

THE Hindu Organ.

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UNITY AMONG HINDUS

Sri Sankarachariar's Appeal

A fervent appeal to Hindus to think and act unitedly and to preserve their faith unimpaired was made by His Holiness Yogeswarananda Theertha Swamiji of Govardhan Mutt, Puri when he addressed a public meeting last week at the Kapaleswarar temple, George Town Madras.

Diwan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastriar in proposing the Swamiji to preside over the meeting said that they were meeting at a time of great constitutional changes. It was necessary that they should resist attempts at State interference in matters religious.

His Holiness in his remarks said that Hindus were to blame in not having awakened to the needs of the times, but now that a certain amount of destruction had been caused it had aroused them to a sense of their duties to the community. The Constituent Assembly was meeting but he felt it was very unhappy that Congressmen who had assembled there did not recognise the importance of religion and that appeared to him to be a blot in the way.

His Holiness addressing further reiterated the need for unity. There was the Constituent Assembly but he did not want them to believe that by itself it could achieve freedom for them. To secure freedom they must be prepared for sacrifice. He was prepared to go to Noakhali but he wanted them also to come in hundreds. Hindu young men had shown their courage in the war that had just ended and he had no doubt about it but that courage must be kept up. Hindus must not give up their right to have religious Swaraj (religious freedom). Their women should regard themselves as *Sahalas* and not *Abalas*. That was to say, they must be able to defend and protect themselves in time of need. His Holiness wanted Hindus to cultivate the practice of going to temples in large groups to indicate a sense of unity and also asked members of the respective divisions to observe the injunctions laid down for them. In particular, His Holiness emphasised that if the Brahmin to-day tried to live up as such, the position of others in Hindu society would equally improve. He wanted a mission to go round the country to "Hinduise" the population. His Holiness concluded that though he could talk of Vedanta and Yoga philosophy he had received a message to speak to them only about Karma which they appeared to have lost. That was why they were to-day disunited.

FROM WHERE?

People Who Get Sudden Riches

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his address to the Associated Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta drew the attention of his countrymen to the vast fortunes acquired by certain individuals and said that an inquiry should be instituted to find out how these fortunes were amassed. He said: During the war and after the war vast fortunes were accumulated in the hands of a few. On the other hand vast numbers of people could not make both ends meet. In war-time complaints were made about very heavy income tax, and yet in spite of the tremendously heavy taxes, where do these vast fortunes come from? I should very much like to have an enquiry into all this. It is not fair for such things to happen.

"It is not fair," Pandit Nehru continued. "A small number of people were very, very rich and a vast number were very, very poor. There is something wrong in this and the thing must be brought under control. May be it is a fault of human nature. If so, human nature must be controlled."

Pandit Nehru said the spirit of the 20th century demanded that the "profit motive" should go and give place to planned distribution.

Ambedkar Against Pakistan

In the Constituent Assembly Dr. Ambedkar, the Scheduled Castes leader, supported Dr. Jayakar's amendment which seeks to postpone until January 27 a decision on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's republican motion so as to give the Muslim League time to choose to join in the business of the Assembly.

"I am convinced said Dr. Ambedkar that given the circumstances nothing in the world will prevent this country from becoming one. With all our castes and creeds, I have not the slightest doubt we shall, in some form, be a united people. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that notwithstanding the agitation of the Muslim League for the partition of India, some day enough light will dawn on the League and they will begin to think a united India is better for them too. I think none of us need have any apprehension or doubt of that."

NO EQUALITY

Smuts' Outburst

General Jan Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, speaking at a luncheon at Pretoria on Friday last, said that South Africa need not regard what had happened at the United Nations' New York session (over the Indian complaint of racial discrimination) as more than a set-back and that the mistake of not sending the dispute to the International Court of Justice could be retrieved.

The United Nations was a sort of Parliament of Mankind in which two-thirds were coloured, he said. The other third would have to sit up. They had always been the ruling power and still were, but for how long who knew?

"The idea of human equality was dominant at the United Nations. If this idea were applied to South Africa we see at once the difficulties in which we would be placed—2,000,000 whites surrounded by 150,000,000 coloured people," he added.

"If there is to be equality in all respects, where do we come in? Had we not better pack and go? The idea of equality simply does not work here in South Africa or anywhere in the world."

General Smuts said he did not regard what had happened as final and decisive. "You must not judge the United Nations Organisation by its first efforts" he said. "The greatest mistake made there was to tell South Africa, 'You shall not go to the International Court'. We have created a Charter in which the

NO REVENGE

Russia on German Reparations

The Soviet Military Administration told the German people that the £2,500,000,000 reparations which Russia demands of Germany in addition to equipment and products already taken, represented 'only partial repayment'.

The Soviet administration claimed that 'untruths are being spread' about Russian reparations and that "historic balance requires that justice and injustice are honestly set forth."

The Russians asserted that revenge was not a factor in their reparations policy and that, if the Biblical rule, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" were applied, it would be impossible for Germany's economy to make repayment in full and in kind for Nazi destruction in Russia.

World Court is one of the fundamentals I claim that the right to go to a court is a fundamental human right.

'The Great Powers have the veto to insure themselves. The International Court is our veto. If there is a dispute, I want no politicians—not partisans who are drunk with slogans—to decide my fate. I want a court to decide. I must have the veto—the court.'

'It is a mistake that can be retrieved. It was made in a flood of emotion by people wrought up to a pitch. They thought that we in South Africa must be not far from cannibals. They voted against us blindly.'

BRITISH DESIGNS IN INDIA

Soviet Paper Hits Out

The present British efforts in India are simply a continuation of the traditional policy of creating antagonism between the Hindus and Muslims says the *New Times*, an influential trade union paper from Moscow.

The *New Times* says: 'By some fatal design all these attempts invariably led not to the lessening but to the sharpening of the Hindu-Muslim discord. There is nothing surprising in this because all attempts at 'reconciliation' are carried out in such a manner that they would inevitably lead to this result.'

'The independence movement has now received an especially broad impetus', adds the paper. 'The British authorities have been forced to promise more serious compromises.

But in the meantime, they are carrying out on a correspondingly wider scale those undermining activities which should give British imperialism the possibility of prolonging its domination in India.

'The statement in the *London Times* that if the London conference was unsuccessful the handing over of power into the hands of Hindus would be delayed is symptomatic. To this end lead all the talks and all intermediary efforts of the British Government, Ruling circles in London, fearing that the decision of the Constituent Assembly might harm the interests of British imperialism, have decided to disrupt its work. This is confirmed by the fact that after the ending of the London talks the British Government stated that no constitution worked out without the participation of Muslim League would be adopted.'



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1946.

IMPERIALISM IN THE LAST DITCH

TO JUDGE FROM MR. WINSTON Churchill's speech in Parliament on the proposed London talks on Burma, one would think that British imperialism, with Mr. Churchill at the head, is in its last ditch. These talks may well prove as inconclusive as the abortive conference on India affairs, but it is certainly encouraging to note that the present British Government is persevering in its declared policy of recognising the right of the colonial peoples to live their own lives. The announcement, however, that the Government had invited Burman leaders to London to discuss how the pledges of self-government given to Burma should be carried out excited Mr. Churchill to such a pitch that he pronounced a dirge on "the decline and fall of the British Empire". According to the Prime Minister, the British Government intended to hasten forward the time when Burma would realise its independence, either within or without the British Commonwealth. The Government, he said, was of the opinion that the new Burma constitution should be settled by the Burmans themselves. Mr. Churchill considered this "appalling haste" on the part of the Government. He wanted a reasonable time to be allowed for law and order to be re-established before the British Government proceed to implement its declarations.

Mr. Churchill is, of course, quite consistent. Like the Bourbons of old he has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. His famous declaration that he was not going to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire was passed over by many as a valiant resolve in the face of great odds, but to persist in it to the exclusion of every consideration of expediency or principle is nothing but foolishness. It was the balatant, thick-headed imperialism of Mr. Churchill's type that nearly liquidated the British empire during the last war. No nation, however high-minded and powerful, can thereafter take upon itself the responsibility for the government of other countries, without taking grave risks to its own existence. It is a pity that Mr. Churchill who did so much to win the war does not realise the stupidity of the old policy which left the subject peoples of the Empire utterly powerless to protect themselves. Fortunately, the war has been won, but if it were otherwise it would be needless to speculate what would have happened. Our own people had a taste of it in Malaya.

SCRAP BOOK

By DIARIST

Like Oliver Twist, the Jaffna Urban Council Chairman, Mr. C. Ponnambalam, asks for more. Mr. Ponnambalam wants not only more money for Local Bodies, but also powers to increase taxes now collected by Local Bodies to be vested in them. Like the astute lawyer he is, he has presented a *prima facie* case on behalf of Local Bodies. So far, well and good. But, to turn to the affairs of the Jaffna Urban Council is nauseating. The Council diffuses an objectionable odour which more than often has a resemblance to the one which emanates from the drains of Jaffna Town. The vagaries of the Jaffna Urban Council are a by-word in Jaffna. The stench and the present Council should go. It is a necessary pre-requisite.

The Kandy District Planters' Association had much to say about the motor roads in their districts. I am one of those fortunate men who have seen roads in Jaffna and in some other parts of the Island, including Kandy. If the Planters had something to say about roads in their districts, Jaffna's travelling public ought to raise hell in the matter of roads. Jaffna is the proud possessor of the worst roads, except, of course, for a couple of main roads. A stranger to Jaffna might go away under the impression that the war had not left Jaffna untouched. The roads are full of holes as large as bomb-craters; during the rainy season they form miniature lakes. Apart from the fact that speed, which is one of the benefits of the modern age, is considerably reduced owing to the condition of the roads, there are other things to be noted.

Firstly, the present condition of these roads is an unlimited source of enrichment to those who are in

charge of repairing them, for it is not repairing that is done. In fact, whatever repairing is makes the roads worse. In Tamil it is known as "செட்டிக்கு மண் போடுகிறீர்" which has a quibble. In actual fact too it is quite true. The layer of sand is doubly thicker than the layer of metal with which the road is re-metalled. Secondly, travelling is a perfect horror to the sick. They would certainly prefer dying without medical aid to a death-ride on Jaffna's highways. Thirdly, the roads are a nightmare to owners, owner-drivers and drivers of motor vehicles. They have a long, woeful tale of broken springs and axles, punctures more frequent than often and innumerable such things to relate; and what is more heavy maintenance and repair bills. Roads in Jaffna are a shocking disgrace to the authorities.

There is no dearth of puzzles in Ceylon. I am not referring to the Cross-word Puzzles which appear in papers and magazines, and which are, incidentally, not incapable of any solution. I am referring to the puzzles facing the Speaker of the State Council, the Auditor-General, the future Finance Minister and, above all, the people of this Island as a whole. Each one has a particular puzzle to solve. The Speaker has to solve the puzzle whether a certain member of the State Council attended a meeting of the Council on a particular date. The Auditor-General is faced with the task of solving a mathematical puzzle. He must find out what the Civil Defence Commissioner had done with Rs. 13,000,000 of Ceylon's public revenue. The future Finance Minister has to solve the puzzle of balancing revenue and expenditure. The people of Ceylon have to find a solution to the seemingly difficult puzzle of doing away with all the puzzle-makers".

Notes and Comments

Dumping Ground

The Cooperative Wholesale Establishment, is a dumping ground of "dead stocks" which have been in the hands of certain dealers for some months past, according to reports reaching us about this Department. The complaint requires investigation. It is a notorious, but admitted fact that rotten stuffs which at ordinary times the public would throw into the dustbins, are sold by the Co-operative Stores to their members and other customers. As a rule, these stores obtain their goods from the Wholesale Establishment. It is quite possible that somebody in the Establishment may be in league with the importers and may be playing with the tax payers' money at his own sweet will and pleasure. This if true should stop. Already the Establishment, we are told, has lost heavily on account of these doubtful transactions. The Cooperative Wholesale Establishment should supply good and wholesome goods to the various stores in the land and satisfy the member consumers as to the benefits that would accrue to them by continuing to be members of the Societies. Things are fast changing; and if the Cooperative Stores movement is to survive competition from private enterprises, unscrupulous officials who are verily the fifth columnists bent on sabotaging it from within should be purged in the first instance.

Smuts' Outburst

The latest outburst of Field Marshal Jan Smuts does not augur well either for the Empire which he pro-

fesses to respect or for the white race whose guardian-angel he pretends to be. His latest vituperations are a result of the two severe defeats he suffered at the U. N. O. His lament over the preponderance of coloured races in the "Parliament of Mankind" is understandable from a man whose philosophy of life has till now centred round the belief in the superiority of the whites over the coloured races. It is high time for General Smuts to cast away his bogus philosophy and saw things as they actually are. Significantly he has told the world that in South Africa 2,000,000 Whites are dominating 150,000,000 coloured people in the latter's own land. Perhaps he sees the great awakening among the coloured races in South Africa and for that matter, throughout the whole world. Any amount of discriminatory legislation and accriminous vapourings by imperialists of the calibre of General Smuts, is not going to stop that awakening. We assure General Smuts and other imperialists of Mr. Churchill's type that they need not be surprised if those millions of coloured people in the near future rouse themselves up to drive the white intruders away from the land of their birth. When that time comes, let Jan Smuts put the question "had we not pack up and go" then.

New Taxation

The Island's financial prospects are not bright, and so, the Board of Ministers, we are told, are contemplating additional taxation. We do not yet know what shape the new taxes will take. As loyal citizens, we do not grudge new taxes, if they

Mr. Corea, Not Good

Import Merchants Say He is Inexperienced

Although the Ceylon Government has its official Trade Representative in London, yet the Colombo Import Merchants' Association has sent its own trade representative to London. This representative Mr Ram Chand will negotiate with the export trade authorities in London and also on the Continent.

The Import Merchants' Association states that Mr. C. C. S. Corea, though a very able Minister, possesses only stray scrap of knowledge of trade, picked up through his Ministry. Therefore "in defiance of the Ceylon Government, so to speak, and for the welfare of Ceylonese traders, we have sent Mr. Ram Chand to London to investigate the market and clear a passage into the island for goods that are practically unobtainable," an official of the Association said to a Press Representative.

Creation of the British

No final decision has yet been made by Congress members of the Constituent Assembly on the question of referring the dispute over Grouping to the Federal Court. Meanwhile, Gandhiji, according to two Congressmen from Assam, who interviewed him on December 5 on the Grouping question, is reported to be of opinion that the Federal Court is likely to rule against the Congress interpretation of the Grouping clause in the Cabinet Mission Scheme. "The Federal Court," Mr. Ganhi is reported to have said, "is the creation of the British. It is a packed court. To be consistent Congress must abide by its decision whatever it be."

Mr. Gandhi is also reported to have declared that the British Government could not interfere with the working of the Constituent Assembly.

Constitutional Objective

It is learned that the Indian Congress members have decided to defer till January 20 the vote on Pandit Nehru's resolution in the Indian Constituent Assembly, defining the constitutional objective as an Independent Republic of India. This decision has been made by the majority party in the Assembly in deference to the resolution of Mr. M. R. Jayakar which advises for a postponement of the decision on the Republic motion until the next session in January so as to give the Muslim League time to enter the Assembly if it chooses.

are found to be indispensable. But, what we want to know from the Board of Ministers is whether the Ministers have explored all avenues of economy in running the Government machinery which alone devours nearly 80 percent of the total revenue of the island. Vast sums have been earmarked for ambitious but doubtful schemes; salaries of officials have been increased on an unprecedented scale. Expenditure is mounting on all sides. We dare say that much of the expenditure now being incurred by the Government would be vastly reduced if only a wise and economical policy were pursued by our ministers. Till it is done, public opinion will view the proposed additional taxation with suspicion and distrust as the last act of a rancus which for the last 10 years has sucked the life-blood of the nation without mercy or grace.

There is no Peace

(BY SCOTT NEARING)

The world today is far from being at peace. Both legally and actually, it is still at war.

Legally, a state of war continues until peace treaties are drawn up, accepted and signed. At Potsdam in July 1945, the Powerful Three agreed to set up a council consisting of the foreign ministers of France, China, Britain, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. The council was organised forthwith, and designated representatives of the foreign ministers proceeded with the task of treaty drafting until they reached an impasse. To resolve this impasse, the foreign ministers themselves met in London on September 11. After twenty-two stormy days, the meeting disbanded in a hopeless deadlock. Foreign ministers of the Powerful Three met in Moscow, Dec. 16, remained in secret session for ten days and decided that treaties with Italy and other European countries (not including Germany) should be ready for adoption on May 1, 1946. On April 25, 1946, the foreign ministers of Britain, France, U. S. S. R. and U. S. A. met in Paris. The conference resulted in 'three weeks of disagreement on almost every basic issue' (New York Times, May 16). Again, on June 15, the Council of Foreign Ministers met in Paris for further disagreement.

Large-scale shooting came to an end in the spring and summer of 1945. Small-scale shooting continued. China suffered from it. So did Java, Indo-China, Siam, India, Burma, Egypt, Palestine. Some of the episodes were full-scale wars; others were mutinies and riots. But in all of them combatants died from gun-fire, while civilian populations were strafed and harried.

Historians tell us that, in all but four years since 1878, war has been in progress somewhere on this planet. The latest of the four warless years was 1910—thirty six years ago.

Preparation for next Stage

The big war is still legally in progress; little wars have been proping ever since wholesale killing and destruction were temporarily suspended. Meanwhile, preparations for another large-scale war are being made on an unprecedented scale and huge military establishments are being maintained by such powers as are in an economic and political position to do so. Government departments devoted to warmaking are humming. Armies, navies and air forces are ready for action. Scientific laboratories, factories and arsenals are improving jet planes, rocket planes, buzz-bombs and atom bombs. Propaganda agencies grind out their grist of fear, hatred, insult and intimidation. Compulsory training in destruction and killing continues in all the major countries.

Peace is advocated in formal statements by government spokesmen—when has it not been? Meanwhile, billions of wealth and millions of man-hours are being expended on preparing the stage for the next orgy of bombing, burning and butchering.

Four Major Forces

So much for the war preparations. Behind them, and pushing insistently in the directions of war, are four major forces—(1) war has become a habit, (2) millions depend on it for their livelihood, (3) war

CENTRAL AUTHORITY TO CONTROL ELECTIONS

A Central authority for conducting all elections to municipalities, urban councils, town councils, village committees and sanitary board towns will be set up shortly.

The Executive Committee of Local Administration last week considered a report on this subject by the Commissioner of Local Government, Mr. E. W. Kannan-gara and approved his suggestions.

The Committee accordingly agreed to make provision for the immediate appointment of an Elections Commissioner, who will be a Senior Civil Servant, one or more Assistant Commissioners and the necessary staff.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Local Administration, will shortly ask the State Council to provide the money for this Department.

relieves depressions and temporarily ends unemployment. (4) the redistribution and rebalancing of power among the nations is not yet completed. The first three factors are secondary. The last is primary.

All four of these factors—the war habit, war as a source of livelihood, the palliative effects of war on a sagging economy and the role of war in international power politics—push strongly toward a new general conflict. There are no correspondingly strong pressures in the direction of peace.

Aftermath of World War 2

Military occupation rubs salt into the wounds of defeat. Today armies of occupation are everywhere. Complaints from governments of occupied countries have been supplemented recently by mass protest demonstrations and bloody riots.

World War II left behind an unusually heavy burden of physical destruction. The rubble and ruin will remain for many years as a constant reminder of humiliating defeat and will keep alive a smouldering desire for revenge.

Forced labour has been a frequent accompaniment of war. Its widespread use during and after World War II has added fuel to the flames of discontent and unrest.

Power Manoeuvres

Famine, disease and physical hardship are incidents of every war. The bad harvests from 1943 to 1946 (due partly to weather and partly to war conditions), the unprecedented war destructions and the tardiness in re-establishing production and transport after the shooting had ceased accentuated the wartime shortage of food, housing, clothing and medical supplies. The Potsdam conference having decided that living standards in defeated Axis countries should be reduced political considerations have added their weight to drought and destruction in imposing a staggering burden of hardship on helpless multitudes.

Victor nations are badgering and needling one another. Defeated nations are harried by insecurity, physical want and psychological frustration. Power manoeuvres and the bitterness of defeat both push toward war.

—The Indian Social Reformer

SUBSIDIARY FOODS

Position Much Better

The position with regard to subsidiary foodstuffs is very satisfactory since shipments now arrive with regularity.

The present supply of millets and pulses is very good and shipments continue to arrive frequently from East Africa and the Middle East.

For the first time Ceylon is importing sorghum (similar to Indian juvari) from the United States and the first shipment of 8 000 tons is expected to arrive in Colombo early in January.

Two rice ships, with 17700 tons from South America, are expected to arrive at the end of December, and two ships, are due early in January with a total of 17,000 tons of flour.

There is a fair supply of potatoes at present as regular shipments now arrive from Holland. There is a temporary shortage of dried chillies since the season for chillies in India has just ended, but the co-operative stores are adequately provided.

There is every prospect of the double ration of flour which was issued from yesterday being continued indefinitely. But if the rice ration is increased, the flour ration may have to be reduced.

Last Friday's Gazette notifies that the Entertainment Tax ordinance will come into operation from the 1st January 1947. This is the first time that a tax of this nature has been introduced in Ceylon.

U. N. P.—An Experiment

Mr. Bandaranaike's Doubts

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike doubts whether the experiment of the U. N. P. will prove an unqualified success! Addressing the Annual Conference of the Village Committees at Gampola, he said:

"As you are aware, a new party called the United National Party has been formed since we last met and the parties to which most of us belong, such as the Sinhala Maha Sabha and the Congress, have agreed to join this party.

"This does not mean that our parties have disappeared. Indeed in some ways our work has to be intensified but we have all agreed to join together in the country's interests in what amounts to a coalition in effect.

The necessity for the U. N. P. rests on two main grounds:—

The Cabinet System which cannot be worked efficiently or smoothly unless there is a Party in Parliament assured of a reasonable majority;

The existence at the present moment of a number of vital political and economic problems for the satisfactory solution of which a broad-based National Government is essential.

"I cannot say at this stage whether the experiment of the U. N. P. will prove an unqualified success but it was an experiment which in the interests of the country it was necessary to try, particularly at the present juncture."

DISCHARGED

Accused in Train Disaster Case.

Holding that the case had not been proved, Mr. N. Krishnadasan, the Anuradhapura Magistrate, made order on Saturday last discharging all the accused in the case arising out of the recent train disaster near Anuradhapura.

The accused were five Railway workmen, H. Samson, V. M. Rodrigo, M. Wijeratne, D. M. Kinigama and V. Davith Singho. They were charged with having acted in conspiracy and caused derailment of the Jaffna up passenger mail train on October 18, and thereby killed four passengers, and seriously injured 15 others, and also with causing minor injuries to 32 other train travellers.

Temple-Entry in Cochin

It is expected that a Proclamation on the question of temple entry in Cochin State may be issued by H. H. the Maharaja at the next session of the Legislative Council.

It is further expected that as a result of the Proclamation the ultimatum that has been given to the Government by the All Party Action Committee that Satyagraha would be launched if all the temples in the State are not thrown open to all Hindus before February 27 next, would be withdrawn.

V. C. Elections Postponed

In view of the General Election to Parliament which will take place next year, the periodical elections to Village Committees which fall due about the middle of next year are to be postponed. The life of these local bodies, therefore, is to be extended till 1948.

SHOULD QUIT AT 60

All employees in the Local Government Service who have attained 60 years of age are to be retired forthwith and the rule of "retirement at sixty" will hereafter be strictly enforced. This policy has been laid down by the Local Government Service in conformity with the Central Government practice, but the commission proposes to enforce it with absolute strictness unlike the Central Government. No superannuation under the Local Government Service will be tolerated.

Australian Commissioner For Ceylon

The Australian Government has decided to appoint a Commissioner to Ceylon. The Prime Minister of Australia Mr. J. B. Chifley said: "Ceylon is politically, strategically and commercially important to Australia. Commercially it is one of the best markets in the East for Australian products and exports.

From Darkness to Light

Gandhiji On Fearlessness

TWO friends who had joined Mahatma Gandhi's prayer at Sri Rampur in East Bengal, last week had sung a song which was chosen by him as the theme of his after-prayer speech. The purport of the song, Gandhiji said, was a prayer to God to light the lamp of truth in the heart, after it had been freed from its blemishes by the abundance of God's love. Indeed, this was the meaning of hymns whenever they might be sung by saints and devotees. They always said: "Lead us from darkness to light, from untruth towards truth".

The Ramdhun had also a story behind it, Gandhiji added. Once Saint Tulsidas was touring on foot to different shrines even as Chaitanya Mahaprabhu had walked to Puri and Brindaban and reached the temple of Dakore. That temple is dedicated to Vishnu, but Tulsidas said to himself that unless God revealed himself in the form of his favourite Rama, his head would not bend in obeisance. The story had it that this happened and the devout pilgrim saw before him seated in all his glory Rama and Sita, surrounded by Lakshman, Bharat, Satrugna and Hanuman. Hence the Ramdhun' meaning intoxication of God. For them it was enough if the prayer sprang from the heart and led them from darkness to light and from fear to fearlessness.

A New Department

The creation of a New Department for Industrial research, planning and development was approved by the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce at its last meeting. Provision for a supplementary estimate of Rs. 89,968 will be moved in the State Council shortly for this purpose. The proposed Department will be in charge of a commissioner who will be appointed on a fixed salary of £ 2000.

Colombo Mannar Telephone Service

Arrangements have been made to provide a trunk telephone service between Colombo and Mannar. This service will be officially opened on January 16 by the Minister of Communications and Works, Col. J. L. Kotelawala. The Postmaster-General, Col. J. P. Appleby, will also be present on the occasion.

Sir Oliver has Faith

The first annual dinner of the Association of Government Accountants and Audit officers was held on Friday last at the Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke speaking as the chief guest at the dinner said that Ceylon could always depend on her public service. Some people feared, he said that in the years to come Ceylon would go to the jungle. But he was confident that would not happen as he had every hope that the public service would not let that happen.

Steel Rolling Factory For Ceylon

Mr. D. H. Balfour, Director of Commerce and Industries has prepared a scheme for the erection of a steel rolling factory. The factory, according to Mr. Balfour is estimated to cost Rs. 11,500,000. The scheme, it is understood had been worked out by Mr. Balfour in consultation with Messrs. John Miles (London) Ltd., steel and iron consultants and experts. The factory would produce 7,500 tons of finished rolled steel a year in the form of rolled steel joists, angles, tees, merchant bars, wire rods for nails, strapping hoof iron, and rods for bolts and nuts. Besides these, the factory could produce fish plates and spikes for the railway.

Post Office Holidays

Christmas Day, December 25 and the day following will be observed as Post Office holidays.

On these two days there will be a delivery of only ordinary correspondence. Both in Colombo and the outstations there will be only one delivery on each day.

On New Year Day, January 1, transaction of postal business will be as on ordinary work days.

NEW I G. P.

It is reliably learnt that Mr. Richard Aluvihare, Government Agent of the Central Province, has been appointed Inspector General of Police, and will assume duties on January 5. His designation will probably be later changed to Commissioner of Police.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 634 In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Poothathamby Amirthalingam of Vannarponne, Jaffna

Deceased
Kanthappillai Chittampalam Sanmugaratnam of Vannarponne

- Vs. Petitioner
1. Bhagavathyammal widow of Poothathamby Amirthalingam of Vannarponne
 2. Paruvathavarthanyammal daughter of P. Amirthalingam of Vannarponne
 3. Paruvathathevy daughter of P. Amirthalingam of Vannarponne
 4. Paruvathambikal daughter of P. Amirthalingam of Vannarponne
 5. Sathasivam Rajaratnam of Vannarponne

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai, Esqr, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 8th day of November 1946 in the presence of Mr. A. Nagendra, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the above-named fifth respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors above-named third and fourth respondents and the Petitioner be declared entitled to probate to the estate of the above-named deceased and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the above-named respondents or any other person shall on or before the 10th day of January 1947 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 8th day of November 1946.
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge
(O. 122, 20 & 24)

News in Brief

1,315,208,909 Lbs. of rubber valued at Rs. 218,400,000 have been shipped during the war years 1940-1945, from Ceylon.

The appointment of Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister without portfolio, as Minister of Defence has been approved by the king.

At the desire of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar has agreed to defer his retirement from the Dewanship of Travancore.

Former Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota has announced that he intends to seek the 1948 U. S. Presidential nomination on a platform of "true liberalism."

The Port Louis (Mauritius) electors have elected for the first time

Savings Corporation

It is understood that the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce have accepted a motion to amalgamate the Ceylon Savings Bank and the Post Office Savings Bank into a National Savings Corporation linked with the National Savings Movement. The Ministry will shortly submit a report to the State Council.

in the history of the town a Tamil to be a Municipal Councillor. He is Mr. Ranganathan Seenivasan a Barrister.

A woman who is said to have come running from the end of the platform at Alutgama Railway Station for the purpose of buying a ticket to take train gave birth to a child in the station itself on Friday last.

Dump for Unsold Goods

Co-op. Establishment's New Role.

THE Wholesale Co-operative Establishment has, it is learned taken advantage of the existing conditions in the local market to experiment in speculative purchases.

The Establishment is now buying almost entire shipments from wholesale dealers who have found in the new enterprise of the Co-operative Department an easy method of disposing of all "dead stocks" which they have been compelled to have in their hands for several months past. Their efforts to sell these stocks in the open market even at a price below cost had been fruitless.

Chief among these unsaleable consignments which the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment is at the moment buying, are Chinese crackers arriving in Colombo in large shipments.

Similar "dead stocks" of imported Eau-de-Cologne and toilet powder that had failed to make any favourable impression on the buying public have also been recently "dumped" on the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment.

The Establishment is not apparently aware of the real reasons why importers are persuading it to buy their stocks at landed cost price.

The fear is expressed in business circles that the financial implications of this sort of speculative buying might be detrimental to the Establishment's legitimate activities in the event of losses arising from such purchases.

The Establishment has already incurred certain losses in this connection. As an example is given the case of a large stock of electric torch batteries which the Establishment bought but was compelled to sell at much below cost price.

Yet another instance in which the Establishment has been made a "dump" for unsold goods relates to a consignment of mathematical instrument boxes which it had purchased at cost price but failed to sell even much below cost in the open market.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 618 In the matter of the estate of the late Sithambarapillai Eliathamby

Kumaraswamy of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna.

Deceased
Annammah widow of Sithambarapillai Eliathamby Kumaraswamy of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna.

Vs. Petitioner
Minors 1. Thavamany daughter of Kumaraswamy

2. Navamany daughter of Kumaraswamy
3. Kumaraswamy Jeganthan and
4. Balasaraswathy daughter of Kumaraswamy all of Vannarponnai East Jaffna appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 5th respondent
5. Karthikesu Nadarajah of do. Respondents.

This matter coming in for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr, District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of October 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the petition and affidavit dated the 2nd July 1946 of the Petitioner above-named having been read, it is ordered that Annammah widow of Sithambarapillai Eliathamby Kumaraswamy of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna the Petitioner above-named as the widow of the deceased above-named is entitled to have letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of November 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that Karthikesu Nadarajah of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna the 5th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1, Thavamany daughter of Kumaraswamy 2, Navamany daughter of Kumaraswamy 3, Kumaraswamy Jeganthan and 4, Balasaraswathy daughter of Kumaraswamy all of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of November 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended till 16.1.1946.

R. R. S.
D. J.

(O. 121, 20 & 24)

Madras Govt. May Not Open New Port

India - Jaffna Link

Some time ago a proposal was made to reopen Point Calimere—the nearest point in India to Ceylon—for passenger and trade traffic between the two countries. Before coming to any decision on the matter, the Government of Madras have sought commercial opinion.

The Government of Madras also consider that, before opening the Port for passenger traffic with Jaffna, they must address the Ceylon Government on the question of removal of certain quarantine restrictions.

The South Indian Chamber of Commerce to whom the matter was referred, says in its reply that Madras Presidency has a long coastline of nearly 1,500 miles with a large number of minor ports. Apart from Customs problems and expenditure on the maintenance of necessary staff, etc., the question of opening any minor port for traffic should be considered from the economic point of view. The existence of ports by themselves cannot improve the trade of the Province to any extent.

The reply adds that although Point Calimere is so near Ceylon, it is impossible to create new trade between the two points, and the Port would merely be used to divert present trade and passenger traffic from Dhanushkodi or Tuticorin.

Ayurvedic Commission In Jaffna

The Ayurvedic Commission is now in Jaffna hearing evidence from the public. The Ayurvedic Medical Practitioners' Association of Jaffna presented a memorandum to the Commission yesterday. The Commission concludes its sittings today.

WANTED

Wanted five experienced active honest Conductors for Coconut Estates. Salary ranging from Rs. 60/- to 80/- according to experience and eight young active Clerks for sleeper-works, Rs. 30/- and food. One Typist, Passed Senior Rs. 40/- and food monthly. Can interview at Sittankerni between December 18th to 31st with testimonials. After 31st at Batticaloa.

MUHANDIRAM S. KUMARASWAMY,
Sittankerni,
Vaddukkoddai.
[Mis- 274, 17, 20, 24 & 27]

Parameshwara College

Parameshwara College will reopen after the December Holidays on 16-1-47.

Admission to all classes from the kindergarden to the H. S. C. will take place on the 8th, 9th and 10th of January 1947 between 10 a. m. and 12 noon.

PRINCIPAL,
(Mis- 280, 24 & 27)

Navalar Day at Kuala Lumpur

Navalar Day was celebrated on 14-12-46 by the Ceylon Tamils Kalavirthy Sangam, Kuala Lumpur at its premises in Imbi Road. In the noon after Pooja, children and the poor were supplied with meals.

In the evening after Pooja and singing of Thevaram, a large sized photo of the late Arumuga Navalar which was presented by a well-wisher was unveiled by Mr. R. N. Thamby Thurai.

Mr. K. Shanmugam, late Head Post Master, Kuala Lumpur delivered an inspiring lecture on the life of Arumuga Navalar.

This was followed by some songs composed in honour of Navalar by eminent scholars and were recited by Mr. S. Ponnuswamy Accounting Department, Railways.

Some children of the Music Class of the Sangam rendered a few songs accompanied on the harmonium and violin by the two lady Music Masters and Mirthangam played by Mr. K. Arulampalam, a member of the Sangam.

The President of the Sangam, Mr. M. Kanagasabai extended the sincere thanks of the Sangam to those who contributed funds for the feeding, the speaker of the evening Mr. R. N. Thamby Thurai for the unveiling and all those who have rendered free service to contribute to the success of the celebrations which came to a close at about 8 p. m.—Cor.

Ex-Viceroy Warns

A Cloud in the Horizon

During the debate on India in the House of Lords last week ex-Viceroy Lord Linlithgow advertising to the criticism in the United States of British rule in India said in the course of the India debate: 'Let them (the Americans) take a look over their shoulders across the broad Pacific for there they will see far on the horizon a small cloud no bigger than a man's hand which may be destined to grow and give much trouble in time to come. For when we leave India we must expect that another will seek to take our place.' Lord Linlithgow did not specify who he thought would attempt to take Britain's place in India.

WANTED

Wanted an English Teacher, Matriculation or S. S. C. qualification for the Muttukumaraswamy Vidyalalai, Kaithady. Apply to the Manager.
(Mis. 281, 24)

EARTHQUAKE ROCKS JAPAN

Heavy Casualties Feared

Shikoku island, one of the four islands comprising the home land of Japan, is reported to have been badly affected by an earthquake which is described as the worst since the 1923 disaster that devastated Tokyo.

Shikoku Island is in the British Commonwealth Occupation area. Because of disrupted communications it is impossible as yet to get accurate reports of the extent of the damage.

Japanese news agency reports say that a number of homes were inundated and fishing vessels sunk in the Central Japan area as a result of the earthquake and the tidal wave.

According to a Japanese report, nearly 13,000 houses were flooded and 500 fishing vessels washed away.

It is expected that some days will elapse before the full extent of the damage and the loss of life are known, because communications have been disrupted.

Although no detailed reports have yet come from the British Occupation area it is believed that low lying areas on the western parts of Shikoku Island have been badly hit by the tidal wave.

Japanese News Agency reports from Osaka (so far unconfirmed from any other source) estimate that 'several thousand homes collapsed and thousands have been killed' in areas throughout Southern Honshu (the central Japanese island on which Tokyo stands) and Shikoku Island.

POSTPONED

The Indian Constituent Assembly has suspended further debate on Pandit Nehru's 'Republic' resolution which defines aims and objects. Announcing this Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the permanent Chairman of the Constituent Assembly said this would enable others who were not present in the Assembly then to come in and give the Assembly the advantage of their views when discussion on the resolution would be resumed in January.

JINNAH RETURNS

Mr. M. A. Jinnah and his lieutenant Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan have returned to India on Saturday last. It is understood that Mr. Jinnah will be staying in Karachi for a few days.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 636.

In the matter of the estate and effects of Veluppillai Nadarajah late of Kuala Lumpur in the Federated Malay States Deceased

Sestheivinnillai widow of Veluppillai Nadarajah of Karainagar West,
Vs
Petitioner

Minor/ 1. N. gammah daughter of Veluppillai Nadarajah of Karainagar West

2 Arunasalam Saranathipillai of Karainagar West.
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 25th day of November 1946 in the presence of Mr. P. Casipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 10th September 1946 having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-rem over the minor 1st respondent for the purpose of representing her and protecting her interests in the testamentary proceedings in this case and that letters of administration to the estate of the deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents shall appear before this Court on the 10th day of January 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge

12th December 1946
(O. 123, 24, & 27.)

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

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	Rs.	Cts.
Previously Acknowledged (3-12-46)	865	00
Mudaliyar S. K. Appadurai	10	00
V. T. S. Sivagurunather	50	00
V. S. S. K. (1st Instalment)	50	00
K. Arumugam	5	00
C. Muttuvelu, J. P.	20	00
R. S. Ragnunatha Iyer	25	00
K. Sinnadurai	5	00
V. Manikkavasagar (1st Instalment)	10	00
P. Thampi, Perampadi, Kokuvil	10	00
K. Kanagaratnam, Kuala Lumpur	15	00
A. S. Kandiah, Tirunelveli East	10	00
Mrs. R. Sivagurunather (2nd Instalment)	25	00
A. N. Kanthaiya	50	00
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[Mis. 209, 1-11 to 31-1-47]

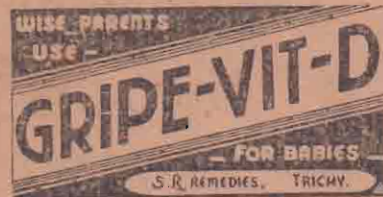
ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
 Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 638
 In the matter of the intestate estate
 of the late Paramasamy Vaiti-
 lingam of Nallur East in Jaffna.
 Annapooraniammal widow of Para-
 masamy Vaitilingam of Nallur
 East in Jaffna. Petitioner
 Vs.

1. Paramasamy Ambalavanar 2. Sin-
 nammah wife of Kailayapillai Ram-
 lingam 3. Kailayapillai Ram-
 lingam, all of Koray South. 4. Sel-
 vanayakiammah alias Ponnu wife
 of Sivakolundu Sivagnanam 5. Si-
 vakolundu Sivagnanam 6. Suppiah
 Sabaratnam 7. and wife Por-
 namah 8. Chellammah widow of
 Kandi 9. Ambikaipakar Parama-
 samy, all of Nallur East in Jaffna

Respondents
 This matter coming on for disposal
 before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire
 District Judge, Jaffna, on the 6th day
 of November 1946 in the presence of
 Mr. W. Mutukumarswamy Proctor
 on the part of the petitioner and the
 affidavit of the petitioner having
 been read.

It is ordered that letters of admin-
 istration to the estate of the late



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(Mis. 185, 31-12—31-12-46)

Paramasamy Vaitilingam of Nallur
 the abovenamed deceased be granted
 to the petitioner abovenamed the
 said Annapooraniammal, as widow of
 the deceased, unless the respondents
 abovenamed or any other person
 shall show sufficient cause to the
 satisfaction of this court to the con-
 trary on or before the 10th day of
 January 1947.

This 6th day of November 1946.
 Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
 District Judge.

(). 120. 20. & 24.)

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P. O. Box 28, Colombo.

Agent.

(Mis. 261, 6-12-46 to 5-11-47) (T)

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(Mis. 246, 20-11-46—20-11-47) (T's)

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 in any State."

Pandit T. V. Jayarama Sastri,

DIRECTOR,

VENUS ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,

TEPPAKULAM P. O. (S. INDIA)

(Mis. 258, 3-12 to 28-2-47)

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(Mis. 267, 13-12 to 12-6-47)

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(Mis. 190, 31-10-46—10-9-47)