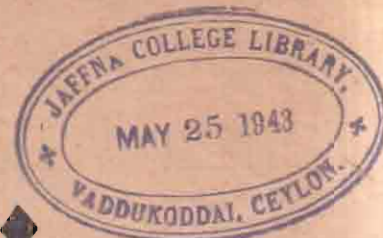


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 13.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Another 10 Million Loan

A further sum of Rs 10,000,000 is to be raised by way of a Home Defence Loan under the Fifty Million Rupees Loan Ordinance. According to a Gazette notification this sum is to be raised by way of (a) a 3-year loan with interest at 2½ per centum per annum; (b) a 7-year loan with interest at 3 per centum per annum; (c) a 10-year loan with interest at 3½ per centum per annum; (d) a 20 to 25-year loan with interest at 3½ per centum per annum.

### Rome Will Be Bombed If Strategy Calls For It

No assurance or agreement exists of any kind whatever that Rome shall not be bombed. This was the reply of the Under-Secretary for Air, Captain Balfour, when Asked in the House of Commons to incude the bombing of Rome in the aerial offensive against Italy in view of Rome's importance as a military and railway centre. Captain Balfour added: "on the contrary, as stated on previous occasions, we shall not hesitate to bomb Rome if the course of the war should render such action convenient and helpful".

### Rs. 16½ Million Excess Over Expenditure

There was an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to Rs. 16,283,343 for the past seven months of the financial year (October, 1942 April 1943). The revenue for April was Rs. 19,161,317 as against Rs. 9,330,505 for the corresponding month last year. The expenditure for April was Rs. 12,541,936 leaving an excess of revenue amounting to Rs. 6,619,331.

### New Ration Books Missing

The police, it is understood, are investigating the loss of a large number of rice ration books belonging to the new issue. A package containing several hundreds of the books was recently delivered by the Government Printing works to the Assistant Food Controller, Colombo Municipality. Last week, it appears the package was checked and the loss was discovered. It is understood that prompt measures have been taken by the Assistant Food Controller to prevent the books from being used.

## PRINCIPLE OF HARMONY IN INDIAN MEDICINE

### THE PHILOSOPHICAL BACKGROUND

BY PRINCIPAL D G LONDHEY M.A., Ph. D (Liepzig)

(The concluding article in the *Prabuddha Bharata* on "The Philosophical Background of Indian Culture")

#### II

THE close liaison between philosophy and biology in the Ayurveda is illustrated by the fundamental doctrine of embryology. It is laid down that conception follows not simply from the coming together of the sperm and the ovum, but from the inception of the soul into the fertilized ovum. We read in the *Charaka* that the embryo is formed only when Jiva enters the physico-chemical constituents in the womb. This is still further clearly expressed in the *Sushruta*: "The embryo is the conjunction of the sperm and the ovum in the womb enlivened by the Atman and the sixteen evolutes of Prakriti". In the Hindu medicine the concept of the embryo is thus found to be spiritualized while in the Western science it is conceived only on the materialistic model. At first sight the Hindu conception is likely to be brushed aside, as something simply speculative and superstitious. But revealing light has been thrown on this subject by the recent development in biology. The old-world mechanistic biology has admittedly failed to explain the different stages and the complicated processes of the embryonic development by purely physico-chemical concepts. The neo-vitalistic biology of Hans Driesch has proved on the basis of scientific evidence that we have to acknowledge the existence of a controlling and determining factor which is far from being materialistic, i.e., physico-chemical in nature. This biological factor is called 'entelechy' and is said to work not in space but into space. Recently biologists are inventing new names, such as determinants, organizers, etc., for factors which perform functions which cannot be adequately described in physico-chemical terms.

The treatment of Ayurveda far from being sectarian and separatist represents a point of view which comprehends

and synthesizes physiology, psychology, psycho-therapy, and religion. Modern scientists are becoming firmly convinced of the inadequacy of the purely physiological conception of the cause of human ailments and are becoming more and more inclined to supplement it from other spheres. For instance T. B. Scott writes: "In scientific language, Biedl sums up the present position of our knowledge thus: two agents are concerned in ordering and maintaining the complex activity of the animal organism; in addition to the nervous communication which admittedly is the agent in effecting rapid readjustments, there is also a chemical correlation of the different organs; in accordance with the latter, each organ, each tissue, and even each cell by means of its specific secretory products acting through the agency of the blood stream, is enabled to exert a specific influence on other parts of the body. In this manner an equilibrium of the various parts is maintained ..... To maintain this balance or to regain it, if it be for a time lost, is mercifully the divine order, the implanted tendency. We may so fight against or ignore the laws of Nature that this balancing is never perfect and it is thus that chronic disease arises and gains mastery. .... Under the influence of great emotions of joy and hope and also of religious fervour some of us seem to have the power of calling on our reserves and of increasing the output into the blood of all our home made auto coids; this often results in improvement of health and in some cases even of cure. It is surely not for us to throw on poor struggling mortals cold douche of cynical semi-scientific scepticism, but rather to encourage them in their spontaneous efforts, and to let them see that we can supplement our own natural powers from outside. With this new knowledge

Continued on page 4

## WAR TO DEATH ON JAPAN

### PREMIER ADDRESSES U. S. CONGRESS

London, Wednesday.

A promise of British co-operation in the "unflinching and relentless waging of war against Japan", a promise of an intensified air onslaught against Axis industry, the revelation of the recent record of sinkings of U-boats, a warm tribute to the Russian armies holding 190 German and 28 satellite divisions, and a prediction that Hitler would make a third desperate throw against Russia—these were the notable points in the 50-minute speech that Mr. Churchill delivered this afternoon to both Houses of the U. S. Congress. The speech was broadcast from Washington and was heard with great clarity by listeners in Britain.

"The experiences of a long life and the promptings of my blood have wrought in me the conviction that there is nothing more important for the future of the world than fraternal association of our two peoples in righteous work both in war and peace."

So it was, said Mr Churchill, that he was able to prepare himself in a confident and steadfast spirit to bear the terrible blows which were evidently about to fall—which were bound to fall—on British interests in the Far East. He re-called these blows singly and described the operations in the Malay Peninsula and at Singapore as the greatest, or at any rate the largest, military disaster in British history. "All this has to be retrieved. All this and much else has to be repaid."

This led him to his forthright declaration regarding Japan. "Let no one suggest", he said, "that we British have not at least as great an interest as the U. S. A. in the unflinching and relentless waging of war against Japan. And in aiding Australia and New Zealand to defend themselves against a Japanese invasion." This, he said, seemed far more threatening at the time of Singapore than it did now.

"I am here to tell you that we will wage that war side by side with you in accordance with the best strategic employment of our forces, while there is breath in our bodies and

Continued on page 3



**WANTED**

A clerk with Matriculation or equivalent qualification and knowledge of accounts and typewriting.

Apply in handwriting enclosing copies of certificates to the Manager, "Hindu Organ", before 3rd June.

Salary Rs. 480/- per annum with prospects for increment which depends entirely on efficiency.

**Hindu Organ.**

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1943.

**REPORT ON BRIBERY**

MR. L. M. D. DE SILVA'S report, which has been issued as a sessional paper, is a remarkable document. For the first time in the history of the island grave charges were made against the honesty and integrity of the members of the legislature. An investigation was necessary. A Ceylonese advocate of great experience and ability was selected to undertake the investigation. The wisdom of this choice is more than justified by the scrupulous fairness and moderation which constitute the most outstanding characteristics of the report before us. It is, indeed, not an exaggeration to say that the report is a masterpiece of studied and purposeful understatement. And, yet, the findings are definite enough, in spite of the inherent difficulties of the task which the Commissioner was called upon to perform. In Ceylon charges of bribery and corruption are more the rule than the exception. The gossip and the rumour-monger rarely trouble themselves about the evidence available to support these charges. But when the crucial moment of investigation arrives, the apostles of national and legislative purity find themselves deserted and more than one indiscreet reformer has in the past paid the penalty for making charges without evidence. The real problem before the Commissioner was, not to establish the fact that there was bribery and corruption in the Legislature, but to obtain and sift the evidence that undoubtedly existed but would not be forthcoming under ordinary circumstances. As pointed out by Mr. De Silva, the grant of absolute immunity to witnesses was a step in the right direction. An assurance was also given to public servants, who might have material evidence to place before the Commissioner, that no disciplinary action would be taken against them in respect of matters disclosed

by them in their evidence before the Commissioner. However, in spite of the precautions taken to ensure a full and searching inquiry, only 12 witnesses volunteered to give evidence; 112 witnesses were summoned by the Commissioner on information derived from various sources.

The allegations made before the Commissioner were mostly to the effect that gratification was given to members of the State Council in respect of matters that came up for consideration by the Executive Committees, such as appointments to various offices in the Government Service, nominations to Municipal and Urban Councils, and decisions on policy, the repercussions of which resulted in advantage or disadvantage to private parties. Incidentally, the Commissioner expresses the view that "the Committee system, as it now functions, lends itself readily to the giving and taking of gratifications"—a view which is bound to influence future decision in regard to constitutional reform. The Commissioner finds that five Ceylonese members of the State Council, one of whom is dead, were guilty of some of the charges made against them. With regard to the three European members, Messrs. Newham, Parfitt and Villiers, the Commissioner finds that the salaries or allowances paid to them by certain associations for representing the views and interests of these Associations in the State Council amounted to gratification given for the purpose of influencing their judgment. The Commissioner definitely rejects the view that the payment made to the three members must be regarded as compensation for loss of time and energy and not as reward for services rendered, though, at the same time, it is conceded by the Commissioner that the case of these European members differs in many respects from that of the others. We agree that there is a difference, and an important one, between the two cases: the law on the subject does not appear to have been sufficiently understood, and the receipt of salaries or allowances by these members was not in any sense regarded as questionable conduct.

One wonders now what is going to happen. The European members have resigned and His Excellency the Governor has nominated their successors. These members have set an example which their Ceylonese colleagues may well follow, but so far no Ceylonese member found guilty by the Commissioner has resigned. It looks as if Mr. D. S. Senanayake must proceed with the Bill for the expulsion of these members. It would not be enough to expel them; they must be kept out of the Council for all time.

**THE GROWTH OF CO-OPERATIVE STORES**

By T. T. Gananathan

Today, Co-operative Stores are the order of the day and recently, they have even been the theme for the torrential pen of John Blunt of the "Times of Ceylon". The Co-operative Store is indeed an encouragement to the poor as well as to the rich because it is the only source through which we get our necessities in spite of the "famine" that is conspicuous in the markets of the world.

It is interesting to note that the consumers' co-operative movement is an offspring of the Industrial Revolution. The evils of the factory system as then existed reduced the worker to a helpless and a spiritless serf. The workers received a poor pittance for long hours of work and very often the workers had to spend their wages in the shops kept by their employers. But Robert Owen, the brilliant socialist preached to the workers: "You must be your merchants and your own manufacturers." This roused the spirit of the workers and they formed themselves as wage-earners in Trade Unions and wage-spenders in Co-operative Stores.

But the modern Co-operative Store is not a concern entirely of the working class as was then. Today, it has no class distinction and with the present difficulties of supply, its importance in the social and economic field cannot be overestimated. It is the abnormal rise in the price of commodities, profiteering and the "black market" that has led to the organisation of a number of Co-operative Stores in Ceylon in recent times. Therefore, Co-operators should spare no pains to combat these evils with the help of the Government and the opportunity that Co-operation affords. If, as was recently brought to the notice of the Civil Defence Commissioner that certain Co-operative Stores are the backers of "black market", then it means a frustration of the noble aims and ideals of co-operation. A Co-operative Store must ensure a fair and equitable distribution of commodities to its members at controlled prices. The contention that Co-operative Stores can sell its articles at fantastic prices, because it is a transaction among its members is something like the argument advanced by the clique of gamblers who question the validity of Police prosecution because it is a gamble among its members. Consumers' Co-operative movement teaches the art of saving in spending and therefore Co-operative Stores should not in the least think of making "Hell while the sun shines".

It is also common knowledge that sometimes party feelings run wild into co-operative organisations. Sometimes a small village, under the grip of two antagonistic parties, demands

two Co-operative Stores. This is really an unhealthy feature and every effort should be made to curb such a sign in the bud. A co-operator should have a zeal that is tempered by a regard for truth, humanity and social decorum so that no outrage could ever provoke him to retaliation unworthy of a good Co-operative Stores springing like mushrooms in a night without any financial background is another dangerous phenomenon and like the bursting of the South Sea Bubble, there stores will die in no time.

Co-operators must therefore act with caution, efficiency and decency for the co-operative movement to gain ground economically, socially and morally.

**EIGHT M.S.C.s GUILTY OF RECEIVING GRATIFICATIONS**

Continued from page 3

th t gratifications have passed to an extent which, again, I cannot fix.

**Committee System**

It will appear from what I have said that the Committee system as it now functions lends itself readily to the giving and the taking of gratifications. The giver of a gratification being unaware of the proceedings in Committee will never know to what extent it has carried weight. But, nevertheless the possibility that it might carry weight must always loom large in the mind of the potential giver. A member receiving a gratification can without much fear of discovery ignore a promise to advance the desires of the giver. In short, under the Committee system responsibility is fugacious even where a gratification misses its intended mark.

**The European Members**

The four European members, Messrs. H. E. Newham, H. F. Parfitt, E. C. Villiers and F. H. Griffith, were selected for submission for nomination by the Chamber of Commerce, the Ceylon Estates Proprietary Association, the Plasters' Association, and the European Association respectively. Their names were submitted for nomination by the four Associations jointly. After nomination they were regarded by the Associations (and in this term for convenience I include the Chamber of Commerce) as their "representatives". The allegation has been made against them that certain payments which they received from the Associations bring them within the terms of reference. I have found that the first three members come within the terms of reference and that the fourth, Mr. Griffith, does not.

There are differences between the case of the three European members whom I find come within the terms of reference and the cases of the others. There was nothing furtive about the payments they received. The fact that they received remuneration was widely known in the island. It was stated to me in evidence by them that the receipt of remuneration has never been challenged so far by anyone. This means that there has been up to now, at any rate, a tacit acquiescence by the community as a whole in the payment.



## EIGHT M. S. Cs GUILTY OF RECEIVING GRATIFICATIONS

### FINDINGS OF THE BRIBERY COMMISSION

Eight members of the State Council have been found guilty by the Bribery Commission, Mr. L. M. D. de Silva K. C., of accepting gratifications. Of these one is dead. The Report was published last Wednesday.

The guilty are Mr. E. W. Aleygunasekera (Nuwara Eliya), Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu (Batticaloa-Trincomalee), Mr. H. A. Gunasekera (Balangoda), Mr. D. D. Gunasekera (Bandarawela) and Mr. C. Batuwantudawe, now dead, who represented Kalutara; and three European nominated members, Messrs. H. E. Newnham, E. C. Villiers and H. F. Parfitt.

Besides these members against whom the Commission has held allegations were made against a number of others.

No prima facie case was made out against Mr. D. P. Jayasuriya (Gampah) and so the Commissioner did not proceed further with the allegation.

In two cases, the Commission has accepted the word of Mr. George E. de Silva (Minister of Health) that he never solicited or received a gratification.

Four allegations have not been established against Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara (Minister of Education).

In the case against Mr. G. C. S. Corea (Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce) the Commissioner says: "It did not appear to me worthwhile to spend any more time on statements made by Mr. W. Sathasivam. There is nothing to show that any gratification was offered to or accepted by Mr. Corea."

There has been nothing to support the allegation of Mr. C. M. Edwin de Silva, a former Excise Inspector, against Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, formerly M. S. C. (Colombo Central) and the evidence of L. N. A. Ebert and H. P. C. Fernando have been held to be entirely insufficient to establish the truth of the charge against Mr. Goonesinha.

#### The Unidentified Four

All these allegations have been dealt with by the Commissioner in appendices attached to his report from which, however, four appendices have been removed because the Commissioner has found that although there is no proof of the solicitation or receipt of gratifications there is strong ground for suspicion. He points out the principle that every man must be presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved has to prevail.

Three of these four appendices relate to incidents of two urban council nominations and a municipal council nomination, and the substance of the incidents has been published in the report with disclosure of names. The substance of Appendix P, the Commissioner says, needs no special mention.

The Commissioner also states that besides those who have been found guilty, there are four members who, in his estimate of the evidence, have received gratifications although he has not been able to identify them.

The draft of a bill has already been gazetted to enable the State Council by resolution to expel any member from Council on

the ground of the acceptance of pecuniary reward or other gratification in connection with the performance or discharge of his duties or functions as a member.

#### The Report

Below are brief extracts from the long report:—

The total number of Councillors in respect of whom suggestions were made was 19 (nineteen). In some cases they were based on very slender material. I have found that eight members, whom I have been able to identify, have received gratifications within the meaning of that term in the Commission issued to me.

Among these are three nominated European members. They openly received a reward from certain bodies for the work they did in Council, and this openness and its implications draw a sharp line of distinction between them and the other.

I have also reached the conclusion that there are in all probability about four other members, whom I have not been able to identify, who have received gratifications.

Under the heading "The 'Attanayake' gratification incident", the report states:

Turning to individual cases, I have found that four members of the Committee for Home Affairs, Messrs. E. W. Abeygunasekera, C. Batuwantudawe, H. A. Gunasekera and E. R. Tambimuttu, received gratifications for the purpose of supporting a candidate for the post of a Chief Headmanship. It is with regret that I include the name of Mr. Batuwantudawe as he is now dead. But duty leaves me no choice. The amounts received by Messrs. Batuwantudawe and Gunasekera were Rs. 250 each; by Mr. Abeygunasekera Rs. 500. While I am definite that a sum of money was received by Mr. Tambimuttu, I am unable to be sure whether it was Rs. 250 or Rs. 750. I think it was the latter amount. These payments were suggested and arranged by Mr. Abeygunasekera.

#### Nominations to Municipal and Urban Councils

With regard to Urban Councils, it has up to now been the function of the Executive Committee of Local Administration to make recommendations for the nomination of members to Municipal and Urban Councils. I have not found material on which it could be held that any particular member of the Committee has received or solicited a gratification, but the evidence creates a strong suspicion

Continued on page 2

#### FLOORING TILES

Plain Red Flooring Tiles size 9 ins. x 9 ins. x 1 ins. made by the Manufacturers of the famous Basel Mission Tiles. These Tiles keep floors very dry during rain and are in great demand as a reliable flooring material for houses.

Order your requirements early.

William Mather & Sons  
Sole Agents Jaffna.

Mis. 37. 20—31-5-43.

## WAR TO DEATH ON JAPAN

(Continued from page 1)

while blood flows through our veins", he said.

In this connection, Mr. Churchill alluded to the presence with him of the commanders from Asia. A notable part in the war against Japan, he said, must of course be played by the large armies and by the air and naval forces now marched by Britain on the eastern frontiers of India. In this quarter, there lay one of the means of bringing aid to hard-pressed and long-tormented China. He declared: "I regard the bringing of immediate and effective aid to China as one of the most urgent of our common tasks."

Loud laughter greeted him when he said drily: "It may not have escaped your attention that I have brought to this country Field-Marshal Wavell and the other two Commanders-in-Chief from India and that they have not travelled all this way simply to concern themselves about improving the health and the happiness of the Mikado of Japan."

#### Complicated Matter

He continued: "You may be sure that if all that were necessary was for the order to be given to the great armies standing ready in India to march towards the Rising Sun and open the Burma road that the order would be given this afternoon. The matter is, however, more complicated and all the movements and the infiltrations of troops into the mountains and jungles northeast of India are strictly governed by the science of logistics."

He recalled how in January last year he and Mr. Roosevelt and their high advisers agreed that while the defeat of Japan would not mean the defeat of Germany, the defeat of Germany would lead to the defeat of Japan. But this did not mean that both sides should proceed together. The U. S. A. undertook the main responsibility of prosecuting the war against Japan. Britain took the main burden of the Atlantic. That was natural.

#### Massive Air Blows

Mr. Churchill then dealt with the present massive air offensive. "There is no doubt that we have already out-numbered the hostile air forces of Germany, Italy and Japan and still more does our output of new planes surpass the output of the enemy."

Surveying the entire aspect of the war, he said: "We cannot doubt that this is a major factor in the process of victory. That is established as a solid fact."

"All were agreed that this air power must be brought to bear upon military targets in Japan at the earliest possible moment. Military and geographical difficulties must be overcome so that the necessary and desirable process of laying Japanese munitions centres in ashes might be begun."

"That this objective holds a high place in the present conference is obvious. Britain will participate in this air attack on Japan in harmonious accord with the major strategy of the war."

"The African excursions of the two dictators have cost their countries in killed and captured 950,000 soldiers. Nearly 2,400,000 gross tons of shipping have been sunk and nearly 8,000 aircraft have been destroyed."

Turning once more to the

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE JAFFNA

### SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS

An examination for admission to the University Entrance, Pre-Medical, H. S. C. and London Intermediate in Arts and Science classes will be held on Wednesday, June 2, at 9-30 a. m. Three scholarships (one reserved for a girl student) are awarded on the results of the above examination. Last date for receipt of applications, May, 31. New classes commence, June 7.

J. T. ARULANANTHAM  
Principal.

(Mis. 40, 24 & 27 5-43.)

## BASEL MISSION CALICUT TILES

First in the field, first ever since. Unrivalled for strength and absorb the least quantity of water during rain.

Stocks of New Model Double Grooved Tiles, Single Grooved Tiles, Flooring Tiles & etc., are available.

Order your requirements early.

William Mather & Sons

Sole Agents, Jaffna.  
Mis. 36, 20—31-5-43.

## WANTED

An Account and Correspondence clerk in English and Tamil at a monthly salary of Rs. 40/- is wanted by the Mullaivittu Co-operative Stores Ltd, Mullaivittu Application closes on 30.5.43. (Mis. 41. 24-6-43.)

general aspects of the war, Mr. Churchill said: "Not for one moment must we forget that the main burden of the war on land is still being borne by the Russian armies. They are holding at the present time no fewer than 190 German divisions and 23 satellite divisions on their front. Russia has already inflicted injuries upon the German military organism which will, I believe, ultimately prove mortal, but there is little doubt that Hitler is reserving his supreme gambler's throw for a third attempt to break and destroy the armed forces of the mighty nation he has already assaulted twice in vain. He will not succeed."

"But we must do everything in our power that is sensible and practicable to take more of the weight off Russia in 1943. The enemy is still proud and powerful. He is hard to get at and he still possesses enormous armies, vast resources and invaluable strategic territories. There is one grave danger which will go along with us to the end. That danger is undue prolongation of the war. No one can tell what new complications and perils might arise before five more years of war—and it is in the dragging out of the war at enormous expense till the Democracies are tired or bored or split that the main hope of Germany and Japan must now reside. We must destroy this hope as we have destroyed so many others, and for that purpose we must beware of every topic and every tendency which turns our minds and our energies from the supreme objective of a general victory of the United Nations."



## SIX MONTHS' R. I. FOR CYCLE THEFT

Poothapillai Aiyadurai, a well-dressed young man of Uduvil, was sentenced on Tuesday by the Jaffna Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment for theft of a bicycle belonging to Mohamed Ali Ibrahim of Grand bazaar. The complainant had kept his cycle at the Jaffna railway station and had gone into the station buildings on business. Finding the cycle missing on his return, he immediately informed the police. The Chunnakam police arrested the accused with the cycle at the Chunnakam market.

The accused was further sentenced to a fine Rs. 50, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment for escaping from fiscal custody when in remand in the court lock-up.

The accused was also charged before the same magistrate with the theft of another bicycle. He pleaded "not guilty."

## ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 200 P T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Murugesu Nagalingam late of Segamat, Johore, Malaya  
Vyravipillai Murugesu of Karaveddy North  
Petitioner

Vs.

1. Nagalingam Parameswaran, 2. Nagalingam Puvaneswaran, 3. Sathiadevi daughter of Nagalingam, 4. Nagalingam Jayarajah, 5. Nagalingam Chelvarajah, 6. Pooranam daughter of Nagalingam, 7. Nagalingam Mahalingam all of Segamat, Johore, Malaya, 8. Muttupillai widow of Murugesu of Karaveddy North, The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 8th Respondent

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 2nd day of April 1943 in the presence of Mr. T. Balakrishnan, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 2nd day of April 1943 having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the father-in-law of the deceased abovenamed and as the Attorney of the widow of the said deceased to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 7th day of May 1943 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

The 16th day of April 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,

Addl. District Judge.

Extended for 28-5-43.

Intld. L. W. de S.

A. D. J.

7-5-43.

(O. 7. 20 & 24-5-43)

## TO LEASE

A Coconut estate 25 acres in full bearing 2 miles from Mullaitivu Town. Also a paddy field 50 marakals sowing capacity—about 10 acres—in Mullaitivu Town. For particulars apply to Dr. C. Sivasithamparam, Martyn Road, Jaffna.

Mis. 35. 20 & 24-5-43.

## PRINCIPLE OF HARMONY IN INDIAN MEDICINE

Continued from page 1

of "Vis Medicatrix" of its mechanism and of its chemistry, we must realize that our control over our disease is enormously increased and that there is far brighter and less suffering future for the sons of man. (Modern Medicine and Some Modern Remedies, p. 137-40).

The Ayurveda takes three Doshas—Kapha, Vata and Pitta—as fundamental in the system of the human body. Some suppose that the triad of the Doshas is merely hypothetical. Others hold that they signify functions. Still others maintain that they are substances though minute and subtle. The task of interpreting the Tri-dosha theory in terms of modern Western science of physiology and medicine is a difficult one. That the Doshas are substances is probably the nearest approach to the doctrine of the Ayurveda as is seen by the description given in the medical works. But nothing in modern physiology corresponds to the concepts of the Doshas. Modern physiology is cellular physiology. We must look to the constituents or functions of cells if we can ever hope to discover the basic substances, viz. Kapha, Vata and Pitta. The process of oxidation in the cells must be identified with one of the Doshas. We know that every cell breathes, assimilates and secretes. One thing is certain. The Doshas are not humours as conceived by Hippocrates, the father of Western medicine. In the opinion of a close student of comparative medicine, the Tri-dhatu theory, on the other hand, goes many steps beyond the cell of the modern cellular theory. In fact the Tri-dhatu physiology of the Ayurveda begins just where orthodox cellular physiology of Western medicine ends. Hence it seems to me that we cannot at present equate the Tri-dhatu theory exactly with anything known to modern Western physiology. But the time may soon

come when such a comparison may become possible. The most recent researches in the West are leading the vanguard of our Western scientists into the regions which appear so "Ayurvedic"; already the biologist is looking beyond his original comparatively simple cell with its protoplasm, nucleus and, enotosome, on to the complexity of chromosomes, Ids, Determinants, Biophors, and even the vital atoms (bio-atoms, if you please, so strongly reminiscent of Vata, Pitta, and Cough "corpuscles"); in the field of immunity the exponents of both the "cellular" and "humoral" doctrines have gone far beyond the original simple conception of the cell on to the complexities of complexities of Haptophors, Complementophore, Ergophore, Ambosceptors, Opsonins, Agglutinins, Precipitins, Cytolysins, Alexins, Sensitization, Anaphylaxis, and so on—truly a bewildering array of Neologisms, where-with to describe things and events, which are for the most part as speculative as the Tri-dhatu theory itself, and also exhibit like it a distinct leaning towards "humoral" conceptions of colloids and bio-chemistry. Similarly in the field of endocrinology and psychology Western scientists have now begun to talk of body fluids (humour?) i.

fluencing, and being influenced by, emotional and mental states reminding us of the Ayurvedic view of Vata being responsible for enthusiasm, Pitta for intellect, and Kapha for forbearance, and so on. (Srinivasa Murthi: Report of the Committee on Indian System of Medicine, Madras Government, pp. 24-25 of Appendix I).

Medicine is a never-ending quest. As man is one, the system of human medicine must be one. Eastern and Western medicine, Indian and European science of life and health are conventional concepts useful for the convenience of study only. Ayurveda promises to be a complete and harmonious study of man in all the aspects of his being.

In concluding this survey of the different departments of Hindu culture in search for the heart of harmony in them all, we must point out that we do not deny the phenomenon of struggle in human affairs. Struggle may be necessary in the sense that it is a necessary evil. But it is an evil and a malady, though necessary and inevitable as a means of establishing harmony. Harmony is the undeniable end and the ideal. Wisdom consists in recognizing what is ideal and eternal and in distinguishing the ideal from what is merely phenomenal and transient.

## "THE HINDU ORGAN"

### Subscription Rates

(PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE)

Town Delivery :	...	Yearly	Rs. 6 50
Inland & India, Etc. ...	...	Yearly	Rs. 9 50

Single Copy Cts. 7.

### Advertisement Rates

	Rs.	Cts.
Government Advertisement	...	1 75 per inch
Sale Notices	...	1 00 " "
Casual Advertisements	...	1 25 " "
Pawn Broker's Advertisement	...	35 per item
Order Nisi for 2 publications	...	5 00

## THE ORIENTAL BANK OF MALAYA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in F. M. S. with liability of members limited.)

No. 8, CLOCK TOWER ROAD, JAFFNA.

AUTHORISED AND APPROVED TO FUNCTION BY  
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR

The only Indigenous Banking Enterprise in Ceylon,  
transacting every description of Banking Business such as:—

1. Accepting current and Fixed Deposits accounts; (2) Allowing loans on approved securities; (3) Granting Drafts on Colombo, Madura, Madras and Tuticorin and T.Ts. on these and other principal towns in India; (4) Buying and selling Indian Currency notes, etc., etc.

S. P. Joseph,  
MANAGER.

(H. 206, 25-2-43—24-8-43) (M)