

THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Editor:
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VOL. LVIII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1946.

NO. 37.

TAMIL CONGRESS FOR RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION AN APPEAL FOR UNITY

"We are for responsive co-operation with the Sinhalese. But that does not necessarily mean that we should forget that we are Tamils. It does not mean our heritage, our culture our customs and language should be forgotten," said Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate speaking at a public meeting held under the auspices of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress on last Friday evening at the Kaladdi Amman temple premises, Jaffna.

Mr. A. Sambandhan, Advocate, presided.

Mr. Kulasingham said: "The time has come to think deeply as regards the position of the Tamils in relation to the Tamil Congress. The Tamil Congress was formed with the primary object of securing adequate representation for the Tamils and other minorities. The The Soalbury Commissioners rejected the demand for balanced representation, but conceded that Tamils should be given increased representation. Even the Ministers in their draft proposals gave weightage on the basis of area plus population. The draft proposals were rejected by Mr. Mahadeva and the Tamil Congress, and the latter fought for increased representation. The Order-in-Council recognised the justice of the demand and has made provision to meet this demand by recommending the creation of multi-member constituencies and other devices. It is the duty of the Delimitation Commission to carry out the task imposed upon it and there is no reason to believe that nothing but good will result from its decisions.

"Under the new constitution there is no room for communalism. Co-operation of all communities is necessary for the successful working of the constitution. We must forget the past and think of the future. The Tamil Congress then stood only for the Tamils now it must stand for Ceylon and the Ceylonese as a whole. You may ask me why the Tamil Congress should have a place under the new constitution.

"We are for responsive co-operation with the Sinhalese. But co-operation does not necessarily mean that we should forget that we are Tamils. It does not mean that our heritage, our culture our customs and language should be forgotten. In saying so, I am not speaking against any community. If any thing is to be achieved by co-operation, the Tamils should act unitedly. I fear that the honour and unity of the Tamils may be lost by individualism.

"Did not the Tamils join the Ceylon National Congress? Did

not they come to the rescue of the Sinhalese during the 1915 riots? Did not they contribute their due share to the governing of this country under so many constitutions? Co-operate we must, but at the same time we cannot forget that we are Tamils.

"For this purpose unity is essential. A few individuals cannot decide on important questions. That rule is universal. Certain persons are for dividing the Tamils. One suggestion to me from two persons was that two or three should join the United National Party and the rest should do as they please. Those men considered only their own personal interests and not the interests of the Tamils as a whole. I cannot, and will not, subscribe to the view that a few should enjoy the benefits of ministerial office while Tamil interests as a whole go by default. Some have joined the U. N. P. without a mandate from the Tamils and now seek approval of their action. That cannot be permitted. Discipline is essential.

"This is where the Tamil Congress comes in. The question of co-operation with or opposition to Mr. Senanayake is a matter that has to be decided by representative Tamil opinion. We, a few individuals cannot claim to express Tamil opinion. There is no reason why the Tamils should not co-operate with Mr. Senanayake. For this purpose we must act through an organisation. Whatever we do, should be done unitedly."

In conclusion Mr. Kulasingham appealed to the audience to consider things dispassionately and act accordingly.

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, Advocate, speaking next said that that the Tamils should be answerable for their action to the future generation. The time had come when the Tamils must act wisely and with circumspection. In whatever manner they might act, it must be done unitedly. Some advised the breaking up of the Tamils. He, the speaker, was definitely against it. To do so would be suicidal.

The need for an organisation for the Tamils was greater than ever before. The Tamil Congress was for their needs, and to look after their welfare. If they found that their leaders' actions could not be justified, they were at perfect liberty to relieve those leaders of their offices.

He appealed to the audience to exercise their rights through the Congress and to elect persons who

(Continued on page 5)

Ceylon Has Reached Political Maturity

Ex-Chief Justice's Views

Ceylon's Ex-Chief Justice Sir Sidney Abrahams says that Ceylon has now reached political maturity. He gave this view to Dr. A. P. Guruswamy who was in London. Sir Sidney said that he was greatly satisfied by the Soalbury Constitution. "There really is no communalism in Ceylon," he said and drew attention to the election in Kandy for the third time of a non-Sinhalese as Mayor which he thought was a great tribute to the breadth of outlook of the present Kandy Council.

COREA'S FINAL ATTEMPT

The cloth position in Ceylon is rather precarious, and Minister Corea has decided to fly over to India to start negotiations regarding textiles with the Government of India.

Women Clerks to be Retained if Needed

Sir Robert Drayton, the Chief Secretary replying to Mr. J. G. Rajakulendran in the State Council last week said that women clerks had been noticed to quit the government service but that those who were needed would be retained.

DIRECTOR -- COMMITTEE TUSSLE

Over the Appointment of Deputy

There is now a tussle between the Executive Committee of Education and the Director of Education Dr. Ian Sandeman over the appointment of a Deputy to the latter. The Director of Education has it is learned, recommended the appointment of Mr. R. J. F. Mendis First Assistant Director to this post. The Executive Committee, on the other hand decided last week, by a majority of one vote to recommend the appointment of Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy Principal of the Training College to this post. It seems the following members of the Committee voted in favour of Mr. Arulnandhy: Messrs. S. Natesan, V. Nalliah, T. B. Jayah, and Dr. A. P. de Zoysa, as against Messrs. C. W. W. Kannangara, A. Ratnayake and A. R. A. Razik who voted for Mr. Mendis.

It will be recalled that it was decided recently to have two Deputy Directors of Education and the post of Deputy Director (Planning) has already been filled by the appointment of Mr. T. D. Jayasuriya.

Were Elephants Exchanged?

Dahanayake Questions

When the State Council met on Wednesday last Mr. W. Dahanayake asked the Home Minister whether two grown-up elephants from the Government Zoo at Debiwella had been given over to a private individual in exchange for one or two baby elephants on the ground that the authorities were unable to feed the adult animals.

He asked whether it was a fact that the individual concerned had sent these two animals immediately to a Government factory on hire and was making quite a tidy sum of money on the transaction.

Mr. Mahadeva, the Home Minister wanted notice of the question.

Free Education For All In India

Free Education in India will cost Rs. 2,000,000,000 a year according to a report prepared by the Indian National Planning Committee. This is roughly seven times the present aggregate expenditure on Education.

The National Planning Committee of which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is the president, has drafted a comprehensive ten years plan of Education for all at State cost.

Free Pardon For Political Offenders

By 18 votes to 5, the State Council passed a resolution moved by Mr. B. H. Aluwibare of Matale to request his Excellency the Governor to grant a free pardon to those political prisoners who escaped from detention and to any other persons convicted of political offences during the last seven years.

REALISATION OF GOD

My child be resigned to God: Nothing can be accomplished without His Grace. Can man realize Him by spiritual practice alone? If He reveals Himself out of compassion, then alone can one realize him: otherwise not. —Swami Sivaramanda.

American Loan To Saudi Arabia

The United States of America has decided to grant a loan of 10,000,000 dollars to Saudi Arabia.

VICTORIA COLLEGE CHULIPURAM

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(Mis. 150, 13 & 16)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1946.

THE DUTY OF THE TAMILS.

II

By the Editor.

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PUBLISH all the letters I have received for and against the Tamil Congress. Correspondents will agree with me that it is undesirable to fill the small space available to the *Hindu Organ* with contentious matter and my only excuse for publishing correspondence on this subject in the past is its vital importance to the Tamils, including the Hindu public. I shall try to reply as briefly as possible to some of these letters with the warning that this is the last occasion on which such letters will be published or replied to.

One correspondent, whose identity I do not wish to disclose, is much disturbed by my attitude towards "Hindu workers and public men who have grown grey in their service to the cause of Hindu education and religion". In the first place, I wish to say that I am totally opposed to allowing religious considerations to obtrude themselves into the domain of public life. I feel that I shall be doing the greatest possible disservice to Hindus and Hinduism by permitting this. At the same time, I recognise that Hindu leaders, such as those borne in mind by my correspondent, deserve the utmost consideration at my hands. All that they have got to do is to enter the fold of the Tamil Congress, to shape its policy wisely, to make the Congress the Parliament of the Tamil people within whose fold the Tamil representatives shall compose their differences and present a united front to other sections in Parliament. In other words, I am totally opposed to allowing any leader, whether he is a Hindu or a Christian, to act as he pleases in his capacity as an elected representative of the people. It is the duty of the Hindu leaders to join this movement and demonstrate to other sections of the population that Hinduism is as much in favour of political discipline as it is in favour of spiritual discipline. It is also the duty of such leaders not to be ob-

structive towards a movement like this. Obstruction will only recoil on them as it has recoiled in the past and will make it imperative for the Hindu public to turn its attention to the machinery of Hindu education and to ensure its non-participation in any attempt to encourage sectionalism or individualism amongst the Tamil people. With regard to the other matters referred to by my correspondent, I can only say that he has mistaken his remedy. My duty is to follow a policy which I honestly conceive to be in the public interest. I am not personally interested in professional politics or underground politics either. My duty, as I understand it now, is to unite the Tamil people and to make them realise the value of unity and discipline in the political sphere. I firmly believe that otherwise the dignity and honour of the Tamils will be lost.

I have received another letter from my old friend, Mr. C.K. Swaminathan. I am happy to hear from him that "I am trying to act as a moderating and healing influence". I can assure him that I shall continue to do so to the end. He writes further: "I agree with you we must not be divided. We are few in numbers, and Whitehall cannot protect us any more. Our best security will be the goodwill of the majority community, and we must accept the hand of friendship when it is offered now. Otherwise it may be too late. I am very keen that we should get a few portfolios in the next Ministry. There is no other safety for us. For this purpose we must have a strong team which will be able to make its influence felt. We must make our support indispensable to Mr. Senanayake". I agree with most of this and I would add that the Tamil contingent in next parliament must make its support indispensable not only to Mr. Senanayake but also to any other leader who may be in a position to form the Government, recognising, of course, that Mr. Senanayake is for the moment in a very strong position. This is exactly the policy of the Tamil Congress as I understand it. I do not understand the policy of this Congress as one of isolation or boycott. I have repeatedly said in these columns that such a policy will not pay and I have not the slightest intention of going back on it. The Tamil Congress must consolidate its position in the country and join any party in the South which is in a position to form the Government. But this must not be done by forming premature alliances on the initiative of individuals. It must be done by a body fully representative of the Tamils and the authority of that body must be supreme, and the honour and dignity of our community must not be compromised.

ENANAYAKE ADAMANT!

Will not Negotiate with Indian Leaders Now

To decide and to commit the country to the future constitution of Ceylon, the State Council was quite competent! But to commit the country to a settlement of the Indo-Ceylon issues, it is not competent is the irrevocable decision of Mr. Senanayake, the future premier of Ceylon according to a statement he made in the State Council on Thursday last in reply to a question by Mr. W. Dahanayake of Bibile, whether he was prepared to revive the Indo-Ceylon talks from where they had been left in the past, when Pandit Nehru and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar would come to Ceylon to discuss the Indo-Ceylon issues with the leaders of this country.

Mr. Senanayake said: "As far as I am concerned, and as far as the country is concerned we are always prepared to welcome these visitors. But as regards a settlement of the Indo-Ceylon talks at this stage, I am not prepared to commit any country; nor would I think Pandit Nehru would be prepared to commit his country. My view is that the new Parliament should settle this issue."

However, Mr. Dahanayake has tabled a motion for discussion in the State Council, demanding that steps should be taken to settle the Indo-Ceylon problems before the elections to the next Parliament are held.

St. John Ambulance Brigade Training Camp

To Jaffna goes the credit of having organised and conducted the first Training Camp for Ambulance Brigade Divisions in Ceylon. The Camp was held at the Military Hospital Keerimalai with the kind permission of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

The Camp opened on the 26th ultimo and concluded on the 29th. District Officer Cosmas W. D. Alwines was in charge of the Camp. Ambulance Divisions from the Govt. Training College, Kopay, St. Joseph's Training College, Colombogam, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna and St. Anthony's College, Kayts, participated. The personnel numbered 101 and there were eight officers in camp. Sergeant Jamion of the Jaffna Police conducted the Physical Training, Squad Drill and Stretcher Exercises.

Mr. Alwines assisted by Mr. Antony was in charge of the lectures in First Aid and Bandaging. The Govt. Agent Mr. C. Coomaraswamy and Rev. Fr. A. S. Joseph O. M. I., Rector of St. Anthony's College Kayts visited the Camp. There was a grand Camp Fire Concert on Sunday night. Songs, dances, playlets were contributed by the various Divisions. Dr. S. C. Thurairajah the Medical Officer of Health and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the St. John Ambulance Association Jaffna Sub-Committee visited the Camp on Friday evening and conducted the tests on Monday.

Congress Working Committee In Session

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress is in session at Wardha. No indication is as yet available on the Committee's reaction to the Muslim League resolution rejecting the long-term proposal of the Cabinet Mission. No decision on the subject is likely for a few days, states the Associated Press of India.

TEACHERS TO GET MORE

REVISED SALARY SCHEME SUBMITTED

The agitation carried on by the teachers has borne fruit. An additional sum of 1½ million rupees has been allotted to their salaries. This was revealed by the Leader of the House in the course of a statement he submitted to the State Council on Thursday last.

According to the revised scheme, increases are proposed for almost every grade. Teaching Probationers with the H.S.C. will have their salaries raised from Rs. 768-792 per annum (in the Salaries Report) to Rs. 828-912; with S. S. C. (English) or A. S. C. (Sinhalese or Tamil) from Rs. 720-744 to Rs. 720-756. Small increases are also suggested for Probationers with the Sinhalese or Tamil S.S.C., bringing the total increases for Probationers to an additional sum of Rs. 4,000 per annum.

Trained teachers (assistants) and trained graduates are to have their scale raised from Rs. 2,400-4,860 to Rs. 3,120-5,040, the immediate additional expenditure being Rs. 16,000 while Secondary trained teachers will have their maximum only increased from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 4,320. There is to be no increase for Intermediate secondary trained teachers, but the Primary and Junior trained salary proposals are to be increased from Rs. 786-1,578 to Rs. 828-1,800 the immediate additional cost being Rs. 225,000. In this connection it has been decided to give all teachers admitted for training the benefit of the full course and there will be no grade of Intermediate secondary trained teachers in future.

Graduate Teachers

Non-trained assistant teachers (graduates) will get an increase from the proposed Rs. 1,680-4,200 to Rs. 2,160-4,320 and this will involve an immediate cost of Rs. 123,000.

Increases involving large sums are recommended for Special Posts and Head Teachers. Special Post (Grade I) is increased from Rs. 4,500-6,480 to Rs. 4,800-7,680, involving Rs. 100,000; while the maximum of Grade II is increased from Rs. 5,040 to Rs. 5,240. Primary and Junior trained Head Teachers in schools eligible for a staff of five have their scales raised from Rs. 1,224-1,800 to Rs. 1,488-2,424, involving an immediate expenditure of Rs. 350,000. Head Teachers with the Ceylon Teachers' Certificate have their scale sent up from Rs. 864-1,440 to Rs. 1,080-1,800.

Increases are also proposed in the salary scale of approved teachers of music and dancing, teachers of Oriental languages and those holding the Science Diploma, the Ceylon Commercial Certificate, Pre-medical Certificate, Grade-School Certificate and the 3rd Class Service Certificate.

The scale of the Chief Superintendent of School Works is being increased from Rs. 4,140-7,680 to Rs. 4,800-7,680. Increases are proposed for Vice-Principals and teachers of the Primary and Junior Training Colleges too.

Third Class Service certificated teachers will get an increase from the proposed Rs. 666-900 to Rs. 684-936.

Provisionally certificated uncertificated industrial-teachers will get an increase from the proposed Rs. 538 to 900 to Rs. 576-936.

SUGAR ARRIVES

The best news of the week is the arrival during the last week-end three ships with 19,000 tons of sugar. The sugar was discharged immediately on arrival.

RANDOM NOTES

BY "SENTINEL"

Ministers' Goodwill

Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., *pro tem* Secretary of the U. N. P., has proclaimed more than once in his constituency that the Board of Ministers had shown their goodwill towards the people of the North by deciding to establish a cement factory at Kankasanturai. People who have given some thought to the subject are bound to come to the conclusion that Mr. Natesan must have been talking through his hat in his attempt at propaganda. The plain truth is that the cement factory had to be established at Kankasanturai not out of the love the Sinhalese bore towards the Tamils, not out of any goodwill welling out of the Ministers' hearts, but because the experts from England and the designers of the project reported that, of all places in the Island, Kankasanturai was the most suitable, since clay, with the least amount of iron in it, and lime stone lay side by side in abundance in that area, and also there was the sea board alongside. Even in the face of such a report an attempt was made in the State Council last year by a member to have the factory opened at Ambalangoda; but finally it was settled that one should be opened in Jaffna first and that another might be started at Ambalangoda later. Again, those assembled at Kankasanturai the other day were served with another plate of bluff—that was Mr. Corea's.

Economic Development of the North

This, according to him, has been ushered in by the establishment of the Cement factory. It is true that the opening of such a factory will benefit the whole Island inasmuch as it would stop the flow of about four million rupees per year outside the country on account of cement alone provided the quality and price of the local product compare favourably with those of foreign manufacture. But one fails to see how a factory at Kankasanturai is going to be of any special benefit to the Northern Province. According to Mr. Corea's memorandum the staff required for the cement factory will be sixteen supervisory officers and one hundred and seventy labourers only, although Mr. Molamure declared in the State Council a year ago that the factory would absorb 2,000 labourers. Those who believed Mr. Molamure and looked for an El Dorado to rise up at Kankasanturai will now be disillusioned. Mr. Corea looks for the day when every poor man's cottage will be neatly built and floored with cement; but it will be so all over the Island and not in the Northern Province alone provided the cement is within the poor man's reach. The people of the North are not going to eat cement or clothe in cement and escape the rigours of the present rations. The presence of 170 labourers in the factory will no doubt give rise to a few boutiques and toddy shops in the neighbourhood, and if the port is utilised for importing fuel and exporting cement, the harbour, when one has been built, will become active and attract some workmen. But will these bring about an "era of economic development for the Northern Province" in its real sense?

Ministers' Generosity

Mr. Corea wants us again to swallow another dish of bluff when he says that the Ministers' generosity was shown by voting eight and a half millions for the factory, which amount he says is more than double that spent on all the twelve or thirteen factories in the Island. This eight and a half million was voted, for buying machinery from Europe and putting up buildings, surely not out of affection for the Tamils but because the experts estimated that so much was required for capital expenditure if the project was to turn out cement at competitive prices. It must also be noted that this scheme for manufacturing cement is the only one for the North out of the twenty-seven industrial schemes proposed to be started under the Post War Development proposals throughout the Island at a cost of Rs. 117,750,000. Perhaps, out of the mechanised textile factories to be established at a cost of Rs. 30,000,000 absorbing 250 supervisory officers and 10,000 labourers, a few may be erected in the North also. But the fact remains that the 8½ million voted for the cement factory in the North is but about one-fourteenth of the total of Rs. 117,750,000 proposed for the Island. Again out of the 592 supervisory officers and 23,170 labourers proposed to be employed in all the 27 new factories (capable of operating within two or three years) the cement factory in the North will take in only 15 officers and 170 labourers. Will this handful of officers and labourers usher in an "era of economic development for the Northern Province"? Let Mr. Corea answer. All talk of "goodwill" and "economic development" will be understandable and productive of faith in the people of the North if any attempt had been made in the Ministers' proposals to establish factories for the real economic development of the Northern Province.

The Cigar Industry

For instance, not one word is uttered in the Report of all the seven Ministers on the possibilities of erecting a factory for the manufacture of exportable cigars out of the tobacco grown in the North; or a factory for the manufacture of tiles and pottery on sites like Thunnalai, Chankanai, Irupalai, Kilmochechi etc., or a factory for the manufacture of sugar and jaggery out of toddy; or a factory for the manufacture of jams, jellies and canning of fruit; or a factory for the manufacture of articles from palmyrah products. These are the factories that will help the economic development of the Northern Province. The peculiar climate of Mannar, the moderate rainfall and the vast areas of black cotton soil—these are just ideal for growing cotton which will feed a large number of textile factories if established in the North. It remains to be seen how many textile factories will be established in the North and what portion of the proposed thirty million will be assigned to the North if it is sincerely meant to usher in "an era of economic development for the Northern Province". In the meantime let not people be made to see mirages before them and look for El Dorados.

VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM
OR
THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 23-7-46)

XXX

IX. THE BRIHAD-JABALA UPANISHAD.

The Brihad-Jabala Upanishad is another long Upanishad which speaks of the origin, greatness, &c., of Vibhuti (sacred ashes) and is so called because of its length (brihad=great). It is the longest of the five Jabala Upanishads and is ranked as one of the 32 Upanishads of special importance. It contains 108 sruties divided into eight Brahmanas or chapters and is attached to the Atharva-Vedam. Here again we give a bare synopsis only without entering into details.

The first chapter starts by speaking of creation. The subject of the holy ashes is then introduced by the Rishi Bhusundar approaching the Lord Kalagni-Rudran (Rudran in His aspect as the Destructive Fire at the end of the world) and asking for instruction. The Lord starts his reply thus: Om! Very well. From the Sadyojata face (of God) the earth came to exist, from it Nivritti (Nivritti Kalai, which induces detachment from worldly enjoyments), from it the cow named Nanda with brown (Kapila) colour. From its dung the Vibhuti came to exist (sruti 8).—The evolutes from the other four faces: water, fire, air and ether; Pratishtha Kalai, Vidya Kalai, Santi Kalai and Santiyatita Kalai; cows with dark, red, white and various colours; Bhasita, Bhasma, Kshara and Raksha ashes;—these are next mentioned. And the chapter concludes: Vibhuti endows one immediately (Vi) with prosperity (Bhuti) Bhasitam enlightens (Bhasana) Bhasmam consumes (Bhakshana) all sins. Kaharam drives out hindrances. Raksham protects (Raksha) one from the fear of Bhutas (goblins), Pretas (departed ones), Pisachas (devils), ... (sruti 14).

The second chapter speaks of Bhasmam as of the form of Agni (fire) and Soma (the moon or water), fearful and lovely (ambrosia), light and sapidity, upward and downward tendencies, Sivam and Sakti, &c., and then says: Frequently the world is consumed by fire and reduced to ashes. This they call the essence (viryam) of Agni; and this they name 'Bhasmam' with effort. Whose knowing the origin of the Bhasmam besmears it while repeating the mantras Agni is Bhasmam, &c., he burns up all his sins. Bhasmam is the essence of Agni; again it is moistened with water (Soma). When the realization of the ambrosial nature of Sivam and Sakti (Agni and Soma) is experienced, how would Mritiyu (Death or Anavam) dare (to approach) them, (sruties 6 & 7). He who burns his body by the Siva Agni and washes it by the drops of Sakti Soma, by the Yoga method, becomes fit to attain immortality, yea, becomes fit to attain immortality (sruti 9).

Chapter III gives instructions as to when and how the cow-dung is to be taken, what kinds of cow are to be avoided, the purificatory ceremonies, how the balls are to be prepared and dried, how the fire is to be kindled and the balls burnt feeding the fire with corn chaff for three days, how the ashes are to be collected and consecrated, &c.

The fourth chapter gives the rules of bathing by Bhasmam and of Tripundram: In 16 places one should draw the three lines carefully. They are (1) head, (2) forehead, (3-4) the ears, (5) the neck, (6-7) the fore-arms, (8-9) the elbows, (10-11) the wrists, (12) the chest, (13) the navel, (14-15) the two sides and (16) the back. In each place one should meditate on the respective presiding Deities. They are: Sivan, Sakti, Sadasivan, Isan, Vidya (Suddha Vidya, Rudran), the nine Sakties (Vama, &c.) and the two Asvini Deities called Nasatya and Dasra (sruties 14 and 15). The chapter concludes: This (tripundram) destroys all his sins, even those acquired in previous births. It removes the sins committed with the organs above the neck, by the drawing of the Tripundram in those places..... One should draw the Tripundram in all the parts of the body. By this he is supposed to be carrying (worshipping) the three Gods Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesvaran, the three sacred fires, the three Gunas and the three worlds (sruti 24).

The following chapter continues to speak of the Bhasmam, the way in which it is to be prepared, &c., and concludes: They insult Sivan indeed who hate the Tripundram. They carry (worship) Sivan who wear the Tripundram. Fie the forehead where there is no Bhasmam. Fie the village where there is no Sivan temple. Fie the birth in which one never worships Sivan. Fie the knowledge which has no learning in Sivan (sruti 4). The holy essence of the Rudragni is said to be the Bhasmam. Therefore one should possess the essence in the form of Bhasmam at all times. The sins of him are burned who possesses the Bhasmam, as he possesses the fire of Bhasmam ... (sruti 5).

The sixth chapter explains the greatness of Vibhuti by relating illustrative stories of curses being overcome, the dead being brought back to life, the ignorant being enlightened, &c., through its use.

Chapter VII continues the same theme, details the sage Yajnavalkya's and the Lord Prajapati's instructions to the King Janakan, &c., and goes on to speak of the Rudraksham (holy beads) which came out of the Lord Sadasiva's third eye when he closed it after dissolving the universe at the time of final destruction.

The concluding chapter speaks of the greatness of the Upanishad and the results accruing to those who study it.

We have abridged this long Upanishad a bit too much perhaps. But we did so purposely as it is not our intention to tax the patience of our readers by dwelling at length on technical details. And we have made no notes of our own. The division of holy ashes and the materials from which they are prepared into katpam (கட்பம்), anukatpam (அனுகட்பம்), &c., referred to in a previous article when studying another Upanishad occurs in this Upanishad. We regret we failed to make mention of it earlier in our summary. (To be Continued.)

THE TAMIL CONGRESS WEEK

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE TAMILS

Tamil Men and Women of Lanka,

YOU will, no doubt, have felt and realised that Ceylon will very soon enter on a new stage of development in the Government of the country. The new phase, though evolutionary in a sense, marks a complete break with the past in as much as almost complete self-government of the British Parliamentary model is about to be installed and the old constitutions that have marked the stages of progress withheld most power in the hands of the over-riding authority and they did not make politics obligatory on party basis.

The future of the government of the country will be on a new basis. The British Parliamentary practice is a growth of centuries and of a national genius which is phlegmatic in temperament and cool and considerate in action though there is talent in Ceylon that can wrestle successfully with abstract problems, proof is yet to come forth that local talent is dependable for balanced and practical action that would produce the greatest good of the greatest number. The peoples of the East in general have the common failing of emotional display in the extreme and of being violently swayed by narrow partisan crises. The Ceylonese races are no exception to this broad classification. To the highly emotionally strung, the system of party government is ill suited and must be in the nature of an experiment.

The period of experiment must be one when the utmost circumspection must be exercised by all groups in the life of the country. We do not say national life, for there is yet no national life. Efforts at creating it have so far been sporadic and they have so often degenerated into communal clap-trap. That is largely because of dominant racial characteristics, and partly because of a faulty system of education, and of the system of government, that have been aimed

at divided rule. The leaders of the majority community have been woefully negligent of their high responsibilities and the minority ones naturally reacted in a like frame of mind. That certainly accounts for the long, interminable communal squabbles.

This sickening phase of life in Ceylon must cease to be if the impending constitution is to be worked successfully. There is absolutely no room for communal politics. To work it, parties must evolve. Their evolution must be the serious business of leaders and races of people in Ceylon, so far only a make-believe has appeared in the horizon in the shape of what is called the United Nationalist Party which seeks on its own admission to convert what is essentially a parliamentary constitution into a unitary affair which is a denial of it. This effort on the part of men who are assuming the leadership of it is proof of the racial emotionalism which is impatient of opposition. The leadership and membership of the party is, besides, drawn from the erstwhile irreconcilable individualistic groups. Their assemblage was directed for the sole purpose of dividing the spoils of ministerial offices and deputy-ships. In the face of the ugly manoeuvres to exploit the constitution for personal ends, what should you Tamils do? A few Tamils, who have long been tolerated as leaders, have joined that party without assessing the feelings of the Tamil people to carry on their wonted labours, that is to serve themselves and their consanguinities and propinquities. Would you look on helplessly as they feed fat? That should not be. What should we do?

The Tamils must stand together in a Central organisation, not for any communal cry, but to foil the efforts of those who are trying

CEYLON COCONUT EXPORT THREATENED

TRAVANCORE'S ATTITUDE

The Travancore State wants the Government of India to stop importing of coconuts into the country. This is the purport of a resolution passed by the Travancore State Assembly last week. If the resolution is given effect to by the Government of India, reper-

to carry on the old game under the cover of a parliamentary constitution, and thus compel the foundation of a two-party system. The best interests of the Tamils, even in a selfish sense, can be secured by only a party system. It is therefore the supreme need of the Tamils to be united in a party. Some of you may say that you may join the United Nationalist Party. A little examination and analysis will show you that it is not a political party, but it is a company of berserks, each of whom aims at a prize. Therefore it is unwise to do anything of the kind. Some of you may yet say that you may join the party of Nationalist Tamils. You may already know it, or a casual inquiry will tell you, that it is a coterie of a few ambitious men in the leading strings of Mr. Mahadeva. The "Nationalist Tamils" is much like an undertaker of the legitimate interests of the Tamil people so that the members thereof, may by such service placate the Sinhalese leaders for the benefit of their noble, and heroic selves.

The letter is getting long, I want to be brief. The great Indian leader Gandhiji said on a memorable and moving occasion: Do not sell the basic and inherent rights of a people for paltry personal gain. I shall tell you briefly in closing why you should be united in the Tamil Congress and not support a candidate for the Parliament who does not appear in its name and on its ticket:—

(a) The Tamil Congress is the biggest Tamil organisation.

(b) Under the new Constitution it has no communal bias, except to safeguard the larger interests of the race which are dear to all; and it is not anti-Sinhalese, but it is opposed to all activities that deny basic Tamil rights.

(c) The largest party in the Parliament is likely to be composed of Sinhalese who may easily take a parochial view of questions. It may be possible to co-operate with them or it may be necessary to oppose them. To do either of these things the Tamil members should stand together. If Tamil members are returned on personal grounds, they will play their pet personal games. Tamils acting as a party, not driving individual games, will certainly draw, in and combine with, others of larger vision from other groups.

(d) No individual activity in future will be of any value. Some of the Tamil members in the State Council have damaged the cause of the race for personal ends. You know who they are. Steer clear of them. Let there be no fear of the Sinhalese. In the words of Pandit Nehru, discipline character and unity of purpose and action, will have due recognition.

Tamils men and women, act thoughtfully and unitedly.

Yours etc.,
S. A. Nathan.

cussions to the Ceylon coconut trade will be considerable.

Mr. M. L. Janardhana Pillai, who moved the motion in the Travancore State Assembly emphasised the importance of the coconut industry to the State and pointed out the dire consequences that would follow to Travancoreans if import of coconut was allowed into India.

The Dewan-President intervening said that the Coconut Committee set up by the Government of India was not consulted in this matter. It might be necessary to consider whether Travancore should continue in the Committee if import of coconut was resorted to as it would affect the rural and urban economy of people in the State.

Mr. Chattanadha Karayalar supporting the motion said that if coconut prices were brought down forcibly by import of coconut, it would mean the ruin of coconut growers of Travancore, who depended for their very existence on this industry. Though it was true the prices of coconut had risen, steps could be taken to regulate them by the governments interested in the matter. The proper method to deal with the question was to leave the matter to the Coconut Committee appointed by the Government of India, on which Madras, Travancore and Cochin were represented.

Mr. Velayudhan Pillai strongly protested against the idea of importing coconut and urged on the Government of India the serious consequences that would follow this step to Travancore. Mr. K. A. Mathew pleaded for strengthening the hands of Government in their effort to prevent one of the main sources of revenue being vitally affected. Mr. Chazhikattu Joseph pointed out that the coconut industry had been having a lean time for long and now when it was having better times it should not be penalised. Mr. T. K. Narayana Pillai protested vigorously against the very high prices prevailing in the market for coconut and coconut products and was quite willing to support the motion if prices were properly regulated. Mr. K. R. Narayanan drew attention to the fact that already Travancore was suffering from competition from Ceylon.

Mr. K. R. Narayanan Aiyar, Director of Food Supplies, said he had much pleasure in welcoming the motion. The question of price control for coconut and coconut products was considered at the first meeting of the Coconut Committee which met in Trivandrum. At the second meeting of the Committee at Bangalore, the matter was again considered. They came to the conclusion that price control was desirable and certain prices were recommended which would be fair to both the producer and the consumer. The fixation of a fair level price was still under the consideration of the Government of India.

The Dewan-President winding up the debate explained that the

(Continued on page 5)

ALL-CEYLON TAMIL CONGRESS

SECOND PLENARY SESSIONS

August 17, 1946

IN

The Jaffna Town Hall

AUGUST 10.

Meeting of Workers and Volunteers at 2-30 P. M.
Subjects Committee at 4 P. M.

AUGUST 17.

Business Sessions at 9-30 A. M.
Public Sessions at 3 P. M.

TAMIL CONGRESS WEEK

August 11th to 16th

Membership Drive and Collection Campaign

throughout the Week

SPECIAL DAYS FOR MEETINGS:

Islands	August 11	Valigamam North	August 14
Valigamam West	" 12	Thenmaradchy	" 15
Valigamam East	" 13	Vadamaradchy	" 16

A. C. T. C. Office,
78, Main Street,
COLOMBO.

(Misc. 145. 13.)

GEORGE R. MOTHA,
E. M. V. NAGANATHAN,
Secretaries.

Rs. 1000/- TO SAVE MURDERER?**Crime Increase In North-Ceylon****I. G. P. On Police Handicaps**

Why is crime on the increase in the Northern Province? The Inspector General gives the reply in his latest Administration Report in which he points out "that in the Northern province the scales are heavily weighted in the criminal's favour." The Inspector General states that 52 per cent of the prosecutions for grave offences in the Northern province in 1945 ended in acquittal. According to him, the police are not to be blamed for this sad state of affairs. Although the Police may secure sufficient evidence to convict a man accused of murder, yet he is set free by the trying authority because of the contradictory evidence of the witnesses. "Before the case is heard" says the Inspector General of Police "the deceased's relations are approached and it is suggested that a present of Rs. 1000/- would be more acceptable than the satisfaction of learning that the culprit was hanged or received a long sentence of imprisonment. As a result of this move by the accused's party the prosecution witnesses are so trained that though they do not actually give false evidence, they contradict each other so much that no magistrate could convict the accused on the evidence furnished.

Congress Week In The North**Steady Progress Made**

The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress started the Congress Week with a committee meeting held at the Town Hall, Jaffna, on last Saturday afternoon. About three hundred members were present.

Arrangements for the Congress Week were discussed and finalised. After tea, resolutions were adopted to be passed at the Plenary Sessions on the 17th.

The first public meeting of the Congress Week was held at the American Mission School, Velanai on Sunday morning. It was a resounding success. In spite of the hour and the work in hand owing to the recent showers of rain, the people assembled in large numbers to welcome the President, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, and Messrs. A. V. Kulasingam, R. Sivagurunathan, S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, V. Coomaraswamy and Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan and others.

The Congress policy was explained to the people. Questions were asked and answered. The peasantry came an open mind and their response to the Congress cause was manifested in their assurances and promises of co-operation and goodwill given by the leading residents of the area.

The speakers were: Messrs. G. G. Ponnambalam, A. V. Kulasingam, S. J. V. Chelvanayagam and S. Saravanainar. Mr. A. Kanagasabapathipillai presided.

In the evening a public meeting was held at Subramania Vidyasalai, Karainagar. At least a thousand, including a large number of ladies, attended the meeting.

The President and the visitors were taken in procession along a one mile route to the Vidyasalai Hall.

The speakers were: Messrs. G. G. Ponnambalam, A. V. Kulasingam, S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, R. Naganalingham, Thiccam C. Chellish, S. Velupillai, S. A. Nathan, R. Sivagurunathan and A. M. Ambalavaner. Membership drive for the Con-

Tamil Congress For Responsive Co-operation

(Continued from page 1)

were prepared to sacrifice themselves to the Tamil cause.

Mr. R. Sivagurunathan said that some State Councilors claimed that they were not answerable for their actions to the people whom they represented because they had been returned in the elections not by the people's will but by their personal influence and money.

He emphasised the need for unity of action among the Tamils.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, speaking next said that some were of the opinion that, if the Tamils were for co-operation with the Sinhalese, they must forget that they are Tamils. The Tamils were for co-operation with the Sinhalese, but the characteristics of the Tamil race could not be brushed aside.

After tracing the history of the political life of this country since the Donoughmore Constitution, the speaker referred to the greatest boon of the masses—universal franchise. He said that the Board of Ministers were trying to take away this right from the ordinary man by recommending to the Colonial Secretary the abolition of the coloured ballot box system under the pretence of abuses. It was some State Councilors who had the welfare of the masses at heart that gave their support to Mr. A. V. Naganathan's motion.

Continuing, Mr. Ponnambalam said that at a time when the Tamils were at the political cross roads, unity of action on their part was essential. He had realised this need when he founded the Tamil Congress. It was now up to them to join and work it. It was for the Tamils and not for individuals to decide on important questions.

"Come into the Congress and criticise us. If we are wrong criticise us. We welcome criticism. Put me out by the ear if you feel that I am doing wrong. Only do not throw stones from outside," concluded Mr. Ponnambalam.

Messrs. S. S. K. Vair Arasan and M. P. V. Ponnudurai appealed for unity among the Tamils and asked all to join and act through the Tamil Congress.

Messrs. Ponnambalam, Kulasingam, Chelvanayagam and Sivagurunathan were taken in procession along a one mile route to the venue of the public meeting.

J. S. C. ENGLISH) EXAMINATION 1946

(Conducted by the Northern Province Teachers Association)

This Examination will be held again this year, early in December.

Further particulars can be had from.

C. S. PONNUTHURAI,
Secretary,J.S.C. Examination Council,
Jaffna College,
Vaddukodai.

(Mis. 149, 13)

gress is going on at a terrific speed. It is learnt that daily telegram and letters expressing co-operation and goodwill are pouring in at the Congress Office at Main Street, Jaffna.

Ceylon Coconut Export Threatened

(Continued from page 4)

representative of the Madras Government also concurred with the view of Cochin and Travancore at the meeting of the Committee. It was not a matter of any secret that the only consideration urged by the representatives of the firm of Lever Brothers and the Tata Oil Company, both of whom were on the Committee, was that on account of rising prices of coconut and coconut products, it would not be possible to supply Indian markets with soaps, perfumery and other articles of toilet at competitive prices. This was a problem which the Government of Madras, the Government of India and the British Government would have to consider. He was hoping that it was not the interest of the capitalists that would prevail with the Government of India, but that of the poor and middle class men in this matter.

The motion was unanimously adopted by the House.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 220

In the matter of the Estate of the late Robinsonnan wife of Sinnathamby Vallipuram Ayadurai of Alaveddy.

Deceased
Chelappah Saravanamuttu of Alaveddy Vs. Petitioner.
1. Aiyadurai Yogasundaram, 2. Aiyadurai Sivasubramniam, 3. Kosa Ajevi, daughter of Aiyadurai all minors appearing by their Curator ad litem, 4. Chellammah widow of

CONGRESS APPEALS TO LEAGUE

TO SUPPORT CABINET PLAN

The Congress Working Committee has adopted a resolution making it clear that while the Congress did not approve of all the proposals contained in the State Paper they accepted the scheme as a whole.

The resolution regrets the decision of the Council of the All-India Muslim League not to participate in the Constituent Assembly, and appeals in the larger interests of the country for co-operation.

The resolution re-affirms its previous decision to accept the State Paper, which was subsequently ratified by the A. I. C. C. It states that Congress stands by that decision.

Chelappah of Alaveddy 5. Sinnathamby Vallipuram Ayadurai of Alaveddy.

THIS matter of the petition of the Petitioner coming on for disposal before F. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 13th day of March 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham Esquire, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovesaid 4th Respondent be appointed Curator ad litem of the said minors and that Letters of Administration be the Estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner unless he Respondents or any other person shall appear on or before the 17th day of April 1946 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 13th day of March 1946

R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge.Time to show cause
extended till 21-8-46

R. R. S.,

D. J.

(C. 52 13 & 16)

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF THE ISAI KALAI MANRAM,
COLOMBO AND PROPOSED
INDO-CEYLON CULTURAL ASSOCIATION

GRAND MUSIC RECITAL

By

Isai Vani M. L. Vasanthakumari

a talented young artiste and rising music
star of South India

AT

THE TOWN HALL, JAFFNA,

AT 6-30 P. M.

on Sunday 18th August, 1946

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

MR. G. G. PONNAMBALAM,

(Member, State Council)

AND

MRS. PONNAMBALAM

TICKETS: Rs. 10/- Reserved.

Rs. 5/-, Rs. 3/-, Rs. 2/- Unreserved

TICKETS AND BOX PLAN AT THE

JAFFNA APOTHECARIES CO.,
MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

(Misc. 147, 13 & 16)

NOTICE

Arrack Rent Sales Vavuniya District, 1946-47

Tenders are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of selling arrack by retail at the Arrack Taverns referred to below during the period October 1st 1946 to 30th September 1947. Tenders will close at 10 a.m. on September 10, 1946.

2. Prospective Tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice published in Government Gazette of 9-8-46.

M. L. D. CASPERSZ,
Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya

The Kachcheri,
Vavuniya, August 2, 1946.

List of Taverns referred to:-

Serial No. of Tavern	Division	Local area within which the Tavern may be sited.
1.	Mullaitivu Sanitary Board Town.	Within Sanitary Board limits of Mullaitivu.
2.	Vavuniya North	Within the Village of Mankulam.
3.	Vavuniya Sanitary Board Town.	Within the Sanitary Board limits of Vavuniya.

(G. 49, 13-8-46)

SPECIFY 'UMBRELLA MARK'

De-Aired Calicut Tiles for your new building

The weight of Tiles has been reduced without impairing their strength, so that our tiles have now the largest covering area to weight ratio of any one in the market.

The Tiles meet the requirements of those who need full protection from wind and rain, and have satisfactorily passed all tests made on them.

APPROVED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Sole Agents:—J. CHERUBIM & BROTHER,
MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

[Misc 243 B. 12-3-12-9-46 T.]

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BASEL MISSION CALICUT TILES known the world over for efficiency and reliability absorb the least quantity of water. Test the different makes of tiles sold in the market by immersing them in water and by weighing before and after. To meet modern conditions and requirements a new Model tiles with double grooved interlocking channels are now introduced. These are the perfect forms of tiles ever manufactured in the East. See these tiles before you decide to buy. The usual single grooved tiles similar in form to other makes of tiles are also available.

Wm. MATHER & SONS,

SOLE AGENTS

Mis 250, 19-3 to 19-9-46) T

READY AT ONCE

Your spectacles will be prepared at once according to Doctor's prescriptions.

V. T. FERNANDO

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS

11, Main Street
JAFFNA.

[Mis. 105, 9-7 to 9-10-46]

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[Mis. 248, 15-3-46 to 14-7-47.]



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Sole Agents for Ceylon:—

M/S MODERN AGENCIES
CHILAW (Ceylon)

(Mis. 185, 31-12-31-12-46)

Arrack Rent Sales, Mannar
District, 1946 47

Notice is hereby given that the sale of Arrack Rents, Mannar District, will take place on 11th September 1946. Tenders should reach the Kachcheri, Mannar before 10.00 a.m., in respect of Arrack Tavern No. 1, Periyakadai and 10.15 a.m., in respect of Arrack Tavern No. 2, Puliady-Irakkam.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kachcheri.

N. Q. Dias,

Assistant Government Agent,
The Kachcheri,

Mannar, 5th August 1946,
(G. 50, 13)

TENDER NOTICE

The Asst. Govt. Agent (E) Jaffna will receive sealed tenders up to 12 noon on Thursday 15th August, 1946 to effect necessary improvements to Kuthanai channel at Manipay.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the A. G. A. (E) Jaffna from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

5. A cash deposit of Rs. 20/- should be made at the Jaffna Kachcheri to the credit of the A. G. A. (E) Jaffna and Kachcheri receipt produced before any tender form can be issued.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security deposit of Rs. 70/- before signing the agreement.

5th August, 1946. M. Srikhanta,
A.G.A.(E) Jaffna,
(G. 51, 13)

ANIMATED FUN AND BEWITCHING
SCENERIES FOR THE

YOUNG AND THE OLD

AT

The Manipay Memorial English School

Carnival

AND

INDUSTRIAL RALLY

FROM

Friday the 16th of August 1946 to
Saturday the 24th of August (Sunday excluded)

The Carnival is in Aid of the
SCHOOL BUILDING FUND

Side Shows, Magical Shows, Circus Feats, Entertainments, Refreshments, and Dinners, Games of Skill, Puzzle Competition, Giant Wheel, Merry-go-Round, Concerts, Dramas, Illumination and various other attractions.

"THAVIL CHAMA"

on Wednesday the 21st of August
at 7-30 p. m.

BY

LEADING EXPONENTS OF CARNATIC MUSIC
OF SOUTH INDIAN FAME

Special Bus Arrangements from 16th to 24th August

S. RAJENDRAN

(Mis. 143, 9-20.)

Hony. Joint Secretary.

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DUSTING POWDER

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN 5% PURE D. D. T.

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(Mis 15, 12-4 to 11-10-46.)

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THE CHEAPEST HOUSE

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MALABAR ROOFING TILES, BRICKS, GROCERIES,
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CARGO TRANSPORT Co.

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'Phone No. 5.

Mis. 71, 4-6-46 to 4-11-46,

T