

C.S.R.
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OHMA WATER
THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

THE Hindu Organ.

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ASK FOR THESE THEY ARE THE BEST
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LAVANDAR
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CO-OPERATION IN JAFFNA

To The Peasant It Means A Lot

(By A. Arulambalam, Hony. Secretary of the Northern Division)
(Co-operative Federation Ltd., Jaffna.)

THE first Saturday in July is International Co-operators' day. People outside Jaffna have often said that Jaffna leads in Co-operation. Is it true? If so what are the reasons?

Co-operation has been defined as the voluntary association of human beings united together on a basis of equality with the object of promoting their economic status. The success of Co-operation in a country depends upon the presence of these fundamentals which make up for Co-operation. Therefore in order that Co-operation may succeed there should be an urge among men to better their economic needs and to fulfil this requirement they should unite voluntarily on a basis of equality. The absence of one or more of these essentials would therefore cause disruption in the Co-operative Movement.

Solace for the Poor Peasant

Jaffna is the arid part of North Ceylon. There are no rivers to irrigate the peninsula. Set, as there are no large scale industries, the country is essentially agricultural. It has been jocularly but rightly said that the chief industry of Jaffna is Government Service. But the great majority of the people in the peninsula have to eke out a living under trying conditions by the sweat of their brow. In order to produce rice, the staple food of the people, the poor farmer has to work exceptionally hard and depend almost entirely on the heavens. To cultivate the seasonal crops such as onions, chillies and pulses, he has again to labour immensely and water the plants by bailing it out from deep wells. Pests and diseases destroy the food crops, not infrequently, and add to the poverty of the poor peasant. Under such environments, the need for a united effort in economic development is ever present and, in Co-operation, the Jaffna farmer, like any other poor peasant, finds a haven of rest and solace.

Easy Credit

Cheap and easy credit is perhaps the greatest need of the farmers. Before the advent of the Co-operative Credit Societies, agriculturists were unable to obtain credit for their numerous requirements such as procuring manure, seeds and agricultural implements at low rates of interest. They had, not infrequently, to borrow money at rates of interest ranging from fifteen to forty and even fifty per cent. The payment of such high rates of interest made agriculture uneconomic and impoverished the farmer. He had often to sell up his small holdings to liberate himself from the surging tide of indebtedness and was left a landless and helpless slave in his own village. To free himself from this perilous situation, he counted upon his fellow brethren who were

nurtured throughout the centuries in an atmosphere of Co-operation—though unvarnished and formed Co-operative Credit Societies and obtained comparatively cheap and easy credit.

Movement's Development

The earliest of the existing Co-operative Credit Societies to be formed in the Northern Province is the Karaveddi Co-operative Credit Society. It was registered on the fifth day of September, 1916 and it is still a tower of strength to the Co-operators of Karaveddi. The name of Gate Mudiar Chinnathamby, one of its first members, is closely associated with this Society. Year after year other Societies were formed and today, 30-4-49 there are in all nine hundred and thirteen societies in the Northern Division. The classification of the Societies is as follows:

Number of Credit Societies	Unlimited	399
Number of Credit Societies	Limited	17
Number of Thrift Societies	"	18
" Credit Unions	"	15
" Store Societies	"	396
" Stores Unions	"	11
" Other Type Societies	"	57
Total		913

Of these societies special mention may be made of the following. There is the Northern Division Co-operative Federation. It is the oldest of the Provincial Co-operative Unions in the Island and was registered on the 20th of July, 1937. Its area of operations until 1947 included the revenue areas of the Northern and Eastern Provinces except for the Sinhalese villages of Vavuniya South in the Vavuniya District and Kaddukulampattu in Trincomalee. Today its activities are confined to the Northern Province. In accordance with its objects, the Federation has been facilitating the operations of registered Co-operative Societies by working together with the department, particularly in determining, collecting and administering the Audit and Supervision Fund within the area of its operations. It has arranged for the supervision and audit of Co-operative Societies through its field staff, the Sub-Inspectorate, numbering 112 Officers. Educational assistance to its members is provided by the publication of a Co-operative Magazine "The Ikiathespan" and by conducting Training Classes. The Federation moreover assists its member societies in celebrating Co-operators' Day and by arranging an annual co-operative conference where co-operative subjects and problems are discussed and expression given to a collective opinion.

Method of Administration

The management of the Federation is directed by a committee (Continued on page 4)

Ceylon Law Society

The June Meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of Ceylon was held in the District Court of Colombo. Mr. S. J. C. Kadirgamar, President presided. Mr. L. V. B. de Jacolyn, Vice-President, and representatives from Avissawella, Balapitiya, Gampaha, Hattton, Kalutara, Kurunegalle, Matara and Ratnapura were present.

The following matters were amongst those dealt with:

Court Buildings—The Council decided to write to the Minister of Justice inquiring what his proposals are in regard to the proposed new Courts and to request that before final steps are taken that he be pleased to receive a deputation from the Council of the Law Society on the subject. The Council's view was that all the Courts should be located in one central place and that provision be made for all ancillary departments and Proctors' offices.

Proctors and the Ceylon Judicial Service—The history of this matter was considered at length and certain decisions were taken.

Master in Chambers—The Secretary tabled a communication from the Ministry of Justice to the effect that the Minister has in view the revision of the Civil Procedure Code or its replacement by another enactment and that the necessity or desirability of a Master in Chambers may be considered in that connection.

The Council desired information from the Ministry as to whether a statement in the newspapers that it was proposed to appoint an Administrative Secretary to the District Court of Colombo was correct and to request the Minister to receive a deputation on the subject. The Council took the view that such an appointment should be of a Master in Chambers; that the appointment should be held by a

Technique To Discover Brain Tumors

A new technique for detecting brain tumors has been developed by American scientists at the University of Pennsylvania. It promises to lessen some of the hazards of brain surgery. Experiments on animals indicate also that the method may provide a means of retarding the growth of the tumor itself.

A blend of radioactive isotopes of iodine and a dye, known as Nile Blue B, is injected into the veins of a patient suspected of having a brain tumor. If tumor cells are present, the dye envelops and stains them. The radiation given off by the isotopes mixed in the dye makes it possible to detect the tumor. Thus a surgeon gets some idea of the nature, size and location of the tumor before he operates.

In animals, experiments showed stained tumors grew more slowly than unstained ones. Animals that got injections lived longer than those that did not. The dye is believed to retard growth of the tumors. The dye's retarding effects on growth of tumors in human patients is now being tested.

The dye was developed after long research by the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology. The radioactive isotopes were supplied by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission from its atomic ovens in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Proctor of experience.

Matters relating to the following Committees were considered: Finance and General Purposes; Benefit Schemes and Arrangement. Head-quarters, Professional Purposes, Parliamentary and Membership.

NIZAM PROVIDES FOR HIS KITH & KIN

HIS Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad is credited with the intention of forming a series of trusts with fabulous sums of money, with a view to ensuring that kith and kin "shall live above want" irrespective of what the future may hold in store for them.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, has been engaged and he is helping him to legalise the trusts. In this connection, he has started buying properties in Bombay and elsewhere; it is reported.

Trusts Created

Although details are being worked out, it is proposed to form one trust with six crores of rupees for the benefit of the Prince of Berar; another of five crores of rupees for the second Prince Moazzam Jah and his wife; third for the Princess of Berar and her two sons.

He is also forming a separate trust for the upkeep of his younger brother Basalat Jah, so that he could get at least an income of Rs. 5,000 per month.

The Nizam is also thoughtful of his wives, sons and daughters and he is arranging in such a way that they should get amounts ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000 per month.

The richest trust he is forming which probably will be of nine crores will be for the maintenance of Sahebzadas, the members of the royal family connected with the Asaf Jah dynasty by blood. Of late, they have been agitating for increased pensions and it is likely that their demand will be conceded.

His Exalted Highness, who is considered to be one of the richest men of the world, is believed to be master of approximately Rs. 300 crores.

Progress of Social Services

Review Of Work In 1948

Legislation

Poor Law—The Commission on Social Services examined the operation of the Poor Law with the approval of the Executive Committee of Local Administration and made certain recommendations. As this subject now comes within the purview of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services the three Municipalities have been asked for their observations on the various recommendations made by the Commission. It is also proposed to undertake a special investigation of the detailed working of the Ordinance in the Municipalities, particularly as the Poor Law was introduced as an experimental measure on the recommendation of the Wedderburn Report on Statutory Relief of the Poor.

Regulation of Charities—Ordinance No. 22 of 1941, as amended by Ordinance No. 45 of 1946, makes provision for the registration and control of Orphanages and other Institutions, but does not cover inmates who are over 18 years of age. Police investigations into the running of a certain Industrial Home revealed misuse of funds collected from members of the public under the guise of making provision for the welfare of orphans. The Police reported that they were unable to take any action in the matter as the inmates were over 18 years of age and no evidence could be secured of cheating. They therefore suggested the introduction of legislation for controlling and supervising the collection of funds by charitable agencies and Institutions. Various Government Departments and the Central Council for Social Services were asked for advice and draft legislation on the lines of the War Charities Act 1946 (U. K.) has been prepared. The Bill provides for the registration of charities before an appeal for funds can be launched on its behalf, and for audit and inspection of accounts and other documents of the charity. It is hoped that the Bill will become law at an early date.

Social Welfare

General—As no special Department of Government existed to deal exclusively with the numerous activities which come within the ambit of the term "Social Welfare", some of them were undertaken by each of the Ministries of Health, Education, Home Affairs, and Labour. There were, however, certain aspects of Social Welfare which did not fall within the purview of any particular Ministry. In order to enable this Department to deal with such residual functions and the task of co-ordinating the Social Welfare activities of all Government Departments and Voluntary Agencies a new subject "Social Welfare" was added to the list of functions of the Ministry of Labour and Social Ser-

vices in May, 1948.

Orphanages—This subject comes under the purview of the Home Affairs and Rural Development. During the year it was proposed to transfer the work to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services as it was closely allied to Public Assistance for orphans and children of poor persons dealt with by the Department. The matter was carefully considered and towards the close of the year Government decided that the transfer should be deferred as the new Department had sufficient work to keep it fully occupied for the present. After the Department is adequately staffed and provided with suitable office accommodation, the question will be reconsidered.

Public Assistance

Monthly Allowance—Assistance in the form of monthly allowances to the poor and their dependants who are sick, aged, infirm, physically or mentally defective, widowed, deserted, orphaned, which was previously administered by the Department of Labour, was transferred to the Department of Social Services in February, 1948. The system adopted by the Department of Labour for the payment of these monthly allowances was continued and the 1946 scales of assistance, viz., a maximum of Rs. 5 per mensem for an individual and Rs. 10 per mensem for a person with dependants were followed without modification.

In April, 1948, the Honourable Minister considered the recommendations of the Commission of Social Services on this point and directed that these allowances should be increased as the existing rates did not afford sufficient relief particularly on account of the high cost of living. The scales of monthly allowances were accordingly increased as follows:

(a) The maximum for an individual was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month;

(b) The maximum for a person with dependants was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month.

In view of Government's decision not to introduce a non-contributory system of old-age pensions, Revenue Officers were also instructed to give special consideration to the aged poor.

In order to meet the additional cost for the financial year ended September 30, 1948, supplementary provision for Rs. 1,250,000 was obtained in June, 1948.

Revenue Officers' Duties

The Minister further directed that all cases on the waiting list were to be transferred to the paying lists. As a result of this, Revenue Officers were burdened with a considerable amount of additional work and in order to (Continued on Page 4)

WANTED

A clerk for Vadamarachy Co-operative Motor Service Society Ltd. Point Pedro. Applications will be received till 10-7-1949. Salary of Rs. 100 per mensem inclusive of dearness allowance. Knowledge of type-writing essential.

K. VALLIPURAM,

Hony Secy.

Vadamarachy Co-operative Motor Service Society Ltd.

Point Pedro
28-6-1949.

(M 60 1)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1949

Treasure These Thoughts

God says to man 'I hail you therefore I hurt, love you therefore I punish'

—TAGORE.

A TRUE FRIEND OF CEYLON

SIR HENRY MOORE HELD office as the last Governor of Ceylon before she attained Dominion Status. He came to Ceylon about 4 decades ago and left in 1921 when Ceylon was still a Crown Colony. He was nominated to the high office of Governor-General when Ceylon became Independent in February 1947. In his farewell message when he laid down office he has referred to Ceylon having been fortunate in that her progress has been smooth and painless, flanked by pandals and garlands all the way while many other countries in South East Asia have suffered or are still suffering from serious dislocations in their political and economic life; he has also added a word of caution that people should not allow themselves to be lulled into a sense of false security or to be carried away on a wave of extravagance and complacency, that loudspeakers are no substitute for hard work and that no government can maintain a stability unless it can command the support of a strong and healthy public opinion.

The entire farewell message of the Governor-General deserves careful consideration. One of Sir Henry Moore's observations is that the life and needs of the Ceylonese villages have remained fundamentally the same without any change during the four decades which had elapsed after his arrival in Ceylon and his final departure. It is a sad commentary that one who held so high an office should have made that observation; the Government in power has not been able to help the common man to improve his lot; it is perhaps too soon to condemn Government on this score but the observation will not fail to make

Government realise its responsibility.

The best way of preserving peace is to be prepared for war; the Prime Minister of Ceylon is a man of peace and seems to think that the economic problems of Ceylon should be given preference to the problem of Defence; while there is some truth in the Premier's view it cannot be denied that Defence should receive serious consideration. The faith of the world in the U. N. O. will not be of great help to any country; nor do we think that Ceylon can be complacent because she is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Sir Henry Moore has touched upon this aspect of the matter also when he said that in these days no one can foretell what the future may have in store for any state great or small, however independent her status or however peace-loving her policy may be and eternal vigilance is necessary.

It must be stated that Sir Henry Moore won the affection of Ceylonese during the time he has been in Ceylon. He was simple and unostentatious in his ways; he was a true friend of the Island and always wished for the prosperity and welfare of Ceylon. His period of office as Governor-General has terminated and it is our pleasant duty to wish him peace and contentment in his retirement.

S. E. Asian Sore Spots

Kashmir And Kabul

United States officials are keeping a close watch on two "sore spots" in Southern Asia which they hope can be healed before the Communist tide washes much farther South in China.

The spots are the princely State of Kashmir, which is in dispute between Pakistan and India, and the tribal area between Afghanistan and Pakistan known as the "North West Frontier territory". Both Pakistan and Afghanistan charge each other with having designs on this rugged territory which for years has been under no direct control except that of individual tribal chieftains.

Strategic Position

The United States interest in seeing a peaceful end to these disputes stems from the fact that Kashmir and the Northwest Frontier are in a very strategic position of what Americans consider the southern flank of Democratic resistance against Communism in Asia. They are in the general area where five Asian powers—China, Russia, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan—have common borders. They also lie a thwart the historic invasion route into India which the Mongols followed to establish the Mogul dynasty there in 1526.

Kashmir borders on the Chinese province of Sinkiang, which for some years has been under strong Soviet influence as a result of arrangements the Russians made to develop that territory, formerly known as Chinese Turkestan.

These events focus more sharply than even official attention on Kashmir and Northwest Frontier territory. The action of India and Pakistan in rejecting the United Nations Commission's terms for a truce in Kashmir was not entirely unexpected in Washington,

INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

NO ISOLATIONALISM NOR FICTITIOUS NEUTRALITY

HAND OF FELLOWSHIP TO ALL

THE forces driving to war can be checked only by the most persistent and patient effort to bring and hold all sides together—not by helping to build up the preponderance of one side, which in itself, and through its example upon others, can have no other result than that of widening the cleavage, pulling down the bridges and pushing the world a little nearer to the brink. This conviction is the mainspring of India's foreign policy. It impels her—not towards isolationism or any fictitious neutrality—but to extend the hand of friendship to all, provided only that the price of friendship is not conformity or subservience; to retain and develop all existing friendly contacts as well as to establish new ones. It was in this spirit that she considered the problems connected with her relationship with the United Kingdom and other countries of the Commonwealth and reached the accord announced in London on April 23rd, writes an official Indian spokesman in the current (July) issue of *Foreign Affairs*.

Varied Interpretations

The pro-Zionists, charge that India has grouped herself with Britain and the Arab bloc. The Russophobes charge that India's staying in the middle of the road indirectly tantamounts to supporting the Soviet and the West. The left-wingers charge that India's so-called neutrality only means she doesn't want to go against the Western Powers even though she knows they are wrong and this she does because she is anti-Soviet. The Press does not help matters and has added to the confusion in the public mind, on every possible occasion. One day it paints India as an aggressor nation with secret imperialist aims, swallowing up nearby territories for a start. Another day it sees in the victory of Mr. Sarat Bose in the West Bengal bye election the beginning of the end for the Congress Party and interprets the result as a straw in the wind that India is swinging left. And so it goes on.

Why No Particular Alignment

Explaining why India cannot align herself with any power bloc, the article says that in determining her attitude towards any international dispute, India cannot fail to distinguish between the elements of varying worth that enter into each problem. In most cases "the interpretation of what is at stake is couched in terms derived from the particular background, traditions and policies of one or the other of the dominant political Powers. A common practice, the article points out, is to formulate the issue as one of preserving some particular "way of life" or civilization. When these concepts are presented in terms of the west or the reference is to a western way of life, or what is called Christian civilization, or some social philosophy that is stated to be identical with them, their appeal can scarcely be compelling to the masses of India, or for that matter, elsewhere in Asia. Being herself so different from the west in many respects, Asia can receive with only mild interest any argument that appears to carry with it a totalitarian implication

that the world should forego its variety and the vitality that comes of peaceful intercourse between its component parts and adopt instead a uniformity of beliefs and institutions originating in one particular region or country". The peoples of the east who have just regained their freedom, have to make up for centuries of lost time and today their main problem is "the renovation of their ancient civilizations; and they will guide themselves, not by the doctrinaire principles of one social philosophy or the other but, in addition to their own inherited genius and specific conditions prevailing in each country by such experiences and experiments as they may consider relevant from all the rest of the world".

The spokesman has also made it clear that the abolition of racial discrimination and liberation of all subject peoples are of vital concern to India. It is not mere emotion that motivates India in dealing with these issues. "Race discrimination and the Colonial System, offending as they do the dignity of men and nations (and not only because they so offend) are essentially a part of the malaise of the world and until they are removed there can be no health and strength in the world order". In ensuring that the liberation movements advance without further violence or bloodshed the West has a vital part to play, emphasises the article. Owing to the immense power at its disposal, the good that the West can do is world-wide in its scope, as the evil it can do. The initiative on a global scale lies in its hands.

Harijan Uplift In Free India

The removal of the social disabilities of scheduled castes (Harijans) in several provinces has been followed up by positive measures to improve their position.

In the United Provinces, for instance, the budget provision for the education of scheduled castes has been increased from Rs. 600,000 in 1946-47 to Rs. 1,500,000 during the current year. In the case of Momin Ansars (a backward section of Muslims) it has been increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 81,000 and for the other backward classes from Rs. 41,500 to Rs. 1,79,400 during the same period.

The number of scheduled caste students in the United Provinces increased from 1,53,000 in 1946-47 to 2,30,000 last year. The majority of them has been exempted from fees; many get stipends too.

Welfare schemes for scheduled castes in the United Provinces too are expected to expand considerably with the recent establishment of a Harijan Aid Department. In the current year, provision for Harijan Welfare including education is Rs. 24 million.

World Philosophical Conference

Sir C. P.'s Contribution

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and other Indian philosophers attending the Philosophical Convention at Honolulu have attracted topical attention, especially Sir Ramaswami Aiyar's paper on the philosophical aspects of India's ancient legal and social systems.

The paper presented to the assembly of philosophers, had a local appeal in that Hawaii suffering from labour troubles, has been under a blockade owing to the waterfront strike and the territory is at present completely isolated except by air and by Government ships bringing food.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, in the course of his paper quoted from the Indian epic, the *Mahabharata*: "A king should milk his kingdom like a bee collecting honey from trees, should take blood mildly like a leech, should treat subjects like a tigress caring her cubs, touching them with her teeth but never biting them."

One Honolulu newspaper in an editorial on Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said, "The Indian philosophers have made a contribution to Hawaii, albeit unknowingly."

"Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's 'preachment' on taxation has a

Kasturbai Gandhi Memorial Trust

Yeoman Service

The memory of Mahatma Gandhi's wife, Kasturbai Gandhi, who died in prison in 1944, is kept alive by the Trust which has been doing yeoman service in raising the status and conditions of Indian women.

The report of the Trust, for 1948 shows that it has now over 200 rural welfare centres in different parts of India engaged in adult and childrens education, craft work, medical aid, maternity welfare, sanitation and general village welfare work. It is also running a model leprosy relief centre in Madras Presidency.

The Trust works only in rural areas through trained social workers from among village women. It has 15 Provincial centres where about 300 women are now under training.

The Executive Committee of the Trust recently decided to start new training centres in East Punjab, Delhi and Maharashtra. Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, has been re-elected Chairman of the Trust for a further period of three years.

wider application beyond the territorial legislature and the American Government alone.

For some years now, the Waterfront Union overlords have been milking their kingdom of Hawaii. They might have gone on getting their tribute indefinitely had they followed the principles of the ancient Indian epic."

INDIAN LETTER

Congress At The Cross Roads

(BY LANKA)

THOSE who said the Indian National Congress should wind up after attainment of freedom for India, were not far wrong, though their reason for doing away with the old organisation was different. The sudden, and in many ways unexpected, decision of the British Government to transfer power to Indian hands, caught the Congress unawares. Habituated for over fifty years to a course of clamouring for power and criticising the bureaucratic government, Congressmen found practical responsibilities and burdens of administration too heavy, though they appeared to make light of them. Excepting for a mere handful of outstanding men of knowledge and vision the others who had power thrust on them because they were heirs to honoured Congress, proved patently unequal to the job. And when one considers the fact that the open gateway of Congress had admitted all sorts of adventurers, one can imagine the havoc in public life by the accession of this motley crew to position. Madras, Bengal and East Punjab politics of the latter day are of the smelling sort. This smell pervades all Congress activities and action. The defeat of Congress by Socialists in Bombay and Calcutta by-elections is the severest warning to Congress of the ruin that is ahead unless an over-haul is quickly made. Sarat Chandra Bose has been the most vicious critic and opponent of Congress for long. Apart from the general Bengali characteristics of too much parochial patriotism Sarat Babu had much personal grievance against Congress. Nowhere near his famous brother Subhas, he still managed to gather together all anti-Congress elements in a much troubled area. Thus victory came to him easily. But he will always be a trouble-

The Toll of Failure!

Apart from the 'slaughter of the innocents' in the various public scholastic examinations in Indian Universities there is the tragic circumstance of failed candidates taking their lives in desperation. A Parsee youngster in Bombay having failed in the School Final examination, this year, climbed the 300 foot Rajabhai Tower of the University building and flung himself down to the road below to death. Two boys in Madras for same frustration tried self-poisoning and one succumbed.

Indo-Ceylonia

Will the Ceylon Government condescend to lighten the unconscionably heavy burden imposed on Indians in Ceylon by an almost vindictive set of rules to control the remittance of money to India? The Indian Government having taken up the matter there is hope of some easing of the situation. But the cantankerousness of currency controllers in Ceylon so much in evidence in their regulations had become almost incorrigible. If only some of them could remember the dark days of the war and their longing looks towards India for safety and satisfaction of hunger!

CENTURY-OLD GRASSROOTS OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY

Mrs. Pandit's Talk To Global Mission

MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT, India's Ambassador to the United States, addressing the World Town Hall Seminar in New York said that when they visited India in the course of their forthcoming global tour taking with them the "grassroots of democracy", they would find that the Indian soil had those "grassroots" centuries ago and the same goodwill which was taking the mission round the World.

The Seminar consisting of representatives of 26 American organisations with a 31 million membership is leaving tomorrow and will visit 12 World capitals including New Delhi and Karachi.

The Seminar includes a number of women. Mrs. Pandit described the tour as an "historic occasion" and hoped that it would be the fore-runner not only of other tours in the future but of reciprocal tours to the United States by peoples from other countries. She urged the members, when in India, to meet not merely the leaders but the "little man and little woman" and learn their hopes and thoughts.

20th Century Democracy

After being "compelled to live in the 18th century", India was trying hard, Mrs. Pandit said, to build a 20th century democracy. She would welcome the helping hand of a great country like America in her march forward. In the constitution which India was framing India had taken a great deal from the American constitution, and from the constitutions of other great democratic

countries of the World.

After dwelling on the efforts India was making in many directions to raise the standard of living of the masses Mrs. Pandit said there was great need to-day for mutual understanding. "A decade ago she said" America was held in the highest regard in the World. Unfortunately there has been a little disillusionment, a little disappointment."

This Mrs. Pandit ascribed to America's lack of ability to grasp the leadership offered to her.

In spite of this disappointment she continued "you will find a great reception because the people believe the American wishes well and wants sincerely to build democracy in the World."

India Not A Hindu State

"One conception I want you to get rid of" she said "is that India is a Hindu State". Mrs. Pandit said one out of every ten in India to-day was a Muslim and India was building itself as a truly democratic and secular state. Goodwill missions like the Seminar would do a great

Colombo Municipal Council

Breach of Municipal Regulations

City Fathers In A Quandary

The Auditor General has called upon several members of the Colombo Municipal Council to repay the legal expenses incurred by the Municipality in connection with the Kalatwewa inquiry, holding that the expenditure was illegally incurred.

The amount involved is Rs 18,960/25 and is likely to be surcharged against those members who were present at the Council meetings when the items making up the amount were discussed and passed.

service, she said, because the establishment of India as a healthy and happy democracy was necessary for the peace of Asia.

"A stable India is necessary for a stable Asia and if there is turmoil in Asia, to that extent changes of peace will elude you because the real threat will come from Asia." To the women members of the delegation, she said, "I think you are going to like the Indian women."

Earlier, representatives of the Seminary including Mr. Peter Grimm, Chairman of "Town Hall" and Mr. George V. Denny Vice-President had spoken of the "high reverence" in which India's leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru were held in America and the admiration felt "not merely for their intellectual courage but their physical courage."

Sidelights and Lightsides

(BY SQUINT EYE)

Mrs. Renuka Ray, member of the Indian delegation, described the United Nations General Assembly as "the most unpunctual assembly in the world."

If a meeting was scheduled to be held at 10.30, she said, it was "more likely to start at 11.15 than at 10.45".

That's nothing, there are Assemblies that don't start at all, and others don't end!

About the American complaint of several hundreds of thousands of Japanese prisoners in Russian hands not accounted for, a Russian authority attributes it to a "mathematical error".

A matter of decimal points—decimation as the Americans say!

A Maharashtrian of 53, employed in the Accountant General's Office, has just passed the B. A. examination of the Poona University. He had finished his F. A. twenty four years back but owing to various circumstances could not appear for the degree so far.

The thirst for Degrees had not subsided by time. Like most Indians he would like to have the letters B. A. behind his name on all occasions!

Blitz weekly trying to be original wishes Air India International on the completion of one year of service "many happy landings".

To passengers it is not proper psychology to suggest there are other landings!

A Royal Commission on Britain's population has found that there is a slow but serious decline in population fostered largely by propagation of birth control as a means of overcoming economic disadvantages.

Depopulation has been too popular.

Co-ops In Western Canada

Retail and producers' co-operatives have developed further in the western provinces of Canada than in any other section, according to a survey just completed by the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce. The survey attributes this to the co-operative experience gained by western farmers in selling agricultural products. Co-operation is still strongest in this line, but is growing in the merchandising of feeds, fertilizers, spray equipment, petroleum, food products and automotive accessories.

Saskatchewan co-ops, largely because they have been fostered by the present Socialist government, are more important than those elsewhere even in the West. In 1945 the total sales by co-ops in all Canada amounted to \$81,360,855. Of this total, Saskatchewan, sold \$16,449,785. Though Saskatchewan's share of the whole Dominion's population is less than eight per cent, its co-op sales amount to a fifth.

The survey indicates that Manitoba is looking for a big increase in sales to adjoining states of the U. S. A. as a result of the Geneva Trade Conference. Tariff barriers have effectively sealed the border to many classes of Canadian goods. With even a moderate reduction of tariffs, 5,000,000 potential buyers would be added, within a radius of 500 miles from Winnipeg. (Worldover Press).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1038

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Namasivayam Sabapathy of Uduvil Deceased Sabapathy Durai Rajah of Kanke-santhurai Vs. Petitioner

1. Ponnampalam Nagalingam and wife
2. Nagaledchumy both of Tel-lippalai East
3. Kathiravelu Selvadurai and wife
4. Annappooranam of Uduvil

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasekara, Esquire, District Judge Jaffna, on the 4th day of May 1949 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithambaranathan, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and

Spiritual Basis For Culture

Lasting Peace Is In The Absolute

THE fundamental difference between the Eastern Culture of the Hindu sages and Rishis and the method of culture of the Western occultists is that in the West people train their will and memory for attaining material progress and worldly prosperity only. They have totally ignored the life beyond. Whereas the Yogis of India do develop their will and memory for spiritual ends. Their goal is always Self-realisation. They clearly impress on their students in unmistakable terms: "Not by actions, nor by progeny, nor by riches, but by renunciation alone one can attain Immortality".

The real bliss is in the Bhuma or the Infinite or Unconditioned. Real, lasting peace is in the Absolute alone.

Tapas With Will-Culture

There should be a spiritual basis for all cultures and undertakings. If this side is ignored completely, then that culture is no culture at all. There should also be the practice of a little Tapas (austerity) along with the will culture.

Saunaka asked "What is that supreme culture by knowing which all other cultures are known?" Angiras replied "It is Brahma Vidya or Para Vidya or the spiritual culture or the science of the Self". All cultures are founded on the culture of the Self.

(From the Divine Life)

petition of the petitioner having been read

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as son of the deceased unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 6th day of July 1949 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 8th day of June 1949 (Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasekara District Judge (O. 1 & 5).

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 3RD JULY TO 9TH JULY 1949.

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

The first part of the week you will be engaged in settling disputes Wednesday, Thursday and Friday must be spent with care. In these days you will find conditions in office intolerable and your mind greatly agitated. Things will improve week end.

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

You will find your financial position improving a lot. Your business difficulties will also be slowly disappearing. If you want to settle any important deal finish it before Thursday, Friday and Saturday must be spent with care.

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

Your health will improve this week. Your business and financial difficulties also will lessen. Don't overdo things as you have lately become susceptible to ill health easily. Avoid speculations.

CANCER Punarvasu 4, Pooasa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Financial opportunities should have your attention this week. A profitable week on the whole although a bit expensive. Your health and your partners need some attention this week.

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

Keep clear of complicated situations this week. Personal affairs will get cloudy. You will gain something from strangers during the second half of the week. Misunderstandings with friends may upset some important plan week end.

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

You should be more in the mood for fun romance and speculation this week than you have been for some time past. Important dealings will come to a settlement and unexpected stroke of financial luck week-end.

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

You will benefit a lot this week by scouting things. Sudden financial development may confuse your mind. Give some serious thoughts to your plans and ambitions and you are bound to succeed.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Financial questions left unsolved may hamper your progress this week. Health still a problem. Don't over work or worry over petty affairs. Take rest from serious work this week.

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

Prospects for advancement in professional or business advancement shown. Make capital use of the present time as new undertakings have an excellent chance of success.

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

Your merits and perseverance will be recognised this week. Business changes launched earlier will bring forth the desired results. Financial position also will improve. Avoid petty quarrels with friends week end.

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

This week will be comparatively of a better nature than the earlier one. Your financial and social position will improve a good deal. Likelihood of a stroke of financial luck after mid-week.

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

An excellent money week and rapid developments are likely. You will stand to benefit a lot through friends or loved ones week end. Gains of a permanent nature shown.

Table Illustrating the Universalism of

SAIVAISM

Religion	Belief in eternal matter	Belief in Heaven	Belief in eternal God	Belief in Karma and rebirth	Belief in eternal Soul	Belief in ancestral worship	Belief in ceremonies	Belief in nature worship	Belief in ascension with the body
Materialism	Yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Judaism	Yes	Yes	Yes	no	Yes (?)	no	no	no	Yes
R. Catholicism	Yes	Yes	Yes	no	Yes (?)	no	Yes	no	Yes
Protestantism	Yes	Yes	Yes	no	Yes (?)	no	no	no	no
Mohamedanism	Yes	Yes	Yes	no	Yes (?)	no	no	no	no
Buddhism	Yes	Yes	no	Yes	no	no	no	Yes	no
Zoroastrianism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	no	no
Jainism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	no	no
Taoism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes	no	Yes	no
Shintoism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vaishnavism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Saivism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* Belief SOUL a reflection of GOD on matter

(?) Subject to correction

C. NAVARATNAM

Secretary (2),
Kumaraswamy Pulavar
Reading Room

Chunnakam, June 29, 1949.

(M. 61. 1).

NATIONAL SAVINGS MOVEMENT

Beneficial To Citizen And Country

THE National Savings Movement has made steady progress during the year in spite of the high cost of living which has discouraged the Middle Classes, who were the best voluntary workers in the Movement during the War Years, from continuing to help. The fixed salary earners are the great bulk of the Middle Classes and the high cost of living has affected them most. The Administrative and Revenue Officers come from this class and the Movement must continue to receive their support on District, Urban and Rural Savings Committees if the movement is to achieve its primary object, which is the inculcation of thrift. That this object is being achieved can best be judged by the increase in the number of Savings Groups, the increase in the number of depositors in the two Government Savings Banks, and the increase in the number of holders of Savings Certificates.

National Development

The second object of the Movement is to raise money in the Loans for the National Development of the Country. Wealthy individuals with a few exceptions are no longer subscribing to the Loans as they did during the war years. Patriotism appears to be governed by the rate of interest and the rate of interest in the Government loans is very much less than what can be obtained by investments in commercial enterprises. In the U. K. the reverse is the case. A 6 per cent. investment in that country is considered to be a very good investment. In Ceylon I have known certain companies paying well over 50 per cent.

In a country where the National Income and the standard of living is so low compared to Western Countries it has often been argued that there is no necessity for a Savings Movement for the people are too poor to save. This argument has been used by well to do people who have either learnt the art of saving or are in affluent circumstances due to the savings of their forefathers. They fail to realise that the poor are often poor because they have not learnt the art of saving and it is their duty to help their less fortunate countrymen to acquire the habit of thrift.

The Movement and National Life

Savings Committees must meet regularly and take a greater interest not only in Savings effected in their areas but also in the formation of new Savings Groups, the maintenance of Groups already formed and in the proper dissemination of the Savings literature published by this Department. This is the voluntary part of the National Savings Movement organization which must not cease to function if the Savings Movement is to play an important part in the National life of free Lanka. Members should not be discouraged by encashments of certificates and withdrawals from the Savings Banks. The whole object in saving is to have money to meet emergencies and not get hopelessly indebted when contingencies such as births, deaths, marriages and illness occur.

Encashments of Savings Certificates in the United Kingdom have for the last 2 years been extremely heavy. Encashments have often exceeded investments. Even deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Sav-

ings Banks in that country have on many occasions exceeded the deposits. The United Kingdom Savings Movement has not on this account ceased to function or lessened its activities to any considerable extent. It no longer holds Savings Campaigns or Savings Weeks but on the other hand it has concentrated on maintaining the number of Savings Groups already formed, increasing the membership of these Groups and fixing targets for new groups.

Savings Weeks and Savings Campaigns have their propaganda value. District Savings Weeks held during 1948, resulted in expediting the appointment of Authorized Helpers for the sale of the 12-Year Savings Certificates. With the introduction of Savings Stamps a golden opportunity will be afforded the small saver to invest in these Stamps which are the backbone of the Savings Movement in the United Kingdom and other countries. A Savings Week would help to expedite the appointment of Authorized Sellers of these Stamps and give the small saver an opportunity of making his contribution to National Savings.

J. H. C. Building Fund

Previously acknowledged	
11747	47
Mr. S. Thavavinayagam	5 00
" S. Nallathambi	100 00
" A. Vettivelu	8 00
11860	47

C. BALASUNDARAM,
Treasurer,
J. H. C. Building Fund
Committee.
30-6-49.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1051

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vallipuram Sivamboo of Kopay South in Jaffna Deceased

Theivanai widow of Nagamuttu Vallipuram of Kopay South in Jaffna Petitioner

1. Selvanayagam wife of Kandiah Kumariah
2. Kandiah Kumariah, both presently of Colombo

Minor 3. Vallipuram Rasiah of Kopay South in Jaffna. The 3rd respondent being a minor is appearing by his guardian-ad-litem the 2nd respondent

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasekera Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of May 1949, in the presence of Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read and filed of record, from which it appears that the 3rd respondent abovenamed is a minor and that the deceased abovenamed died intestate:

It is ordered and declared that the 3rd respondent abovenamed do appear in Court on the 7th July 1949 and that the 2nd respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 3rd minor respondent in order to represent the said minor respondent in this action:

It is further ordered and declared that the petitioner be appointed administratrix of the estate of the deceased abovenamed and that letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court on or before the 7th day of July 1949

Jaffna, 20th May 1949,
Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasekera
District Judge,
(O 32 1 & 5)

Progress of Social Services

(Continued from page 1)

cope with this, extra clerical assistance was supplied to Kachcheries and District Revenue Officers.

The improved scales of allowances created the problem of disparity between the rates payable to persons within the Municipalities and those living outside them. Residents in the Municipalities generally receive allowances under the Poor Law Ordinance at lower rates than those payable outside the Municipalities. The anomaly should be remedied as early as possible.

Revenue Officers are responsible for the day-to-day administration and payment of monthly allowances in accordance with the rules framed for the administration for Public Assistance, and they have the assistance of the District Advisory Committees and Local Sub-Committees. The recommendations of District Advisory Committees are normally accepted by the Revenue Officers, but the functions of the Committees are advisory and all responsibility for executive action rests with the Revenue Officers.

Rules for the Administration of Public Assistance were altered from time to time during the year and extended to the following:-

"Widows without dependant child and unmarried girls who are not dependants of a family eligible for relief, in areas where the customs of the people prevent such widows or unmarried girls from earning a livelihood by going out to work".

A complete revision of the rules for the administration of Public Assistance has been undertaken and it is anticipated that a new set of rules will be issued in the coming year.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1052

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Elizabethamena wife of Maththesupillai Swampillai of Sillalai Deceased.

Maththesupillai Swampillai of Sillalai Petitioner

Vs.

1. J. A. Edward and wife
2. Matilda Packiam both of Sillalai
3. Swampillai Packiamath Aththanasiar
4. and wife Pearly Gnanasoundary both of Sillalai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekere Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of May 1949 in the presence of Mr. Ilayatambi Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner dated the 17th and 23rd May 1949 respectively having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to the grant of Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be granted to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 8th day of July 1949 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of May 1949.

Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekere,
District Judge,
(O 33, 1 & 5)

Co-Operation In Jaffna

(Continued from Page 1)

consisting of the representatives of the member unions numbering 18 and three nominated members appointed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. This Committee meets once in three months but in order to transact urgent work it has delegated its powers to a working committee of five persons chosen from the Managing Committee. The working committee meets regularly every month and the work of the office is carried out by the Secretary and Treasurer who are honorary members. The late Mr. C. Arulambalam was the first Secretary of the Federation and to him the institution owes much.

The Federation has during the past twelve years endeavoured to maintain and spread the co-operative ideals. Its officers have considered no sacrifice too much to promote the objects of the Federation and to make the movement the peoples movement.

Co-operative Central Bank

Another Society of equal importance as the Federation is the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank. It is again the oldest of the Provincial Co-operative Banks and was registered on the 27th of April, 1929. From humble beginnings, the bank grew up to its present position and the magnitude of the work done by the bank is shown by its turn over of Rs. 46,000,000 (forty six millions) during the last financial year. The bank finances all the Co-operative Societies in the province.

The Co-operative Union Hospital at Moolai, registered in 1935 stands as a monument to the industry and social consciousness of the Co-operators of the North. It is a unique institution, popular and deserving, to which the sick flock from all parts of the province.

The Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Society, registered in April, 1934, is the principal marketing institution of North Ceylon. It has done not a little to assist the tobacco cultivators of the North in making their industry a remunerative concern and proved beyond all doubt that Unity is Strength.

The Islands Co-operative Motor Boat Service Society linking the many small islands off the North Coast with the peninsula, the Northern Division Agricultural Producers Co-operative Union Ltd., catering to the needs of the numerous agricultural Societies, the Vadamandachy Motor Transport Service Society running a model bus service between Pt. Pedro and Jaffna via Manipay and Pt. Pedro and Chavakachcheri, the net-work of Co-operative School Supply Societies, the numerous Stores, credit, fishing building and thrift societies of the province are all evidence of the co-operative spirit of the North.

During the past, the Malayan pensioners gave much of their leisure to the movement. Today, they are a dwindling lot. Will others who have been infected with and who have imbibed the co-operative spirit keep the good Co-operative torch burning? will Jaffna continue to lead in Co-operation? Something says: "Yes". May that bel May that be dynamic and pure!

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T. S. Muttulingasamy
Agent

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Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI