

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NO. 45.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

A.R.P. Controller, Jaffna

The Rev. Fr. Chas. S. Matthews, O.M.I. has been appointed A.R.P. Controller, Jaffna, in succession to Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam. He will also be the Divisional Fire Officer.

M. Romain Rolland

According to the Algiers Radio Romain Rolland, the famous French author noted for his pro-Russian sympathies, and biographer of Gandhi, has been transferred to a German concentration camp.

Release of 1,000 Red Shirt Prisoners

The Frontier Government has decided to release 1,000 out of 1,060 Red Shirt prisoners in batches of fifty. The cases of the remaining sixty are under consideration. These prisoners were arrested in connection with the Congress civil disobedience movement.

Price Control for Milk, Fish And Firewood

Owing to the unreasonable increase of prices of necessities of life, such as milk, fish and firewood, the Government, it is understood, is contemplating a price control scheme for these commodities. Effective means of checking a black market in these lines are also being considered.

China's Post-War Plans

China's single party Government system will end one year after the war, the Minister of Information, Mr. Chang Tao-fan, stated. He added that the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, at its plenary session, had passed a resolution convening a National Congress after the war for the adoption of a constitution.

Rs. 1,00,001 For Promotion Of Tamil

Replying to the congratulatory song specially composed and sung by Mr. M. K. Thiagaraja Baghavanar, the film star, in the course of his music performance held on Saturday evening in honour of Mr. Alagappa Chettiar's munificence to several institutions, social and charitable, Mr. Chettiar thanked him for the address and announced on the occasion a donation of Rs. 1,00,001 for the promotion of Tamil studies in the Travancore University. Mr. Chettiar also promised a donation for the construction of a hostel in the name of his daughter, Sri Umayal to the Madras Seva Sadan, conducted by Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao. Sri C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore and Lady Venkatasubba Rao who were both present, thanked Mr. Chettiar for his generous donations.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA AND HIS MISSION

FIFTIETH YEAR OF HIS CHICAGO ADDRESS

(BY THE EDITOR, Prabuddha Bharata)

I
FIFTY years ago on Monday, 11 September 1893, there stood on the platform of the Parliament of Religions in the Hall Columbus at Chicago 'a young man who represented nothing—and everything—the man belonging to no sect, but rather to India as a whole', facing the assembled thousands, deliriously cheering him at his simple words—'Sisters and brothers of America'—uttered from the depth of his heart and with a simplicity of manners that an unsophisticated child of God alone could command. He thanked the youngest of nations in the name of the most ancient order of monks in the world, in the name of the mother of religions, and in the name of the millions and millions of Hindu people of all classes and sects. The Master had said that Naren would conquer the world, and Naren had indeed conquered it at the very first contact!

That first contact spoke eloquently of the contrast between the East and the West, and out of that contrast were formulated the most lasting principles of rapprochement between the two. The Parliament of Religions at Chicago was organised as a part of the World's Fair by a young nation noted at once for its high idealism and power of organization, a nation bent on forging ahead by discovering new means of human progress and brotherhood. To this came a nondescript young man, Swami Vivekananda, who was later on acclaimed as the patriot-saint of India but who till then had no official recognition from any church or sect, but was sent across the Pacific through the enthusiasm of a group of admirers in Madras, who had nothing but the faith of a religious people behind them and who banked only on the inherent goodness of humanity—a group, that was quite innocent of any worldly wisdom and had no notion of what a big Parliament could mean, a group, moreover, that wanted to reap nothing out of that adventure besides broadcasting the high spiritual ideas of the Hindus, which they felt were worthy of the world's consideration. The Madras disciples had simply seen the worth of the man and his ideas; and they had felt sure that he could introduce himself.

Nothing could have been more typical of the unorganised-ness of Hinduism itself than this going forth of its representative un-announced, and without formal credentials, to enter the strongly guarded doors of

the world's wealth and power. (Sister Nivedita).

Sri Ramakrishna had once said of the Swami,

But it is not good for him to go to the extreme of denying the Divine Mother. He is now under Shakti's jurisdiction. Even a judge, while giving evidence in a case, comes down and stands in the witness box.

But the God-intoxicated Swami had not learnt the full significance of those pregnant sentences; for the past of his racial consciousness and the tradition of his order stood against a full cognizance of the ways and means of the world and more so against a full acceptance of them. But he had to pay heavily for this ignorance or indifference. He found the doors of the Parliament shut against him. Friendless, penniless, and homeless, he sought the aid of a well-known society, whose President wrote in reply:

Let the devil die of cold.

The devil, however, did not die, but he lived to see the snobbery of the world torn to pieces through his own effort and Hinduism put on a better footing. The very fact that he represented no sect but Hinduism as a whole, proved of immense consequence. But we shall turn to this point later on. The other fact to remember is that he depended solely on God. The age, perhaps, required a practical demonstration of such a self-abandonment, relying, as it did, on mechanical adjustments. And God did come to his rescue in a most unexpected way. The Swami had given up all hope of being present in the Parliament, when by chance he met Mr. J. H. Wright, professor of Greek in the Harvard University, who was highly impressed, and when told of the real difficulties of the Swami, he remarked indignantly:

To ask you, Swami, for your credentials is like asking the sun to state its right to shine.

And he wrote to the Chairman of the Committee for selecting delegates:

Here is a man who is more learned than all our learned professors put together.

That cleared the way for the Swami and gave him a chance to have his mission fulfilled. Inscrutable are the ways of God!

II

But this was not the end of it all. The real difficulty was inherent in the very mission he had undertaken. There was a mass of ideas called Hinduism. But it had not yet been

Continued on page 4

NEW BODY TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS

PROPOSED COMMISSION IN CEYLON

The desirability of appointing a Commission similar to the Civil Service Commissioners in the United Kingdom and the Federal Public Service Commission in India, is under consideration by the Ceylon Government.

It is proposed that the new body should be responsible for recruitment to the Civil Service, the higher grades of the Police Force, the selection of District Revenue Officers and the admission into the Public Service of all officers of staff rank who are selected by examination.

Necessity For Change

It is learned that it is urged that with the establishment of the University of Ceylon, the creation of such a body has become necessary.

The Civil Service Commissioners in London were responsible for conducting the examinations for admission into the Ceylon Civil Service and the selection of Police probationers.

It is now proposed that Ceylon should have its own organisation to discharge these functions.

JAFFNA YOUTHS DROWNED

FATAL SEA-BATHE AT MT. LAVINIA

Three young men of Jaffna who were employed in Colombo were drowned at Mt. Lavinia on Sunday.

The three bodies were brought to Vaddukodai where they were cremated.

The brothers were Mr. Markandu Thamby (25) a wireless operator and Mr. Markandu Krishnaswamy (21), booking clerk of the Dehiwala railway station. The other was Mr. T. Nagendra (25), also a wireless operator.

They were out bathing. When they got into difficulties and raised cries, Mr. W. A. Hamilton of Alfred House Gardens, who was bathing nearby, rushed to their rescue with some others with a bamboo and some rope.

All three were brought ashore in a state of exhaustion and artificial respiration was rendered by the Mt. Lavinia Police and others. Medical aid too was summoned but life was found to be extinct.

Although the spot in which these three persons were drowned is a popular sea-bathing resort, there was no life-saving apparatus available.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1943.

A SACRED DUTY

THE JUDGMENT OF THE DISTRICT Judge of Jaffna in the matter of the discontinuance and interdiction of the Electricity Superintendent by the Jaffna Urban Council throws a flood of light on how things have been done by the Council. The evidence adduced at the hearing shows that no charge was ever framed against Mr. Nagen-dram before he was given 3 months' notice and later interdicted. The Judge has, therefore, found that the notice of discontinuance and interdiction were unjustifiable, and directed that the electricity superintendent be reinstated in office. The proceedings of the Council meeting held on last Friday, after the judgment was delivered, also show that the members are intent on doing things as they please. The present Council has functioned for nearly three years. Let us look back for a moment to see how the members have been behaving. Out of the eight members who were elected at the polls about 3 years ago, six were candidates put forward by the Rate-payers' Association. The other two were not prepared to allow anyone nominated by the Rate-payers' Association to become Chairman, and succeeded in getting two persons nominated who would vote for one of them as against the candidate put forward by the Rate-payers. Gigantic efforts were made to win over one of the members returned by the Rate-payers' Association but without success and Mr. R. Sivagurunathan was elected Chairman. It is strange that persons who come forward to do public work should be selfish in their outlook. One of the nominated members conceived the idea of becoming chairman and so did one of the six returned by the ratepayers and also one of the remaining two. The obstructive tactics indulged in by the members for some time deserve the severest condemnation. Mr. Sivagurunathan no longer commanded a working majority and resigned in or about September 1942. Messrs V. Suppiah, K. Aiyadurai and C. Ponnambalam came forward for the chairmanship; Mr. Ponnambalam later withdrew himself from the contest. As the irony of fate would have it, the members returned by the Rate-payers' Association except Mr. Aiyadurai voted for Mr. Suppiah

Mr. Aiyadurai who secured 5 votes as against 5 secured by Mr. Suppiah was however declared elected by lots being cast. At last Friday's meeting a motion of no-confidence was moved against the present Chairman. It is needless to say that the language used by the members was unworthy of them. The business of the meeting could not be transacted for want of a quorum. The present Chairman finds that he is in the same predicament as his predecessor. He has no longer a working majority.

The time for the triennial elections is fast approaching. The names of some of the sitting members including the Chairman have been removed from the list of voters on the ground that they had failed to pay rates due from them when the list was being prepared. We understand that very few persons had paid their taxes. This is due to the fact that the Urban Council of Jaffna has been always in the habit of giving six months' grace to all rate-payers in the past. The tax-collectors generally approach persons who readily pay just before they have to deposit their collections. The date for depositing the taxes for the first quarter of 1943 was 15th May 1943 and the period was further extended to June 1, 1943. The persons whose names were removed from the list of voters were all found to have paid their taxes in May 1943. Ignorance of the law is no excuse. Everyone is presumed to know the law. The public are expected to acquaint themselves with notifications in the Government Gazette. The law is severe. Though more than 99 per cent of the land-owners had not paid their taxes due for the first quarter before April 30, 1943, yet only the names of a few persons only have been removed from the list of voters at the instance of persons who were in the happy and privileged position of not being land-owners and at the same time intent on coming forward as candidates for the next elections. Objections were raised only against prospective candidates by or at the instance of prospective candidates and most of the objections were upheld.

Members of Council owe a sacred duty to the citizens of Jaffna who have elected them to administer the affairs pertaining to the city; they should not paralyse the administration by walk-outs. The duty of the citizens is no less sacred to elect members who would not be guided by personal or selfish motives. The vote is the only instrument by which the public can safeguard itself and should therefore be cast in favour of unselfish persons who will for all time have in mind the welfare of the city.

WHITHER CIVILIZATION?

By A Arulambalam
[Special to the "Hindu Organ"]

Civilization is described as the state of being refined in manners from the rudeness of savage life. How far has modern man risen from the rudeness of savage life? In what particular respects has he become so amiable a gentleman that he should be described as above the primitive cave man? What is the true test of civilization? These are some of the questions which invite our attention at a time like the present when the whole of humanity is plunged in misery as the consequence of a total war.

Primitive man lived of yore in cave and jungle. His necessities of life were few and simple. His world was circumscribed, his dress scanty and his food uncooked or partly cooked. He worshipped the elements which gave him light, heat, water and air. If there was a dispute he settled it by the use of his fist, where arbitration failed. Sometimes he had recourse to black magic also and occasionally exhibited cannibalistic tendencies. With the passing of time he imbibed good manners and is now "civilized."

The "civilized" man of today lives in a well built mansion. He has servants to attend on him (servants who are not as much civilized as the master.) His necessities of life are many, and unlike the barbarian he uses soap to clean his body. He exhibits excellent manners and sometimes means what he says when he greets his friend with the bright word "good-morning", or utters the most used or mis-used word in the English language, viz, "sorry", if by chance he unwillingly tramples on the feet of his neighbour. He may or may not feel what he says, for the devil itself doth not know the intent of man. He has his hair cut and his beard shaven or trimmed according to his fancy. He has much work to attend to and goes about in great hurry by car, airplane, or steam-ship. He "rings" up his neighbour and invites him to tea or a dance. He dresses smartly and consumes food partly uncooked for fear of losing the vitamins. He worships a personal or impersonal God according to his spiritual development. Sometimes, he prefers to be an atheist or agnostic, and his philosophy is as highly polished as his finger nails. He too uses force to settle a dispute if negotiation fails. He does not resort to black magic however, but uses only poison gas and heavy bombs. He has no cannibalistic tendencies but will starve his hungry neighbours and dump his surplus food stocks in the ocean, or set fire to them; and, he is civilized!

Much of modern civilization is built upon material development and scientific progress. Thanks to the great pioneers and scientists who have advanced science, we are able to have so many conveniences and comforts today. The motor-car, the steam-ship, the electric train, and the airplane are all a boon to the modern traveller. The telephone and the telegraphic system are of real advantage to the businessman. The marvels of medicine and the discovery of anaesthetics, anti-septics and sulphonamides such as "M and B 693", have helped to alleviate pain and to destroy and

conquer the "germ" world which accounted for the loss of millions of human lives before they were discovered. Great labour-saving devices have lightened human energies. The immense possibilities of electricity through the "radio" and television have brought people living in distant continents closer together. In fact, in almost every walk of life scientific progress has been a great boon to the modern man.

But, there has not been a sufficient and corresponding development of the spirit and character in man. In spite of the changes in the outer man, the inner man failed to progress. Although there had been an appreciable development of the human intellect there had not been a reasonable advance in human sympathies. The real self in man remained unchanged; and it is largely due to this failing that the world is witnessing such chaos and strife today. In a world of plenty the modern man is fighting for crumbs. In this respect he is very much worse than the primitive man who had to toil for the necessities of life with his scanty knowledge of the world, its resources, and the means of obtaining them. Modern man failed and refused to curb and keep within bounds the baser human instincts. He allowed vices like greediness, jealousy and hatred to take the better of reason and justice. It is time that a start is made to make a thorough search of the self and build up the inner self in man. Until such time our civilization shall remain only a sham and a nine days' wonder.

What is the true index of civilization? It is to be measured by the development of art and literature and by the number of electric trains that run through our cities and villages? Certainly they form part of our civilization. But it is not all. The greater portion of our civilization should be measured by taking into consideration the development of our inner self and the extent to which we are prepared to share the good things of life with our less fortunate brothers. It should also be measured by our ability to control our baser passions and preserve the superstructure of our civilization from thoughtless destruction. It is civilized man who built up great cities, established great centres of learning, opened rare and magnificent libraries and constructed beautiful architectural monuments. And it is the same man, civilized from one angle, and barbarian from another, who now destroys all these cherished possessions with high explosives and incendiaries. It is time that mankind realized the utter folly of this wanton annihilation. There should be a spiritual retreat and an honest effort made to civilize the ego in man. Military adventurers may say that bombers shall bring about international security. We think not. Such short cuts will prove long and be the surging cause of eternal fear, hatred and strife. History bears witness to this. A change of heart and a better understanding among men will certainly go a great way in building up a new world order. If men shall live up to the spirit of the great religions there shall be a growth of a new sense of justice among the nations and the door opened for a just and lasting peace. May God help mankind in this attempt!

Letter to the Editor

ROYAL SOCIETY OF TEACHERS

Sir,—The Royal Society of Teachers includes all those who have been admitted to Registration by the Teachers Registration Council as authorised by the Education Act of 1907 and by Privy Council orders of 1912 and 1928.

Admission is granted to applicants who fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Council, acting as the Executive of the Royal Society of Teachers. These conditions cover attainments, professional training, and experience. The Registration Fee covers both admission to the Register and Membership of the Society. No further payment or subscription is required.

Preparatory to full Membership of the Royal Society of Teachers (A. M. R. S. T.) there is the grade of Associate Membership (A. M. R. S. T.) to which applicants are admitted who satisfy the prescribed conditions in respect of attainments and pay five shillings as a first instalment of the fee for registration and full Membership.

It is the aim of the Council to secure, in the first instance, that none save Registered Teachers, shall exercise professional supervision over the work of teachers more generally. The Royal Society of Teachers aims at establishing a unified teaching profession with its own standards of admission. It seeks to raise the work of teaching in public regard and to ensure that the educational institutions of the country are in charge of duly qualified men and women.

The Teachers Registration Council has given authority for the receipt of the Registration Fee by instalments. The standard fee for Registration and Life Membership of the Royal Society of Teachers is £3, but a substantial concession is made to those seeking early registration. A form of application must accompany the first instalment. When the instalments are complete the application will be considered by the Council, and those admitted will receive a Certificate of Registration and Membership of the Society. Wherever possible the signature of a member should be obtained in support of every application for Membership.

I have just received six sets of Application Forms from the Secretary of the Royal Society of Teachers, who shall be grateful if those eligible in Ceylon make use of them when applying for membership of his Society. His Council

NEW ASSOCIATION TO PROMOTE TAMIL LEARNING

NORTH CEYLON 'MUTTHAMIL MANRAM'

An association with the name North Ceylon 'Mutthamil Manram' has been formed to work for the growth of Tamil literature, music and drama. A general meeting for the election of office-bearers and for the drafting of a constitution will be held on Friday (1-10-43) at 6-30 P. M. at the Kala Nilayam Hall. All those who are interested in the growth of Tamil literature, music and drama are requested to be present at the general meeting.

Swami Vipulananda, Professor of Tamil at the Ceylon University, will be patron of the association. He will deliver a lecture on 'Mutthamil' under the auspices of the above 'Manram' on 3rd October at 5-30 P. M. at the Vaideshwara Vidhiyalayam Hall.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO SWAMI VIPULANANDA

A Public Reception under the joint auspices of the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society and the Kala Nilayam, Jaffna, will be given to Srīmath Swami Vipulananda, on October 2nd. Mr. S. Natesan, B. A., B. L. will preside.

SPECIAL MEETING ABANDONED

The Chairman, Jaffna Urban Council (Mr. K. Aiyadurai) convened a Special Meeting of the Council for Monday at 5 p.m. to consider the conditions for the grant by the Local Government of a sum of Rs. 20,000 for slum clearance at Karayur.

Only the chairman was present. The meeting had therefore to be abandoned.

appreciates the valuable co-operation of all teachers who bring Registration to the notice of their professional colleagues.

Those of your readers who desire more particulars may refer to the 'Times of Ceylon' (3 July), the 'Ceylon Teacher' (Vol. VI No. 6 July-August 1943) and the 'Hindu Organ' (13 May) or apply direct to the Secretary, Royal Society of Teachers, 29, Gordon Square London, W. C. I. Limited propaganda leaflets are also available and those interested may apply to me.

T. KATHIRA VELLU,
Secretary,
Valikamam East Teachers' Association.

Sri Somakanda English Free School, Puttur, 6 September, 1943.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 162. In the matter of the estate of the late Kanthimathy wife of Murugesu Vyrarnuttu of Manipay. Deceased. Murugesu Vyrarnuttu of No. 10, 41st Lane, Wellawatte, Petitioner.

vs.
1. Sinnathamby Saravanamuttu and wife
2. Theivanaippillai of Manipay

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna, on the 27th day of August 1943 in the presence

of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful husband of the said deceased, unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this Court on the 20th day of September 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of September, 1943

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge.

(O. 38, 16 & 20-9-43)

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs.	cts.
Wife only	36.90	per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50.89	
Wife & 2 children	63.45	
Wife & 3 children	74.56	
Wife & 4 children	85.56	

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 39½, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

T

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6% respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-43.) (T's)

Shroff.

Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College

At a meeting of the Collection Committee held at the Jaffna Hindu College on 8-8-43 with Adigar A. Nagathanar in the chair, it was resolved that a classroom would be named after the donor who contributes the sum of Rs. 2000/- and that a slab of marble would be laid bearing the name of the donor who contributes Rs. 1000/- towards the Ladies College Building Fund.

A. Cumarasamy,
Joint Secretary,
Principal, J.H.C.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA AND HIS MISSION

Continued from page 1

organized into a single system. The main features had to be carefully chosen and worked into a single pattern which could be accepted by all in India. Secondly, he could not be satisfied with a mere statement of India's doctrines. He had to conquer the West, to make her accept the bounteous spiritual gifts of India

NOTICE

All 5 Cents notes will cease to be legal tender after September 30, 1943. After that date holders of these notes (and of sections thereof of the value of 2 cents and 3 cents) will be able to exchange them only at the General Treasury, Colombo.

Persons in possession of these notes should pay them into Banks or exchange them at a Kacheheri before September 30, 1943.

Post Offices and Railway Stations will also exchange these notes until September 30, 1943, provided the quantities tendered are not large.

H. J. Huxham,
Chairman, Board of
Commissioners of Currency
THE SECRETARIAT,
Colombo.
(G. 22. 16-8-43 & 16, 20-9-43.)

ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA.

Testy/No. 157

In the matter of the Estate of the late Ramupillai Rajadurai of Nallur, Jaffna

Thillainamm widow of Ramupillai Rajadurai of Nallur, Jaffna
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Rajadurai Yoganathan
2. Jegathambal daughter of Rajadurai
3. Rajadurai Padmanathan
4. Rajadurai Kavanathan
5. Rajadurai Sabanathan
6. Rajadurai Kavendranathan
7. Padmapathy daughter of Rajadurai
8. Saroginidevy daughter of Rajadurai
9. Rajadurai Rajanathan
10. Rajadurai Thillainathan
11. Rajadurai Yoganathan and
12. Arumugam Ramupillai all of Nallur, Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esqr District Judge of Jaffna on the 17th day of August 1943, in the presence of Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai Proctor for the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner: it is ordered that the 12th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st to 11th Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner, to the Estate of the deceased, unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 20th day of September 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 25th day of August 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge
(G. 37. 13 & 16-9-43.)

in return for her contribution to India's material welfare. His aristocratic mind shrank naturally from an one-sided flow of gifts. In fact each needed the other for her fulfillment, and this was to be achieved through Vivekananda the liaison officer of India.

On 19 September the Swami rose to read his *Paper on Hinduism*.

But when he ended Hinduism had been created. For India herself, the short address forms a brief Charter of Enfranchisement. (Nivedita).

Nay, more. It meant the enfranchisement of humanity. The Swami pleaded not only for tolerance but also for universal acceptance. He called his audience 'the sons of immortal bliss' and said that it was a sin to call men sinners. Men were travelling from truth to truth, from lesser truth to higher truth, and not from error to truth. He spoke of no personal teacher, he gave the message of no limited sect. For him Hinduism was co extensive with universal religion.

His speech was like a tongue of flame. Among the grey waste of cold

dissertation it fired the souls of the listening throng . . . During the ensuing days he spoke again ten or twelve times. Each time he repeated with new arguments but with the same force of conviction his thesis of a universal religion without limit of time or space, uniting the whole *Credo* of the human spirit, from the enslaved fetishism of the savage to the most liberal creative affirmations of modern science. He harmonized them into a magnificent synthesis, which, far from extinguishing the hope of a single one, helped all hopes to grow and flourish according to their true proper nature. There was to be no other dogma but the divinity inherent in man and his capacity for indefinite evolution. (Romain Rolland).

Three factors mainly contributed to his success.

First, the breadth of his religious culture; second, the great intellectual newness and interest of the thought he had brought; and thirdly, the fact that his call was sounded in the name of that which was strongest and finest, and was not in any way dependent on the meaner elements in man.

(Nivedita).

Besides, he pointed out the need for assimilating Indian thought so that the Western religious consciousness might arrive at a proper understanding with the discoveries of modern science. 'The salvation of Europe lies in a rationalistic religion,' he exclaimed. He described the different religious paths as so many attempts of the human heart to comprehend the same underlying truth. His very last words at the final session of the Parliament were: 'Help and not fight!' 'Assimilation and not destruction!' 'Harmony and peace and not dissension!' In brief, he voiced the very spirit of the Parliament—of the ten thousand intellectuals present there.

Add to all this the personality of the Swami,—his magnificent bearing, the hoary tradition he carried with him, and the religious fervour with which he uttered every word. He spoke like one in authority and not like the Pharisees and Sadducees. All this explains the chorus of appreciation with which his message was hailed by the American public.



ISLAND-WIDE WAR SAVINGS WEEK

23rd--30th OCTOBER 1943

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Rs.

10,000,000

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For particulars apply to:

THE COMMISSIONER WAR SAVINGS MOVEMENT
P. O. BOX 541

(Mis. 116. 9-9-43—)