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## SRI SWAMI SIVANANDA'S MESSAGE TO CEYLON

### Unity and Love—Basis of Religion

*Blessed Immortal Selvas,*

THE most precious treasure that man has is the religious heritage handed down by the great ones of the past. This alone provides you with the golden Key to gain access into the realm of Infinite Bliss, Peace, Eternal Life of Light, Power, Wisdom and Joy. Real peace and blessedness can never be got from perishable objects of this transitory world of vanishing names and forms. There is no true joy in the imperfect experiences of external life beset with pain, sorrow, disappointment, disease, decay and death. The inner tranquility of the soul, the fullness of inward bliss (which constitutes your real nature) and the unalloyed joy of rich Atmic experience alone can give you ultimate satisfaction and rest. Religion teaches you the right way to this unalloyed joy and blessedness. Practical religion is the secret of achieving this surely and quickly.

#### Oneness

Atman or God is Love. Atman is Bliss. Atman is Oneness. Thus to be full of bliss, to manifest Love and Oneness in your day to day life constitutes true religion. Unity and Universal Love form the very essence of religion. There is nothing on earth that can withstand the irresistible divine force of these twin factors of Ekatvam and Vishwa-Prem, "Otrumat" and "Anbu." They are the very basis of Vedanta and Bhakti. All religions and faiths of this world rest on these fundamentals. Without these, religion is mere husk and life becomes a deary waste. If you want your life to be filled with joy, friendliness, fullness and success then become an embodiment of such love and brotherhood. Jesus the prince of peace was a perfect embodiment of love. Mohammed was an exemplary ideal of such oneness and brotherhood. The serene Sakya Muni, the Buddha, was the sublime personification of true adwaitic Oneness and pure all-embracing Love. His identification with all beings was such that with perfect readiness and joy he offered to be substitute to a goat about to be sacrificed. Bagavatam teaches this religion of the heart, this religion of Love. So do all the Saivite scriptures. "Anbe Sivam." "Love

itself is God" in the conclusive declaration. The lofty lives of the sixty three Nayamars and the ecstatic lives of the Alwars of South India are all of them shining examples of this great inner Truth of real religion.

#### The Sublime Truth

Beloved children of the sacred land of Lanka, blessed by the hallowed shrines of Kandy and Kataragama: open yourselves up to this grand and sublime truth of Divine Life. Strive through your thoughts, words and acts to continuously manifest love and love alone. Manifest always oneness, brotherhood and equality. I assure you that soon you will find that all the vexing problems that beset society today will vanish like mist before the morning sun. Dissensions and differences will be dissolved

(Continued on page 3)

Indian National Congress

### New Working Committee

The Congress President, Mr. Purshottamas Tandon announced last week the new twenty-man Working Committee of the Congress which includes the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the two General Secretaries Mr. Kala Venkata Rao and Mr. Mohanlal Gautam.

The only woman member of the committee is the ex-Education Minister of Junagadh, Mrs. Pushpa Metha, and of the four women members of the A. I. C. C.

The committee will consist of: Babu Purshottamas Tandon (President); Sardar Vallabhai Patel (Treasurer); Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; Maulana Abul Kalam Azad; Mr. C. Rajagopalachari; Mr. Jagjivan Ram; Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant; Mr. S. K. Patil; Mr. Kamaraj Nadar; Sardar Kairon; Mr. N. G. Ranga; Mr. Atulya Ghosh; Mr. Siddhinath Sharma; Mr. Laxminarain; Mr. B. S. Hiray; Seth Govind Das; Mr. Gokul Lal Asawa; Shrimati Pushpa Behn; Mr. Kala Venkata Rao (General Secretary); Mr. Mohanlal Gautam (General Secretary).

### Gandhi Memorial In London

The Gandhiji rooms, which were opened by India's High Commissioner Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, at the headquarters of the India League contains numerous pictures of Gandhiji statuettes and portrait busts, together with letters to English friends written in large open script and very often signed "Bapu." A scrap of paper bears the words, "I will write." This was his reply when on a day of silence in April, 1939, a friend asked why he did not approach Hitler about the threat of war.

Famous Fleet Street cartoonists were often inspired by Gandhiji's work and samples of their drawings are on show. One of these cartoons which has drawn much comment from Indian visitors depicts Gandhiji seated in a prison cell. Its sub-title caustically remarks, "You cannot Jail An Idea."

Other exhibits include a replica of the Gandhiji's famous spinning wheel, and a painting by Feliks Topolski.

### Vadamarachy Co-op. Stores Union

#### Annual Meeting

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Vadamarachy Co-operative Stores Union Ltd. was held at the Puloly Boys' English School with Mr. R. Shivapathasundaram, Advocate in the Chair.

The gross turn over of the business for the year ended was about Rs. 22 lacs and the nett profit was about Rs. 13,000/- About 55 co-op. stores serving roughly 51000 consumers are attached to the Union. The Union has branch depots at Nelliady and Valvetiturai.

It was also resolved to open a textile branch depot at Kudathurai. The union has been placed by the Department in Class "A" as it is efficiently managed with good profits.

The following office-bearers were elected for the next year.

President: Mr. R. Shivapathasundaram Advocate; Vice-Presidents: Mudir. G. Subramaniam, C. C. S., J. P., Puloly; Mr. R. S. Kandiah, Thumpalai; Hony Secretary: Mr. G. N. Alvapillai, Puloly; Hony Treasurer: Mr. S. Mahesan, Karaveddy; and an Executive Committee.

### The Sacred Soil of Sabarmati

#### President Prasad In Tears On Visit

The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad broke into tears and wept for a while when he visited this afternoon the room in the Sabarmati Ashram where Gandhiji lived before 1930.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was visiting the Ashram after a long interval. First he saw the room where Gandhiji lived and sat where Gandhiji used to sit and work. When Madhuri Bahen, daughter of Pandit Khare, an old associate of Mahatma Gandhi, led a prayer, Dr. Rajendra Prasad began to weep and could not control his feelings for fifteen minutes. Tears rolled down his cheeks.

Many veteran Congressmen, including Mr. B. G. Kher, Bombay's Chief Minister, were visibly moved. Usually matter-of-fact pressmen appealed the kerchiefs, as the prayer song rang out the memories of the olden days.

As the President was requested by Shri Parikshit Majumdar to say a few words to the Ashram-vasis and Congress workers, he was so overwhelmed by feeling that he could not speak for a few minutes.

#### The Sabarmati Murthi

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "After a long time I am visiting the Ashram. To-day I am overwhelmed by memories of olden days and the feelings of the loss of the Master; so I am unable to control my feelings. Where I am sitting to-day, there was a murthi. This murthi is not visible to the mortal eye to-day. But its life and hridaya are yet alive.

"Gandhiji started this Ashram in a small way as a basis of his constructive programme. I remember this Ashram as it was 32 years ago when there were only a few huts here. Very few of those who were then here are now alive. And those who live have gone out far and wide and are trying to work in the Gandhian way. Gandhiji desired that this Ashram should be a training ground for workers who could carry the torch to the farthest corners by practising the teachings in their personal life. I hope their number will increase".

"We have achieved freedom. This has fulfilled one vow Gandhiji undertook. Mahatma left this Ashram for the Dandi march, vowing that he will not return here till freedom is achieved for the country. When he was in a position to come, somebody grew mad and took his life.

#### Profit by His Memories

"You are in a sacred place where the very air is permeated by the principles and teachings of Gandhiji. To-day when there is a vicious atmosphere all over the world, Gandhiji's teachings provide the path towards peace and one following that path could

### Hindu Temple For Pottuvil, E. P.

"The Tamil language and the Hindu religion are the two eyes of the Tamils" said Mr. S. Srinivasan, Divisional Revenue Officer, Panama Pattu, presiding at the Public meeting held at the Hindu Temple premises convened to provide a Hindu Temple for the Hindus of the area.

The following were elected members of the 'Panchayat' to renew, rebuild and manage the affairs of the Temple:—

- Messrs. 1. S. Srinivasan.
- D. R. O. Panamapattu.
- 2. V. Mylvaganam-Overseer.
- P. W. D. 3. S. Kathirgama-thamby. Landed Proprietor.
- 4. C. Muttiah. Rural Courts.
- 5. C. Shanmugam.

The following were elected members of an advisory committee to assist the 'Panchayat':— Messrs. 1. Balasundaram. 2. Nagamuttu. 3. K. Sinnan. 4. Seenithamby (Parihary)

A sangeeta Katha Prasangam, by Brahma Sri C. V. Ishwara Babawather of Inuvil Jaffna, a disciple of Brahma Sri Sachchithananda Raja Yogi Sangara Suppiar followed.

### Peace Mishandled

Addressing the undergraduates at the opening of a new college year, President Henry M. Wriston of the Brown University, U. S., warned them against harbouring impractical hopes of a peaceful world. He said:

"It is clear that if you live at all, you will live dangerously—not only during the instant crisis but for all your lives. Peace has been so mishandled for more than a generation that its coalescence will be long and its full recovery a distant hope".

afford to rectify even past mistakes.

"Harijan uplift work was dear to the heart of Bapu. Many other items of the constructive programme have yet to be completed. We shall endeavour to fulfil the task started by him. So long as there is a need for a Harijan Ashram and so long as the word Harijan exists amidst us, our work is not finished. Greater work, greater efforts, and greater Tapascharya would help us achieve the goal. We should profit by the memories of Bapu and his teachings. This is the greatest advice one can give today."

## ASIAN MUSEUM FOR LONDON?

### Centre For Study Of Oriental Culture Suggested

AN Asian museum that would be unrivalled in the world as a centre for the comprehensive study of oriental art and culture could be formed from the Asian collections in London alone. This suggestion was made by Sir Leigh Ashton, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, at the annual dinner of the Central Asian Society, London.

Amplifying his suggestion later, Leigh Ashton pointed out that the Scarborough Report on Oriental Studies had recommended the establishment of such a centre as an aid to orientalists.

London has what is probably one of the most comprehensive collections of Eastern historical and artistic objects in the world. The Victoria and Albert Museum itself has an extensive selection of Indian, Pakistani, Chinese, Japanese and Persian ceramics, carpets and many scripts in addition to large and separate Indian and Pakistani collections which, owing to war damage to the premises, cannot be arranged for display. Apart from those there are private collections of great value, such as that of the old India Office and the Sir Percival David collection presented recently to the School of Oriental Studies. The Asian Museum in London would coalesce all these scattered collections into one useful whole.

Sir Leigh, however pointed out that many difficulties lay in the way of the suggested Oriental Centre, of which the most important was lack of funds. The finding of a suitable site and the construction of a building was likely to prove impossible under the present conditions for several years. Legislation would be needed to ensure that collections from various museums could be passed on to the new centre.

Nevertheless, Sir Leigh Ashton was emphatic on the need for such a museum and was glad to be able to bring the suggestion once more before the public in the hope that in this way some start even in a small way could be made towards the fulfilment of the idea.



**Hindu Organ**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1950

**Treasure These Thoughts**

To serve the Motherland  
Come brothers and sisters,  
Before nations let's stand  
Shaking off all fetters

SWAMI SUDDHANANDA BARATI

**SPADE WORK**

WHILE THE SWEET-SMELLING garlands gently burdened the broad shoulders of the aging Premier as he was touring the North last week, the customary addresses taxed Mr. Senanayake not a little. Every electorate had some request or other to make and the Prime Minister had more than once to remind the people that in a Cabinet with collective responsibility he could not assure the people of any promise. There was one request repeated by almost all constituencies of the North—the appeal for the opening of the Northern Ports. Now that the bustle and the enthusiasm of reception meetings have died down, it would be well worth if we analyse the reference made by the Premier to the token vote that had already been provided for the opening of one Northern Port and his leaving the matter of the selection of a particular port to the people themselves. Any one reading between the lines of the Premier's suggestive statement will have to infer, and correctly too, that the delay in getting any one port in the Jaffna Peninsula opened is due to the inability of the Northern Members in the House of Representatives to arrive at an agreed decision.

Provision for the opening of more than one Northern port cannot be expected to be made. If the leaders and the Members of Parliament give the matter a non-party attention devoid of personal prestige, if the elected representatives will only think of the Northern Area as a whole, the selection of a port will not present them with any insurmountable difficulty. We are reminded of the provision for cause-ways and the rival claims put forward by the then State councillors for different places and how the accomplishment of the program got delayed owing to the quarrel within.

The danger of looking at things from a restricted angle is bound to have disastrous effects on the progress of the country. A port is for all parts of the peninsula and not for the small area in which it is located. We wish to throw a suggestion to all contending parties. Let them all meet at a Round Table Conference and study the question in its various aspects and select that port

# CEMENT CITY IN SCENIC SPLENDOUR

## THIRTY THOUSAND GREET THE PREMIER

### Mr. Senanayake Opens Factory

THE 'Good will Tour' of the Premier that had roused the Northern Peninsula to a pitch of royal hospitality came to a triumphant close on Saturday when Mr. Senanayake officially opened the cement works at Kankasanturai.

What had been only a decade ago a mere palmyrah grove and rocky waste land, now housing the first Cement Factory of the Island, looked like a festive city flooded with light and a sea of humanity all around for several furlongs.

As the Premier set foot on the grounds of the Cement city, R. A. F. and Air Academy Planes gave a formation salute and a flight past.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, on whose face was visible the glow of pride and satisfaction of having successfully accomplished the first big industrial venture of Free Sri Lanka, in calling upon the Premier to declare open the factory, said that the occasion was one of great importance not merely to him but to the whole country.

Making mention of the part played by his predecessors in office Mr. Ponnambalam said that the most important point at issue was whether the Factory should be cent per cent state controlled or whether the co-operation of private capital both foreign and local should be obtained and declared that the policy of the Government was that all basic industries should be the monopoly of the state.

### Cementing Cordially Relations

The Minister of Industries then went on to say that the unanimous expert opinion was the ideal place for the cement works was Kankasanturai and declared amidst great cheering

which will be of the greatest use to the largest number of people. Unless these representatives are prepared to subordinate individual interests to those of the people as a whole, the provision of urgent facilities will have to be postponed by the Government leaving the people suffer for the lack of mutual understanding among those who are saddled with the responsibility of watching the interests of the people and guiding them in the proper path. It will be a sad reflection on the Northern Representatives in Parliament if they fail to make use of a sanctioned vote owing to their inability to agree among themselves; nay it will be a matter for shame. The spade work has to be done here and now. The people of the North cannot expect the House of Representatives to stage a battle for sites as in the case of the University site. Here is a pressing need but the power to supply the need is certainly with those who want it supplied.

"we are now using the limestone of the North to cement our relations with the South".

The Premier expressed his feelings of joy on seeing such a vast multitude of well wishers gathered there.

Paying a tribute to the achievement of Mr. Ponnambalam as Minister of Industries, Mr. Senanayake said that the Cement Factory was the first big industrial venture of the Government and that many more would follow in the immediate future.

The industrial expansion of the Island, the Prime Minister said, would be expedited by the establishment of the Cement Factory.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Senanayake cut the ribbon and two special trains loaded with the first products of the factory sounded their whistles and steamed out slowly to the accompaniment of a prolonged chorus of cheering by the vast crowds.

Mr. Natesan proposed a vote of thanks.

From the factory the Premier and party were taken in a grand procession to the railway station along decorated and illuminated streets. The reception was organised by the residents of Kankasanturai Town.

### Mammoth Gathering At Mass Rally

### All-Jaffna Greetings To Premier On Birthday

WHAT a happy coincidence it was for All-Jaffna to have gathered together in unprecedented numbers to greet the Premier on his 66th birthday. It was one unbroken chain of men, women and children from Kokkuvil in the Kopay constituency to the Town Hall and a continuous line on either side of the road of 'Parana kumboms' as the Premier and Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam were taken in procession along the decorated streets of Jaffna.

The Town Hall lawn presented an appearance of festivity never before witnessed in any part of the Peninsula. Presiding over the reception meeting Mr. Ponnambalam welcomed the Premier not as Minister greeting his chief but as the representative of a whole race that took pride in treasuring their cultural heritage, language and tradition.

### Place of Tamil

Mr. Ponnambalam wanted the Premier to make an unequivocal declaration that the Tamil language would occupy a place of equality with the other National language—Sinhalese in every nook and corner of the Island.

Speaking on the Flag question Mr. Ponnambalam thanked Mr. Senanayake for having thrown in

his weight to settle the flag issue in a manner satisfactory to the minorities and requested him to get the Committee Decision endorsed by Parliament.

Replying to the welcome speech and address, Mr. Senanayake made public a secret which had hitherto been kept within himself that Mr. Ponnambalam's worth as a statesman was recognised by him and his inclusion in the Cabinet was by his own persua-

sion. The Premier went on to say that Mr. Ponnambalam was a great fighter and acknowledged that both the Tamil leader and he had won the fight.

The Prime Minister further clarified the Tamil Congress entry into the Cabinet and stated that Mr. Ponnambalam was persistent in his demand that two Ministerial posts should be given to the Congress.

## BRITISH COLONIES ON THE ROAD TO SELF-GOVERNMENT

### Development of Political Institutions

By ARTHUR CREECH JONES

Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1946 to 1950

BRITAIN remains a great colonial power in the modern world, but her position in relation to the colonies has undergone considerable change in the last decade. There are 40 territories scattered over the world. The largest of them are in Africa and that continent is found more than 80 per cent of the colonial population.

The British have not thought of these territories as provinces of Britain overseas which should be economically tied to her so as to give of their wealth to Britain's material greatness. The earliest colonies were given constitutions in their own right, and in them political institutions were allowed to develop and to them were devolved much responsibility. It has been an invariable rule since America became independent in the latter part of the 18th century to grant embryo parliaments to territories as self-government.

### Rule Of Law

Britain's policy may be stated as concerned with the rule of law and establishment of equal justice, the extension of sound administration and the building up of the political institutions necessary for self-government. The colonies remain separate British territories, supporting themselves, moving to nationhood.

Some of these colonies have gone a long way toward independence or self-governing status. Ceylon has become an independent nation inside the Commonwealth. Malta enjoys complete internal self-government. Southern Rhodesia has her own Parliament and is subjected only to a reservation concerning one aspect of native policy. The Gold Coast and the Nigerian people are discussing with the British Government the amendment of their respective constitutions for the purpose of enlarging their responsibility for their own affairs. In the West Indies not only are discussions proceeding for a Federation of Britain's Colonies but also the individual colonies are moving to self-government as the constitutions of Jamaica and Trinidad show.

It may be assumed that in recent years almost all the colonies have had their constitutions made more liberal. Much power has been devolved from London to the local Governments and the political institutions have been made more representative and responsible. Changes have been worked out with the people and in addition to advances in central government important ex-

tensions of local government and municipal development have also taken place. There has been a corresponding expansion in the employment of local people in the administrative and technical services of the colony.

### Tie Of Mutual Respect

The colonies are inside the British Commonwealth but are not members of it as are the individual nations which chiefly comprise it. The members are free to remain in or go outside this association. It is united only by sentiment and mutual respect. It is a very informal association without a secretariat, or regular meetings. It includes a republic as well as a number of stages of which King George VI is sovereign but all the members recognise the King as the unifying symbol of the Commonwealth. Britain does not dominate the group; she is an equal and no more. It is the fervent hope of the colonies that as they develop inside the Commonwealth they may take their place later on as self-governing nations. This has recently happened with Ceylon, now a fully independent member-country.

Now progress to political maturity involves much more than the granting of self-governing constitutions. Many of the tropical territories are poor, the victims of poverty, ignorance and disease. The resources available are often too limited to secure the welfare of the colonial people, or to develop properly the economic life of the territories. Yet good government and important public services like good roads, education and preventive medicine depend on the economy of the colony.

### Winning Goodwill

Britain has, therefore, determined to help lay sound foundations for the economic and social progress of the colonies. This can only be done in co-operation with the local governments and by the winning of the goodwill and understanding of the people themselves. As the people at all levels are brought into consultation about their own advance and their own affairs, and as they are ready to take responsibility, so authority is more and more devolved to them. London at the same time provides increasingly the aids and financial and technical assistance required to add to the colonial resources for the developments called for.

Thus the Colonial Office in London has founded a number of

## Saiva Paripalana Sabhai

### 62nd Annual General Meeting

The above meeting will be held at the Sabhai Saiva Ashrama Navalar Hall on Saturday, the 28th instant commencing at 4 p. m.

### AGENDA

1. Reading of the minutes of the 61st Annual General Meeting held on 18-9-49 and the Special General Meeting held on 19-3-50
2. Ratification of the resolutions and activities undertaken by the Executive Committee of the Sabhai during the year 1949-50
3. Adoption of the statement of accounts *re* the Press, the Punnianachy Trust the Sabhai and the Saiva Ashrama.
4. Adoption of the Secretary's Report
5. Election of members for the B Group of the Board of management and of the office bearers for the ensuing year.
6. Any business notice of which has been forwarded in writing earlier to the Secretary,

central services on which the colonies can draw. For instance, research into agriculture, medicine, and diseases of plant, animal and man, needs to be organised centrally and in regions. Surveys of mineral and water resources and the nature of soils can also be organised more economically and systematically from London.

The training of administrative and technical officers for the Colonial Service and the training of colonials for responsible posts are better organised in Britain. The establishment of universities and technical centres can better be planned from Britain with the experience to hand of her universities. Help in regard to marketing of products and economic development generally can best come from expert experience in Britain. There is a variety of such services of great practical value to a colony.

### Welfare Act

The Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 extended the 1940. Act by making available £120,000,000 (Rs. 160 crores) for welfare and economic and social development over a period of 10 years. All colonies submitted their development schemes which they, also, are helping to finance from their own resources, and consequently all are busy improving agriculture, irrigation, forestry, water supplies, soil conservation, as well as expanding education, preventive medicine and social welfare arrangements. Essential public works, such as roads, communications, ports, railways and power stations have been created.

Considerable help is provided for increasing production, for marketing and guaranteeing price levels to the farmers, and for securing for the country concerned the wealth created by its industry. Now industries are being encouraged such as cement factories in Northern Rhodesia and Jamaica. A policy for minerals is being applied and investigations for new products are proceeding. Co-operatives are encouraged and good industrial legislation for the protection of the worker has been passed. Trade instruction and technical institutions are increasing.

Britain seeks to obtain the technical and other skills required for the big programmes of development. A Colonial Development Corporation has also been created with £110,000,000 (Rs. 146.66 crores) behind it for establishing new industries and encouraging enterprise both private and public, both old and new.

# MAMMOTH GATHERING GREETS PREMIER AT MALLAKAM

## MR. SENANAYAKE STRESSES SIGNIFICANCE OF CO-OPERATION

NEVER before had the people of Kankasanturai Electorate assembled in public meeting in such vast numbers as on Saturday in the blazing hot sun when they welcomed Mr. D. S. Senanayake at Mallakam.

From the Southern most end of Valigamam North Division, Thavady the Premier and Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam were profusely garlanded all along the route. In spite of the crowded program arranged for the afternoon, the Premier had to stop at the numerous pandals erected by the people at various centres.

The milling crowd of receptionists swelled into an unwieldy mass of humanity as the Premier reached the 7th mile post where he was received and garlanded by Mr. S. Natesan, former M. S. C. In spite of a swollen foot the Prime Minister who was visibly moved by the unprecedented number of the gathering and their boundless enthusiasm, consented to walk in procession up to the venue of reception.

### Area with a Tradition

Welcoming Mr. Senanayake Mr. Natesan who presided at the public meeting, referred to the great administrative ability and leadership of the Premier and said that with the co-operation of all the Communities of the Island, the destiny of their country was assuredly safe in the hands of Mr. Senanayake.

Mr. Natesan complimented the residents of Valigamam North for their traditional spirit of hospitality, high-thinking and broad-minded outlook and added that the presence of such a mammoth gathering testified to the cultural progress of the area.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam speaking in response to numerous requests sought the permission of the audience to leave earlier to be at the Cement Factory in time and congratulated the electorate for the impressive manner in which the people had greeted the Premier.

An address of welcome which was in the form of an *ola edu* was read and presented by Mr. S. Ilayatamby, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Senanayake speaking in reply to the address recalled to memory the work of the long line of Tamil patriots who had toiled hard along with their compatriots of the South in the freedom struggle and made special

reference to the invaluable contribution made by Sir P. Ramanathan. Continuing the Premier hoped that Mr. Natesan would continue to fulfil the departed Leader's program of work for the country.

The Premier added that as a philosopher, political leader religious preacher and social worker Sir Ramanathan had rendered yeoman service to the country as a whole and that in his later years had devoted his entire attention to the area which was now honouring him (the Premier) by establishing educational institutions.

Mr. Senanayake was pleased to see Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and Mr. Natesan on the same platform and himself in their midst and remarked that it was a matter of great significance for reasons more than one.

In conclusion the Premier assured the people that in a democratic government there was no fear for any discrimination and that with the co-operation of the various communities the progress of the Island could be taken for granted. He thanked the people for the great welcome accorded to him.

After the reception the vast gathering formed a process up to the cement works in a fleet of decorated buses and cars. The Premier had again to halt at the number of pandals between Mallakam and Kankasanturai to enable the people to welcome him by garlanding him.

### At Kayts

In another largely attended reception, Mr. A. L. Thambyayah received the Premier at Kayts. Mr. A. V. Kulasingham read an address on behalf of the people. In the course of his reply Mr. Senanayake referred to Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam as a redoubtable fighter and as one who always wanted the Tamils to take first place.

### At Pt. Pedro

The Vadamardchy reception again was spectacular. Replying to the welcome Mr. Senanayake referred to the Tamil Congress joining the Government and said in fact, what Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam wanted in the appointment of a Minister was not a place for himself, as he preferred to have others fill the place. But he (the Premier) hinting that lean and hungry looking persons were dangerous, said he wished to have

an energetic and capable man instead.

### At Vaddukoddai

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam welcoming the Premier to his constituency said in Mr. Senanayake they had a real friend and ideal co-operator.

Mr. Senanayake while replying to the welcome address hoped that an industrious people like the Tamils would work colonisation schemes with great success.

### At Chavakachcheri

The Chavakachcheri constituency received the Premier most cordially and welcomed him in a spectacular manner.

Mr. S. K. Thiravaniyagam, Chairman Town Council presided at the public meeting. Mr. V. S. Karthigesu read a welcome address.

Mr. Senanayake referred to the energetic work done by the young M. P. Mr. V. Kumaraswamy and said that their representative took a great interest in Parliament about the needs of the electorate.

## Cement Deliveries Continue

The wild rumours set in circulation about the collapse of the Cement Factory were scotched by the statement made by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam at a Press Conference.

The Minister of Industries conducted an on-the-spot enquiry soon after the incident and found only a small section of the lower roof at one side of the factory, about four or five girders, had bent and the corrugated sheets had caved in.

The cement deliveries continue and there is no interruption.

Mr. Ponnambalam said there was no question of any secrecy as anybody could see everything at the Factory from the road.

### Letter to the Editor

#### "Deepavali Festival"

Sir,  
In view of the forth-coming Deepavali Festival, the Kankasanturai Sanatorium Patients' Welfare Association has decided to celebrate this occasion as usual with a treat to the patients of this institution.

We voice our appeal through the medium of your paper to the public and specially to the generosity of the Hindu public for funds to make this celebration a success.

Contributions may be made to the Hon. Joint Treasurers or to the Medical Officer, Sanatorium Kankasanturai.

G. WEERPASS,  
W. S. BOTEJH.

## Nehru's Plea For International Understanding

SPEAKING at the ceremony for laying the foundation stone of the Sapru Memorial House in New Delhi on October 20, Pandit Nehru made a fervent appeal to the Nations of the world to try to understand one another and adjust their view points with one another's rather than attempt to regiment the world into their own ways of thinking.

"Even if regimentation were possible", the Prime Minister said, "it would not be desirable. The world would be a very dull world indeed, if everyone thought alike and had the same viewpoint."

Pandit Nehru said it was a privilege to be associated with anything to commemorate the memory of a great Indian like Dr. Sapru. Dr. Sapru was a very distinguished product of a certain composite culture, which had been growing in India for many long years, which still existed and which would no doubt continue to exist in some measure.

"Nevertheless", Pandit Nehru added, "a change has come over the Indian scene and there are people, who do not particularly like that composite type of Indian culture, which grew up in India, who want to lay stress on certain aspects of it to the exclusion of others and who want to make this rich variety of Indian culture, rather narrow and limited in its outlook. So I look back to Dr. Tej Bahadur Supru with a certain wistfulness as a symbol of something in the cultural domain, apart from other domains, which I admired greatly and which I should have liked to grow in India."

Referring to the role of organisations, which sought to promote understanding through more knowledge of each other Pandit Nehru said that previously people live more or less in their mental universes apart from each other and hence did not come into conflict. Now when people had been brought nearer to each other those who had lived in their separate mental universes all the time found that the world was not what they had thought it to be. There was naturally some irritation. Gradually of course the relation would come that this was a world with a great deal of commonness and

and uniformity but also with enormous variety and it was no good "all of us trying to make others think like us or act like us"

It would be a dull world if everybody thought in a single regimented way, but however various it might be, if there was an endeavour to understand and appreciate the other's way of thinking, it would go a long way to bring about a certain capacity to adjust oneself.

In this state of affairs, said Pandit Nehru, it was but right that not only should the West try to understand the East but that the East also, which was equally limited in its own fixed ideas about the West, should try to understand the West.

There was no doubt that in the course of the next generation, a very great deal was going to happen in Africa and people who thought that Africa was going to remain more or less static were as mistaken as those who thought that Asia was going to remain static. But leaving that out, what was going to happen to Asia was possibly the biggest question for the next 20 or 30 years. In the ultimate analysis, what was going to happen to Asia meant which way the masses of Asia were likely to go. No one could answer that question. "We may, within the limited span of years allotted to us, try to influence the current in a particular direction, but no one knows what is going to happen. Perhaps it is as well that no one knows: it is much more exciting not to know than to know."

## Sri Swami Sivananda's Message To Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

Fights and quarrels will cease. Open your eyes now and perceive clearly that true religion provides the real democracy, the lasting equality, fraternity and universality. No other new fangled cult or creed is needed to bring about equality, all-round prosperity and peace if you will but strive to become sincere representatives of this religion

## Imposing Rally Of Co-operators

The Co-operators of the North mustered strong at the Jaffna Town Hall on 21st inst. to greet the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, the Father of the Co-operative movement in Ceylon.

The Premier accompanied by the Govt. Agent on arrival at the Town Hall was received by Mr. G. de Soysa, the Permanent Secretary for Food and Co-operation and Messrs. R. C. S. Cooke and V. Nadaraja; Asst. Registrars and conducted along a guard of honour of tobacco-cultivators with tobacco leaves and mamotties and about 24 sets of musicians, to the platform. There the Directors of the Co-op. Bank, the members of the N. D. C. F. and the Presidents of Co-op. Unions were introduced to the Premier.

On taking his seat Mr. E. P. Rasiab, the President of the Jaffna Div. C. A. P. & S. S. garlanded the Premier with a garland of locally grown red and white onions, Miss Yogeswary Ariacutti a student co-operator of Ramanathan College, presented him with a chendu made of plantain, onion and brinjal flowers.

Misses K. Pushparanee & R. Retnambihai, two student co-operators of the Hindu Ladies' College delighted the Premier with a welcome song.

Mr. W. P. A. Cooke, read an address on behalf of all cultivator-Co-operators of the North. Addresses from the Co-operative Cigar Factory and Co-op. Society of musicians were also read.

The Premier replying said that he was overwhelmed by the reception given him and was glad to see such a large number of co-operators present. He assured them of his government's assistance so long as the Co-operators did their share of the work efficiently. He also stated that in the North where so many women Co-operators took an active part, Co-operation was bound to prosper.

Mr. N. T. Sivagoanam, the Hon. Secretary of the N. D. A. P. Union proposed a vote of thanks Mr. V. Veerasingham the President of the N. D. C. F. presided.

of the heart, which is the common factor underlying all faiths, creeds and beliefs. It is the one substratum upon which are based all religions past or present. I boldly declare this is the solution for all the distress filling the world today. This is the true remedy for you ills. Declare this to all. Live it and bring blessedness into all you lives. Do it now. The world needs it from you. Remember all are One. Remember that Love is the one common essence to all mankind. It is the Goal.

May all Ceylon, all Hindus, Buddhists, Muslims, Christians, Sinhalese and all others joyously live in the spirit of this grand truth: May you make Lanka a land of Bliss and Heavenly Oneness: God bless you all: Om, Amen, Amen.

## NOTICE

On the invitation of the Jaffna Saiva Paripala Rabbhai a Conference of Leaders from all parts of Ceylon will be held at the Saiva Ashrama commencing at 9-30 a. m. to discuss the future development of the Tamil Language and Hindu Religion throughout Ceylon.

## WEDDING

### SHANMUGARATNAM — MAHESWARI

Pandit and Mrs. V. T. Sambandhan of Vannarponnai request the pleasure of the company of their friends and relations on the occasion of the marriage of their daughter Sow. Maheswari with Sri. V. Shanmugaratnam, Teacher, Inigalla Government School on Monday October 30, at 11 a. m. at the bride's residence.

Vannarponnai.

**BRITISH COMMENTS ON -  
MR. TRUMAN'S SPEECH**

THE "Times" devotes attention to two passages in Mr. Truman's San Francisco statement on Foreign Policy—first his "New confidence about an early end to the fighting in Korea", and secondly, his declaration that the U. S. A. will "go on rearming and helping others to rearm unless the Soviet Government provided four different kinds of proof that it's policy was henceforth to be sincerely peaceful and co-operative."

Commenting on the first of these the "Times" proceeds: "From the moment the United Nations Forces crossed the 38th Parallel, it was evident that Russia and China would be tempted to intervene only if the advancing forces ran into difficulties and the war was likely to be prolonged. Those who first supplied the North Koreans with arms would then be tempted to send more, but the President has no doubts that General MacArthur can go on moving with the requisite speed and force. Nothing is certain in war—especially in the hill warfare that still lies ahead—but Mr. Truman's words carry a sense of assurance and confidence that will not be lost on the Soviet Government, which has seldom undertaken grave risks in support of a hopeless cause. An added reason for Soviet caution now lies in the knowledge that intervention would make it inevitable for the U. S. A. to preserve a base in Korea, whereas President Truman reaffirmed in most explicit terms the American intention to withdraw entirely, once Korea was unified under its own free Government. It is hard to recall when so clear a pledge was given by the Leader of a powerful coalition looking forward to military success. Only intervention from the Communist side can prevent its fulfilment."

Turning to analyse the four points which Mr. Truman set out as a test of the peaceful intentions of the Soviet, the "Times" observes this part of the speech "was significant and timely because he showed that even in this time of tension he did not regard a Great War as inevitable". But it considers that the "result of such analysis is bound to be dismal. There seems to be no hope of any general agreement between a State which sees its authority expanding through civil wars, and the Western Powers who seek to contain Soviet influence by helping the menaced States". "Yet", concludes the "Times", "There may be an alternative, if a less ambitious approach. Nothing can shake the determination of the Western Powers to rearm in self-defence and for the defence of others. That is the mainspring of their policy and must now be as well understood in the Kremlin as elsewhere. But once the Korean fighting is over and the Peking Government is brought into the United Nations as the Government having manifest authority over China, the Western Powers need not fear the suggestion, voiced by Mr. Churchill among others, for some tentative talks either with Moscow alone or among the five permanent members of the Security Council. Any such talks could be concerned simply with limited and severely concrete matters, and they could begin after the bitter experiences of the last—only if Russia gave some indication beforehand, that they would have a better prospect of success. There can be no certainty at all, but in the pre-

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1212

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Sangarappillai Saravanamuttu of Chulipuram Deceased  
Valliammai widow of Sangarappillai Saravanamuttu of Chulipuram Petitioner  
Vs  
1. Saravanamuttu Thirugnana sambander  
2. Saravanamuttu Thirunavukkarasu  
3. Sinnappu Kanapathippillai and wife  
4. Elledchumiar Auvayar  
5. Sinnammah daughter of Saravanamuttu minor 18 years  
6. Saravanamuttu Nadarajah alias Sinnathamby 15 years  
7. Rajeswary daughter of Saravanamuttu 8 years all of Chulipuram. The 5, 6 & 7 are the minors appearing by their G. A. L. the 1st respondent Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Wm. G. Spencer Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 28th day of July 1950 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarappillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner dated 12th day of July 1950 having been read.

It is ordered that the said 1st respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors 5, 6, & 7 respondents and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased as widow of the deceased and that she is entitled to have letters of administration issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 10th day of October 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors in the Court on the said returnable day.

This 29th day of August 1950.  
Sgd. Wm. G. SPENCER, District Judge.  
Drawn by Sgd. T. Sangarappillai, Proctor for Petitioner (O. 73, 24 & 27)

**NEWS**

We want NEWS of popular interest from every quarter. Something happens, everyday, everywhere; if you can jot it down clearly, briefly in readable, interesting language, readers of the Hindu Organ will appreciate it. Let the News be authentic. When you have it please send it quick to The Editor, Hindu Organ, Jaffna. Regular correspondents in important places are also welcome.

sent state of the world it is only through strictly local and verifiable arrangements that any progress can be made."

There is also this comment on Mr. Truman from the "Daily Mail": "The President proclaims that America will continue to finance poor countries and to build up her own and her Allies defence. This was the best thing he said. It was a hard thing too. The easy way would have been to relax and court electoral popularity with the overloaded United States taxpayer."

**Parable Of "The Man In The Well"**

**Horror Underlying Life**

"A Brahmana once lost his way in a dense forest full of beasts of prey. In great terror he ran about, looking in vain for a way out. When he saw that the terrible forest was surrounded on all sides by traps, and that a dreadful-looking woman encircled it with both her arms. Five-headed dragons, big and horrible to look at, and ring like rocks to the sky surrounded this great forest. And in the middle of this forest there was a well, covered over with underwood and creepers. The Brahmana fell into it, and remained hanging in the branches of a creeper. As the large fruit of bread fruit tree held by its stalk, hangs down, so he was hanging there, feet upwards, head downwards. And yet another even greater, danger threatened him there. In the middle of the well he perceives a big and mighty serpent, and from one end of the covering of the well he sees a giant elephant black, with six mouths and twelve feet slowly approaching. But in the branches of the tree, that covered the well, all kinds of horrible bees were swarming and prepared honey. And as the honey was dripping down, it was greedily swallowed by the man hanging in the well. For he was not weary of existence and did not give up the hope of life, even though white and black mice also were gnawing the tree on which he hanged

**The Significance**

The parable is thus explained by Vidura: The forest is the samsara, the round of existences in this world; the beasts of prey are the diseases; the hideous giant woman is old age; the well is the body; the dragon at the bottom of the well is time; the creepers in which the man is hanging is the hope of life; the elephant with six mouths and twelve feet is the year with its six seasons and twelve months; the black and white mice are the nights and the days, and the honey drops are the sensual pleasures".

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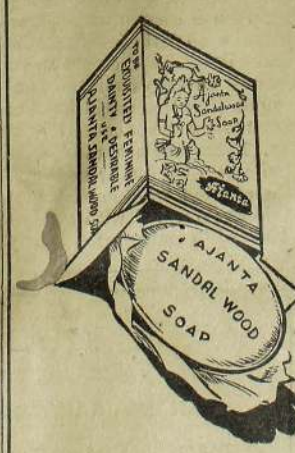
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