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THE POLICE COMMISSION.

[CONTRIBUTED]

The Police Commissioners have a formidable task to perform. They have, among other things, to devise "ways and means of enhancing the efficiency of the force and securing a greater measure of public cooperation and confidence."

The public has for long time past complained that the Police force was inefficient. The inefficiency it would seem has resulted from lack of co-operation on the part of the public with the Police. To cooperate, there should be mutual confidence between parties who have the same objective to pursue. The public allege that the force has not merited their confidence. In this state of things the efforts of the Police in the matter of detection of crime could only be one-legged, halting and hopping and sometimes misdirected. This defect in the machinery for detection of crime is public knowledge, and many a moral weakling had received courage from this knowledge to cross the boundary set by the law. Thus crime has increased. For want of evidence, police prosecutions often failed. The innocent were sometimes trapped and lugged in jail. Thus the law became doubly profaned.

For this state of things the Police are not altogether to blame. The Police bear a lot of inherited prejudice of the public. They were the direct successors of the Ceylon Rifle Corps—an occupation army quartered in various parts of the Island when the British assumed rule. The doings of the Ceylon Rifle Corps are a matter of historical record.

The Police force has since its installation been maintained as a quasi-military organisation, emphasis being laid on goose-stepping parades, shining brass buttons and carbines, spick-and-span uniforms, erect posture and supercilious looks. The impression created in the lay mind was that the Police was a foreign body posited here to guard the interests of the foreign rulers. In habits and manners too the Policeman was trained to behave like a foreigner. It is rare to pick out a tee totaller from among the policemen. It has been freely spoken that if a policeman was a temperance man, he was soon trained at the Police mess to embrace the exhilarating body of Bacchus. People intent on criminal purposes often befriended the Policeman with offer of drinks.

Our judiciary is not free from blame for the unpopularity of the Police force. Standing between the judiciary and the offending public like a buffer, the Police have, often undeservedly, been blamed for unnecessarily harsh and inequitable

punishments by Courts. Many an accused induced by the Police to plead guilty on the prospect held out of a light punishment found to his chagrin, when it was too late, that the punishment had been too severe. The resultant disappointment and bitterness of feeling were shared by the communal group to which the convicted prisoner belonged. Thus the Police lose faith with the public.

In the earlier stages of administration of justice with British personnel great stress appears to have been laid on "making an example" of the convicted prisoner in the matter of meting out punishment. There has been little effort to measure out punishment to fit the offence. The dominant idea of the Bench was retributive punishment. The tradition once set up appears to be followed by the present-day judges. The effect of severe and long punishments is to degrade the victim, (rob him of his sensibilities, sense of respectability and harden him to attempt desperate actions. When crimes increase owing to this cause, the Police come in for blame of inefficiency.

In the nature of circumstances the Police must bear the opprobrium of inefficiency, if the minor judiciary was inefficient.

The recruits to the minor judiciary in recent years have had no training in the judicial administration of justice. The Magistrates have got to work on probation before they get themselves fixed. To retain office they are to think constantly as to how to please the officials of the Attorney General's department. They have also to keep themselves on the soft side of the moving spirits of the local Law Associations who often announce their satisfaction by way of a resolution. Junior Magistrates dread criticisms by the Supreme Court, the occasion for them arises when appeals are taken to the Supreme Court on conviction of an accused. But against acquittal of an accused, no appeal can lie except with the sanction of the Attorney General. The sanction is rarely granted. So the Magistrate should feel that he is on safer ground should be acquitted an accused rather than convict him. The acquittals in the Magistrate's Courts are heavy. The comparison of acquittals with convictions is supposed to show up the 'inefficiency' of Police, while in truth, it should point to a weakness in another place.

The acquittals were often couched with derogatory remarks against the police, while in truth, it should point to a weakness in another place.

Mr. Jinnah's Long-Awaited Statement

Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has issued a 2000 word critical analysis of the British Cabinet Mission's proposals for India's constitutional future, expressing regret that the Mission had turned down the Muslim demand for a complete sovereign state of Pakistan which we still hold to be the only solution for the Indian constitutional problem.

Final decision on the plan, he states, will be given by the League Working Committee and by the League's Council, both of which will meet in Delhi early in June.

He says: "It is regrettable that the Mission should have thought fit to advance commonplace, exploded arguments against Pakistan and resort to special pleadings couched in deplorable language and calculated to hurt the feelings of Muslim India."

"It seems this was done by the Mission simply to appease and placate Congress," he declares.

Mr. Jinnah observes that the League proposal that the Pakistan group of provinces should have the right to secede from the proposed Union after an initial period of ten years—although Congress had no serious objection to it—has been omitted and "now we are limited only to reconsideration of the terms of the Union constitution after the initial period of ten years."

Referring to the constitution-making machinery Mr. Jinnah says that the proposed body would have an overwhelming Hindu majority as in a house of 92 (for British India) the Muslim strength would be 75; and if the number of seats allotted to the Indian States were taken into account it was obvious that the Muslim proportion would be further reduced as the bulk of the State representatives would be Hindus.

way, the police has suffered in reputation.

There is yet another potent cause which has influenced the making of a criminal class, the habitual and the professional. It is our prison system. The effect of prison discipline, its routine work, its uniformity and rigidity of rules dietary &c. is to break the spirit of manhood and to rob the victim of his sense of respectability and social honour. Once there the average prisoner is made to feel he can have no chance in the outer world. He longs to get back there. Space forbids my adding facts in support of my contention.

In conclusion, I make bold to say that unless the judiciary and the prisons are reformed, the attempt to redeem the police from the slough into which it had fallen should prove futile.

Soviet Estimate Of Mr. Nehru

Moscow, May 18.

An estimate of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's character and ability as political leader appeared in the current issue of the *New Times* today.

Reviewing Mr. Ramachandra Rao's book, "The Tribunes of the People" the writer Yakov said that "Mr. Nehru has done much to make the people of India know the truth about the Soviet Union which the masters of India are trying to hide from them behind an iron wall of lies and slander."

"Mr. Nehru does not always understand and correctly estimate the Soviet Government's domestic and foreign policies," the reviewer said, "but he has always looked upon the Soviet Union as one of the principal progressive forces in the world. For truth's sake, it should be pointed out that Mr. Nehru is not always consistent. While recognizing the need for working-class and peasant organisations, Mr. Nehru opposes the aspirations of Indian workers to develop and strengthen their political party—the Communist Party."

The reviewer added: "Mr. Nehru points out that Indian intellectuals too frequently view things with British eyes and that this is due to English culture and English propaganda. But even Mr. Nehru has not always overcome this influence—his conception of democracy has the clear imprint of the English understanding of this word and has socialism to a considerable degree is the socialism of the English Fabians."

The *New Times* asserted that the policy of passive resistance has not produced any real results in India, but "Nehru has underlined that this policy is not a dogma with him. However, Gandhi's influence on Nehru is very great. Gandhi calls Nehru his lawful successor."—U. P. A.

OBITUARY

The death occurred of Mr. V. Ponnambalam at the age of 76 of Chulipuram at his residence on Monday at 5-30 p.m. He was formerly attached to the Survey Department F. M. S. and subsequently joined the Irrigation Department as Irrigation Superintendent and retired 20 years ago. He was the Chairman of the V. C. Changanai from 1929-1938. Till his death he was the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of Chulipuram-Malayan Union. He was the Manager of the Chulipuram-Malayan Union School till his death. Messrs N. Canagaratnam, Teacher of the Victoria College, Chulipuram, V. Thillambalam of the General Treasury, Colombo and S. Arumugasamy of the Co-operative Department are his nephews.

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Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1946.

THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION

THE PERSONNEL OF THE Delimitation Commission has been announced. According to the Order-in-Council, the selection of the members of the Commission is left in the hands of His Excellency the Governor who is enjoined "to select persons who are not actively engaged in politics." This qualification is undoubtedly possessed by each member selected. We take it that the functions of the Commission are of a quasi-judicial character and that, in performing their task of delimiting electoral districts, the Commissioners will act within the scope of the powers conferred on them by the Order-in-Council and on evidence which will be placed before them by witnesses. As we have pointed out in these columns, the functions of the Commission are of vital importance not only to the country as a whole but also to the minorities who reside in areas inhabited by the majority community and whose number deserves representation in Parliament.

The Commission is empowered to divide each province of the Island into a number of electoral districts ascertained as follows: the total number of persons who, according to the last preceding general census, were for the time being resident in the province shall be ascertained to the nearest 75,000, and in respect of each 75,000 of this number the Commission is required to allot one electoral district and also to add to this number of electoral districts a further number of such districts based on the number of square miles in the districts at the rate of one additional electoral district for each one thousand square miles of area calculated to the nearest one thousand, as follows: Western Province 1, Central Province 2, Southern Province 2, Northern Province 4, Eastern Province 4, North-Western Province 3, North-Central Province 4, Province of Uva 3, and Province of Sabaragamuwa 2. This pro-

vision is qualified by section 76, sub-section 2, which states that "notwithstanding anything in sub-section 2 of Section 41 of this Order the number of electoral districts into which each province of the island shall be divided by the first Delimitation Commission shall be as follows: Western Province 20, Central Province 15, Southern Province 12, Eastern Province 7, Northern Province 9, North-Western Province 10, North-Central Province 5, Province of Uva 7, Province of Sabaragamuwa 10.

It is clear, therefore, that the Delimitation Commission has no power to give the Tamil-speaking provinces more than a total of 16 seats in Parliament which is the maximum fixed in advance by the Order-in-Council so far as the first Delimitation Commission is concerned. It will, of course be open to the successors of the first Commission to carve out electoral districts strictly in accordance with section 41, subsection 2, without being hampered by the restrictions referred to above. At first sight it may appear that serious difficulty is bound to arise in dividing each province into electoral districts as required by section 41 the provisions of which seem to be imperative. The Delimitation Commission is required to allot one electoral district in respect of each 75,000 persons resident in the province. It is also required to add a further number of electoral districts on the basis of area. If the first provision in regard to population is imperative, it may be asked how the Commission will be able to add the required number of electoral districts based on area. Both these provisions it will be noted, are imperative, and we think the Commissioners have no discretion in the matter. How then do they propose to perform the task of delimitation in accordance with this somewhat puzzling requirement of the Order-in-Council? After allotting an electoral district for each 75,000, it will be found that each province will be entitled to a further number of such districts on the basis of area subject to the restriction in regard to the total number of seats to which each province is entitled under the Order-in-Council. The power given to the Commission to create multiple member constituencies is not likely to be of any help as section 41 states that a further number of electoral districts based on area is to be added to those based on population. It will be seen that the Order-in-Council contemplates two distinct categories of electoral districts, one based on population and the other on area. It remains to be seen how the Commissioners set about this task. It is fortunate that the Commission has in two of its members,

THE TAMILS AND THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

By S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

The Order-in-Council that has been published recently by the British Government promulgating a new constitution for Ceylon confers more power on the people of Ceylon than they possess under the present Donoughmore Constitution. But it must needs be considered most unsatisfactory and defective, as (1) it denies to the people the substance of Independence, (2) it has not given the Tamil community their rightful place and due share in the Government of the country, (in fact the constitution gives the Tamil Community no place whatsoever in the political life of the country), (3) it is blindly modelled on the British Constitution and is manifestly unsuited to conditions obtaining in Ceylon, with its heterogeneous population and diverse interests and cultures and (4) it leaves a large section of Indian Tamils without the vote.

It is clearly the duty of the Tamils to express open and plain on record their strong dissatisfaction with the new constitution. Silence on their part might be construed to mean approval of evil. In the course of such expression of dissatisfaction care might be taken to emphasise the demand for complete independence. It must not be construed that the Tamils are in any way opposed to political freedom, if they insist on their due share in the Government of the country. The demand of the Tamils is for an adequate and effective share in the Government of an independent Ceylon. In fact, real political freedom for Ceylon is impossible unless the Tamils are granted their due share in the Government.

The condemnation of the new constitution by the Tamils might well be expressed without prejudice to their general desire to co-operate with the Sinhalese and the other non-Tamil sections of the people for the common good of the country. This dissatisfaction must be expressed in such a manner as to eschew any unnecessary misunderstanding or bitterness with the Sinhalese. Nor must such expression result in the creation of further division among the Tamils, or in prejudice to any future political programme that the Tamils might formulate. *The paramount need of the Tamil community at this juncture is unity and co-operation among the different sections groups and politicians of the community.*

The Tamils must now firstly close their ranks and strive for unity both within and without. Indulging in recriminations at this stage is not only futile but is detri-

some of the best legal talent available in the island.

There is, only one interpretation possible and it is probable that this is the one which will be adopted by the Commission. What the Commission is required to do by the Order-in-Council is to allot one seat to every 75,000 of the population resident in the province, so that it is not necessary that each electoral district should have a population of 75,000. In effect, sub-section 2 of section 41 provides only a basis for calculating the total number of seats to be allotted to each province subject to the restrictions contained in section 76.

mental to the interests of the Tamil people and of the country at large. Such recriminations will only retard the progress of the country towards complete political freedom and will inevitably result in irreparable damage to the cause of the Tamils.

It is to the interest of the communities in the island to treat past events as by-gones and to try and remove the effects of any errors committed in the past. In this connection may I be permitted to quote Mr. C. Rajagopalariar who in his latest statement on the Indian political situation says: *"The pity is that we do not realise that the future can correct any errors that we may commit now, and that nothing is permanent in the affairs of nations."*

There are times when controversy and criticism in politics serve the ends of the community well. There are also times when such controversy and criticism should be stilled or suspended in the ultimate interests of the people and to further the self-same objects. Changing situations sometimes require changing methods of approach and action. *The Tamils have now arrived at a period when the methods of controversy and criticism between various sections of the Tamil community hitherto rightly employed might well be suspended for the time being and an effort made to unite the Tamil people of Ceylon.* The position of the Tamil community today is bad, and it is the bounden duty of every Tamil to see that it does not become worse in the future by internecine strife.

It would be desirable for the Tamils at this juncture (including both leaders and citizens) to make up their minds to display a high standard of unselfish conduct in public affairs for the sake of the common good, irrespective of the actions of non-Tamil communities. Such conduct is bound to result in good to the Tamil community and the body politic at large.

The political agitation of the Tamils hitherto was directed towards the winning of power with a view to service of the country at large and to attain a higher state of cultural, moral and spiritual evolution for the community. Now that power has been denied to the Tamil community under the new constitution it would be a fitting and noble gesture on their part to continue to do unselfish service in the cause of the general political progress of the people of Ceylon, despite the denial of power.

When Mahatma Gandhi visited Ceylon several years ago, he commended the ideals of self-suppression, self-effacement and self-sacrifice to the people of Ceylon. Our Tamil leaders and people might do well to put these ideals into practice and thus lead the way to political freedom and independence for Ceylon. *It is only self-sacrifice and unselfish service on the part of Tamil politicians and citizens that will in the end in the circumstances ensure the Tamils their rightful place in the country.* For 16 long years from the time of the inauguration of the Donoughmore Constitution the Tamil people rightly went in pursuit of Political Power as a medium for service; now that Political Power has been denied to us, let us directly pursue the Ideal of Service itself without unduly troubling ourselves with the medium so that we may not miss what ought to be our Real and Ultimate Objective.

Cabinet System will be Dictatorship Of Ministers,

Says Sama Samajist Leader at Jaffna

"Through the Committee System we had been able to safeguard the interests of the masses. That is why the Senanayake caucus is against it. Now, the Cabinet System is another word for the dictatorship of the Ministers. Under it we will have very nearly a facism of one kind or another," said Dr. N. M. Perera, Leader of the Lanka Sama Samajist Party, addressing a Sama Samajist Rally at the Jaffna Esplanade on Sunday last.

"The ministers will be the instruments of the chief minister. Already the new Cabinet has been formed and they are impatient to occupy their seats," added Dr. Perera.

"If you read certain daily papers, you will think that Mr. Senanayake is the uncrowned king of Ceylon. I will tell you that he is already functioning as the Prime Minister. I will assure Mr. Senanayake that he is living in a fool's paradise." It was quite true that the State Council was forced to vote for the acceptance of the Soulbury Constitution by bribery and trickery. When persuasion would not suffice threats were used. One of the threats used was the immediate dissolution of the State Council. And the members, loving their seats as they do, were perforce made to vote for it. Ministerial posts had been promised to some. Everybody, except Mr. Dahanayake was got round. "It grieves me much," he added, "that most of the members for the North betrayed your trust in them."

Referring to the Soulbury Constitution Dr. Perera observed that a great attempt, sedulously cultivated, has been made to show that independence has been granted to Ceylon. But actually the Soulbury-Senanayake Constitution was much worse than the Donoughmore Constitution. The Executive Committee System and Universal Franchise were the advantages in the latter. The Senanayake caucus has been always against the granting of universal franchise. The Senate under the New Constitution was aimed to break through this powerful safeguard of the masses. Progressive legislation would be blocked or delayed by a Senate packed with capitalists. "I am told," he said, "it will be a very benighted chamber of knights."

The acid test of independence, Dr. Perera observed, was the freedom from the powers of the Governor. Under the new constitution the powers of the Governor have not been materially reduced. In the matter of trade agreements the prior sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies has to be obtained. That meant imperial preference would be thrust down their throats. The forces of the island would not be under local control. "What sort of freedom have we got when the forces that are to defend the country are not to be under our control?... The British Government is indebted to Ceylon to the tune of Rs. 700,000, 000. The price of silence is the Soulbury — Senanayake Constitution."

"Mr. Senanayake said that he got more than he had asked for. You can realise how much he asked for. He bargained with the Secre-

tary of State for the Colonies; he sold Ceylon to the British Government for the private benefit of the Senanayake family. I used the word Soulbury-Senanayake Constitution, because it was a combination that brought about this constitution. When countries much smaller than Ceylon fight for independence, should we rest satisfied with a slave constitution?"

Referring to the formation of a new party, the United National Party, Dr. Perera said that whenever Mr. Senanayake had to say something unpleasant he asked his henchmen to say that. He has sent feelers to see how the U. N. P. will function in Jaffna. Whatever the name may be, the party is the same—the Senanayake Party. Mr. Molamure, his mouth-piece, has been here to sell that party to Jaffna. "It is usual for parties to present programmes and policies, but this party has only a name. You must join that party without knowing what it stands for."

The essence of their propaganda lay, the speaker observed, in giving out one story here and another in the South. For instance, Mr. Senanayake said at a meeting near Kegalle that he would not rest till he has driven out every Indian. Mr. Senanayake was a hundred per cent communalist.

"I warn you, he said," not to commit the grave blunder of falling into the embraces of Mr. Mahadeva who is a mere tool and instrument of communalist Senanayake. Let me make this clear to you all. I am definitely against Mr. Mahadeva. I am ashamed to see one who cringes before Mr. Senanayake. It is your duty to drive him out of the public life of Ceylon. We in the South will be strengthened in our struggle. For, a struggle against Senanayake involves a struggle against his henchmen too."

In conclusion Dr. Perera said that though Leftist parties are now not united the day was not long off when they all would work with the common object of breaking up the political facism which threatens to submerge the country. The various Leftist groups would, on a common platform and with a minimum programme, fight the Senanayake Bandy. He appealed to those present to unite in their effort to drive this family bandy out and achieve independence.

Mr. C. Tharmakulasingham, Proctor, speaking earlier, deploring the past tendency to fight issues on communal grounds, said that a new demon, saying that Mr. Senanayake and his camp-follower, Mr. Mahadeva, are right, was rearing its head in Jaffna. Mr. Molamure's call for trust and unity were nothing but mere glittering baubles. Some have given their support to the new party purely for selfish reasons. Ministerial posts bought the necessary support. If the people of Jaffna followed Mr. Mahadeva they would regret their action for years to come.

Resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the Soulbury Constitution and the supply of electricity in Jaffna Town.

Messrs. Sam A. Sabapathy, P. Nagalingam, Thurairajasingham, V.

CEYLON'S OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

BY T. MUTHUCUMARU,

Principal, Chavakachcheri Hindu College.

CEYLON in the new world-setting is in the throes of the birth of a new order. All the different parts of the world and all the different races are coming closer and closer to a bond of unity. This movement towards unity gets its acceleration through one or two great factors, namely, one world language, and the quickest means of communicating thoughts and feelings through wireless from end to end of the earth.

Language thus, is one of the most important factors to weld all humanity into one, which would assure lasting and enduring peace. Language again, is a vehicle that conveys most effectively the thought of the race; and the thought of the man is the man himself. Here arises a conflict between the racial language and a universal language.

Taking Ceylon into consideration, we are beset with the difficulty of the choice of an official language, which may as well be the *lingua franca* of not only all the races inhabiting the island, but also as a *lingua franca* for the exchange of thoughts between Ceylon and other parts of the world. The island has had throughout the ages, Sinhalese and Tamil as its national languages. These two languages embody in themselves the best and the noblest of Ceylonese traditions. Throughout history there have been vicissitudes in the government and administration of the country, and these two languages have been invariably used as the languages of the court. One need not waste time and energy to consider the superiority of one language to the other. Both were equally responsible to shape the character of the race. As such it is but right and imperative on the part of all patriots to insist that these national languages should be the media of instruction for the children of the race from the primary school right up to the university stage. What more, every Ceylonese child should compulsorily learn Sinhalese and Tamil, and in the post-primary the learning of English, the world language, should be compulsory. After all, English is playing a part in no small measure to unify not only the different racial elements of Ceylon, but also the different peoples of the world. Even in the university equal status should be given to all three languages. But when it comes to a question of post-graduate research necessitating the introduction of the best of intellects from the different parts of the world to guide research studies in the university, no other language can replace satisfactorily English as a language for higher learning.

This plea for English as the medium for higher learning comes from the realising of the fact that English today is the spoken language of more than half the world

Somasunderam and Mr. Kasi Uthayam also spoke.

In moving the resolutions Mr. Kasi Uthayam regretted the sorry state of affairs at the Urban Council. The people had to go without electric lights in the premier town of Ceylon. All this was due to the type of men sent to the Urban Council. Without considering the public, current has been supplied to the theatres.

population and the richest storehouse of world's knowledge classical or modern. Only narrow nationalism and insular outlook on life as so lamentably displayed by political nincompoops who gave evidence before the Select Committee on national languages, would advocate the use of Sinhalese or Tamil as the medium of instruction for learning of the highest degree. If Ceylon is not to be isolated and if it is to participate in the world movement for peace and fellowship and if it is to make its permanent contribution to world's thought and culture as to play its part in the comity of nations, there is no choice but to move on with modern friends and accept English as the one unifying language of the world of which Ceylon is but a dot.

What shall be the official language of Ceylon? It is Sinhalese or Tamil or English or all the three? In one sense all the three, and in the other, English. All transactions of official business, legal judicial, administrative and otherwise, may be in the language of the person or persons using the language. As for example if a person writes a letter to the head of a department in Tamil or Sinhalese or English, the reply from the head of that department must be in the language of the correspondent, and for the satisfactory meting out of justice, the language of the court for leading evidence and cross examination must be the language of the accused or plaintiff or witnesses as the case may be. But the counsel's address and the judge's summing-up may for purposes of recording be, in English for sometime to come as that language is the most precise language for legal purposes. In this connection it is necessary to remember that the judge who interprets and the lawyer who assists the judge to interpret the law are both makers of law and law-making is done best when the language used in that process is the most precise. In and after 1955 no person can be a lawyer or a judge unless he or she is well conversant with all the three languages.

In all local administrative bodies the language of the people, be it Sinhalese or Tamil, may take its honoured place as the official language. Until 1955 the medium of communication among local government organisations in the different parts of the island may be English, and all conferences also may be held in English. The language of the Parliament must necessarily be English as the deliberations and decisions of the Parliament affect the well-being of the people whose life is interdependent on that of all the races of mankind; all inter-racial and inter-national communications in the world that is fast coming into one must as a matter of course, be in English.

Let the people of Ceylon instead of remaining narrow nationalists as frogs in the well, get the grip of realities, and make the two languages, Tamil and Sinhalese the languages of the people at home, at school and in the internal government; but for purposes of inter-national relationship accept English as the one world language.

VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM OR THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 21-5-46)

XXVII

VII THE JABALA UPANISHAD.—(Continued)

In Section III, Yajnavalkya tells Brahmacharies that by the meditative recital (Japam) of the Sata Rudriyam one attains Deathlessness (Amritam, Sivahood). These are the names of Amritam (the Deathless One), Sivam. Reciting these, one verily attains Deathlessness (Sivahood) (svami 2).—The reference is to the famous Sata Rudriyam, the central theme of the central Vedam (the Yajur Vedam). Here it should be noted that all the names Rudran (உருத்தரன்), Sivan (சிவன்), Girisan (கிரிசன்), Kapardin (கபர்தினன்) &c, appearing in the Sata Rudriyam are names of Sivaperuman. And when the Upanishad says "these are the names of Amritam", it is clear beyond all doubt that it uses the word Amritam as a synonym for Sivam. This as we said before gives the key to the proper understanding of the word Amritam frequently found used in other Upanishads too, like some of the other names of Sivaperuman such as Isan, Isavin, Isvaran, &c, which too occur therein more or less frequently. Students of Tamil would note that this is no less so in our own Devaram, Tiruvachakam, &c., than in the Upanishads. Examples can be cited by the hundred if necessary. Here are a few picked out at random:

அடியார் வந்தும் அமுதன் (Devaram)

Amuthan praised by (His) devotees.

ஆயிரம் சரவம் ஆர்த்த அமுதன் (ibid)

Amuthan adorned with a thousand serpents.

அம்மாண அமுதன் தன்னை ஆதியைய அந்தமாய்...

எம்மாண நினையமாட்டேன் என்செய்வான் தோன்றினேனே (ibid)

What was I born for? I who will not think of That Great One, Amuthan, the Beginning, the End, our Lord

திருவேதிக்குடி ஐயனை ஆரா அமுதனை கரம் அடைந்து ஆடுதேமே (ibid)

We shall dance approaching our Father of Tiruvethikudi, Amuthu

(Ambrosia) that never inebriates.

பண்ணிற் பாடல்கள் பந்திரெய் வித்தகார்க்கு

அண்ணிற் தாகும் அமுது. (ibid)

Amuthu that is near by to devotees who worship Him singing melodious songs.

ஆரூர் அந்தா ஐயாற்றமுதே அன்புபூமமாணே (ibid)

Oh! Father of Arur, Amuthu of Iyaru, Mahan of Alappocr.

நீறலைத்தோர்மேனி யமிர்சடை ஆறலைக்கன்று ஆடும் அமுது (ibid)

Amuthu with ash-besmeared body who dances to the annoyance of the river in His braided hair.

ஒன் ஆரூர் கன் அமிர்தாம் வன்னல் (ibid)

The All-Giver, the lovely Amirtham of bright Arur.

திருக்கற்குடி மன்னிகின்ற ஆரா இன்னமுது (ibid)

Sweet Amuthu (ambrosia) that never inebriates dwelling in Tirukatkudi

தேசனே, தேனாரமுதே, சிவபுடனே (Tiruvachakam)

Oh! Desika (Spiritual Teacher), Amuthu sweet as honey, Lord of the heavenly city.

என் சிந்தையுள் ஷுற்றான உண்ணாமமுதே (ibid)

Ch! Amuthu that springs from my heart and never surfeits.

அருள் கனி சரக்கும் அமுது (ibid)

Amuthu, the Fountain rich of Grace.

என் அந்தன் ஆனந்தன் அமுதன் என்று அன்றறித்

தித்தீக்டப் பேசுவாய் (ibid)

You speak sweetly making the mouth water and say my Father

Anandan (the Blissful) and Amuthan.

என்னுனை, என்னையன், இன்னமுது, என்று எல்லோரும்

சொன்னோம், கேள் (ibid)

Listen, we all said my sweet Lord, my King, delicious Amuthu.

பாசம் அறுத்து எனை ஆண்ட ஆருடை அம்பொனின் மேனி அமுது (ibid)

Amuthu possessed of beautiful tawny body adorned with Arthi

flowers who enslaved me ridding me of (all) impurity (Pasam.)

ஆரமுதே பன்னி எழுந்தருளாயே (ibid)

Deign to awake from Thy sleep, Oh! rare Amuthu.

அம்மையே, அப்பா, ஒப்பிலா மணியே, அன்பினில் வினைந்த ஆரமுதே.....

சிவபதமளித்த செல்வமே, சிவபெருமானே (ibid)

Oh! Mother, Father, Peerless Gem, rare Amuthu born of Love,...

felicitous Fullness that bestowed Sivahood (on me), Oh! Sivaperuman

மணி நீலசண்டத்தென் னமுது (Tiruvisaippa)

My Amuthu possessed of beautiful blue neck

ஆடரவு ஆட ஆடும் அம்பலத்து அமிது (ibid)

Amirthu of Ambalam that dances making the moving serpent

dance.

பண்ணிரு நயனத் தறுமுகத் தமுது (ibid)

Amuthu with six faces and twelve eyes.

அல்லாய்ப், பகலாய், அருவாய், உருவாய், ஆரா அமுதமாய் (ibid)

As night, as day, as the formless, as possessed of form, as Amuthu that is not drunk.

இன்னமுதைப், பரமய பாஞ்சுடனா,

எம்மிறையை என்றுகொல் காண்பதுவே (ibid)

Oh! When shall we be able to see the sweet Amuthu, the Supreme Supreme Light, our Lord.

அட்டமுர்த்திக்கு, என் அகம் நெக ஊறும்

அமிர்தினுக்கு.....பல்லாண்டு கூறுதுமே (Tiruppallandu)

We sing Pallandu (benediction or blessing) to the Eight-formed

Letters To The Editor

The General Clerical Service

SIR,

The General Clerical Service, it will be remembered, was reconstituted in its present form in the year 1936 after the Wedderburn Commission, the main recommendations being the division of the service into the General Clerical Class and the Executive Clerical Class, the restriction of promotions to the latter class by competitive examination after four years' service in the General Clerical Class and the adoption of the present scheme of examination in Government Accounts, Regulations, Procedure and Office Systems. The full details of the scheme are given in Sessional Paper XII-1945.

As a result of this reorganisation, there were no examinations for appointment to Grade 11 of the Executive Clerical Class for some years and those held in 1943 and 1944 were the only two examinations held so far under the present scheme of Wedderburn. All the clerks who sat for these two examinations (including those who were successful) were in the General Clerical Class on the dates of the examinations since they were transferred to it and deemed to have been for all purposes in it from 1-10-38 and were also paid arrears of salary on this account. Hence the appointments made on the results of these two examinations cannot be anything other than appointments in the Executive Clerical Class from the date of such appointment and not from 1-10-45 only, as given in paragraph 15 of Sessional Paper XII-1945. It was believed that the Salaries Committee would rectify this anomaly and as it has not been done, it is the duty of the authorities concerned to alter the date to 1-10-38 fixed for the other class of the same scheme at least for purposes of adjustment of salaries from 1-1-46.

The question of finding the money does not arise in this case since only about 100 clerks are involved and were appointed in March, 1945 and September, 1944. It may be added that these were the identical clerks who having been appointed during the years 1934 to 1938 had to go with very little or no benefit at all at every revision of Class III salaries by the application of the F. R. 647 and are again threatened by the application of the "40% limit" rule now enforced by the Salaries Committee

Yours etc,
TAX PAYER.

HEADACHE TO CANDIDATES

Disqualification For Membership In Parliament

The following disqualifications, in the Order-in-Council, for membership in the Senate and House of Representatives are causing a headache to many an aspirant for legislative honours, and they are, with beating hearts, seeking expert legal advice on the interpretation of the relevant clauses

A person shall be disqualified for being elected or appointed as a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives or for sitting or voting in the Senate or in the House of Representatives—

(a) if he is not a British subject or is by virtue of his own act under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience or adherence to a foreign Power or State; or

(b) if he is a public officer or a judicial officer or the Auditor-General; or

(c) if he, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any person on his behalf or for his use or benefit, holds or enjoys any right or benefit under any contract made by or on behalf of the Crown in respect of the Government of the Island for the furnishing or providing of money to be remitted abroad or of goods or services to be used or employed in the service of the Crown in the Island;

(d) if he has received, or is a member of any incorporated or unincorporated body of less than twenty-five persons which has received, during the period of twelve months immediately preceding, from the public funds of the Island, any grant of such a nature that the award or amount thereof is within the discretion of the Crown or of a public officer.

WEDDING

Mr. M. Karthigesu, (Retired Principal Kokuvil Hindu College), "Muruga Vasa", Puloly West, Point Pedro and Mrs. Karthigesu will be much pleased to see their friends and relatives on the occasion of the marriage of their youngest daughter, Savitri Devi, with Mr. P. Manicavasagar, Agricultural Department, Peradeniya, son of Mr. M. A. Ponniah of Anuradhapura Kachcheri, and Mrs. Ponniah, Puloly West, Point Pedro on Saturday the 1st June at 1-10 a.m.

M. KARTHIGESU.

"Muruga Vasa",
Point Pedro.
(Mis. 59, 24 & 28)

Lord, Amirthu that oozes out when my heart melts.

அமிர்தப்பிரவாகமே, தன்னகத்தளிப்பெருமையே (Thayumanavar)

Oh! Flood of Amirtham (ambrosia), matchless Greatness.

கரையில் இன்பக் கடலமுதே (ibid)

Oh! Amuthu, Ocean of Infinite Bliss.

அகத்துள் ஆரமுதாம் ஐய (ibid)

Oh! Father, Amuthu that fills the heart.

வேதியனாகி என்னை வழக்கினுள் செல்ல வந்த

ஊதியம் அறியாதேனுக்கு உணர்வு தந்து உய்யக்கொண்ட

கோதிலா அமுதே..... (Periya Puranam)

Oh! Faultless Amuthu, who enlightened and saved me,—me who did not understand the significance of Thy appearance in the garb of a brahmin to vanquish me in a lawsuit.

அண்ணலே, என்னை ஆண்டுக்கொண்டருளிய அமுதே..... (ibid)

Oh! Exalted one, Oh! Amuthu that graciously enslaved me.

(To be continued)

Normal Lighting By Tomorrow

No Question Of Priority To Theatres

Interviewed yesterday by our Reporter, the Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council said that restrictions placed on consumers of electricity as an emergency measure will be lifted as from tomorrow. Two small engines of 110 kilowatts each are running now. The third engine which carries a load of 250 kilowatts is still out of order. The Chairman is of the opinion that 3 months will elapse before it is in working order.

The two engines now working are giving a twenty-four hour supply. But the Chairman observed that it was not advisable to permit the newly repaired engine to carry the maximum load without running in the engine. It is for that reason that consumers are not being permitted to make full use of the current. The theatres are being supplied with electric current for the first show as from the 25th because two engines are now working. Further the Chairman pointed out that it was risky to make the newly repaired engine carry the maximum load. The theatres will not, he assured consume more than two to three kilowatts each. There was no question of priority to the theatres. Street lighting has also been resumed as from yesterday.

The explanation given by the Chairman for cutting off the Main Street feeder on Saturday was that the consumers, seeing that the Regal Theatre was running the first show, had imagined that normal supply had been restored and used current in excess of the load that could be carried by the engines. The using of current for the first show by the Regal Theatre was, the Chairman added, an additional reason for the very heavy load on that section. This theatre in question, the Chairman further explained, had made use of the current for the first show without the approval of the Chairman. He has issued a notice to the proprietors of the theatre to show cause why their connection should not be cut off.

The Chairman also said that the Urban Council had never for the last ten or twelve years acted on the advice given by the officers of the Government Electrical Department, in spite of his advice to do so.

Reverses Decision

As we were going to the press this morning we were informed by the Chairman that, since the engines were unable to carry last night the extremely heavy load to the consumers, street lamps and theatres the supply of current to the theatres for the first show is being stopped as from today. Notice is being served today on the proprietors to that effect. But street lighting will not be stopped and consumers will be allowed to resume normal lighting as stated above.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu, Proctor, S. C., which took place at Nallur, Jaffna, on the 26th inst. He was a leading Proctor in Kandy for about 23 years and was an elected Member of the Municipal Council there. He then practised his profession in Colombo for about 15 years and finally settled down in Jaffna five years ago. He took an active part in many public movements and was considered a very sober and patriotic leader. He was 69 years old at the time of his death.

Mr. S. Thangarajah, Assistant Legal Draftsman, and Mr. S. Selvarajah, Proctor S. C., Jaffna are his sons. The funeral was largely attended.

Delimitation Commission's Task

REPORT BY AUGUST 31

A Gazette Extraordinary issued on Friday last announced the appointment of the Delimitation Commission. The personnel of the Commission is as follows: Messrs L. M. de Silva, K. C., (Chairman), N. Nadarajah K. C., and H. E. Janz.

The Governor has ordered that the period of the Commission should end on August 31 by which date its decisions must be reported to him.

The task set for them is as follows:—

Within one year after the completion of every general census of the Island following the general census of 1946 the Governor shall establish a Delimitation Commission.

Every Delimitation Commission established under this Section shall consist of three persons appointed by the Governor who shall endeavour to select persons who are not actively engaged in politics. The Governor shall appoint one of such persons to be the Chairman.

If any member of a Delimitation Commission shall die or resign, or shall become in the opinion of the Governor, incapable of discharging his functions as such, the Governor shall, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this Section, appoint another person in his place.

In making appointments under this Section the Governor shall act in his discretion.

(1) Every Delimitation Commission established under Section 47 of this Order shall divide each Province of the Island into a number of electoral districts ascertained as provided in sub-section (2) of this Section and shall assign names thereto.

(2) The total number of persons who according to the last preceding general census, were for the time being resident in the Province shall be ascertained to the nearest 75,000. In respect of each 75,000 of this number the Delimitation Commission shall allot one electoral district to the Province and shall add a further number of electoral districts (based on the number of square miles in the Province at the rate of one addi-

tional electoral district for each 1,000 square miles of area calculated to the nearest 000) as follows:—

Western Province	1
Central Province	2
Southern Province	2
Northern Province	4
Eastern Province	4
North-Western Province	3
North-Central Province	4
Province of Uva	3
Province of Sabaragamuwa	2

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) of this Section each electoral district of a Province shall have as nearly as may be an equal number of persons.

Provided that, in dividing a Province into electoral districts, every Delimitation Commission shall have regard to the transport facilities of the Province, its physical features and the community or diversity of interest of its inhabitants.

(4) Where it appears to the Delimitation Commission that there is in any area of a Province a substantial concentration of persons united by a community of interest whether racial, religious or otherwise, but differing in one or more of these respects from the majority of the inhabitants of that area, the Commission may make such division of the Province into electoral districts as may be necessary to render possible the representation of that interest. In making such division the Commission shall have due regard to the desirability of reducing to the minimum the disproportion in the number of persons resident in the several electoral districts of the Province.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1) of this Section the Delimitation Commission shall have power to create in any Province one or more electoral districts returning two or more members.

Provided that in any such case the number of electoral districts for that Province as ascertained in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of this Section shall be reduced so that the total number of Members to be returned for that Province shall not exceed the total number of electoral districts so ascertained.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 307PT
In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Thangarajam wife of Saravanamuttu Kandiah of Valveddy Deceased.
Saravanamuttu Kandiah of Puttur East Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Vijayarani daughter of Saravanamuttu Kandiah, 2. Sarojini-devi daughter of Saravanamuttu Kandiah, 3. Muthachobipillai widow of Sabanayagan all of Valveddy Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before E. Wijewardene Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 24th day of March 1946 in the presence of Mr. K. Sinnathuray Proctor on the Part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2d respondents to represent them and to protect their interests in these testamentary proceedings, that the petitioner as husband of the said deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the intestate estate and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 10th day of May 1946 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the respondents abovenamed do appear personally before this court at 9 O'Clock in the forenoon on the said 10th day of May 1946.

The 29th day of March 1946.
Sgd. E. Wijewardene,
10-5-46 Addl. District Judge.
Time to show cause and for a clearance extended till 7th June 1946

Inld. E. W.
A. D. J.
(O 17 28 & 31)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 15?

In the matter of the estate of the late Sagarapillai Kanagathippillai of Karainagar East Deceased.
Kanagasabai Panrampalam of Karainagar West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Vaithilingam Kandiah of Karainagar West; 2. Kanagasabai Arumugam now of F. M. S.; 3. Kanagasabai Kulan yaga of F. M. S.; 4. Ampalavanar Kandiah of F. M. S.; 5. Ampalavanar Murugesu of F. M. S.; 6. Ampalavanar Velupillai of Karainagar East; 7. Sanmugam Paramoo of do an 8. wife Thangarajam of do and 9. Kanagasabai Thillaiampalam of F. M. S. Respondents.

10. Karthigan Kanagaretnam and 11. wife Sellammah of Karaitive West; 12. Sagarapillai Sinnathurai and wife; 13. Thangamuttu both of do Advs. Interveners.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of February 1946 in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 26th February 1946 having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of administration-debonison to the estate of the abovenamed deceased with copy of the will annexed be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents shall appear before this court and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 26th day of February 1946,
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
16-4-46 District Judge.
Time to show cause extended for 4-6-46.

Inld. R. R. S.
D. J.
(O 16, 24 & 28)

RARE

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(Mis. 63-24-5-46.)

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15th May 1946, Manager.
(Mis. 53: 21-5-46 to 21-6-46)

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(Mis. 230, 19-3 to 19-9-46) T

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

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

THE PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL PARTY

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- (1) To work for the independence of Ceylon
- (2) To co-operate with Britain to strengthen the U.N.O.
- (3) To maintain friendly relations with India
- (4) To work for a better understanding among the different peoples of the island by the recognition of the value of the different cultures
- (5) To work for the removal of all forms of disability and inequality by the recognition of the dignity and personality of man
- (6) To develop the national languages of the island.
- (7) To work for the agricultural and industrial development of the island on a scientific basis.
- (8) To raise the standard of living of the people.
- (9) To work for the establishment of equality of opportunity for the people.
- (10) To control immigration but to grant franchise to all Indians resident in Ceylon.
- (11) To free the country of Mr. D. S. Senanayake's leadership.

Those who are interested and who wish to support the above Party may address their communications to the Secretary, the Progressive National Party, Moonamalai, Manipay.

V. Sanmuganathan, B. A. (Lond.)

Secretary.

(Mis. 45, 17-31-5-46)

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(Mis. 196, 7/1-7/7-46.)

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