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# THE Hindu Organ.

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Supplement to the "INTHUSATHANAM"

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JAFFNA, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1948

NO. 15

## Greatness Of Hindu Dharma

### ULTIMATUM TO PAKISTAN!

#### Kashmir Raiders' Threats

According to reliable reports reaching Delhi from Lahore, leaders of the 'Azad Kashmir' Government have informed the Pakistan authorities that it would not be possible for them to continue the fighting in Jammu and Kashmir after a few weeks, unless Pakistan openly intervenes on their side with her armed forces.

This 'ultimatum' is said to have been given to Pakistan by 'Azad Kashmir' leaders following the crushing defeat inflicted on the raiders by Indian troops in the Jhangor battle.

As a result of this defeat the morale of the raiding tribesmen is believed to have sunk very low and for the first time a large number of them are reported to be ready to revolt against their leaders and give in to the Indian troops.

Sirdar Ibrahim and Choudhury Ghulam Ahmed Abbas, the two 'Azad Kashmir' leaders are now in Lahore with the object of enlisting the active help of West Punjab leaders.

They intend to proceed to Karachi thereafter to present their case personally to Mr. Jinnah.

Sensational developments in Jammu and Kashmir are expected to take place during the next few weeks.

#### Kashmir Raiders Mutiny

The Srinagar correspondent of the 'Civil and Military Gazette' of Lahore reports that "mutiny on considerable scale has occurred in the ranks of raiders beyond Uri resulting in the death of several officers."

The report adds that subsequently about 200 raiders crossed the border and surrendered to the Indian Army.

#### Pakistani Rogues

The Pakistan Refugees Rehabilitation authorities have been fooled into granting no less than 36,000 acres of land to imposters posing as "refugees", according to official sources here.

They have since been found out, and dispossessed of lands which have now been granted to genuine refugees. Persons dispossessed include an J. C. S. Officer, Mr. N. M. Khan, a Secretary of the League Parliamentary Board, Rana Wali Mohammad and many prominent public figures.

## Our Ancient Heritage

### WHAT ARE VARNAS

(By THE HON. P. V. RAJAMANNAR, Chief Justice, Madras)

When our ancient Hindu Dharma is being assailed from many quarters, the following appreciative appraisal of our heritage by Justice P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice, Madras, comes as a welcome and fragrant approach. This illuminative exposition of the Hindu dharma and the four varnas was given by Justice Rajamannar in his recent address to the students of the Madura College. Below are some excerpts.

I propose to tell you briefly tonight about the fundamental frame-work of social structure evolved by the great thinkers of our country in the past. Though its qualities have often been recognised by discerning students of sociology, there has also been a great deal of adverse criticism which in its ultimate analysis turns out to be not so much a criticism of the doctrine or the theory, but of the hopelessly inadequate and incorrect way in which the doctrine or theory has been put into actual practice. The fact that a great idea has not been put into practice effectively does not detract from the greatness of the idea. The wars between Christian nations have not destroyed the greatness of the injunction of Christ 'Love thy neighbour as thyself', nor all the cruelties of which we have been hearing have made the great saying 'Ahimsa Paramo Dharma' any the less great.

I shall compendiously call the great scheme of life which has been worked out by our ancients as the four fold scheme of life. It comprises the Four Purusharthas, the Four Asramas and the Four Varnas. This four-fold scheme comprehends individual life as well as national life. In relation to individual life, it is the scheme of the four asramas, and in relation to national life it is the scheme of the four Varnas. Before I deal with either of them I think it is very necessary to examine the foundations of these two schemes. They are to be found in the nature of man as conceived by our ancient thinkers. By 'man' it is not meant 'the body', but the dweller in the body, the *purusha purisada*, the dweller in the City of Nine Gates—that is to say the embodied personality. The nature of this personality is four-fold.

The four-fold objectives of man are dharma, artha, kama and moksha. Our writer has translated them as conduct, Acquisition, Enjoyment & Emancipation, but most of you are familiar with what these words stand for. Taking first 'dharma', it has sometimes been translated as 'right conduct.' This is the basic principle of the entire life. Dharma is the foundation; without dharma everything else will crumble down. Derivatively, dharma means that by which man is borne up or sustained. Each individual has got his dharma which he must perform and discharge. It consists of obligations in the interests of

the individual himself and also in the interests of the society to which he belongs. It is this idea that is developed in the concepts of Varna Dharma or Sadharana dharma. Samanya dharma consists of qualities to be cultivated by all, common to all humanity. Gautama enumerates some of them: Daya, Kshanti, Anayasa, Mangala, Saucha, Anayasa Akarpaniya, and Asruba.

Then as to Artha. This comprises the economic aspect of man's nature. It is man's instinct to be acquisitive and this instinct must not be completely suppressed, though no doubt it will have to be regulated so as not to cause injury to the interests of others. Likewise, Kama which is the satisfaction of sexual and emotional needs of man's nature including the artistic and aesthetic ones. It is a false idea that Kama was condemned completely by our ancient thinkers. It has certainly its place in the full life of a man. The impulses and emotions of sex are real. It was far from the idea of our ancients to make man a sexless, disembodied mechanism. Though Kama is necessary for the full development of human personality, it should be subordinated to Artha and Dharma. Kautilya says: "One may enjoy Kama if it is not in conflict with Dharma and Artha." He would go even further and say that a life with 'no pleasure' is not desirable. Then, finally 'Moksha' the supreme end of man, namely, his final release and emancipation.

If you spend thought over this conception of the four-fold ends of life, you will be struck by the marvellous catholicity, comprehensiveness and universality of it. No aspect of man's nature is neglected or forgotten. There is the social and ethical side, there is the economic side, there is the aesthetic and the sexual side and finally the spiritual side. All the four are ends of life. This is often forgotten by interested critics who speak of the Hindu ideal as involving a mortification of the flesh. It is far from it; it does not exclude the rational enjoyment of any of the natural instincts of man; it only seeks to regulate them all by Dharma at one end and Moksha at the other. The basis is the firm foundation of duty to one's own self as well as to the society in which one lives and moves. The final goal is equally clear, namely, complete non-attachment to the things of the world. Man does

(Continued on page 4)

## Realisation of Atma Sakti

### To Save Us From Materialism

THE need for true realisation and proper development of Atma Sakti which resides in everybody was stressed by Sri S. N. Modak presiding over a religious ceremony at Hazra Park, South Calcutta on Friday last.

Emphasising that the special feature of India's culture and religion was realisation of Atma Sakti, Sri Modak said that to save India from the inroads of western materialism it was essential that we must search this Sakti which had its abode in every one of us. This message, he said, must be spread to other countries also. He had come to the ceremony not so much with a desire to preside but to listen and learn from the teachings of Mataji.

Continuing Sri Modak said that for ordinary people who lived in homes and with families it might appear a difficult task to act according to Mataji's advice. But he was confident that if any one could devote some time of daily life to this task his or her efforts would surely bear fruit. And this could be done in India fully her ideal.

Earlier Sree Sraddha Mita of Uttar Kasi spoke on the true significance of Sakti Puja and its relation to Atma. Peace, she said, which was the ultimate goal of Sadhana could not be achieved without patience and faith.

## Foreign Diplomats Threaten to Quit India

Delhi's housing crisis is threatening to lead to an international crisis. The foreign diplomatic corps in Delhi are understood to have made a joint representation to the Government of India to the effect that unless they are provided with adequate accommodation they may be forced to quit India.

## U. P. Minister Fined

Mr. Sampurnanand, the United Provinces Education Minister had last week to pay a fine of five annas to the Nagri Pracharini Sabha, for using English words in his speech at the Sabha's annual meeting.

The members of the Nagri Pracharini Sabha had banned the use of foreign words while taking part in its proceedings and had imposed a fine of one anna for every such word used. Mr. Sampurnanand is the elected President of the Sabha.

## New Post for Dr. Rajan

Dr. Jivraj Mehta has been appointed Prime Minister of Baroda as a result of which he will resign his present post of Health Director in the Indian Government. It is understood that Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Food in the Madras Cabinet will succeed Dr. Mehta as Health Director in the Central Government.

## HUMOUR IN JOURNALISM

### Nehru on laughter and humour

The Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and his colleagues in the Cabinet, members of the Legislature, high officials and a large number of Delhi journalists attended an at-home given by Mr. K. S. Pillai (Shankar, the cartoonist) to inaugurate Shankar's Weekly

The journal, a humorous periodical, starts publication on Sunday. "There is no policy behind this effort, except, the policy of making people laugh", says the leading article entitled, "Here we are".

Speaking on the occasion, Pandit Nehru emphasised the need for an element of laughter and humour, which would tone up their public and social life. Humour and laughter relieved tension and made them look at things, and sometimes at themselves, in the proper perspective, he added.

Claiming himself to be something of a journalist, the Prime Minister said that had he not set on the *Shankar* he would have carried on political activities. His alternative profession that seemed most agreeable to him would be journalism. Being a partial journalist himself, he could not think of journalists apart from himself.

"If I might criticise them," he said, "there is not enough of good natured criticism in them. There should be criticism, as otherwise they lose all their flavour. Now there seems to be no criticism at all, or else there is 'criticism which lacks goodwill and good nature which does not carry one far.'"

Pandit Nehru said that there should be "pretty effective criticism and not malicious one", and wished the new journal every success.

## Premier of Pakistan to be a Governor

Informed circles at Karachi reveal that Pakistan's Prime Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan will resign soon to take over the governorship of East Bengal.

The sources said that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan would be replaced by Foreign Minister Sir Mohamed Zafullah Khan who will also retain his present post. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan would not, however, comment on this report.

## They Leave War And Hate Behind

The entire Palestine tragedy was created by the British mandate, the Arab Office is charging.

An Arab Office statement said, "When Britain came to Palestine the country belonged to its people and there was peace in it. She leaves it today, worsened by hatred and rent by a fearful war. The entire Palestine tragedy was created by the mandate and by Britain's obstinate attempt to carry out for 30 years the disastrous policy laid down in it."

## THE NEXT JOB

### MOUNTBATTEN'S FUTURE

WILL Lord Mountbatten, the present Governor-General of India who will relinquish his post in June be the next Prime Minister of Great Britain?

Lord Curzon once said that the ambition of every respectable British gentleman ought to be first, to marry a beautiful rich heiress, secondly to be Viceroy of India and thirdly, to become Prime Minister.

At the age of twenty-two Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten married a beautiful society girl, Edwina Cynthia Ashley, daughter of multi millionaire Lord Mount Temple, who was Minister of Transport in several conservative cabinets.

A little less than twenty-five years later he arrived in New Delhi as Viceroy of His Majesty the Emperor of India. And now, after completing one of the most difficult tasks any Viceroy ever had to perform, many Britons are wondering if Mountbatten will succeed where Curzon (who made an excellent marriage and also became Viceroy) had failed, by stepping into the shoes of Clement Attlee as Head of Britain's first Post-War Coalition Government.

### Head of Tory-Labour Government

The habitus of Parliament's famous Whispering Gallery who frequently discuss Mountbatten's

## The Present Difficulties

### Churchill's Appeal

Mr. Winston Churchill, receiving an Honorary Degree at Oslo University of Norway in the presence of King Haakon called for a special effort and specially strict self-discipline and self-mortification to confront present difficulties.

"I was born in the nineteenth century. We had then the hope that science would merely be the servant of mankind", he said.

The hopes of the nineteenth century have gone and this terrible twentieth century has come, where during a thirty years' war all the strongest and finest nations in the world were fighting each other.

"We must be careful not to find out too many things—that we do not invent things which we human beings with our limitations are not able to make use of. But there had been an advance. At least we cherish now freedom for all."

The Rector of the University introduced Mr. Churchill as the "architect of victory."

"When Holland, Belgium and France collapsed and Britain was left alone to fight, it was I on whom kept the fires of hope burning. You do not know what your great words of those days, assuring us that Britain would stand firm, have meant to us", he said.

premiership as an utterly plausible eventualty, willingly admit that it would not lack piquancy if a full-blooded aristocrat, a second cousin of the King and a man-about town, lionized by London's smart set, were to become head of a Labour-supported coalition government.

When discussing the possibility of Mountbatten's premiership, observers keep in mind that as far as Great Britain's most fateful problem is concerned, there is little or no difference of opinion between the Labour leaders and the great-grandson of Queen Victoria. They may hold conflicting views on questions of nationalization, wage policy or social services, but they are all in agreement regarding the complete and radical reorganization of the British Empire.

As far as the Empire is concerned, Mountbatten is a revolutionary. Convinced that henceforth no power on earth can arrest the progress of ideas which have set in motion the masses of Asia and Africa, he advocates the setting up of a federation of nations, as a successor to the Commonwealth.

This federation of independent units would serve as the nucleus (Continued on page 4).

## INDIA'S FUTURE

### To Be Or Not to Be In British Commonwealth

According to informed circles, Government of India are expected to take a final decision this week on the question whether India should remain in the British Commonwealth or declare itself an independent country.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India in London, it is stated, has come to Delhi at short notice for consultations for this purpose.

It is now gathered that before Mr. Menon left for Delhi he visited some British Ministers and sought clarification of certain issues which would determine India's future attitude to the British Commonwealth.

While the Government of India feel that no time should be lost in making recommendations to the Constituent Assembly on this subject, the British Government also feel India's final decision in this respect should not be withheld, as uncertainty of Indian intentions is preventing purposeful developments in the Commonwealth and international matters.

Whatever India's decision, (Whitehall), it is pointed out, wishes to make the best use of Lord Mountbatten's services and relations existing between him and Pandit Nehru and his Cabinet.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1948

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME is a problem which has to be satisfactorily solved by almost all the countries which have been affected by the last world war. Unemployment is one of the causes, which should engage the attention of the authorities. The statement of Mr. Sam. J. C. Kadiganar, President of the Incorporated Law Society of Ceylon that the juvenile delinquency of today, if uncorrected, will become the reconvicted criminal of tomorrow, should be borne in mind. The crime statistics in the Island show that there were 543 cases of homicide in Ceylon which has a population of six and a half millions during 1946; in the United Kingdom which has a population of about 65 millions the total number of cases of man-slaughter was only 167. One of the causes for this state of affairs might have been the failure of Government to take proper care of juvenile offenders. If proper measures are taken to check and prevent criminal tendencies in juvenile delinquents one may reasonably expect a decrease in crime in the future. If, on the other hand, the youthful offender is sentenced to imprisonment and serves his sentence in prison with hardened criminals often he takes leave of the jail authorities only to be welcomed back by them within a short time of his release. The importance of environment and care of youthful offenders cannot be over-emphasised. The decision of government to establish juvenile courts at Colombo and other important towns in the Island, though late, is welcome. It is necessary that juvenile offenders should not be tried as adults in ordinary courts of law; it is desirable that a special tribunal hears cases in which juvenile offenders are charged with having committed crime; it has been suggested that such tribunals should hear cases in camera and it is to be hoped that the suggestion will be noted.

Greatest care and attention is being taken by all civilised countries in the matter of dealing with juvenile offenders. The United States of America has tackled the problem scientifically. Juvenile offenders are, on conviction, sent to some Reformatory. The delinquents should be taught and trained to differentiate between right and wrong and persuaded by sympathy and kindness to refrain from committing any offence. The work in the Reformatory or House of Correction will be difficult, but with the help of psychologists and psychiatrists, it will be possible to make satisfactory progress.

The number of admissions of youthful offenders between the ages of 15 and 20 is 1487 in 1946. There have been many instances when judicial officers have found it not possible to persuade the Officer-in-Charge of the Maggona Reformatory to admit youthful offenders who were found guilty of having

committed some crime. The establishment of juvenile courts in Ceylon will not serve any purpose unless the Maggona Reformatory is so enlarged as to admit a large number of youthful offenders, or more reformatories or houses of correction are established. It will not be possible to pay that amount of attention and care which has to be bestowed on youthful offenders if desirable results are to be achieved in homes which cater for many offenders; within the precincts of a reformatory or house of correction it should be possible to have several houses as in the case of hostels in leading institutions. The system of appointing house prefects in the different houses of a reformatory may be adopted. Ceylon should not lag behind other civilised countries in doing its duty towards juvenile offenders.

TO HELP POOR WOMEN

COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY'S MOVE

The question of invoking the provisions of the Poor Law Ordinance to help poor brides to buy their trousseau and to assist poor mothers in meeting post-natal expenses, will engage the attention of the Colombo Municipal Council.

The question has arisen from two proposals that are to be considered by the Council shortly.

One proposal is that a sum of Rs. 50 be paid from funds at the disposal of the Public Assistance Department to poor brides on application to meet expenses connected with the purchase of their bridal attire and incidental wedding requirements.

The qualifications required to legalise a claim for assistance are proposed to be that the bride who applies for "relief" should be a bona fide resident of the City; that a certified copy of the notice of marriage together with a letter of recommendation from the Ward Member, should be produced along with this application; that applications should reach the Public Assistance Department of the Council at least seven days before the date of marriage to enable the Investigating Officers to report on such applications; and that every application should be approved by a sub-committee of the Public Assistance Committee.

This sub-committee would be in charge of all appeals from prospective brides and young mothers.

The second proposal is also that a sum of Rs. 50 be paid on account of "Poor Relief" to every poor and deserving mother to meet "after-confinement" expenses.

The conditions to be fulfilled by applicants are that they must be bona fide residents of the City; that applications must be made before the expiry of 14 days from the date of child-birth or seven days after date of discharge from a maternity home or hospital; that every application must be accompanied by a certificate from the medical officer in attendance or a recognised ayurvedic physician, together with a letter from the Ward Member; and that every application is subject to approval by the sub-committee referred to earlier.

The proposals are being submitted to the Council by the Member for Havelock

Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry

Ashram Notes

A correspondent from Pondicherry writes:—

Mr. K. Kularatnam, Lecturer, University of Ceylon, and Mrs. Kularatnam have come here for preliminary research studies. Mrs. Kularatnam is an M.A. in 'Familial' of the Ceylon University and she has been awarded a research scholarship in Tamilian studies tenable at the University of Paris. Mr. & Mrs. Kularatnam will be leaving for France shortly.

Miss P. Kasipillai, a sister of Mrs. Kularatnam who has been awarded the Ceylon Government University Scholarship will also sail with them to Europe. Miss Kasipillai has been admitted to Newham College, Cambridge, where she will do higher studies in Mathematics.

Prof. Deshmukh Sankala of the Oriental Research Institute, Poona is here delivering a course of lectures on Indian Pre-history and Archaeology.

Swamiji Suddhananda Bharati is busy as usual, producing works in Tamil, French and English. His latest work 'Arumuga Navalar Varalaru' is expected to be out in a week's time. He has several French, American and other devotees studying at his feet now.

Dilip Kumar Roy, the famous Indian musician is in residence at the Ashram.

As ever, the Ashram is a hive of intellectual and spiritual activity.

Nizam Was Sending Out Gold?

One of the reasons which prompted the Government of India to ban bullion movement to Pakistan, according to unofficial observers at New Delhi was due to the reports that the Nizam was sending all his gold out of India.

There had been reports recently that the Nizam was acquiring large interests in Argentine and other countries.

Pakistan has banned movement of gold to India long ago, and some amount of reciprocal and retaliatory action was thought to be called for. Otherwise the flight of capital from India would be wholly to India's disadvantage. If there was free movement between the two Dominions, India would have benefited more. Failing free movement, the only course open to the India Government was to impose a similar ban on the flight of gold from India.

Just What Is Capital?

The Government of India will appoint an expert committee next week to define what is capital, and to determine what should be the fair remuneration to capital, it is learnt.

The committee is likely to consist of 11 members, three representatives of labour and three of employers, one economist, and one representative from each of the four Ministries: Finance, Industry and Supply, Commerce and Labour.

RED STAR OVER INDIA

The Spectre Of Communism

An Analysis of Communist Way of Life

By SHYAMA CHARAN KALA

SINCE the outlawing of the Communist Party by the Bengal Government, Indian Reds have been hitting the headlines. Fantastic stories about Communists being in league with the Razakars, Communist plans to seize power, Communists collecting arms and the like, are daily being published by the Press. The intensification of the anti-Red drive indicates that the strength of the Communists has increased, is increasing and will increase; that they are a force to be reckoned with and that the "spectre of Communism is haunting" the imagination of the vested interests in the country. This contribution from the learned writer who is no Communist should be of interest to us too, because of the increasing influence of the leftists in this island.

Many courts have contributed to the growth of the Communist Party. The sub-human poverty of the overwhelming majority of the Indian people and the discontent created by the awareness of the unequal distribution of the good things of life have helped the Communists to forge ahead. But the success achieved by the Communists is to be attributed as much to the existence of favourable objective conditions as to their sincerity, organising ability and zeal.

Efficiency

Most Communist leaders and sub leaders and a large majority of their rank and file comrades work with the efficiency of American business executives. They are the only set of people in India who make politics a serious and who believe in quiet, unostentatious and solid kind of work. To them no task is too dull or humdrum to be performed without enthusiasm or ability. Sweeping of the party office is considered as a revolutionary task as the arranging of a meeting of strikers. Communists bestow careful attention on the prosaic details of day to day trade union work. They never refuse to do the little things for, they believe, from little things are built the big things. No wonder, the best workers of the Indian Trade Union movement are Communists.

The Communists' elastic methods have greatly contributed to their success. Shrewd opportunists, they realise the importance of changing tactics in a changing world. Their frequent shifts from the Left to the Centre, from the Centre to the Right and from extreme Right to the extreme Left are stage-managed with an artlessness which shocks even their admirers.

But the abrupt changes in Communist policy serve the Communist purpose of rectifying their mistakes and retrieving their blunders. As soon as they find that their policies are not cutting fire with the people, they change their ways and slogans. Quick at taking decisions, they lose no time in repudiating old policies or initiating new ones. They beat strategic retreats as fast as they launch offensives.

Communists are perhaps quick-change artists, but even their capricious shifts will have to admit that their aims never change. In fact, the more their strategy changes the more their aims remain the same. The ends matter to Communists, not the means.

Though Communists believe in enjoying the pleasures of the flesh they live extremely plain, austere, even ascetic lives and seem to thrive on fresh air, plain water and driven flying ideas. Living an intense life, their devotion to the

party has a religious fervour which is infectious. As crusaders, Indian Communists are the Jesuits of the twentieth century.

Rebels in politics, Communists believe in unconventional morality. But youngmen and women in the party most of whom have ardent, emotional and highly-strung natures, lead cleaner, healthier and purer sex life than their counterparts in any other section of the society. Love affairs as such are hardly encouraged and habitual loosh living is very often punished with expulsion from the party.

Internationalism

Internationalists to their finger tips, Indian Communists follow every move on the chess-board of world politics with the vigilance of careful students of contemporary affairs. The Communist Party lays great emphasis on the political education of its members. The reading of certain standard works on Marxism, besides party papers and letters, is compulsory. Discussions in study circles are meant to develop the mental powers of the members and sharpen their awareness of class antagonisms. So efficient is the system of training workers that illiterate party members of today may blossom into leading theoreticians of the party tomorrow.

Indian Communists' attitude to the Soviet Union is one of admiration and veneration. To them, as to Communists throughout the world, the U.S.S.R. is the fatherland of the world proletariat, the citadel of world socialism, the first country to overthrow the capitalist social order.

The Communists may be ignorant of the history, the culture and the achievements of their own country, but they are remarkably well-informed about the U.S.S.R. Their loyalty to the Soviet Union is well known. If the U.S.S.R. is involved in a conflagration, it can depend upon Indian Communists to stand by it. Through many Soviet periodicals sold at amazingly cheap prices in India, through the country wide distribution of books and pamphlets the Soviet Union moulds the thoughts and actions of Communists, as a student undoubtedly is the ideological guide, friend and philosopher of Indian Communists.

What the Soviet Union does today determines what the Indian Communists will do tomorrow. The formation of the Russian-sponsored C. Minform as a counter-blast to the Western Union and the Marshall Plan and its repercussions in India. The People's Age, the weekly organ of the Communist Party, suddenly stopped publishing articles about India and started publicising the achievements of the Eastern democracies of the Soviet Union. The propaganda offensive against American Imperialism was simultaneously intensified.

Fraternalisation

Like Reds all the world over, Indian Communists are free from racial prejudice. During the war, when hundreds of White Communist soldiers came to India, fraternalisation between Indian Reds and their white counterparts was elevated to the dignity of a political institution. White Comrades took delight in paying clandestine visits to Communist Party offices.

The story is told that one day a number of American soldier Communists trooped into a Communist Party Commune where they saw several Comrades sleeping on the floor. They lost no time in rushing to their richly furnished barracks, stealing some army coats and snuggling them into the Commune. A similar story is told about a British soldier comrade who made a present of his army overcoat to an Indian comrade who was shivering with cold. Edgar Snow, the author of "Red Star Over China" surprised comraes in Delhi by sending them luxury dishes from a luxury hotel.

Masters of infiltration tactics, Indian Communists use all mass organisations to further their party ends. At one time Sahibzada Mahmudzaffar, former Secretary of the U. P. Communist Party, was Pandit Nehru's Private Secretary. Dr. Ashraf, the well-known Communist orator, was Maulana Azad's Personal Assistant. The A. I. C. C. office at Allahabad was run for several years by Dr. Ashraf and Dr. Z.A. A. med. The Communist son of Dr. Syed Mahmud joined the Mahatma's entourage with a view to influencing Gandhiji in favour of the Reds.

Cool Contempt

The cool contempt the Communists have for law and order for the coercive apparatus of the State and constitutional methods of agitation, helps them to espouse the cause of the oppressed and the exploited. All victims of injustice, ranging from middle class employees in Government offices to the Halis of Gujarat, the Workers of Bombay and the peasants of Telengana, seek and get their moral support.

The Communist Party carries out periodical purges to get rid of "alien and corrupt elements" and to maintain the monolithic unity of the party. It sweeps away all opposition groups within the party. Differences with the party line—deviations as the Communists call them—are ironed out or eliminated ruthlessly. "People who assert their right to think for themselves are called 'bourgeois individualists'. And individualism is a term of abuse in Communist parlance. The Communist insistence on an unanimity of opinion, on regimentation of thought and iron discipline is responsible for converting the party into a compact and closely-knit organisation.

Whatever one's opinion of the Communists may be it has got to be admitted that they have idealism, the despair and the incoherence of the age. They rise to its heights and stoop to its depths. Feeling the pulse of life in a dynamic way, they may give a turn to the wheel of the history in India.

Lady Surgeon-General For Travancore

Dr. Miss F. Samuel, Superintendent, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, has been appointed acting Surgeon-General vice Dr. S. John, Surgeon-General who has been granted privilege leave preparatory to retirement.

This is the second time that the destinies of the medical department in Travancore is to be decided over by a member of the fair sex, the first was when Dr. Mrs. Ponen Lakhose was appointed to that post.

PAKISTAN & RUSSIA

Report of understanding

British and United States officials have discounted reports from Karachi that Pakistan was seeking a close understanding with Russia against the Western democracies.

Representatives of both nations said that so far as they knew there was no indication Pakistan had abandoned the neutral position which it adopted as soon as independence was granted. United States officials said it was quite possible the Pakistanis, earnestly trying to find a source of finance to accomplish their industrialisation schemes, might try to play Russia against the United States. They added, however, that this was an obviously fruitless manoeuvre since the United States was the only major source of the supplies the Pakistanis needed and Russia would not do more to supply them than she had done with other countries. For this reason, United States officials said, they did not believe Pakistanis had any serious intentions with regard to Russia.

HE IS AT IT

Goonasinghe's New Scheme

The new Minister without Portfolio, and Chief Government Whip, Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe has devised a scheme to assist all Ministers in their work and thereby help the Government and its supporters.

Mr. Goonesinghe has placed his suggestions in this connection before the Prime Minister, who has approved them.

The working of the Government for the last eight months, has shown that there are many matters affecting the constituencies of various Government supporters, which have escaped the attention of Ministers.

This has led to some dissatisfaction among those Members of Parliament, who feel that their electorates have been overlooked in the Government's programme.

The proposal of the Minister without Portfolio is to investigate himself into requests to Ministries by Government supporters (which the Ministry concerned may not be able to attend to immediately) and see that a satisfactory response is made.

This scheme does not aim at interfering with the work of any ministry, but has been devised to supplement the work of ministries and at the same time ensure a contented lot of Government supporters.

Whether the request from a Member be for the construction of a school or a hospital, the Minister without Portfolio will investigate the matter and report. He does not propose to end his labours there but will continue to "whip up" the Ministry concerned until the request is satisfactorily answered.

Mr. Goonesinghe feels that this scheme will mean much to the Government in the way of propaganda and will also counter anti-Government propaganda.

# Gandhiji Murder Trial

## Opening Day's Proceedings

THE trial of Nathuram Vinayak Godse, V. D. Savarkar and others arising from the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi began on Thursday, in the Red Fort, New Delhi. The proceedings commenced at 10 a. m. before Mr. Atma Charan, the Special Judge.

After two hours' discussion of the preliminaries regarding procedure, the Judge adjourned the case to June 14, when charges will be framed against the accused. The hearing will then proceed from day to day.

The Court, however, will hold a brief and formal sitting on June 3 to ascertain what facilities are required for the defence. Last Thursday's proceedings were confined to the presentation of a summary of the charges of prosecution and the Judge inquiring of the defence arrangements. Seven of the accused said that they would make their own arrangements for defence, while two did not want to engage any defence lawyers.

At the outset, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and Mr. Banerjee on behalf of V. D. Savarkar, asked for a postponement of the case by two months. They further submitted that a preliminary trial or committal proceedings should be gone through before the charges were framed.

The Judge agreed to adjourn the case till June 14 and promised to make available to the defence a summary of the charges. In regard to the second submission, the court overruled the objection. The trial was being held under the Bombay Public Security Act (1947) as extended to Delhi Province, the Judge said, and under this Act, the committal procedure was eliminated, and he could proceed with the trial as though it was a regular sessions trial.

Stringent security measures had been taken by the authorities and all approaches to the Red Fort were guarded. A contingent of Bombay Police was also on duty. Besides, the court premises were cordoned off by barbed wire and armed guards. Typewriters and cameras were scrutinised and every person entering the court was carefully checked. There were no visitors present. Over a hundred policemen and a battery of cameramen and Press photographers were permitted.

The court room is a rectangular hall, 100 feet by 23 feet, on the first floor of a building which was formerly used as Military Police Headquarters in the Red Fort.

### Accused Brought In

A few minutes before 10, the accused were brought in. The first to take his seat in the dock was Nathuram Vinayak Godse the alleged assassin of Mahatma Gandhi. He is a sparsely built man, thin, wearing a half-sleeved shirt. He was followed by Narayan Dattatraya Apte and the rest who took their seats in the following order: Vishnu Ramakrishna Karkare, Diganbar Ramachandra Badge, Madanlal (the man who is alleged to have thrown a bomb in Birla House a few days before Mahatma Gandhi's assassination), Gopal Vinayak Godse, Shankar Kistayya, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and D. S. Parchure.

The accused sat in three rows. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Counsel for Savarkar, requested that his client who was slightly indisposed might be given a cushioned seat. The request was granted.

Before the proceedings commenced photographers and cameramen were permitted to "shoot" and cameras clicked

in a blaze of lights for about ten minutes.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Advocate General of Bombay and chief Prosecution Counsel in the case, presented to the court a summary of the charges on behalf of the Crown. The charges, already announced, include murder, and illegal possession of arms and explosive. These charges will be scrutinised by the court, who will formally frame them against the accused on June 14.

Mr. Daphtary is being assisted by Mr. N. K. Petigara Mr. M. G. Vyavahakar (Bombay), Kai Bahadur Jwala Prasad (Punjab) and Pandit Thakurdas of Delhi. Mr. J. C. Nagerwala, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and Chief Investigating Officer in the case, was also present.

The Judge then asked the accused individually as to their defence arrangements and whether they would like the court to provide for their defence.

Nathuram Godse and six other accused said that they would make their own arrangements for defence through Mr. Bhopatkar. Godse also indicated he might engage a lawyer for himself. D. K. Badge and Madanlal did not want any lawyers to defend them. Madanlal thrice walked up to the microphone and wanted to make a statement. At first, he submitted he desired to make a statement "in secret" to the Judge. The Judge directed him to submit any statement he wished to make to the Registrar who would forward it to him. When Madanlal made a third attempt and requested for permission to make a statement, the Judge said he would get an opportunity to do so when the regular hearing would commence on June 14.

Two of the nine accused Karkare and Badge, said they knew no other language than Marathi, and Shankar Kistayya said he knew only Telugu. Mr. Bhopatkar interpreted when questions were put to the former two by the court and a newspaperman volunteered to translate in Telugu to Kistayya.

The defence counsel team consisted of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Mr. P. Banerjee, Mr. Jamnadas Metha, Mr. Ganpatrai and Mr. Inamdar.

The accused looked cheerful and were engaged in animated conversation among themselves, the only exceptions being Savarkar who was intently watching the proceedings, and Nathuram Godse who appeared reserved.

Last Thursday's proceedings dealt with preliminaries and formalities on procedure and the only main point was the submission by the defence that under the Bombay Special Security Act as applicable to Delhi the Judge should try the case as a warrant case in accordance with Section 1 Cr. P. C. and not as a case triable under Chapter 23, Cr. P. C. The Judge overruled the objection and held that under the special Act the case was triable under the provisions laid down in Chapter 23 Cr. P. C.

It is learnt that there are nearly 250 prosecution witnesses to be examined.

The court adjourned till June 3 for a brief formal sitting and will meet on June 14 when the trial will commence.

## No Job For Sir C. P. In States Ministry

The Government of India have agreed to advance a loan at three per cent interest to the Government of Travancore for their housing scheme.

This was disclosed by Mr. C. Kesavan, Labour Minister of Travancore who just returned to Travancore after attending the Labour Minister's conference at Delhi.

Replying to a question whether there was any truth in the reported appointment of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, the former Dewan of Travancore, to the States Ministry, he observed that in the course of a talk he had with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, the latter jocularly remarked, "Then where will Sardar Patel go".

The Travancore Minister said that Pandit Nehru might visit Travancore in the near future.

## HOW MUCH JEWS PAY FOR WAR

Fighting in Palestine is costing the Jewry £ 3 millions a month. Captain Shimon Hacohen, a Hagannah supporter, stated in London.

He was addressing a meeting organised by the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, held to celebrate the proclamation of the Jewish State of Israel.

Declaring that war had come to a serious stage, he said there were 140,000 Jewish labourers working in factories in Palestine, who, it was hoped, would give them material aid in the fighting. Mrs. Rebecca D. Sieff, who presided, said that the immediate recognition by President Truman of the Jewish State had but across "all the formalities and all the futile talk". Mr. Berl Locker, another member of the Jewish Agency Executive, said if the Arabs of Palestine had stood alone, there would have been peace after a week of negotiations.

## Ceylonese Wedding at K'Lumpur

### Sultan of Pahang Attends

His Highness the Sultan of Pahang, who was in Kuala Lumpur for the Rulers' Conference, was among the large gathering that witnessed the marriage, according to Hindu rites, of Mr. A. Krishnappa, Dental Surgeon, Kuan'an, to Miss Manomani Mahalingam daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mahalingam, well-known and much respected Ceylon Tamil residents of Kuala Lumpur on 19-5-48.

The marriage ceremony took place in a specially-erected and gorgeously decorated pandal at the bride's residence, No. 8, Treache Road.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Arumugam, of Chao Ah Thong Street, Kuala Lumpur.

The newly weds were the recipients of numerous presents and good wishes from relatives and friends all over the country. A reception held at the Eastern Hotel was again well attended. About 1,200 people sat to tea.

Mr. M. Saravananamuttu, formerly Editor of the Straits Echo, Penang, wishing the newly-weds all happiness recalled that the bridegroom's father Mr. S. Arumugam, belonged to one of the Ceylon Tamil "pioneer" families and that Mr. Arumugam himself had served the Government for 40 years and then retired from the post of Paymaster, Police.

Mr. Mahalingam, the bride's father, was well-known said the speaker. He recalled that Mr. Mahalingam had many people of all nationalities during the trying days of the Japanese occupation. He said that the former Chinese Consul had expressed his gratitude to Mr. Mahalingam for all his good turns to the Chinese community during the Jap days.

The speaker wished the newly-married couple all happiness in their new life.

The bridegroom replied suitably in a brief speech after which Mr. Mahalingam gave thanks. (Cor.)

## Pakistan's Advice to Nizam

"Central Features" understands that the P. Kistan Government have unofficially advised the Nizam to accede to India.

Informed observers describe the position regarding secession thus: "The Nizam has proposed companionship, but the Union Government is insisting on marriage", as the Nizam is stated to be fighting shy of the term "accession".

The Hyderabad Premier, Mir Laik Ali, is reported to have stated that the situation is hopeful and that agreement was likely to be reached shortly. He left Delhi for Hyderabad and will be back in Delhi shortly with the Nizam's views on the India Government's proposals.

It is believed that the Nizam has proposed an Interim Government with 60 per cent of the seats for the Hindus and 40 per cent of the seats for the Muslims, but the India Government is insisting on popular Government. The India Government also want the summoning of a Constituent Assembly at an early date, although they seem agreeable to an Interim Government for a short period. They want the immediate restoration of law and order in Hyderabad and proper action against the Razakars.

## WHAT OUR READERS SAY

# Sex Education

Sir, In a recent issue of your esteemed paper you published the Archbishop's ideas on Sex instruction. I should be highly-obliged if this letter is published which is really an effort to understand the respected Bishop's point of view. People who are opposed to the necessity for Sex-instruction may consider the following points:

1. No educationist wants to give the young all the facts of sex at any one time with what the Archbishop calls "descriptive details." He wants to introduce a series of graded talks suited to the needs and the intellectual capacities of the children. He believes that correct teaching would, to a large extent, curb emotional upsets.

2. Everybody is agreed that parents have the most important role in imparting sex-education. But teachers also have a place. A general handling of this subject would impress on the young mind the universality of the fact of sex.

3. In matters of sex parents have for a long time fondly imagined that ignorance and innocence go together. The boy who is denied facts by his parents gets it from older friends though often in a morbid form. In this matter parents have not the choice between ignorance and knowledge. The only choice open to them is between the pure, correct knowledge that could be imparted by themselves, and the impure, vulgar suggestive knowledge that would be derived from companions; curiosity is to potent a factor to be curbed by this policy of silence.

4. It has been proved statistically that in any given situation a larger percentage of people with full knowledge of facts make more correct decisions than a random lot of informed and ignorant persons. It is true that knowledge does not ensure right conduct. But it is better than ignorance at least in offering a basis for right conduct.

5. It is true that if handled badly this instruction might worsen matters. But that is no argument against the necessity for this instruction. If the need is there, we have to find the competent men for the job.

6. My only would on a y aroused morbid curiosity. The sacredness of the subject could be better conveyed if its universality is shown. There will be twitters from most elements today because all these years the subject has not been touched upon. If properly taught to our growing children then in a few years it will be stripped of its mystery, and the children will lose the sense of shame in these matters which is the basic reason for the twitters. It cannot be a crime to improve the next generation at least by correct teaching.

7. I am one with the Archbishop when he says that girls and boys should not be taught together. The modes of development of the sexes are different and that imposes the condition that they be taught separately.

Yours truly V. Ramakrishnan Asst in Zoology

Jaffna Hindu College Jaffna 28-5-48.

## Pensioners' Welfare Association

Sir, Whilst thanking you for past favours, may I crave you for a little space in your esteemed journal towards this appeal.

It must be welcome news to the Widows that our genial Minister of Finance has taken the earliest

## Palestine Creates A New Crisis

### Russo-U.S. Combination May Over-Awe Britain

Palestine is creating a political crisis between America and Britain.

American press and public opinion is violently anti-British on this issue, even the best friends of Britain in America are now critical of British Palestine policy.

Russia is definitely accusing Britain of conspiring against the United Nations' attempts to work out a truce in Palestine.

### Britain Nervous

The general feeling in Russia and America seems to be that while Whitehall is pro-Arab, it does not dare to support the Arabs openly against the Jews.

In view of the economic crisis she is passing through, it is almost certain that Britain will fall in line with the American policy in Palestine as she cannot discard White House because of her absolute dependence on the dollar. Besides, Britain is not in a position to challenge a Russo-American combination on the issue of Palestine.

### A Rapprochement

There is a slender hope that the joint support which Russia and America are giving the State of Israel, may lead to an understanding between the two countries.

The British Press is not even expressing an opinion on the latest diplomatic situation arising out of the hostile attitude of Russia and America to Britain's Palestine policy.

The latest joint demand of Russia and America is that all British officers should be immediately withdrawn from the Arab Legion. They are even demanding that the Legion should be disbanded.

### Bevin Perplexed

Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin thus finds himself in a quandary. At the moment, his anxiety is how to protect Britain's oil interests in the Middle East.

## Jaffna Hindu College Building Fund

Amount previously acknowledged	7121 17
Mr. S. Chinniah	250 00
Mr. P. Shanmuganathan	4 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7375 17</b>

C. BALASUNDARAM, Treasurer J. H. C. Building Fund Committee. (M-32 1)

Best opportunity to introduce a motion in the House of Representatives to have the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund Ordinance revised.

Whilst hoping that some good will come out of it to improve the miserable condition of a large number of Widows and Orphans and others this Association will be pleased if those who have any complaints will contact the Secretary at 9/3 Palace Square, Kandy and supply him with particulars giving name and Pension Number so as to enable him to embody them in a memorandum that is being prepared for submission.

Yours etc, V. Robert Selliah, Honorary Secretary.

