family and community, they would imbibe and inherit most of the cultural values of the past. If a spirit of open-minded inquiry should permeate the community, the natural curiosity and interest of the children would not be killed by the process of trying to make them believe in all customs or old doctrines without question. Questioning is as natural as believing. With a free play of questioning and learning in the friendly sincere atmosphere of home and community, superstition and prejudice gradually fade. The good of the traditional culture will be kept while the obsolete and the mistaken will be discarded. An ideal community will have a tradition of free critical inquiry and will not be stagnant.

Programme For Village Schools

Taking various conditions into account, and taking into account also the very great financial burden involved in overcoming illiteracy in India, I should like to suggest the following programme for the early school-years in a village.

"The children of the village would be divided into two groups. Each half would attend school half the six working days of a week, either alternate days or three days at a time. On the other days they would be free to live at home, to help their parents or simply to live and grow.

"The school-days would be under the programme of basic education. Considerable freedom should be left to each teacher and to each community to work out the plan as to the relation of

learning from life to learning from books.

"There is some interesting evidence to the effect that children learn much more than half as much in short study periods than in periods twice as long. The learning process seems to continue in the subconscious mind when our attention is on other matters. If children should attend school three days a week, there would be several advantages. They would have less stress of physical imprisonment, which in my personal opinion, is one cause of maladjustment in America. They would be living with their families and in the community and would be getting informal education. Lastly with a given public expenditure the whole of India's children could be reached nearly twice as soon. In America the loss of traditional arts and culture is great because children are so much cut off from home and community life."

In the case of many villages, the traditions of common life may have become impoverished so that much of the time boys and girls would spend there without direction would be lost rather than gain. Each situation should be judged on its merits, but there should be care lest we overlook those elements of culture that are so elemental that they seem to be a part of nature.

May Day Mass Rally In Jaffna

Labour Organisations Meet at Esplanade

Representatives from all the different sections of the Leftist Parties, viz. the B. S. I., the L. S. S. P., the C. P., Indian Labour, North Ceylon Omnibus workers, etc., participated in the May Day Celebrations at the Jaffna Esplanade. The programme consisted of the usual processions and public meeting.

Comrade A. Thuraijasingham presided.

Comrades, D. W. J. Perera (Senator) P. B. Thampo, C. Tharmakulasingham, P. Nagalingam, M. G. Subramaniam, Abdul Karim, J. T. Jivanathan, S. Ponnuthurai, M. K. Nadesan, K. Selvarajan and G. M. Ponnuthurai and others spoke.

The main trend of the speeches was that unemployment problem should be solved and that the labour classes should be provided with suitable housing accommodation.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1949

Treasure These Thoughts

A man of wisdom takes an attitude of neither indifference nor attachment towards all things.
—SAINT WIELANG

PROHIBITION

THE LOCAL OPTION POLLS at Colpetty resulted in a victory for prohibition. Whether the abolition of a tavern in one section of a big city can serve any purpose is doubtful. It has been stated that the illicit seller was in the forefront of the prohibition campaign at Colpetty with the selfish motive of benefitting himself. The closure of one tavern out of many in a big city will benefit the illicit seller and those who drink will be put to the need of travelling a short distance more than they normally would for the purpose of quenching their thirst for drink. Prohibition to be beneficial to the community should be not restricted to one village or a small section of a town. It ought to be island wide. We have always supported the cause which has the sanction of all religions. Many provinces in India have gone dry. Prohibition in those provinces has been a success and the people who live there have been greatly benefited. The same cannot be said in reference to Colpetty.

Prohibition in any country results in great loss to the Public Revenue. The provinces which enforce prohibition in India had to undergo great hardship in balancing their budgets. The economical problem which a country has to face by voting for prohibition has to be considered carefully; ways and means should be devised to make up for the loss which Government is bound to sustain as a result of prohibition. People should be educated and made to realise the immense good they will derive by enforcing prohibition. When Jaffna went dry as a result of local option some years ago the illicit seller of liquor reaped large profits. The same thing is bound to happen at Colpetty.

Among those who fought for Prohibition was the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Goonesinhe whose enthusiasm for the public cause of prohibition deserves praise; Mr. Goonesinhe is the Government Whip in the House of Representatives; his action ought to be in concord with the policy of the Cabinet to which he belongs; whether his conduct in reference to local option polls at Colpetty has had the support of his colleagues in the Cabinet is not definitely known; if he is not supported by the Cabinet as a whole the question arises as to who would crack the whip to call the Whip to order.

AN INSTITUTE FOR HIGHER STUDIES IN TAMIL

The proposal to revitalize the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society, announced by the Secretary of the Society, is to be welcomed particularly at a time when there is so much of enthusiastic talk about the preservation and development of the Tamil Language, Societies and Associations there are which have for their aims the ambitious program of working for restoring Tamil to the royal prestige, fame and glory it enjoyed in the not very distant past. But we regret to have to state that beyond annual celebrations and some spasmodic efforts, these Associations have not been able to work out the program chalked out by them.

We are entering an era in the development of the administration of the country where the people's wish alone is the determining factor. It is this opportune moment that should be grasped with securing ability to work for restoring the glory that was of the Tamil Language in order that we may be able to carry out the administration of the country through the medium of the National Languages. The most pressing need for such a preparation to fit us into the new order is the establishment of an Institute for Higher studies in Tamil. The examinations conducted by the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society as at present constituted do not inspire any enthusiasm for students to endeavour to obtain academic qualifications in Tamil. What is worse is that those who obtain certificates are treated as an exclusive class of teachers who have to be tolerated only because there is an agitation for the revival of the national languages. A comparison of the scales of salary paid to the different grades of Tamil Teachers and those applicable to Pandits will reveal the glaring disparity in the recognition of these groups.

This little peninsular isle on whose lovely laps the gentle waters of the serene and sublime Indian ocean lash, has been the seat of lore and learning throughout the ages ever since it went as a coveted prize to Yalpadai for his skill in the art of music. As the state language of the land, Tamil had in those days of royal splendour, flourished in all grace. Kings, Princes, statesmen, men of all professions and the peasantry, they all loved and learned the language and exhibited great talents in expressing it in the most scholarly manner. Why not now, we ask, why not at this hour when we have recovered our lost freedom, should not such abiding passion be shown for the languages of the land? Here is a chance for all men of learning to assemble in public meeting and decide on a program whereby an Institute for Higher Studies in Tamil can be established through the re-constituted Jaffna Oriental Studies Society.

SYMBOL OF WORKERS' SOLIDARITY

May Day: Its Origin

May Day, the day of international labour solidarity, was born in America, in the great movement for the eight-hour day that swept over the country in the eighties of the last century. In most countries the eight-hour day has been won since, but from 1890 onwards the first of May is being observed as the day for world-wide demonstration of the working class solidarity. Its fighting tradition is still as fresh as of yesterday.

The original May Day was a day fixed by the Federation of Organised Trades and Labour Unions, which later became the American Federation of Labour. It declared in one of its Conventions that "eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work from and after May 1, 1886."

The first May Day saw hundreds of thousands of workers on strike and in demonstration in Chicago, New York, Detroit, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Washington, St. Louis, Philadelphia and other cities.

Ferocious Attack By Police

In the city of Chicago, a demonstration for the eight-hour day took place in the Haymarket Square. Important leaders and organisers of the demonstration were George Engel, August Spies, Louis Lingg, Adolf Fischer and Albert R. Parsons—all members of the First Workmen's International. The same day at the picket line of the McCormick Harvester plant, in Chicago the police let loose a brutal and ferocious attack. A number of workers were shot and killed by the police. A big protest meeting was thereafter called on May 4 in the Haymarket Square.

The long suffering workers, sweating year in and year out for twelve hours for a pittance just enough to keep body and soul together poured out into the square, full of hope and fight for a better deal, and full of protest against the murder of their class brothers.

Here were the workers, with banners, songs and bare fists. There, on the other side of the square were the police—with their pistols drawn—just waiting for an excuse to attack the workers.

Police Fury Unleashed

Suddenly an agent provocateur—that is a company stooge—threw a bomb into the midst of the police. Like a flash, the police fury was released on the assembled workers. The demonstration was turned into a riot. The incident gave an opportunity for all the big wigs from one end of the country to the other to unleash a campaign of fury against the working class.

A country-wide hysteria was worked up. Every big newspaper joined in framing the workers with the bombing and howling for the blood of the May Day leaders. And the courts were not long in letting this blood. The leaders were soon arrested, charged and convicted.

Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Engel and Lingg were sentenced to death. Michael Schwab and Samuel Fielden received life sentences and Oscar Neebe 15 years. The charge was that by their speeches—which were usually expositions of Socialism and Trade Unionism in a language the masses understood—they might have incited some unknown person to

throw a bomb. To such an elemental stage of pure violence the class struggle had returned that the law, which is there for the protection of the master class, came to be treated more cavalierly by it than by its wage slaves. Incidentally, Judge Gray, who gave this sentence was for some time the President of the Steel Trust and one of the most important figures in the capitalist world of America.

First Martyrs

Let us remember the heroic names of the first May Day martyrs, who unflinchingly faced death in defence of working class demands. They are Parsons, Spies, Engel, Lingg and Fischer.

One of these, Parsons, escaped arrest. He could have easily sunk in obscurity and lived his full span. But he chose otherwise, and thus saved himself really. When he heard about the frame-up, he returned and walked calmly into the court room and addressed the minions of capitalist justice in an unruffled manner thus—"I do not expect to leave this place alive. But I could not bear to be at liberty, knowing that my comrades were here, and were to suffer for something of which they were as innocent as I."

And Spies calmly turned to his executioners a moment before he was hanged when the black hangman's hood was already over his head and said, "The time will come when our silence will be more powerful than the voice you strangle today."

For Labour Unity

For the leaders, the struggle thus meant the martyrdom of legal lynching. But their death did not go in vain. They gave their lives so that their wives and children may live. For many of the workers the struggle resulted in a shorter work day.

Upon a request from the AFL for support of the eight-hour day, the Labour and Socialist Second International voted in 1889 at Paris to make 1, 1890, a day for world-wide demonstration of working class solidarity.

Every year since, May Day has been observed as an occasion for struggle and international labour unity.

From the Free India

Jaffna Oriental Studies Society

Public Meeting To Reorganise It

Mr. A. Saravanamuttu, District Inspector of Schools, Jaffna and Secretary of the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society has arranged a public meeting to be held on Saturday May 14, at 5 p. m. at the Vannarponnai Vaideshwara Vidyalyaya to consider a reorganisation of the Society to meet the demands of the people for the study of the Tamil Language.

Sidelights and Lightsides

(BY SQUINT EYE)

The gentleman from Ceylon (he has a peculiar name) who went to Karachi to recruit engine-drivers for the Island's railway has stated that he and his crew felt so happy in Pakistan that they did not realise they were in a foreign land.

Pakistan is the Home of Happiness!

A Pondicheri (French) officer proudly said in connection with anticipated shortage of supply of some commodity from India, "We will get direct from Pakistan."

Happiness again!

Prime Minister Senanayake has taken counsel with Premier Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan in regard to India's position in the Commonwealth.

Happy homing, indeed!

Tamil Congress—No changes Chelvanayakam and Naganathan who have broached a Jaffna-South India axis may see the way the wind blows for a Colombo-Karachi axis, and a Pondicheri-Karachi axis!

Hard pressed in Shanghai by the Communist hordes at the gates engaged couples have advanced their marriage and were seen driving in cars with red flags on the bonnet. Red is not to please the Communists but the traditional colour of happiness.

Marrying in haste—to resist at leisure?

Secretary Atukorala, if he could open his mouth, will say that the pulse of his boss Prime Minister Senanayake, registered a few extra beats during the exciting Commonwealth Conference in London when he read Indian Congress President Sitaramayya's interview about Ceylon's integration with India. Senanayake was in a heavenly state of bliss being consulted by Britain's Premier along with another, the Pak Premier, on India's position in the Commonwealth, when bang came this Indians bomb-shell!

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, is a medical doctor, not one of those "honoris causa" doctors let loose on a tired world. He has a reputation for sending electric shocks through whom ever he fancies on purpose. I have a shrewd suspicion that Dr. Pattabhi wished to create a diversion on his own when he saw Premiers of spicy Ceylon and proud Pakistan taking counsel together and being consulted by the British lion. That's how he dropped that little hint in Bombay about India making a treaty with Ceylon for administrative convenience. Not that he believed in it.

Senanayake had just got out of a newspaper scrape about Ceylon's relationship with India, and here was this

Double-Decker Disaster At Dehiwala

Five Dead: Twelve Injured

According to the story of a person who witnessed the incident, a double-decker was approaching the Bus-bait at the Dehiwala Junction when one of the tyres burst. As a result of this the bus-mounted the pavement on which several persons were standing waiting for buses and crashed into a storied building.

The passengers in the bus were however unhurt. Five persons who stood on the pavement were pinned beneath the double-decker and killed.

man suggesting something that would make Liaquat Ali Khan and Attlee sit up and take notice. The happy family idea was being pricked. D—it!

The Daily News representative thought here was "copy" and interviewed Congress President. Exactly what Pattabhi wanted! The cute doctor elaborated his first suggestion and the Daily News man chuckled at the scoop—it was a double column front-page display tool. The Indian had successfully thrown a bomb-shell into the happy home!

Things should not be allowed to develop thought the Daily News Editor and got S. W. R. D. to issue a statement, and himself backed it up by an editorial. Of course boss Senanayake was still throbbing in London, but he would feel relieved won't he, or would he?

I do not know whether Prime Minister Senanayake will travel via Madras on his return journey to see his physician Dr. Gopan, pulse specialist, same as he did on the last return trip from London. But he ought to. And he might tell us how he managed the Conference business with these inconvenient Indian suggestions!

As for Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's penchant for practical jokes, news is to hand that though he supported the claim for an Andhra province with Madras City, yet in the three man Commission's report he signed for Andhra's dropping the claim for Madras City—for a reason. Another high placed Andhra has explained this "defection" of the doctor by stating that he must have done it to lash the Andhras to fury so that they might make a clamour for Madras City in their province. Do you see the point?

So the clever Indian doctor has succeeded in throwing a bomb-shell into the Ceylon-Pak-England confabulations. This is my intelligent guess from facts. Believe it or not. And have an intelligent eye on Ceylon-Pakistan developments.

CODE TO CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

der state when all inequalities before the law have been abolished anything which may produce conflict between citizen and citizen should be avoided. A frame of mind which always dwells upon one's right but not so closely upon one's duties is a dangerous one. It leads to unnecessary strife. When war broke out in 1939 there was a public debate in the newspapers on the rights of men. The more proper subject would have been the obligations of men.

Obey the Law of the Land

Now what is our very first obligation as a citizen. I suggest that in a state where people's will is supreme and can find adequate expression through well-organised agencies the first obligation is to obey the law of the land. If a law is harmful or unfair or unjust it can be changed and should be changed in a peaceful manner by normal constitutional and legislative processes. But so long as it exists, it should be obeyed otherwise we may land ourselves to chaos. I quite appreciate that if a majority acts tyrannically and enacts laws which are contrary to all notions of justice and fairness between man and men and intoxicated with power, acts harshly then by the self-suffering an appeal may be made to its finer instincts but such cases occur very seldom indeed and periodical elections to Parliaments give adequate opportunity to the people for amending laws as they wish.

Be Equipped for Service

The second obligation of a citizen is to equip himself, to the best of his ability and opportunity, in body and mind for the service of the country whenever called upon to do so in any national emergency. Not only should he be prepared to serve when danger arises from external aggression but he is also in duty bound to assist and if necessary to act on his own responsibility in maintaining internal peace and tranquility. Keeping yourself physically fit and intellectually alert is not only an obligation that you owe to the state and to your fellow-citizens.

Infringe not on Rights of Others

The third obligation is that in the exercise of your rights you act in such a way as not to infringe upon the rights of others or to cause them harm. There is no such thing as an absolute right. All rights are circumscribed by this well-known limit that they must not involve a conscious injury to another citizen. I fear that much of the evils that we suffer from arise from our overlooking this elementary principle. For instance I have got a right to sing in my own apartment but in doing so I must not create such a din as to make it impossible for my neighbour to have his night's rest. I have got a right to walk in a procession in public streets but I must not do so in such a way as to prevent other citizens from enjoying the same right. If we would but keep this in mind and regulate our actions accordingly then it would promote toleration, adjustment and develop a spirit of compromise.

Moral Obligation

And finally while in the law courts we talk of legal obligations only, as a worthy citizen of free India I want we should observe our moral obligations as dili-

gently as our legal ones and indeed not make any distinction between the two. Just as when a man who can swim and who sees another sinking in water is under a moral obligation to dive and do his best to save the other, similarly no matter how we may be situated and what sphere of life we occupy, every citizen is under a moral obligation to help and comfort his brother citizen to the utmost of his capacity. We see preventable sickness and suffering, ignorance and poverty all round us and everyone of us is under an obligation to do his bit to lessen the burden of those who suffer in any way.

Carry the Torch of Learning

Those of you who have received the great gift of light in your schools and colleges, the light that comes from knowledge, are under an obligation to carry this torch of learning and illuminate homes where darkness of ignorance and superstition still prevails. Those of you who are well placed in life are again under a moral obligation to share your comforts with others. We hear everyday of social welfare and social security. It is the function of Government to undertake these tasks but primarily it is for citizens to promote social welfare of the community as a whole and anyone lags behind when his talents or his worldly possessions can enable him to advance social welfare and impart a sense of security to his fellow citizens against disease, ignorance and poverty falls short in the performance of his moral obligations. The State can only enforce the performance of legal obligations. It is for the community to enforce the performance of these great moral obligations created by the code to citizenship of which I have been talking to you. After a long slumber our great mother, whom we worship as the Bharat Mata, has now awakened and calls on all of us, her sons and daughters, to sustain and comfort each other because this great mother, like all other mothers, cares more for those of her children who are lowly and down-trodden or in any way disabled and she will be happy and proud only when all her children are physically fit and well-nourished and live together in amity, peace and goodwill.

Sports Meet at Manipal

An Athletic Sports Meet under the auspices of the Manipal Parish Welfare Society was held recently in the Manipal Hindu College grounds. There was keen competition among those who took part from all the villages in the parish. Special mention must be made of the performance of N. J. Jogaratnam who won the first place in all the three events he took part. Messrs. J. P. Nagalingam, R. Sivathasan, S. Rajendran were in charge of the smooth working of the programme.

Muhandiram K. Appakuddy of Valvettilur distributed the prizes.

The following are the champions of each division:-

Juniors: K. Samy. Inter: S. Panchadacharam. Seniors: N. J. Jogaratnam. Open: Mr. A. Aroor.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

COMPLAINT AGAINST BUS SERVICE

Sir—, Please publish the following letter I addressed to the Manager, Northern Omnibus Co., Jaffna.

'The difficulties that Women and Children are subjected to in their journey to and from Jaffna by bus, force me to pen the undementioned few observations to your notice for necessary action please.

I am a frequent traveller by your bus and at every one of these trips I have found that the bus in which I travelled carried more than double the number of passengers for which it was licensed. The last occasion when I travelled to Jaffna was on the 11th instant eve of Hindu New Year and Easter and any other Bus Company would have put in additional buses to meet the requirements of the public and the security of both bus and passengers, but unfortunately there was only one bus available and this had to carry more than double the number. Some passengers had to stand on their legs from here to Jaffna.

The running of the service is left to the discretion of the Driver and Conductor, who do not confine themselves to any schedule time of departure and arrival, as a time-table is not placed at their disposal. As an instance I would point out that the bus that normally leaves at 11 a.m. left Jaffna at 1.15 on 17-4-49 and took more than 12 hours to reach Trincomalee, arriving at 1.40 a.m. on 18-4-49. This delay was due to the break down of the bus more than three times. It seems fair to presume that buses that are in had state of repair are placed on this route.

The seating accommodation in the buses is a disgrace to travellers and the Bus Coy., as seats are made of planks without holes for air passage. The provision of cushions to these seats would obviate laborious travelling. The seats are dirty and passengers, as many as three to a seat, could not possibly sit as the luggage and parcels find their place inside the buses.

The passenger service should as far as possible restrict the introduction of parcels of any big proportion as these are simply loaded into buses thus blocking the space wherein the passenger could normally stretch his legs and hands.

Shortage of petrol and tools for repair work are always the order of the day in Buses on this line, and especially on the night of 17th instant, due to shortage of petrol, passengers had to get down and push the bus from Jaffna Junction to the Anuradhapura petrol shed, a distance of half a mile."

Yours etc.
S. C. Paramanathan.

"The Enemy Within"

Sir,

The members of the public and Co-operative stores do sincerely feel grateful for your championing the cause of the members of the unfortunate Co-operative Stores where honorary officers misappropriate funds belonging to the share-holders, while pretending to do service.

I am a member of the co-operative Stores situated at Katcovalam, a small fishing village near Point Pedro. As most of us were uneducated we elected a vernacular teacher, as the treasurer of our stores in the year 1945. Little by little the funds of the stores began to

dissolve and nearly Rs. 1768/- was missing. The treasurer denied all knowledge of it and the Assistant Registrar ordered an arbitration to verify accounts; and it was found that there were provable frauds committed by the Treasurer to the extent of Rs. 800/- and for the balance there was no direct proof. The Arbitrator recommended that the accused should be charged criminally in view of the diabolical methods adopted by him to defraud the stores.

The members of the Executive Committee by a resolution passed unanimously requested the Assistant Registrar to take steps to charge the accused criminally. The other share-holders too had repeatedly made representation to the Department asking the Registrar to charge the accused and to annihilate the enemy from within, as stated by the Minister. But the attitude of some of the subordinate officers here appears to be one of apathy and indifference, and sympathy and compromise with the offender.

If this attitude is continued there is every likelihood of the stores being brought to bankruptcy, by its members misappropriating amounts without fear.

I trust that as the champion of a suffering Public, you will wield your pen to remedy this injustice.

Katcovalam,
22-4-49.

Yours etc.,
K. M.

Alcoholism Is A Disease

American Firm's Analytical View

Without public fanfare, the Consolidated Edison Company since Jan. 1 1947, has recognized alcoholism as a basis for retirement through disability.

Dr. John J. Wittmer, the company's assistant vice president of industrial relations and medical program supervisor, confirmed the other day that the utility concern had accepted the principle that alcoholism was a disease. He said that the company was among the first to do so, adding that he had reached his conclusion in the matter some five years before in studying employees eligible for retirement.

Disabling Condition Since recognition was granted, listing of the disease of alcoholism has tripled, although the retirement group has not increased. Previously, it had been disguised in most cases as cirrhosis, high blood pressure, kidney disease, and so forth. Between ten and fifteen employees have been retired each year for alcoholism; five have been pensioned off in the last six months, and sixty-four for other disability. The company has 30,000 employees.

"We consider that chronic, irretrievable alcoholism is a disabling condition because we feel that the basis for alcoholism is due to a definite pathological condition," Dr. Wittmer explained.

This followed the principle, he said, that some underlying physical or mental condition accounted for a person's inability to control his alcoholic intake.

REGISTRARS REQUEST BETTER RECOGNITION

Monthly Salary Or Increased Allowance

In a memorandum to the Registrar-General, the members of the Jaffna District Registrars' (Births, Deaths and Marriages) Association, have pleaded before the Registrar General some of their grievances namely the fixing of office-hours, adequate office allowance etc.

"According to the rules and regulations existing at present, we are required to be at our offices every day from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. By faith and habit the Jaffna man attaches considerable religious sanctity to the registration of a marriage and therefore inevitably and almost unfailingly selects an auspicious hour which in variably falls outside our legal office hours of 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. A careful scrutiny of the exact hours at which we work would reveal that most registrations of marriages, births and deaths have been done either before 10 a. m. or after 2 p. m. The irresistible conclusion is that the performance of all registrations of marriages in Jaffna between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. is a practical impossibility. Further, in Jaffna the perfection of the dowry deal always preceded the registration of marriage and the Notaries seldom see to our convenience on office hours," adds the memorandum.

The Registrars request that they be given a square deal in the form of either an enhanced allowance or a reasonable monthly salary together with an office allowance in keeping with the times.

Tribute to Departing A. D. J.

Mr. B. H. Panditha Gunawardena A.D. J. who left on transfer to Panadura as D. J. on coming to the Bench for the last time paid a tribute to the simplicity of life in Jaffna.

Mr. Adv. Muttusamypillai addressing the Court said:

"You will be presiding in this Court, Sir, today, for the last time as A. D. J. Jaffna and the time has come for us to bid farewell to you. During the time you have been here we the members of the legal profession who appeared before you have found you always courteous. The experience you had gathered while you practised as an Advocate greatly helped you to sift the evidence and arrive at the truth. You succeeded in shortening the roll and clearing the arrears which had accumulated. The accumulation of arrears was partly due to the fact that in the past the Additional District Court worked only 3 days in the week; it was only a few months before you were appointed A. D. J. Jaffna that a separate District Judge was appointed to Point Pedro and the Additional District Judge of Jaffna began sitting all the five days of the week in Jaffna. That to some extent was responsible for shortening the roll. It is a well known legal maxim that justice delayed is

justice defeated. We have had occasion to note that justice was rarely delayed in this Court so long as you were presiding. Another thing which struck us very much was your simple, unaffected and unassuming manners. You have also never failed to give us a patient hearing in cases which deserved of such patient hearing. Even in cases which did not involve much value when you had reason to doubt facts or law, you always asked for help and we on our part have tried our best to co-operate with you in administering speedy justice and also to help you in whatever way we could. It is my sad duty to bid farewell. We wish you all success and promotion in the future.

Judges' Reply

Mr. D. H. Panditha-Gunawardena, Additional District Judge in reply said:-

"I must thank you all for coming here this morning to wish me good-bye. I must thank Mr. Muttusamypillai for the kind words he has addressed to me. Mr. Muttusamypillai has been kind enough to mention the fact that there is hardly any arrears of work in this Court. I must say that has been very largely due to the co-operation that I have received from the members of the Bar, from every one of you both Junior and Senior. The administration of justice, it has been said, is not really the responsibility of a Judge alone. It is a responsibility of a Judge and of Counsel who appear before the Judge, and if any measure of success has been achieved, the credit of it has to be shared by the Bench and by the Bar. I have noted one viz the co-operation that you extended to the Bench and the co-operation that you extend to each other. That is a very satisfactory factor for the good of the profession.

Brotherhood of the Bar

The brotherhood of the Bar is a very felicitous fact in the national life of any country. I have noticed that brotherhood of the Bar in the Bar of Jaffna. My stay here has been very pleasant. I sincerely tell you that I have thoroughly enjoyed the period of my functioning here. You have always co-operated with me and have shown me every courtesy that should be shown to the Bench. I have also enjoyed my stay in Jaffna for several reasons, the peace and quietness of the place, the simplicity of life in Jaffna and the salubrious climate, and I am certainly rich in my experience for having functioned in this Court.

I have nothing more to tell you, but to say that I thank you sincerely for the very cordial manner in which you have assisted this Court and also to thank the Staff particularly those associated with me, the Mudaliyar of this Court and the Stenographers. I have found them faithful. I must say that in bidding all farewell I wish you all good luck, good health, and prosperous days.

DIABETES

ABRAHA SINDURAM—INFALLIBLE REMEDY

Several highly qualified English doctors have certified its efficacy. Dr. M. G. Ramachandra Row, M. B. C. M.; Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Pudukotah. Certificate: "Within fifteen days he was free from any sugar."

Trial will convince.

Valdyar K. S. Paripurnananda, Regd. Medical Practitioner (Madras) Kailasapillayar Koviladi, Nallur, Jaffna.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDROTestamentary Jurisdiction No. 388/T
In the matter of the Intestate Estate and effects of the late Veeragathiar Thambimuttu of Thondamanar, Deceased.

Thangaratnam widow of Thambimuttu of Thondamanar.

Vs. Petitioner

1. Paramsothyambal daughter of Thambimuttu
 2. Thambimuttu Gnanasegaram
 3. Thambimuttu Gnanasahayam
 4. Kuttalakulil daughter of Thambimuttu
 5. Sinner Senthirasegarampillai all of Thondamanar.
- 1-4 Respondents are minors appearing by their G. A. L. the 5th Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. R. Wijeyatilake Esquire, District Judge of Point Pedro on the 6th day of October 1948 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingamudaly Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated the 30th day of April 1948 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said deceased issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents abovenamed or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 19th day of January 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of October 1948

Sgd. S. R. Wijeyatilake
District JudgeExtended & Reissued for 6-5 49
Intd S. R. W.
D. J.Drawn by
Sgd. Nagalingamudaly
Proctor for Petitioner,
O. 29 & 3.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDROTestamentary Jurisdiction No. 403
In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Samuel Rajah Gasperson of Uduppiddy Deceased.

Anna Packiam Gasperson widow of Samuel Rajah Gasperson of Uduppiddy

Vs. Petitioner.

1. David Kirupairatnam Gasperson
2. Crowther Thiravariatnam Gasperson
3. Florence Amirthamalar Gasperson
4. Emily Atputhamalar Gasperson all of do

The 2nd to 4th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem S. Ponniah Veeravagu of do.

Respondents,

This matter coming on for disposal before S. R. Wijeyatilake Esquire District Judge Point Pedro on the 8th day of April 1949 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapadhippillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby appointed Administratrix of the above estate and that letters of administration be issued to her accordingly as the widow of the deceased unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the First day of June 1949.

This 8 day of April 1949

Sgd. S. R. Wijeyatilake,

District Judge

P. Kanapadhippillai,
Proctor for Petitioner,
O. 6, 3 & 6).

VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM

OR

THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 22-4-49.)

CXXIII

XXIII. THE SVETASVATARA UPANISHED (Contd.)

The ideas taught in the foregoing verses are summarised and the result of the soul's enlightenment briefly stated in the following verse: In the wheel of Brahman which is the place of (origin, support and end of all beings and which transcends (everything), this (soul) of similar nature is whirled about. It understands the distinction between itself and (its) Ruler and then when blessed by Him it attains Deathlessness (Sivahood) (verse 6)—The statement here that God is the place of origin support and end of everything is exactly what is taught in the first Sutra of Siva Gnana Bodham...கனவு...தோற்றிய தீதீயே, ஒருக்கி...உனதாம்...they (the worlds) are a created existence and spring from the dissolver. The words "asmin amsa" or "asmin hamsa" in this verse of the Upanishad we have translated as "this (soul) of similar nature". It is unnecessary to repeat here the reasons that have induced us to translate the word amsa or hamsa here as "of similar nature" as we have already stated them in some detail in the general introduction in this series of articles and in our "Notes on the Bhagavat Gita". The similarity of nature between God and man is that both are chit (sentient) and possessed of the faculties of volition, notion and action. But man should not get egotistic because of this similarity & think that he himself is God. That is why the Upanishad proceeds immediately to say that he should understand the distinction between himself and God. These points of similarity and difference between God and man are repeatedly brought home to our mind in Siddhiyar. Cf. for instance the following amongst other verses therein, some of which we have already had occasion to quote here and elsewhere in various contexts:

தீவனும் இச்சாவுகனக் கிரியையாய் தீவன் ஒப்பன்
ஆவன், என்றபுல், அநாத்மம் இவற்றின மனக்கீதும்,
உவலம் இவன்செய் கனமத்து அனவின் கொடுப்பக்கான்பன்,
பாவிபாய் புத்திமுத்திப் பவச்சேனும் பண்பிற்று ஆதும்.

Man resembles God in that he possesses the faculties of volition, notion and action but (he has to be distinguished from God as) his faculties are enshrouded by pristine impurity. He (man) wields (these powers) in accordance with the results of his own deeds with the Ruler's aid and he has the potentiality to experience the resulting Buddhi (enjoyment) and Mukti (emancipation).

And then, when blessed by Him (God), man attains Sivahood or Brahmanhood. The blessing or God's grace will come only then, after man clearly understands and acknowledges the distinction between himself and God. If on the other hand he prides himself as being identical with God, it is clear that his self-concept has not left him and he cannot expect God's blessing. It is the boon of not associating with such self-concepted people that Siva Gnana Munivar prayed for such in verses as the following:

ஆன்மாவன் தன்னை அடிமை என்று உணர்ப்பார்,
அடிமைமைய ஆன்மாவன் என்பார்,
மாண்டபு பதியைப் பத என்னும், பகையைப்
பத் என்னும் மதித்து, உன் இகழ்த்தே,
தாண்டபு நாயக் கிடங்கில் விழும்
சுழங்கோடு, இவர்களுகு வாழே
வேண்டினேன், அருளாய், கலகை மாநகரின்
கூவி வாழ்த்துந் பத்பதியே.

The Ruler they call a slave, the slave they say is the Ruler. The Great Lord they consider the bound soul and the bound soul the Lord. Thus blaspheming Thee, they fall into the inescapable pit of hell, oh! Pasupati (God), that art pleased to dwell in the great city of Kalasai. Pray grant me the boon of not associating with such false babblers.

Man should certainly co-operate with God, but the co-operation should be "co-operation in subordination," and not the blasphemous assertion of superiority, or egotistic equality with God, which leads to perdition. எக்கடல் பண் செய்து கிடப்பதே, my duty is to do thy behest.

We regret we have to cut short the study of this highly important Upanishad rather abruptly at this early stage. Failing eyesight compelled us to by-pass the second half of Brihadarnyakam take up Kaivalyam and Svetasvataram in the hope of making a thorough and critical study thereof. We completed the study of Kaivalyam with some difficulty, but we have been able to deal with six only out of the 113 Mantras of Svetasvataram. Our regret is however mitigated by the fact that an excellent Tamil translation of this Upanishad was recently brought out by an erudite Tamil scholar of Jaffna with valuable notes. And the same was published in the columns of the Hindu Organ (Tamil edition) in instalments, from July, 1943, to June, 1945. Such of our readers as are anxious to complete the study of this important Upanishad are cautioned not to depend on extant (English translations and commentaries, which give quite a distorted view of its teachings, but to study the Tamil translation referred to above.

ARRIVED LATELY!!!

DIRECT SHIPMENT PER S.S. DUINO

TITAN
BRAND

CEMENT

MADE IN ITALY

Most popular & highly appreciated
for 100 years in CeylonManufactured to suit all climates of the Island
AVAILABLE IN PAPER PACKETS OF 112 LBS.
CALL IN FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS FROM:—Abdulhusein Jafferjee,
51, K. K. S. Road, JAFFNA.

Bank of Ceylon

(Incorporated by Ordinance No. 53 of 1938)

Bankers to the Government of Ceylon

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 4,500,000-00
Paid up Capital	Rs. 3,000,000-00
Reserve Fund	Rs. 2,600,000-00

Head Office Foreign Department
Bristol Street, G. O. H. Building
COLOMBO. York St. COLOMBO

BRANCHES—PETTAH (COLOMBO), KANDY, GALLE, TRINCOMALIE,
PANANDURA, KURUNEGALA, BADULLA, BATTICALOA,
AND

LOCAL BRANCH OFFICE
242 HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA

The Bank offers special facilities to Customers

Current Accounts Cheques payable in all principal towns
in Ceylon (except Trincomalie, Badulla and Batticaloa)
collected free of charge.

Savings Deposits Maximum Rs. 10,000/- Interest 1½% per
annum. Withdrawals on demand.

Fixed Deposits Rates on application.

Loans & Overdrafts Against approved securities.

Foreign Exchange Our Foreign Department is specially
equipped to undertake all classes of foreign exchange
business. Agencies established all over the world.
London Agents—Barclays Bank Ltd. New York Agents—
Irving Trust Co. Special facilities for T. T. and draft on
India and Malaya.

T. S. Muttulingasamy
Agent

(Std. 54, 1-8 to 20-9-49)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL
BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made	Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
(T's) Shroff.

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond) residing at
245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the
Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakash
Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna on Tuesday, May 3, 1949.

Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI

AUSTIN A 40
THRILLING TO DRIVE

Quiet and smooth running, this car has reserves of crisp
power for safe overtaking and rapid hill climbing and is
in every way easy to control at all speeds.

You buy a car-but you INVEST in an

AUSTIN

WALKER SONS & CO. LTD.
COLOMBO.

Agents for Jaffna:—

The Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd.,
150, Hospital Street, Jaffna.
Visit our Show Room

"MOMSAC BUILDINGS", Grand Bazaar, Jaffna
Telephone: 70 & 137. Telegrams: 'LAKSHMI'

C. 4. 6-7-48 to