

# THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

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## PRESIDENT PRASAD'S PLEA FOR SELF-LESS SERVICE

### LOYALTY TO MORAL VALUES

THE President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in a broadcast on the Independence Day called on the people to throw themselves into the 'noble task' of building a new and better India.

"Capital, trade, labour, services and professions—all have their contribution to make and their burdens to bear and let me hope that they will fulfil their obligations to the full," he said.

"Our present difficulties," the President added, "are great and pressing. But they need not defeat or depress us. On the other hand we should recognise them to be what they really are—a challenge to our moral, mental and physical fibre. We must recognise once for all that we can meet this challenge only if we firmly pursue the path of right."

The President said, "The third anniversary of our national emancipation comes to us not only as a day of rejoicing but also of challenge. We may legitimately rejoice over the progress that has been made during the last three years in the political and administrative integration of the country, the nationalisation of its army, the reorganisation of its administration and the establishment of a planning machinery. But while we have made this progress in forging the powerful instrument of the political dynamo with which we hope to transform our economic and cultural life, we may not feel much satisfaction with our record in the sphere of overcoming shortages and economic difficulties that have been plaguing us all these years.

#### The Path of Right

"Our progress in this sphere has been rather slow and small. We

#### 125th Anniversary of Uduvil Girl's College

The 125th anniversary of the Uduvil Girl's College was celebrated on Saturday 12th inst. At the public meeting held in the afternoon H. E. Mr. J. C. Satterthwaite delivered an interesting address.

Greetings were offered by Mrs. M. H. Harrison, Rev. G. D. Thomas, Dr. (Miss) E. M. Thilainampalam, Miss K. Mathiaparam, Rev. S. K. Bunker, Messrs S. P. Satkunam, N. Apputhurai & S. H. Perinpanayagam.

The Principal read a statement about the achievements of the College.

Mr. L. S. Kulathungam, proposed a vote of thanks.

have no doubt overcome the transport bottleneck and the flow of goods has become freer. We have made progress in the rehabilitation of refugees but much remains to be done and recent events in Bengal have added to the magnitude and complexity of the problem. We have perhaps brought more land under the plough though even in this sphere the progress has not been such as to free us from anxiety and the food problem continues to be one of our headaches. Within the last few weeks the food position in some parts of the country has been serious. Steps have, however, been taken to bring immediate relief. We have undertaken multi-purpose projects which when completed would not only place more power at our disposal but would also free us from the curse of floods. Here also, however, the progress is rather slow and tardy. But we must realise that progress in this sphere could not but be slow as the situation facing us is being shaped not only by ourselves but also by factors and forces—both elemental and international—over which we do not and cannot have any control whatever. Our present difficulties are great and pressing but they need not deject or depress us. On the other hand we should recognise them to be what they really are—a challenge to our moral, mental and physical fibre. We must recognise once for all that we can meet this challenge only if we firmly pursue the path of right.

#### Essence of Mahatma's Teachings

"The fact is that man can escape his misery if he remains loyal to the moral values even in the hour of his greatest adversity and trial—a truth illustrated by a thousand stories in the sacred scriptures and secular history. This is the essence of the teachings of the Father of the Nation and more than ever should we hold firmly to the moral code which he had placed before us—the ideal of the world above self, service above gratification, love above violence and creation above destruction.

"Adherence to this faith", the President added, "implies in the present historic epoch that each one of us should be ready and willing to perform his duty even at some sacrifice of what he considers to be his rights. So long as the problem confronting us was to win power from the British, we could not but carry on our struggle and activities in the name of our rights—national and individual. But now the problem before us is not the acquisition of rights but of making such use of the power we already possess as would best subserve the



interests of our country as a whole. Naturally emphasis shifts from acquisition to contribution from individual rights to group obligations.

#### Country Before Self

"This shift of emphasis becomes all the more urgent in view of the complex problems that have been accumulating during centuries. We have practically nothing to share except this burden of history. Our people can successfully bear it only when each one of us, whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated, city dweller or villager, aged or young, man or woman, becomes ready and willing to share it. This means that at the present moment no individual may legitimately insist on his own privileges and profits, comforts and conveniences, claims and rights. On the other hand, each citizen

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## RELATION OF RELIGION TO POLITICAL PROGRESS

RELIGION, in the narrow or restricted sense connoting the faith held by an individual or a group or persons, by reason of birth or conviction, has little or nothing to do with politics. Though they ought to be kept apart as far as possible, still they have been brought into those association in the history of mankind. Religious wars & persecutions have not been confined to men of religion only. States and Governments have taken sides from time to time; and there have been amazingly stupid exhibitions of religious fanaticism leading to mass massacres and untold human suffering and tyranny.

Our country, fortunately, has been comparatively free from the spectacle of blood being shed in the name of religion. It has been the land of tolerance. Several faiths and creeds have flourished here side by side and in peace. The British rule was one of neutrality in religious affairs. The previous Mohammadan rule, though Moslem as re-

#### Northern Assizes

### Acquittal in Attempted Murder Charge

In the case in which (1) Aiyampillai Sinnadurai alias Sangarapillai, (2) A. Kandiah (3) Sinnathangam widow of Murugesu (4) and Ambalam Sangarapillai all of Kolankaladdy stood charged the 1st and 3rd with attempt to murder one Velupillai and the 2nd and 4th with aiding & abetting the offence, on a submission on law that the charge of aiding and abetting was not established against the 2nd and 3rd accused, His Lordship, Mr. Justice Nagalingam, discharged and acquitted the 2nd and 3rd accused.

The story for the prosecution was on the day in question certain V. C. members had gone to the spot for settling a dispute about a well, an altercation ensued between the injured man Velupillai and the 2nd accused. The 3rd accused then alleged to have handed over a knife to the 1st accused who was alleged to have cut Velupillai on the head twice.

After trial the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty by 5 to 2. The Judge remarking that he did not agree with the verdict acquitted and discharged the 1st and 3rd accused.

Mr. M. Balasundaram instructed by Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam defended the 1st, 2nd and 3rd accused.

Mr. J. Rajaratnam instructed by Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam appeared for the 4th accused.

## Puliyanduwa

A. V. M.

THE most important of the islands in the Batticaloa lagoon is Puliyanduwa originally known as Puliyantivu where "duwa" means an island. However, the name Puliyantivu is the one now in vogue perhaps because of the predominant Tamil settlement that established itself later. Tradition says, that the original Tamil settlement came in much earlier than in other places in Ceylon. Even the settlement in Jaffna by the blind poet and his followers is said to be later than that of Batticaloa. The Arab settlement was about the eighth Century A. D. These people also came from India and merged into the original Tamil settlement. Some Malays also seem to have come and mixed with these Muslims. They married Tamil women.

Batticaloa was under the Sinhalese king of Kandy until the Portuguese occupied it in 1623. The Dutch captured it from them in 1639. Spilbergen was the Dutch Commander at this time and he, with sweet music appealed to his finer senses and won over King Darma Jangadora who was ruler at Batticaloa then (1603). Permission was therefore granted to build a fortress and this was done in about 1610. After four or five years Batticaloa had to yield to Palugamam which was ruled by one Sella Vandar. The fortress was demolished. Later on, Batticaloa was affiliated to Jaffnapattam for purposes of jurisdiction etc.

The military chief was president of the land till 1766. He was only in command of Puliyantivu. After that, when the (Dutch) company took over, a civil servant became the head of the administration. Only, appeals were made to the Jaffna Courts.

#### Honey As Plaster For Walls

In 1632 the fortress of Puliyantivu was completed. It is told that 600 pots of honey were used by the Dutch to get up a satisfactory compound as plaster for the walls. I am of opinion that these walls will yet have a good taste! The soldiers and the Civil Servants occupied the fortress. But outside it were Vellalas, Mukkuvans and Muslims whose main occupation was forming, fishing and merchandise.

About 50 percent of the people of Puliyantivu are Hindus 30 percent Catholics and the rest belong to other reli-

gious like protestanism Islam and Buddhism. Bakti worship among the Hindus is very prevalent. After the harvesting in the fields is over, festivals are performed in almost all the Amman temples. And there are professionals who are supposed to be possessed of these deities. They dance furiously shouting and yelling while others around cry "harohara" burning camphor and other unguants. These devil dancers are said to predict coming events.

#### Water—A Problem

Irrigation:—Though much attention has been diverted to the irrigation possibilities of the province—e.g. the Island of Puliyantivu has no such facilities and the fields have to look up to the clouds for nourishment. Hence, harvesting is done only once a year during rainy season. It is interesting to watch the conversation between farmers on the thrashing day—Their technical terms are:—பெரு வாய் (basket) கடையன் (bulls) பெரையைப் பெருக்கு (paddy) வேலைகளை கம்பு (torked stick) கணக்கைப் பெருக்கு (bushel) வெள்ளம்பெருக்கு (for water) etc. All these are in terms of multiplication and not addition!

#### Interesting Customs

Some customs are very interesting: Among the people of the maritime region marriage and attaining age of puberty are holy and auspicious. The women gather round in a circle and squeal with a physical jerk. At funerals they sit round the dead body hitting on their chests and crying aloud often repeating certain couplets ஒப்பரி which have a sorrowful note. These are composed at the spur of the moment.

The worship of Kannagai and Droupathi in this island are significant. Kannagai

(Continued on page 3)

#### Sadhu Seeks Nehru's Aid

With a picture of Pandit Nehru near him, a sadhu in Bettiah, Bihar, is reported to be on hungerstrike for the past two months. It appears the sadhu had plucked two plantains from a private garden and was caught by the owner who thrashed him severely and took him to the police. The sadhu had taken a vow to fast unto death unless Pandit Nehru came to him personally to redress his grievance.

#### The Creed Of Tolerance

This spirit of goodwill to (Continued on page 3)

**WANTED**

An assistant clerk for the Hindu Organ Office. Knowledge of Typewriting preferred. Apply in own handwriting annexing copies of testimonials stating qualifications and salary required to the Manager, Hindu Organ.



**Hindu Organ**

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1950

**Treasure These Thoughts**

"Those who have heard the cavilling of the different religious systems that maintain their respective creeds will not be able to see His (Siva's) action. It is only those that have studied the Agamas such as Vatula &c, that will be able to know a bit of His acts".

SKANDA PURANA

**SRI LANKA CEMENT**

INSULAR IN SHAPE, SRI Lanka may be lacking in the mental and abstract adhesive paste required to bridge the broad gulf that separates the people politically and socially but she need no longer look up to foreign lands for that essential commodity called cement to construct buildings and bridges. Thought of hazily several decades ago, planned and financially provided for after delayed and slow deliberation later and commenced only thirty six months ago, the Cement Factory at Kankasanturai has won pride of place as the first major industrial enterprise to have become a factual project in this Island. Last week when the industrious Minister for Industries set in motion the cement works by flinging a flaming torch into the rotary kiln in characteristic oriental ceremonialism, the indication was that the giant wheel of industrial evolution in this essentially agricultural land had begun to move.

Depending almost entirely on the outside world for technical assistance, Sri Lanka's ambitious program of industrial expansion cannot be achieved but by slow and gradual progress. Those who do not belong to the Government Party in the House of Representatives misconstruing the significance of Parliamentary Opposition have made it a hobby to take the Ministers to task for delays inevitable by their very nature and belittle the efforts of the Government. The misgivings created in the public mind by malicious critics that the day would not dawn when Sri Lanka would have her own cement had been all driven away when the fact came to be known that production of cement at the rate of 300 tons a day had been assured of and that this commodity of a quality favourably comparable

with the best British make, would be available in sufficient quantity to satisfy the needs of the Government equally with the demand of the people.

The selection of the Northern Coast of the Jaffna Peninsula for the production of cement was due to the fact that a geological survey of the Island's natural resources had led to the discovery of a vast belt of limestone in the arid North extending up to Pamban on the Indian coast. With plenty of the raw material essential for the production of cement available and with the successful start made to get the finished product it must now be accepted by all that this great achievement of the Minister of Industries augurs well and happily for the economic liberation of the Island. It is not cement alone that this Factory is intended to provide the people with. Apart from the various by-products and auxiliary industrial projects, the generation of electric power to meet the entire demand of the people of the North is a matter of great relief to the peasant population who could with advantage make use of electricity for purposes of irrigation. Though electric power is there the means of making it available to the people has not been completed.

It is hoped that the Electrical Department which is in charge of the laying of pipes to convey current will make the necessary arrangements without any further delay and help the persevering peasant relax a little from the physical labour required for drawing water and aid him in his periodical struggle against the anger of the elements in the form of draughts. The Power Station, having already 7 Diesel engines with another almost ready, has earned recognition as the largest Diesel-oil worked power house in the East, and is bound to play a great part in the economic development of the land on a combined agricultural and industrial basis. We are confident that the many millions of money spent on this industrial project would reap a harvest of economic salvation enough to make Sri Lanka a first rate independent nation. Let those who hurried to scoff at the Industrial Program of the Government remain to pray.

**Child "Swallowed" By Earth**

A thirty months old Indian child sleeping in a cot in her house in Ipoh, was "swallowed" by the earth this week.

The floor, where the cot stood caved in and everything in that part of the house disappeared in a ten-foot diameter hole.

The mother, who was working in another part of the house rushed to the room when she heard the child's cries, but the child had disappeared in the earth.

Police were informed and digging operations were carried on all the afternoon, but the only thing recovered was part of a bicycle, which was found at a depth of fifteen feet. All hope of finding the child has been abandoned, but digging operations continue.

**CEMENT WORKS SET IN MOTION**

**CRITICS CONFOUNDED**

**FIRST MAJOR INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE**

**F**IVE minutes before the clock struck twelve at noon on Saturday the 19th instant at the end of a four-hour ceremony in which High Priest of Keerimalai and Mavittanur participated, invoking Divine Blessing, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalan, Minister of Industries, Industries Research and Fisheries, threw into the gigantic kiln a kindled torch. Thus in serene atmosphere the Cement Factory at Kankasanturai was set in motion.

The scorching rays of the mid-summer sun relaxed their effect all the while as the religious rituals lasting for several hours, were being performed in holy reverence. In characteristic fashion prophesying good luck, it drizzled almost at the stroke of the auspicious hour.

The Minister was profusely garlanded by the Site Engineer Mr. W. H. Mackenzie of Messers Walkers Sons & Co. The torch that was specially prepared for the occasion was lighted by Mr. Mackenzie and handed over to Mrs. Pooley wife of Mr. Henry Pooley, Consulting Engineer. Mrs. Pooley, in turn gave the lighted torch to Mr. Ponnambalan who improvising a turban with a shawl and in reverential pose introduced the flaming torch into the kiln to the accompaniment of chantings, prayer and musical entertainment.

**How the kiln works**

The 255 ft. rotary kiln is worked by electricity. The different 'conveyors' bring into the kiln limestone and clay dust according to a defined proportion. The mixture is then burnt by the 'burn' of the kiln and the small trinklets that are formed go down to the 'cooler' and through the 'conveyors' and 'elevators' to the yard.

**The last Process**

With the help of an Electric Crane the trinklets are taken on to the 'hepper' of the Cement Mill where the 'grinding' takes place. The 'flour' is then pumped on to the cement silos. Rotary Valves and Conveyors take the 'flour' on to a 'shifter'. The last stage is the transport to the 'packer' and thence to the 'belt conveyor' where the finished product appears in attractive packets.

**Construction Contractors**

Messers Walker Sons & Company, the contractors for the construction of the Cement Plant, (steel structure and the heavy machineries) under the supervision of the site Engineer Mr. Mackenzie, the Mechanical Engineer Mr. A. P. B. Perera and a large staff had done a very good job of the construction of the Plant.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. Sorenson, the Chief Chemist Mr. Soger and the Consulting Engineer Mr. Henry Pooley spared no pains to see that the auspicious opening was successfully done.

The electrical position of the work, namely, the laying of cables, fixing of switch-boards

and mortars was done by Messers Boustead & Co.

**Power Station**

The power for the Works is supplied by the Power Station here 7 highly powered Diesel Engines are installed.

Mr. S. R. Senthilnathan, the only Ceylonese Engineer in the Cement Works, is in charge of the Power Station which is reported to be one of the largest Diesel oil-worked power houses in the East.

**N. Koreans Building Up Again To Attack Pusan**

The North Koreans who were chased by the American Marines and 24th Infantry Division are now building up again for another south coast stab at the vital Korean South Eastern port of Pusan.

American and South Korean troops with the aid of Artillery and air support are continuing the attack Northwards.

**NADARAJAH MEMORIAL HALL OPENED**

**"His Social Conscience Impressed Me"**

—SIR IVOR JENNINGS

"IN this hall we have evidence of his interest in his own village and his own people, but in opening it we must remember his sense of obligation to humanity to general and his sense of kinship with the world at large. I think he would have said that the whole world was his village and yet he never forgot the village from which he came. I think he would have said too, that all people were his own people, and yet he never forgot his own people" said Sir Ivor Jennings, Vice-Chancellor, Ceylon University after the portrait of the late Mr. N. Nadarajah K. C. was unveiled at the Nadarajah Memorial Hall of Karainagar Hindu College.

"I would like to emphasize an aspect of his character, the only one which impressed me as soon as I got to know him. It is what I would call his social conscience his sense of social responsibility, his conception of his duty to humanity.

"This is, I fear a quality which is far too rare.

"There is so much striving for personal prestige, that one is apt to forget many hundreds, perhaps thousands who quietly go on doing the job for which they are paid, and also for jobs for which they are not paid and expect neither reward nor honour.

"Not only in Ceylon, but in all countries the great mass of people have no ambition save to live their lives as comfortably as they

**U. N. P. Attack On Federal Party**

**Leftists As Common Enemy**

Declaring open the U. N. P. Branch office at Anaipanthi, Dr. L. A. Rajapakse, Minister of Justice said that the Federalist's objective was a sheer impossibility and was suicidal to the future of the Tamils in Ceylon.

Continuing his speech Dr. Rajapakse likened the Federalist to the fox that lost its tail.

**Communist Menace**

The Minister speaking further said that the Leftists i.e. the Revolutionary Party was the common enemy to Social Democrats or Rightists and that it was necessary that all petty and parochial differences should be composed in order to stem the tide of communism.

Mr. S. Rajaratnam, President of the Jaffna U. N. P. Branch, presiding dwelt on the need for strengthening the U. N. P.

Mr. S. R. Thalayasingham welcomed the Minister.

Dr. Rajapakse was taken in procession to the U. N. P. office at Anaipanthi.

**Indian Independence**

**A Contribution To Civilisation**

Amidst all the fateful events of the last fifty years, August 15, 1947 will stand out as a most memorable date in world history. No movement of our times can surpass the long-range significance of the struggle of the one half of humanity in Asia for political emancipation, a movement, the first and most important triumph of which was the independence of India. For India by size, by population, by strategic location and by her historic and recent contributions to culture occupies the key position in this renaissance of the east, writes M. Trygvie Lie, Secretary General of United Nations, in a special article to the Independence Day issue of the *Hindustan Times*.

**The Inspiration**

Were India's freedom but the triumph of a narrow-minded nationalism, he adds it would yet mean much politically but portend little in terms of human values. But, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, independence could not, of course be anything as limited as the transference of political power from one government to another. Throughout, the movement was instinct with the purpose of uplifting a substantial part of mankind to contribute fully to civilization. Political freedom was but the means, the necessary means, to achieve the economic betterment of the people, and that again was the means to achieve social and cultural progress and, in the ultimate, to the evolution of a stable and progressive world civilization. To all who care for these ends, to which the United Nations is itself dedicated, India's independence day is one for celebration, gratitude and hope.

**GOVERNMENT TENDERS**

**Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna**

Tenders for the transport, rebagging etc., of foodstuffs 1950/51 close with the Chairman. Tender Board, Ministry of Food and Co-operative Undertakings on Tuesday 5th. September, 1950.

For full particulars, please see Part I—Section II. Advertising of Government Gazette of 18. 8. 50. Sgd. C. NITKUNANANTHAN, for Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, 12-8-50. (G. 39. 22 & 25

therefore reached different conclusions, but they were differences over which we could argue and indeed did argue interminably.

"He would accept my premises for the sake of argument, and see if they end to my conclusions, and when he found that they did, he would try to find out what was wrong with the premises

**Philanthropist**

Dr. L. A. Rajapakse, K.C. who declared open the Nadarajah Memorial Hall said that in Mr. Nadarajah's death not merely the Tamil Community and the Legal Profession but all Ceylon had lost a great man. He was a philanthropist and a great social worker who scoffed at loose talk.

Referring to Mrs. Nadarajah the Minister of Justice said that the magnificent hall donated by her stood out as an act of a devout Hindu wife.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education presided.

can. "Some months ago, while I was in another country the Vice-Chancellor of a University took me out to one of the beaches, and showed me athletic young men and attractive women lying in the sunshine. They were magnificent anatomical, or perhaps I ought to say physiological, specimens." But, the Vice-Chancellor said, "this is our pagan civilisation."

He explained that most people get a job for forty hours a week, and take their pay. Their usual objective in life was to enjoy themselves. They thought their leisure was an opportunity for lying in the sun, going on picnics, watching football matches and so on. That was not Mr. Nadarajah's life.

**Marks Of A Great Man**

Continuing, Sir Ivor said that to be able to rid one's mind of conventional formulae, and think out a philosophy of life for one's self, to be able to apply that philosophy in one's personal and social relations to ignore the facilities that commonly pass for public opinion and get on with the job, to express one's own opinion forcibly, and yet to admit that a contrary opinion may honestly be held, and be equally forcibly expressed, these are the marks of a great man.

"He and I very often differed in opinion, because we started from different premises, and

# RECEPTION TO MINISTER PONNAMBALAM

## Chorus Of Praise For His Leadership

### PULIYANDUWA

(Continued from page 1)

worship started about 150 AD in this province. But Droupathi worship appears to have come in with the later immigrants. During the time of King Gajabahu several Tamils from South India came and settled along the coasts of the Island. They brought with them the Kannagi Cult. Droupathi worship is prevalent only among the tribes of South India. Those who emigrated from the coastal regions settled here along the coast. Their folk songs, the mode of singing and the method of worship have all come to stay. Certain religious organizations here, like the Saiva Maha Sabai—have succeeded in discouraging sacrifice of animals and birds, devil dancing and chanting.

The colloquial language of these people is a study in itself; The origin and derivation of words like கருவானுசர், எண்ணா வெட்டக் கிறந்து உச்சரி, அவர்பாட்டுக்கு, கித்தாட்டு etc., should occupy the mind of the student of phonetics.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1208

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Achchippillai widow of Ambalavana Mudaliar Mailvaganam of Vaddukkodai East. Deceased

Mailvaganam Somasundaram of Vaddukkodai East. Petitioner.  
This matter coming on for disposal before Wm. Gunam Spencer Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of July 1950 in the presence of Mr. S. Coomaraswamy Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit 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 the sole heir unless any other person appear before this Court on the 7th day of September 1950 and state objections to the contrary.

The 10th day of July 1950

Sgd W. G. Spencer  
District Judge

Sgd S. Coomaraswamy  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O. 56. 22 & 25).

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# RELATION OF RELIGION TO POLITICAL PROGRESS

(Continued from page 1)

wards other religions and faiths persisted right through in Indian history, with rare exceptions here and there of feuds more or less local and petty, till we come to very recent times, when the partition of India brought on Hindu-Moslem riots and massacres on an unprecedented scale, bringing shame to both religions. The existence of diverse religions and creeds did not destroy the fundamental unity of India. A national consciousness, though at times feeble has been pulsating all along, and opinion was widespread that religion was a matter of individual or group belief and had no relation to political progress.

Interested third parties who were anxious to preserve their own hold or power lay undue and improper emphasis on religious differences and magnified them so that political strife might be engendered. Though it was easy to see through the game, it was difficult to checkmate it, and the vivisection of India is the heritage of this policy.

In this article, religion is used in the comprehensive sense of spirituality. The question raised for answer is whether there should, or should not, be any connection in the building up of future India, between politics and spirituality in its extended meaning. Shall we seek the advice of spiritual men and women in matters of policy and government, or shall we not? If the answer is in the affirmative, the next question will be, to what extent is the guidance to be utilised?

### The Three Kind Of Godly Men

Spiritual or godly men can be divided into three classes, viz, saints, sages and seers. Saints are persons of a predominantly saintly disposition, who may be householders as well. Sages come next with no attachments to worldly thing or affairs but who are supremely wise. Seers are higher still; they are gifted with an inner vision and can peep into the past, assess the present, and divine the future. From very early times, in fact, from the *puranic* days kings were assisted in their rule by these three classes of men. Occasionally, they even formed part and parcel of the governmental machinery. But very often, they stood aloof from active participation in political or public life and gave only general advice or guidance when it was sought. The *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* are replete with such instances.

### Saints As Ministers

In the earliest days of our history there were only kingdoms but no democracies and the kings chose their counsellors and advisers. There

were two groups called *amalyas* and *mantris*. The *amalyas* were active Ministers, the *mantris* were counsellors. The former was a small body in charge of actual administration; the latter was a bigger group a consultative one and advisory in character. In the 7th *sarga* of the *Ramayana* it is stated that some of the *mantris* of Dasaratha were *rishis*! According to the *Arthashastra* of Kautilya, a saintly king "shall employ as Ministers such as are born of high family and possessed of wisdom, purity of purpose, bravery and loyal feelings inasmuch as (ministerial) appointments shall purely depend on qualifications"; "they must of course be persons with their organs of sense under perfect control." As a matter of fact instances are not wanting within the memory of authentic history of help sought from time to time from contemporary spiritual giants for the establishment and maintenance of kingdoms and governments. Sage Madhavacharya alias Vidyanarya helped in the foundation of the Vijayanagar empire and presumably gave advice when sought. Saint Ramdas was the guide of Shivaji Maharaj not only in matters of religion but in State affairs as well.

### Wanted Men Of Wisdom As Advisers

In a democracy, such as we have now in India, the Ministers will have to be chosen out of the party returned to power by an electorate which is mostly illiterate. Qualifications such as are expected and laid down for ministerships in days of old will be rare to get under such a system. But this defect which is inherent in the very working of such a constitution has to be remedied somehow. Our Ministers and administrators much seek such men of wisdom and ask for disinterested counsel if the Government is to be stable and broad-built on sound principles. If here and there, we have godly men with lofty visions of progress and patriotism who are prepared to help with their advice those who are in actual charge of government, their guidance must be taken, if we are to achieve the greatest good of the people. It will be harmful to the State if such men are put aside as visionaries or dreamers with no practical wisdom. The idea that India is a secular state and therefore men and women of deep spirituality, to whatever class they might belong, should be left out of account altogether is wholly wrong, if not perverse. A secular state does not mean an irreligious state. It means that the state as such has no religion—no established church, so to say. It is impartial and in its eyes all religions, whether they may be professed by a large group or a small one, are equal.

Even in a secular state, therefore, there is and ought to be room for the pious and the holy. Ultimately, it is their influence

## Minister Opens New Court Buildings

"We are fortunate in having an independent Judiciary," remarked Dr. L. A. Rajapakse, Minister of Justice declaring open the new buildings for Chavakachcheri Courts. He said that much progress had been made in Jaffna during the past few years and added that two other courts in the Peninsula would soon have new buildings.

Mr. V. Kumarasamy, M.P., Mr. R. Selvadurai, Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Justice and Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Asst. Permanent Secretary accompanied Dr. Rajapakse. The Minister declared the new building open by lighting an oil lamp.

that moulds the state and sets up ethical and spiritual standards which create elements of stability, sustain law and order, and preserve unity. It is their thoughts and their work that conserve society and help in its onward march.

### Build Up The Nation With Spiritual Background

Indian culture is essentially spiritual in its background, and if in the process of building up of the nation, we forget this cardinal fact, we shall be erecting an edifice on slender and insecure foundations. The lawlessness which prevails in India today in much greater measure than before is fair proof of the deterioration not merely of administrative efficiency but of the disappearance of spiritual quality as well. It is no doubt true that saints do not often make successful politicians and that politicians are by no means saints. The case of Mahatma Gandhi is sometimes referred to as an instance. He was not content to guide and advise from a distance. He interfered, or rather his interference was sought even in details of day to day administration. Sometimes, the Buddha in him made his politics vague, confusing, and ineffectual; at other times, the bargaining politician in him detracted from his saintliness. The example only illustrates that active incursion into politics of saints or sages does not yield satisfactory results always. This however is no argument to repel the general thesis that in the march of events and for the progress of society, the lead of saintly men on matters of broad policy, the pursuit of which will lead to the achievement of the greatest good of the largest number of people, must be welcomed and sought.

We can say, "for principles, the saints; for compromises, the politicians; idealists for raising our visions of the future to the skies and realists for enabling us to keep our feet on terra firma". We want men who will proclaim from the house-tops the eternal truths of Dharma; at the same time we require at the helm of our affairs practical statesmen who would see the realities around us in their true perspective and solve our problems with skill and sagacity, without deviating from the highest standards of integrity.

This is not a repetition of Plato's plea for entrusting rule into the hands of philosophers. Men in charge of Government must be of good stock, good education and pure minds and our point is that even policies of Government must be sublimated by lofty spiritual ideals.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1204

In the matter of the estate and effects of Sivahamy wife of Kathirgamar Thambiah of Kuala Lumpur in Malaya Deceased

1. Sivaramalingam Ganesh Naranasamy and
2. Wife Nesamma both of Chetty Street, Nallur, Jaffna

Vs Petitioners

1. Kathirgamar Thambiah of Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan in Malaya and
2. Saravanamuttu Nallathambay of Karainagar Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Wm. Gunam Spencer Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 7th day of July 1950 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the 2nd Petitioner as her daughter and one of the heirs and that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the lunatic 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting his interests and of representing him in these Testamentary proceedings unless the Respondents or any other person appear before this Court on the 7th day of September 1950 and state objections to the contrary.

The 7th day of July 1950  
Wm Gunam Spencer  
District Judge

Drawn by  
S Visuvalingam  
Proctor for Petitioners

(O 54 18 & 22)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1206

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Kanapathy Iyer Subramania Iyer of Nallur, Jaffna. Deceased.

1. Krishna Iyer Nadrajah Iyer and wife
2. Valambikaiammah both of Nallur Jaffna

Vs Petitioners

1. Kriahna Iyer Balasubramania Iyer and
2. Wife Manonmany Ammah both of Muneeshwaram Temple, Chilav
3. Veeramani Iyer Sivarama Iyer and wife
4. Gnanakiammah of Tirunely District, S. India and
5. Annapoorani Ammah daughter of K. Subramania Iyer of Nallur, Jaffna and
6. Kamalambikai widow of Sivansankar Kurukkal of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Wm. Gunam Spencer Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of July 1950 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Proctor for the petitioners and the affidavit of the petitioners having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the 2nd Petitioner as his eldest daughter and one of the heirs unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other person appear before this court on the 31st day of October 1950 and state objection to the contrary.

The 10th day of July 1950.  
Sgd. W. G. SPENCER,  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
S. Visuvalingam,  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 55. 18 & 22)

### President Prasad's Plea For Self-less Service

(Continued from page 1)

zen should bend all his energies and devote all his resources to meeting the challenge of the past and the promise of the future, and should be ready to work day and night for carrying light and life to every one of the cottage in the myriad villages and towns of our motherland. It is only when such dedication to duty will be the distinguishing feature of our individual and collective life that we shall triumph over all the difficulties that beset us and would be able to give our freedom a content and a substance. Once we grasp this central truth of service before enjoyment, of world before self, all such problems as have been poisoning the atmosphere and paralysing our limbs would simply fade away. Communalism, regionalism, class rivalry, political, administrative or business corruption—all are but acute symptoms of a lack of faith in this great and basic principle of group action.

#### Need for Introspection

"What we need most is a closer understanding of the problems, a deeper insight into it and a searching introspection and self-examination. We must not only recover and recapture as individuals and as a nation the high ideals but also establish among ourselves a form of conduct which is based on an appreciation of moral values. The only way out for us is to re-dedicate ourselves—each one of us—to this moral faith.

"The temptations to which attainment of power has exposed us should be resisted. The allurements of becoming rich in material wealth at the expense of others and our own moral should be overcome. The false and easy notion that the time for work and sacrifice is over and for enjoying the fruits thereof has come, should be suppressed.

"The paramount importance of this dedication becomes all the greater in the context of the threatening international situation. The world is today on the brink of an abyss and the least tilting of the balance may send it headlong into the bottomless pit of destruction and cruel conflict. I, therefore, hope that our

**ORDER NISI**  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Tasty No. 1215  
In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnermah wife of Saravanamuttu Vaithilingam of Karainagar North Deceased  
Saravanamuttu Vaithilingam of Karainagar North Petitioner  
Vs

- Minor
1. Thanaledchumy daughter of Vaithilingam
  2. Kanagammah "
  3. Ponnammah "
  4. Vaithilingam Kanagasingam all of Karainagar North
  5. Ambalawanar Sinnathamby of Karainagar West Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Wm. G. Spencer Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 2nd day of August 1950 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 2nd August 1950 having been read:

It is ordered that the said 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st to 4th respondents and that the said Saravanamuttu Vaithilingam is entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the deceased and the same is to be done accordingly unless the respondents as others interested shall on or before the 30th day of August 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minor respondents in Court on the said date.

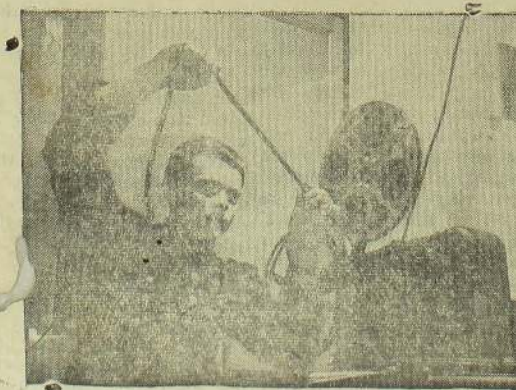
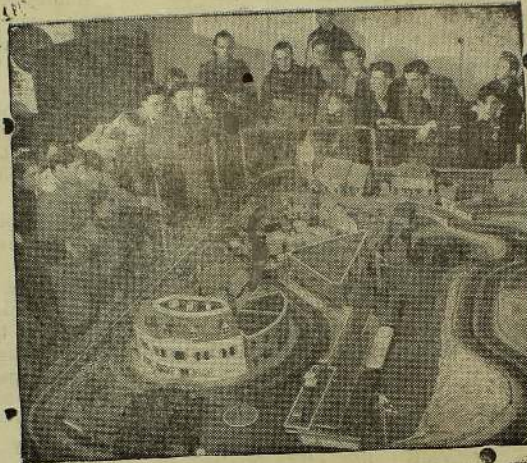
This 2nd day of August 1950

(Sgd. Wm. G. Spencer  
District Judge.

(O 53 18 & 22)

common people, our peasants and workers, our clerks and administrators, our thinkers and writers—all would rise to the occasion and discarding all selfish considerations would throw themselves into the noble task of building a new and better India. Capital, trade, labour, services and professions—all have their contribution to make and their burdens to bear and let me hope that they will fulfil their obligations to the full. We are heirs to a great past and the architects of a better and braver future. We have to accept and master this challenge of our destiny. With the grace of God and the active co-operation of all sections of our people we shall master the difficulties that straddle our path and march forward to the glorious temple of peace, prosperity and progress. Jai Hind".

## BRITAIN TACKLES ROAD SAFETY PROBLEM



The careful training of all children and constant appeals to the consciences of all road users are producing results which punitive legislation could not obtain. Local committees, advised by government departments and the Royal Society for the Preventing of Accidents, are ensuring that on child attends school without learning the elements of road safety as a drill. In the playground of schools in and around Cambridge demonstrations of road safety are given to schoolchildren by Police Sergeant Horace Ives with the aid of model Pedestrian crossings and traffic lights.

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Agent

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