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Complete Freedom

(SWAMI YOGESHWARANANDA)

Vedanta, has a high and comforting message, and that is the message of complete freedom from nature and all the worlds which we project out nature with our minds. The universe as we see it is result of actions, and cause and effect, and whatever is subject to the law of causation is found to be temporary and fleeting and, in the last resort, cannot satisfy the hunger of the human heart for abiding peace and happiness. To most of us, however, the need for a solution of this ultimate problem has not arisen. We are caught in the net of attachment to the things of this world or the next. Family life, politics, economics, and a host of other human interests grip our attention and hurry us on towards intense action in the hope of improving our lot in this world, in the hope of finding security, both individual and collective, or securing the four freedoms to use a common parlance. We have only to look around the world to see what a terrific hunt there is for security.

Power Politics

The Americans who have come over on top of all other nations as a result of the second world war, are afraid of Soviet Russia as a possible threat to their security, as they call it, though to impartial spectators it would seem that America is planning straight for world hegemony. The British Empire which weathered successfully the storms of German aggression now wants to put on a new lease of life under the guise of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Soviet Russia fears that her erstwhile allies are out to smash her in the near future, and is frantically seeking for political security on all her frontiers. It is unnecessary to speak of the defeated nations' efforts towards recovery. It will be a long time before they can do that. The weaker nations of the world are trying to join the bandwagon of any of the Big Three. Some like Turkey and Persia, are practising political tight rope walking. In India also nationalists who want to establish a United State are opposed by the Pakistanis and their allies.

Wrong Emphasis

Everywhere cruelty and bloodshed veiled under gentler names are raising their ugly and poisonous heads. The underlying cause for all this seems to be the wrong emphasis that men put on material things to the exclusion of the spiritual. So long as men do this, whether individually or collectively, there will be neither peace nor happiness. It is difficult to say whether this world of our waking state will ever will ever cease to be the 'Tantalus' hell

that it appears to be. But Vedanta says that the man who wants lasting happiness must not seek it in this world of cause and effect, but must go beyond it. And the way lies only through a knowledge of the Atman, the Self of all things. This knowledge alone can destroy the ignorance that is the root cause of attachment to the things of the world as objects of enjoyment.

Search Out That Sely

So long as we cling to this world we shall have to take it along with its good and its evil, the twins that always go together. But even an intellectual knowledge of the nature of the Self will help a man considerably to pass fearlessly through this world for it will give him strength and courage and help him to tide over many an emergency. There is absolute freedom from all fear only from a knowledge of one's own true Self. As long as an individual identifies himself with his body, family, community, or nation, so long will he fall short of lasting happiness. The Self is free from sin free from old age, from death and grief, from hunger and thirst; it desires nothing but what it ought to desire, and imagines nothing but what it ought to imagine. It is that which we must search out; it is that which we must try to understand. He who has searched out that Self and understand it obtains all worlds and all desires.

COMPLEX LAND CASES

Mr. M. M. I. Kariapper, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, told the Point Pedro Bar that though their partition cases were some of the most difficult problems that might ever confront a judge, the way they set about such cases reflected great credit on them.

Mr. Kariapper was replying from the Bench to a farewell address by the leader of the Point Pedro Bar, Mr. T. Ramalingam, on the eve of Mr. Kariapper's departure to Chilaw.

Mr. Ramalingam said that though Mr. Kariapper had been there for only a short term as Additional District Judge, he had been able to dispose of a large number of land cases, which, considering the complexity of Jaffna land cases, was an achievement.

Mr. T. Muthusamy Pillai, Crown Advocate paid high tributes to Mr. Kariapper at the Additional District Court Jaffna, on behalf of the Jaffna Bar.

CEYLON AND U. N. O.

MR. COREA ACTIVE IN LONDON

The "Sunday Times", London, in its issue dated November 17, published this news item from a correspondent under the heading, 'Ceylon bid for U. N. O. seat'.

The first steps are being discussed to gain entry for a British colony into the United Nations General Assembly as a full independent member. It is Ceylon, which, if admitted, will be the first territory of the Colonial Empire to be internationally recognised as a "State". Ceylon is to apply for membership next year after its new Constitution providing near Dominion status, comes into operation.

Consultations are now in progress between Mr. G. C. S. Corea, who is Ceylon's representative in London and Colonial Office officials to establish the legal position of the island within the British Commonwealth. Mr. Corea said: 'Under the new Constitution recommended by the Stubbury Commission Ceylon is to be a self governing territory subject to Britain's supervision only on certain important matters.'

"Though we shall not be a Dominion with the same status as say, Canada, my Government feels

AN IMPERIALISTIC PLOT

Burmese Leader Denounces British Move

Dr. Ba Maw, leader of the Mahabama (Greater Burma) Party and former Prime Minister, denounced Mr. Clement Attlee's declaration last Friday on the steps to be taken to expedite self Government for Burma as "another imperialistic plot by the British Government to prolong their hold in Burma."

In a statement Dr. Ba Maw urged Burmese leaders not to be duped by the British Government's present gesture.

Meanwhile Thakin Nu, Vice-President of the Anti-Fascist people's Freedom League who is widely regarded as U. Aung San's right hand man, declared in Rangoon that the Burmese Nationalists were not unduly optimistic over the forthcoming London negotiations.

He told Reuters, "It will be nothing short of a miracle if the British Government succeeds in transforming their good intentions into actions satisfactory to both themselves and the Burmese people."

that it does qualify for inclusion in the Assembly as an Allied independent State. That will be the point of view we shall put forward next year when our case for membership is examined."

WANTED --- A NEW EDUCATION

To Combat Violence

THE people of Europe are sure to perish if they continue to be violent said Mahatma Gandhi in reply to questions put to him by Monsieur Raymond Cartier, a French journalist who paid a visit to the Srimampur cottage at Bengal last week. M. Raymond Cartier, who is the Editor of the Paris *Matin* and some other French journals, is now on a world tour and went to Bengal on his way to Saigon.

Raymond asked, "We are children of violence in Europe, how do you expect us to become non-violent?"

In reply, Mahatma Gandhi said if they continued like this they were sure to perish. What had happened in Europe was that Hitlerism had only been destroyed by Super-Hitlerism and this chain was endless. It would go on like that.

M. Raymond asked if the remedy lay in a new form of education. Mahatma Gandhi said education must be of a new type for the sake of the creation of a new world. He referred to Aldous Huxley, who he observed, represented a new type of thought which was working in the

mind of Europe to-day. It might be in a minority today but if Europe was to save itself from suicide something along the lines of non-violence had to be adopted.

Asked as to how it would be possible to destroy Hitlerism by non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi said that was what we had to find out. Otherwise, if one depended upon superior violence in order to destroy violence of the Hitlerian type, then small nations would have hardly any chance of survival. It was only when a nation individually refused to be beaten by Hitlerism or any combination of forces of violence, and stuck to its post at the cost of its life, but not at the cost of its honour, that it had a chance of survival. So that non-violence alone was the only guarantee of protection against the heaviest odds. Unless we could develop this courage and this type of resistance democracy could never survive.

Mahatma Gandhi referred to Victor Hugo's work 'Les Miserables' and recalled the clergyman's son who represented the type of courage to which he was referring.

Aldous Huxley's 'Perennial Philosophy' was lying on Mahatma Gandhi's table as he talked with M. Raymond.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1946.

FRANCE AND INDO-CHINA

FEW WHO HOPED DURING the dark days of the war that France would be born again expected that the French nation would, in the very hour of its re-birth, seek to stifle the spirit of freedom in one of its former dependencies. Such, however, seems to be the case. The French Army in Indo-China is already large enough. But the French Government thinks that even this army of well over 82,000 men is not strong enough to protect French interests. It has been decided to send ample reinforcements and there is no reason to doubt that the decision will be carried out in the near future.

In the light of these preparations for war on a large scale against the ill equipped and ill trained troops of the Viet Nam Republic, France's ultimate object in Indo-China seems to be fairly obvious. To mask the resurgent militarism and greed of the French Government in high-sounding phrases as was done by some of the speakers in the French Parliament may be clever enough but it will not deceive anyone. France is out to conquer, and she may be trusted to set about her task without more ado.

But there is one thing in the modern world of Asia that militates against the success of these wars of conquest. Time was when subject peoples could be crushed without anyone asking why and how it was done. It is not so now. The first phase in the re-awakening of Asiatic peoples is complete. The right to freedom, the right to live one's own life unhampered by the dictates of others, has become the most far-reaching as well as the most accepted fact of our lives. In India, in Egypt, in Malaya, in the Dutch East Indies, in China—almost everywhere in Asia, the torch of freedom which the purblind statesmanship of Japanese patriots failed to light is now burning full and strong, and there is every reason to expect that the French assault on the life of the infant republic of Indo-China will be resisted.

The French have their own problems. They have their own wounds to heal. They have tasted of slavery much more than any other European nation. To pretend that they have a mission to perform in Asia is a pose that leaves us cold and unconvinced. Asia has had enough of these missions. What Asia wants is that Europe must leave her new-found freedom intact.

Lesson Of The Constituent Assembly

By The Editor

The first meeting of the Indian Constituent Assembly which has adjourned for 20th January has some lessons for the people of Ceylon. In our island too we have seemingly eternal problem of how to reconcile the differences between the majority and the minority. As in India we too are subject to the temptation to hitch our political waggon to flamboyant objectives. Tempers become on occasions as brittle there as they do here. And yet in the midst of all the difficulties the Indian Constituent Assembly has managed to itself clear of commitments which would have complicated the already difficult situation with which it is confronted. The situation is indeed a difficult one. Mr. Jinnah is still adamant and continues to rave with Mr. Winston Churchill, against Hindu rule. The British Tories have become almost overnight the interpreters and guides of the dissident Muslim minority. The Labour Government's latest declaration has certainly not helped to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity. If anything, it has only made Mr. Jinnah more insistent in his demands, while the Hindus feel that there is somewhere the same old conspiracy against India's freedom.

Nevertheless, the postponement of the voting on Pandit Nehru's "Republic" resolution is a triumph for the cause of moderation and common sense. As pointed out by Mr. Jayakar and tacitly admitted by Pandit Nehru, the Assembly would have acted *ultra vires* if it had passed the resolution. The Assembly has nothing to do with the definition of objectives. Its business is to frame a constitution. Besides, by voting for an independent Indian Republic, the Assembly would have made it difficult for British India to come to an understanding with the Indian Princes. Without the Princes and without the Muslims an Indian Republic might be still-born. The Assembly saw that absolute victory on paper, leaving out important sections of the people, was

not so desirable as something less than that embracing all sections. The door has thus been left open to Princes as well as Muslims.

The amount of self-control exerted by the Assembly must have been very great. The Hindu majority in the Assembly has come to feel that, if a minority is strong enough to stand between India and freedom, then it is up to the majority to assert itself. Such a feeling, which is perfectly natural in the circumstances, would have, if permitted to influence and shape the deliberations of a responsible body like the Assembly, resulted in a permanent estrangement between the Princes and Congress on the one hand and the Muslims and the Congress on the other. Such an estrangement is the last thing to be desired if the ideal of a free United States of India is to be realised. For the first time in two hundred years India has got the opportunity to realize this ideal. The Constituent Assembly is the instrument devised to hammer this ideal into practical shape. Nothing must be done to impair the usefulness of that instrument.

The first session of the Assembly has thus given ample proof of the high quality of Indian statesmanship. It has shown that there are Indian statesmen outside the Interim Government who place the future of India above everything else. One may sneer at compromise but without it all the labours of Assemblies and Congresses would be utterly barren of results; for, the task of the Indian patriots today is much more difficult than that of the authors of the American Constitution. It is good, as Dr. Sinha advised, to look to the American Constitution for guidance, but it would be equally good if one remembered always the heart-breaking difficulties of India's present situation. It is too late to re-write India's history. We must take her as she is, and seek the best possible remedy for her ills.

THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION

No Finality Yet Says Leader

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, speaking at the prize-giving of Nalanda Vidyalaya, Minuwangoda, declared that there was a great deal of doubt and misapprehension about the future of education and there was no finality in the result. He declared: "It should be noted that the new educational proposals were introduced with a good purpose and for the benefit of the people. If there are any defects they can be remedied. Although we had discussions in the State Council we have not arrived at final decisions yet."

"I am not an educationist. I have read the report of the Committee. What struck me was that the proposals were designed to make use of man's innate abilities for the good of the people. At the present time we are making use of the abilities of only a very few. We wish to give equal opportunity to all. That was the object of the Free Education Scheme, and we should be thankful to Mr. Kannangara and others for introducing this scheme."

"Are we trying to find out the innate abilities of the children and directing them in the proper channels? Five per cent. of our pupils should be in secondary schools."

"Agriculture and industries are essential for the progress of the country. Practical schools are necessary for these. Schools which teach children to make a broom or a mat or dig a little earth with a mamotty are not the real practical schools. Such schools are naturally shunned by the people. The villagers rightly cannot take interest in these. We want practical schools with modern scientific machinery, to produce engineers and scientific workers."

"Nations fought and acquired colonies to plant and develop agriculture or sell their goods. Economic progress resulted in the making use of the products of agriculture and industry."

"For rowing a boat we need the man at the helm and the oarsmen. If there is only a man at the helm the boat will shift about and there will be no progress. The oarsmen must row to move the boat."

"According to the Education Report there should be a selective test at the age of eleven so that pupils who are fit for specialisation could be determined. It is best to choose pupils when quite young, for their skill. Then we must provide for each type. We are now giving one kind of education for all, like the vedarala who has one pill for all ailments. The good vedarala will have special medicines for the various diseases."

Aluvihare will rise to the occasion and prove, by his mettle that Ceylonese officers, if given opportunities, will be as capable and as efficient as any others imported from foreign lands. It would not be out of place, if, in this connection, we utter a note of advice to our legislators. It is an open secret that much of the present day ills in the administration of public departments are due to the unwarranted interference of the Ministers and the State Councillors in their day-to-day affairs. This should stop. Circumstances which may induce the heads of departments to either directly or indirectly take part in political wrangles should be scrupulously avoided. The head of a Department should be kept beyond the pale of partisan politics.

Notes and Comments

The future of the Hindus

The advice imparted by His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Puri is not a day too soon. Hindus have for a long time been rather self-complacent and that self-complacency has been unfortunately misconstrued by some men of alien faiths for cowardice and inertia, as a result of which serious inroads into Hindu Society have been made by proselytising agencies. The organised mass conversions by force in Bengal and elsewhere, should arouse the Hindus to a sense of their duties to their religion, Hindudom, wherever, it may, find itself geographically; is one and indivisible. The terrible killing ruthlessly done by the Muslim fanatics in Bengal has opened the eyes of the Hindus all over the world. It is no use getting agitated if concrete actions do not follow. Hindus should not give up their right to have religious freedom. "Our women should regard themselves as *sabalas* and not as *abatas*; and above all there should be perfect unity amongst us. Another important matter that should engage the attention of all Hindus is the propagation of their religion", as the President of the Coonoor (Madras Hindu Maha Sabha) pertinently observed. Hindus must take steps to reconvert all non-Hindus of Hindu origin. It is high-time Hindu leaders and Hindu organisations took up this question seriously. They should make a detailed study of the

reasons for such conversions in the past. This is a testing time for Hindu Society; and if the present generation do not take steps to save Hinduism future generation will curse us. We appeal to Hindu bodies and especially the *Mutts* all over Hindusthan to consider this question of re-conversion very seriously.

The New Police Chief

Although the circumstances, that led to the appointment of the New Inspector General of Police are not of a happy nature, yet we cannot help offering our hearty congratulations to Mr. R. Aluvihare on his being the first Ceylonese appointed to this onerous post, and to the Board of Ministers who have at last done a sensible act by recommending him for the post. It is our firm belief that if there is one Ceylonese eminently suited to this post, it is Mr. Aluvihare himself. As Government Agent of North-Central Province, he has been, to a very large extent, instrumental in speeding up the Food Production Scheme there, though his drive, energy and inspiration have not been fully made use of by the Powers-that-be. The post Mr. Aluvihare is now called upon to fill is one that carries with it very grave responsibilities. In fact, it will provide an acid test for the capacity of Ceylonese to maintain law and order in the land. We are confident that Mr.

Planned Utilisation

Director of Agriculture on Ceylon's Needs

MR. L. J. Seneviratne, Director of Agriculture who addressed the All Ceylon Village Committees Conference held at Gampola stressed the need for planned utilisation of the land. He said:—

"The fate of our major products, tea, rubber and coconut is in the balance. We know that the rubber industry will shortly enter upon a critical phase of its existence although nothing serious is imminent for the other two crops. But no one in the Island will care to prophesy what will be the condition of any of these ten years hence. The chances are that the demand for them in the world market will not by any means be as great as they are now and the loss of our export trade will necessarily mean our incapacity to rely on outside help for our means of sustenance and clothing.

Planned Food

"Our population too is rapidly increasing," he said. "How, then, are we to maintain ourselves on the basis of an adequate standard of living? The standards of our poorer citizens are obviously rising and there must be no question of those standards suffering a setback. This means, therefore, that we shall have, sooner or later, to plan for our food and clothing on strictly nationalist lines.

"That is to say, we shall have to the very maximum possible grow our own food and produce our own clothing. Happily, all our requirements in both these directions can be produced within this country. Cotton, sugar, cereals, of all kinds, live-stock produce, to mention but a few, can readily be grown here. Happily, too, these can be grown not in our already populated areas but in the areas that are now occupied by our jungles—that is, in our dry zone."

Mr. Seneviratne said that machinery on a large scale was ruled out by the very conditions that imposed on us this important task. The drain on our resources would be so great that it would not be possible to commit ourselves to purchase our requirements from abroad—we shall not have the means of exchange to pay for them. This means that we shall have to do this work with hand tools or with bullock-drawn implements, and all 6½ million of us will have to work, he said.

Control of Imports

"How should we set about achieving this objective? This first and most important thing is a rigid control of all imports. Everything of a luxury character will have to be ruled out. Before anything is imported, careful thought must be given to the question as to whether or not it will add to the national wealth in the long run. This means the establishment immediately of a Central Import Control.

"The next step is the establishment of a system of guaranteed prices for all the products, more or less, that can be locally produced. There is not likely to be any serious variation from those prevailing in the world markets, because I can safely say, from the

JAFFNA TAMIL WINS COVETED PRIZE

Dr. Jayaratnam Eliezer, 28-year old Ceylon physicist, won the two thousand dollar Mayer Award of America for work on the complex mathematical struggle to explain how primary particles of the universe can escape the necessity of having infinite energy.

The Award Jury pronounced his 35-page contribution "a profound and comprehensive treatment" of the major problem of inter-action of particles with an electro-magnetic field. Eliezer is a research fellow of Christ College, Cambridge and hails from Jaffna reports the United Press of America.

Changes in the Indian Government

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the United Press of India learns, will assume office as a Member of the Interim Government either during this week or the first week of January in the place of Mr. Asaf Ali, who will relinquish

The Virtuous

The virtuous man that is calm and quiet, and friendly to all living beings, feels the benign influence of highest truths appearing, of themselves in his mind.

—YOGA VASISHTA.

his membership of the Government preparatory to joining his new post as Ambassador of India in Washington.

It is understood that following the assumption of office by Maulana Azad there will be another reshuffle of portfolios among the Congress members of the Interim Government. Dr. John Matthai is likely to be given charge of the Transport Department and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari may revert to the Industries and Supplies Department. Maulana Azad may take up the Education, Arts and Broadcasting Departments.

URGENT MEETING OF A. I. C. C.

Acharya Jugal Kishors, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, in an announcement says that there will be an emergent meeting of the Committee at Delhi on 5th January. In a statement issued he says the meeting is to consider the situation arising out of the British Government's statement of 6th December.

results of the research within the department, that the yields are not different from those obtained from our principal importing country, namely, India. Whatever differences exist in prices can be attributed to exploitation, in one form or other."

BLOW AT RACIALISM

Non Whites' Influence At U. N. O.

DECLARING that the United Nations General Assembly's resolution on South Africa was a "blow at racialism throughout the world" the monthly *New Africa*, the organ of the Council of African Affairs, criticises Britain and the United States for failing to support India's stand on the question.

In the first major test case before the United Nations on racial discrimination, the two foremost Anglo-Saxon Powers were defeated, says the paper.

It adds: "Oppressed peoples of Africa and elsewhere will be greatly heartened by this evidence that the United Nations can be a great force for democracy and congratulations are due to India's Interim Government and its delegation for pressing this case to victory."

The Council of African Affairs is a leading organization of American Negroes with Paul Robeson as its Chairman. American Negroes closely followed and were deeply impressed by India's fight in the United Nations Assembly against racial discrimination.

Already steps have been taken to raise the American Negro question

Aung San to go to London

The Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League has decided to accept the British Government's invitation to send an Executive Council delegation for consultations to London.

The Party's representatives, U Aung San, Thakin Mya, and U Ba Pe are expected to leave Rangoon on January 6.

in the United Nations. A petition on the discrimination and oppression suffered by the Negro people of the United States has been submitted to the United Nations by the National Negro Congress and efforts are being made to get a hearing on this petition which may become a live issue next year.

Members of the U. N. O. delegation from India were pleased to hear the following testimony from the U. N. General Assembly Chairman, M. Spaak, before leaving America. "The influence of non-white countries made itself felt more strongly this session than at any previous international gathering. This is to no small extent due to the prominent part taken by the Indian Delegation."

Local Systems of Medicine

Indian Government to Increase Usefulness

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Health Ministers' Conference held recently in Delhi, the Government of India have decided to appoint a Committee to consider and recommend the steps that should be taken to improve facilities for research and training in indigenous systems and generally to increase their usefulness to the public.

The Health Ministers Conference resolved that adequate provision should be made at the Centre and in the Provinces for training and research in indigenous systems of medicine and for the application of scientific methods for the investigation of those systems.

The Committee, now to be appointed will consist of practitioners of Indian systems of medicine, together with representatives of the Allopathic system. The personnel of the Committee will be announced shortly.

It is hoped that the Committee's recommendations will be of assistance to Provincial Governments in implementing the policy agreed upon at the Conference.

ATOM BOMB RESULTS

More than 16 months after Hiroshima was hit by the Atom Bomb, victims of Keloid (fibrous skin tumour) still present one of the greatest medical problems, according to Dr. Massao Tsuzuki of the Imperial University of Tokyo.

Dr. Tsuzuki said that the skin tumours appeared on the survivors immediately after the Atom Bomb struck on August 8, 1945, and reached the "worst stage" by March and April, 1946. Since October, 1946, the sufferers have improved, he said.

News in Brief

A Sinhalese woman of Negombo has given birth to triplets at the Negombo Civil Hospital on Monday last.

A temple-entry bill seeking to remove the religious disabilities of Harijans has been published by the Orissa Government. The bill will be introduced on January 17.

The Executive Committee of Home Affairs has decided to permit Excise Officers to carry revolvers without the prior sanction of the higher authorities when on raid duty.

A delegation of leading Indian Motor Car distributors now in London has signed an agreement with the Austin Motor Export Corporation for cars to be manufactured and assembled in India.

The Central Provinces Government (India) have decided to enforce prohibition in the province. The Excise Minister has revealed that the entire province would go completely dry in three years' time.

Aung San to Meet Nehru

It is understood that Aung San Deputy President of the Burma Interim Government will meet Pundit Nehru before leaving for the London talks.

DISCRIMINATION?

**Principal Says Hindus
are Favoured!**

Mr. J. N. Jinendradasa, principal, Nalanda Vidyalaya in the course of his speech at the school's prize giving last week accused the Education minister of discrimination against the Buddhists in favour of Hindus. He said that there should be a policy in the taking over of schools by Government; Buddhists were offering land and buildings free. Hindus and Christians however, were paid a kind of compensation.

It was reported that Rs. 67,000 was voted for acquiring a Hindu School in Jaffna, belonging to a private party. The Buddhist public would like to know the details of this transaction.

"Why should Government pay money to acquire Hindu schools? Is this not discrimination in favour of Hindus and against Buddhists, when Buddhists have offered schools with good endowments? Anyway there should be one principle for all," added Mr. Jinendradasa.

No General Sanction

The Board of Ministers are not in favour of a proposal of the Minister of Labour, Industries and Commerce to place a resolution before the State Council for the approval of all the recommendations made in the report of his Executive Committee on Industrial Development as published in a sessional paper issued recently.

The Board discussed this matter at a recent meeting and expressed the view that it was undesirable for all the recommendations made by the Committee to be submitted to the State Council for approval by a single resolution.

The Board felt that if the Executive Committee decided to make their recommendations the basis of

BRITAIN REALISES

*Freedom for India
Inevitable*

"The British people may not understand the political and economic implications of free and self-governing Indian Republic, but they realise that this is now inevitable," writes Mr. A. H. Cummings in the *News Chronicle*.

"If a Gallup Poll were taken on the subject," Mr. Cummings adds, "I believe it would be found that a majority of the people in this country, disregarding Mr. Churchill's rhetorical but sincere laments over 'the British Empire at its sunset' want to end British responsibility in India as soon as possible without rancour, without further bloodshed and certainly without forced employment of British soldiers (on the one side or the other) and the sacrifice of more British lives."

Dissatisfaction Among Leaguers

Muslim Leaguers in the United Provinces feel that they cannot afford to boycott the Constituent Assembly as their lot is cast with "A" Group and are arguing that the Group constitution could not be rejected by His Majesty's Government on the ground that Muslims did not participate in its making. According to an unconfirmed report, this question will be discussed at the next meeting of the U. P. League Council, and it is expected to be passed by a decisive majority.

their policy the Board of Ministers should not be committed to that policy in advance of specific projects, but that their views as to the policy should be sought when individual projects were submitted.

Ayurveda will Triumph

Asserts Dr. Das Gupta

THE hope that the Ayurvedic System of medicine would progress in the country and that it would ultimately be the only system of medicine was expressed by Dr. Kaviraj M. Das Gupta, Chairman of the Ayurvedic Commission at a public meeting held at Matara. Mr. D. S. Senanayake presided.

Dr. Das Gupta said that, that was a unique opportunity to express the mutual love and regard between ayurvedic scientists of India and Ceylon. He said that he came from the same part of India from where Prince Vijaya was believed to have come to this island thousands of years ago. The language, customs and ayurveda of the people of this island were akin to those in his country and that signified the existence of a tie of brotherhood between the two peoples.

Continuing Dr. Das Gupta said that it was a great pleasure for him to find that out of the eight sections of ayurveda at least five or six existed in Ceylon, while in India most of the systems had languished.

"But it pained me much when one of your own countrymen, a British qualified doctor, came before me at the Ayurvedic Commis-

sion and gave evidence in a really antagonistic attitude.

"In spite of the view of this doctor another British qualified practitioner, Dr. S. R. Gunawardane, who gave evidence at Kandy, advocated that the ayurvedic system should be unified with the western system to achieve a high standard."

Dr. Das Gupta suggested that Indians from North India, where ayurveda had its origin, should be invited here and that the Ceylon Ayurvedic Congress should hold a session in this island together with the Ayurveda Samathy Bara'hy.

He added that the study of Sanskrit had been neglected in this country during the past. He requested Mr. Senanayake to introduce a better system than that which existed today.

He also suggested that the Government should open a hostel in Calcutta for the use of Ceylonese attending the Gamini Ayurvedic Vidyalaya and other allied institutions.

Dr. Das Gupta concluded by assuring the audience that it would be the object of the Ayurvedic Commission to instil new blood ("Nawa Geewana") into the system,

VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM

OR

THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 20-12-46)

XLI

XIII. THE CHANDOGYA UPANISHAD (Contd.)

Section IX contains Pravahanan's final judgment: What is the origin of this world? Akasam (Cnitasakam), said he, for all this creation takes its source from and returns to Akasam. Akasam is greater than these, it is the great substratum. It is indeed the Udgitham (Aum), greater than great, the endless. He who, knowing thus, meditates on the most excellent Udgitham excels (all) and attains the most excellent regions (sruties 1 & 2).—It is needless to point out here that 'Akasam' here stands for Chitakasam or Chidambaram, Divine Space or God, the Odunki (உடுக்கி, the Dissolver) of Siva Gnana Bodham, the Antar-Akasam (Inner Space) of a later section of this Upanishad (VIII 1, 1), the Parama Vyoman (Highest Space) of the Taittiriya Upanishad (II, 1, 1), the Chit Para Vyomam (சித்பரவித்யோமம், Sentient Highest Space) of the Periya Puranam.

The next section (X) contains the story of a learned brahmin well versed in the Vedas but most miserably poor, called Ushasti, son of Cnakran, who begged for and ate of the orts (உச்சி) of food off the plate of some vile beans, half-eaten by a woodman, to appease his (the brahmin's) hunger, but declined a drink of water offered by the same man, saying that it was unclean. The idea seems to be that it is permissible to eat even such remnants of food when clean food is not otherwise procurable and it is indispensably necessary to keep body and soul together, but even water should not be taken from unclean hands if it was procurable otherwise or if it was not absolutely necessary. So deplorable was this brahmin's worldly condition that on the following morning he had to eat of the remnants of the previous day's remnants which his girl wife had preserved. But so great was his erudition and knowledge of the Shastras that, after partaking of such offal to enable him to stand on his feeble legs and walk, he repaired to the sacrificial hall of a king and upbraided the officiating brahmins, who were chanting the Udgitham and other hymns at the time, for chanting them without knowing their meaning. The priests were so overawed at his superior knowledge that they resigned their functions and kept silent as they feared losing their heads if they continued to chant the hymns in the presence of one who, they felt, was superior to them in his knowledge, after due warning.

Section XI concludes the story and says that the king, who was getting the sacrifice performed, made enquiries as to the antecedents of the new comer and made him (the said Ushasti) the chief priest for the sacrifice; under his (Ushasti's) direction the other priests continued to perform their respective functions after he had explained to them that the hymns they chanted were in praise of Pranam (the Life-giver, God), Adityan (the Sun) and Annam (food).

Section XII speaks of the Udgitham of the dogs (a sage and his attendants disguised as dogs.) And the concluding section (XIII) of the first Adhyayam gives the meanings of the *Stobha Aksharas*, sounds used for the development of melody in the singing of the Sama hymns.

The reader will observe that this chapter is mainly concerned with and explains the inner meaning of the sacrificial hymns of the Sama-Vedam, particularly the Udgitham, with which is identified the sacred Omkaram, ordinarily known as the Pranavam; and on this sacred syllable, the need for meditation as the most appropriate emblem of God is emphasised.

Second Adhyayam

Having laid down the need for and mode of meditation on certain portions only of the Saman, leading to manifold results, and meditation on the *Stobha* syllables, and explained their meaning in the first chapter, the Upanishad now proceeds to do the same in respect of the whole Saman which is said to be fivefold and sevenfold: Om! Verily meditation on the whole Saman is good. Whatever is good is Saman; whatever is not good is Asaman (not Saman) (Section I, 1).

Section II lays down that the Saman should be meditated on as fivefold, identifying its fivefold factors with the worlds from below upwards, to wit: the earth, fire, sky, the sun and the heavens. Meditation on the same regions in the descending order (from heaven to earth) is then prescribed and the section concludes: Unto him who, knowing this, meditates on the fivefold Saman as the worlds, do these worlds...become accessible (sruti 3). The next five sections (III to VII) similarly speak of the meditation of the fivefold Saman identifying the same with rain (with its five factors: the rain-producing wind, the raining clouds, the raining itself, thunder with lightning, and the cessation of rain), the waters (made up of the gathering clouds, the falling drops, the eastward rivers, the westward rivers and the ocean), the seasons (spring, summer, autumn, dewy season and winter), the animals (goats, sheep, cattle, horses and men) and the senses (nose, tongue, eyes, ears and mind).

(To be Continued)

What is Philosophy?

IS IT IMPRACTICABLE?

Today philosophy had come to mean what was not practicable and was not applied. There must be something wrong somewhere said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Member, Interim Government, while inaugurating the All-India Philosophical Congress at New Delhi on Monday last. Mr. Rajagopalachari said that while other Sciences were applied in life, philosophy which was a truly basic Science stood isolated from application. Either its principles must be wrong or there must be wrong with men. Whatever the reason, we must correct it. He hoped that philosophers in India would not give up the battle. They should not think that they were engaged in useless and impracticable work. They must work and endeavour to bring philosophy into the details of practical, every-day life. If they were not carried away by dejection and defeat, they could do a tremendous job for their country.

This land, said Mr. Rajagopalachari, had a greater tradition of philosophy than any other part of the world. If Indian philosophers worked with confidence, they could mould the philosophy of the world in their own way.

The Education Member referred to the unpopularity of philosophy among young men and said that this was natural and it was as well that immature youth did not care for the subject. He would however, urge young men and women who had finished some course in science to study philosophy at a maturer age.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University and Chairman of the Reception Committee expressed regret that the study of philosophy was not as popular in the universities as Economics and other subjects. Philosophy, he said, was an essential study and should be encouraged in the universities.

Up-to-Date Hospital For Kandy

A first class hospital, equipped with most of the facilities that are now available in the General Hospital, Colombo, is to be provided in Kandy.

Thirty acres of land from Hantana Estate will be acquired for the purpose of providing the necessary extensions and improvements to the present hospitals.

The initial steps for the acquisition of the land have already been taken and the plans for the building scheme are ready for a beginning to be made early next year.

Railway Guards Strike For One Hour

Guards of the Ceylon Government Railway stationed in Colombo staged a "sit-down strike" last Monday afternoon. The reason was that they had not been paid their salaries. They sat down on the benches at the Maradana Station and refused to work their trains until they were paid. As a result several trains were delayed.

But the "strike" did not last for more than an hour as an Official of the Transportation Department spoke to the men and by posting up a notice in which payment was promised at 4 p.m., he got them to "resume" work and start their respective trains away.

Indian Republic Foreign States Will Support

The *Evening News* Diplomatic Correspondent says that Pandit Nehru asked his sister while she was in New York to "sound" the various United Nations delegations on the project of securing international recognition before announcing his intention of setting up the 'Indian Republic'.

According to reports, says the correspondent, Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit received "favourable answers from Russia, Ukraine, Byelo-Russia, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway and Mexico".

The Correspondent goes on "Armed with the e, Pandit Nehru announced the 'Republic' resolution without waiting for Muslim support. If his resolution is accepted Pandit Nehru may appeal to the United Nations for the guarantee of Indian independence."

Vannarponnai Samooga Sevai Sangham

The annual general meeting of the above Sangam was held on Saturday 14 12-45 at 6 p.m. at the Sangam Library. After the election of office bearers Mr. P. Krishnan delivered an address on the present political situation. It was resolved to publish his compositions and a Committee was appointed for the purpose.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED

The Indian Constituent Assembly adjourned on Monday last until January 20. Before adjournment the Assembly adopted the rules of procedure and elected the Finance, Staff, Credentials and House Committees.

ALAVEDDY SATHANANDHA VIDHYALAYAM

The Parents' day celebrations of the above School were held on the 22nd instant.

Proceedings began with the recital of welcome songs specially composed for the occasion followed by the Head Master's report and variety entertainment.

In the course of his detailed report the Head-Master made special mention of the many sided activities of the Vidhyalayam,—house-craft, needle-work, music, English and religious instruction.

The pupils of the Vidyalayam presented various items in English and Tamil.

Prizes and certificates of merit were distributed by the Chairman.

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Wanted immediately teachers—Graduates, Inter Trained, Certificated and Tamil Trained with English Senior.

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(Mis. 285. 27.)

Letter to the Editor

THAT LAGOON SCHEME

Sir,—I have read the letter on the above subject by Mr. Sathaseevan which appeared recently in the *Hindu Organ*. Though Government now wants to take up the Vadamaradchi Lagoon Scheme which is the northern portion of the entire scheme, yet the facts and arguments advanced by your correspondent apply equally to both schemes. It is evident that, unlike many others, he has read and studied Mr. Webb's Report, and has made out a clear, concise and well-reasoned case for a further investigation of the question. He has also clearly outlined the anticipated benefits of the Scheme which are insignificant in extent and illusory in character when compared with the disasters which may overtake Jaffna if this scheme is carried out. The D. M. and S. S. and the Director of Irrigation, quoted by some as authorities who have approved this scheme, are no authorities on marine and atmospheric sciences which have a vital bearing on this subject.

Those who have carefully observed the position of the Vadamaradchi Lagoon must know that for a considerable length the Lagoon lies in a south to north direction up to Thondamanar bridge from which it takes a turn to the north-west and finally joins the sea. When heavy winter rains are accompanied by gales or even strong winds either from the north-east or west (Kachchan) the effect is the abnormal pressure of the sea towards the interior of the Lagoon which prevents or at least considerably delays the out-flow of rain water into the sea. The result is that low lying parts in the interior of the Peninsula are flooded and heavy damages to crops, livestock and even houses are caused. At such times the automatic flood gates which are proposed to be provided at or near Thondamanar will either completely fail to open or even if partially opened will prove to be so ineffective in draining out the flood water that they cannot prevent damages and even disasters in the interior. This vital aspect of the question seems to have escaped the attention of Mr. Webb. Past big floods of Jaffna have always taken place when heavy rains were accompanied or immediately followed by adverse winds. Floods, particularly in a land like Jaffna will most probably be followed by waves of diseases like enteric, dysentery and malaria.

This small peninsula is the only place in Ceylon where the Ceylon Tamils have from time immemorial lived in numerical strength and in physical and mental vigour, and no one can afford to take even one per cent risk in this matter. It is of the utmost importance that this question should be viewed from a national and not a communal or caste point of view or with the idea

of securing a few votes. It should be discussed by the people of Jaffna as freely and as completely as possible and not be entirely entrusted to the authorities and experts only. Those who are advocating the hurried execution of this scheme are taking on their heads a terrible responsibility which the others in Jaffna should not allow to be monopolised by a few. No one can afford to be indifferent on this question. How many have read Mr. Webb's Report? How many of the leaders of Jaffna have condescended to know something about the fishing industry connected with the Lagoon about which Mr. Webb confesses he has made very little investigation? Is it not worthwhile seriously considering whether this question cannot once and for all be solved to the satisfaction of and with safety to all by the adoption of the "Local Schemes" which have also been reported upon as feasible by Mr. Webb? If, on the contrary, the "All-embracing Scheme" which is now proposed is for forced upon a large number of unwilling people of Jaffna, apart from the disasters mentioned earlier, Jaffna should be prepared to face an internal economic and political problem of the first magnitude.

Yours etc.,
S. BALASUNDARAM,
Thondamanar,

Russia Accuses America

The Moscow Radio commentator, K. Hoffman, accused the United States of "downright interference" in China's internal affairs on the side of the "Kuomintang reactionaries."

Describing the Chinese National Assembly, at present meeting in Nanking as a "sham", the commentator said that "Kuomintang reactionaries are out to keep power at any price, and they do not hesitate to invoke foreign aid to fight against the people of China." The "number one purpose" of American troops and capital in China was to help the Kuomintang element, Hoffman added.

Apothecary Entertained

Mr T. Chelliah, Apothecary-in-charge, Mulliyawalai was entertained at farewell functions in the villages of Kumulamunai Vattapalai, Thanniyattu, Mulliyawalai and Oddusudan prior to his going on transfer to Batticaloa as relieving apothecary.

He is succeeded by Mr. S. Anandham Apothecary-in-charge Pulmoddai.

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(Mis. 283. 27)

SPINNING CLASS AT WELLAWATTE

Under the auspices of the Charkha Sangh a meeting was held at the Saiva Mangayar Kalagam Hall, Wellawatte on Thursday the 19th at 6 p. m. for the inauguration of a spinning class for those interested in spinning. A spinning Demonstration was also held.

Songs devoted to the Charkha were sung by Miss. Ponmani Chelliah and Party.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam addressing the audience explained in detail what the spinning wheel had meant for India and how even the busiest among the leaders of India such as Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit devotes half an hour daily at the spinning wheel.

While emphasising on the utility of the Charkha as the instrument that would answer many of our ills in the structure of our Rural Economy, he spoke of a comprehensive scheme which has been submitted to the Department of Commerce and Industries with a view to obtaining their co-operation in this decidedly noble effort.—Cor.

WAVELL RETURNS

Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India arrived in Karachi on Monday last and later flew on to Delhi.

WANTED

An Accounts Clerk for the Saiva Paripalana Sabha. Applicants should have a thorough knowledge of accounts and book-keeping. Preference will be given to those who have passed some recognised Commercial examination and with experience. Salary according to qualifications.

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(Mis. 213)



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

Parameshwara College

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

Admission to all classes from the kindergarten 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)

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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)

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(Mis. 248, 15-3-46 to 14-3-47.)

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

Seetheiviprillai widow of Veluppillai Nadarajah of Karainagar West.

Vs Petitioner

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

2 Aruna-alam Sanarathip pillai of Karainagar West.
Respo-dents

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-ilem 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. 258, 3-12 to 28-2-47)

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