

THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LVI.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1944.

NO. 41.

RETIREMENT OF CHIEF HEADMEN

It is understood that the following Chief Headmen will retire from Feb. 1, 1945, and be replaced by D. R. O's.

Mr. R. N. Chinniah, Maniagar, Valigamam West; Mr. S. Santiapillai, Maniagar, Islands; Mr. S. M. Soosai Pillai, District Adigar, Manthai; Mr. S. Kanagasabapathi, District Mudaliyar, Mullaitivu; and Mr. U. B. Madukande, Batemahatmaya, Vavuniya South.

The Home Minister stated in the State Council on August, 23, that there were still 39 Chief Headmen to be replaced by D. R. O's out of the one hundred in service before replacement began. There were now 69 D. R. O's and 40 Probationary District Revenue Officers in training. By 1946 he hoped that the process of replacement would be over.

CLERKS APPEAL TO WHITEHALL

Request For Arbitration Board

The General Clerical Service Union has telegraphed an appeal to the Secretary of State to direct the Governor to establish immediately an Arbitration Board similar to the Civil Service Arbitration tribunal in the United Kingdom.

They have also requested the Secretary of State to concede to Government employees the right to form a Trade Union.

In forwarding the telegram to the Governor for transmission to the Secretary of State, the Clerical Service Union has submitted to His Excellency that there is very serious dissatisfaction among members of Class III, who number nearly 2,800 with regard in their inadequate pay, poor prospects of promotion and other conditions of service.

"A keen sense of frustration prevails among members of the Service in general and among the 2,800 men in Class III in particular over the fact that their grievances are not satisfactorily examined and redress granted", states the memorial addressed to the Governor.

"Absence of adequate machinery; impartial and independent in character justifies their feeling that the system of getting grievances examined by submitting memorials is most unsatisfactory".

The Union has forwarded for the Governor's attention the correspondence leading up to the refusal by the Controller of Labour to appoint a Special Tribunal to adjudicate on the dispute in regard to the salary scale of Class III of the Clerical Service in terms of the provisions of the Essential Services (Avoidance of Strikes and Lockouts Order).

SHRI KRISHNA AND THE MODERN MINDS

III Krishna's Real Presence

(Paper read at the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta, BY PROF. BATUK NATH BHATTACHARYA.)

From the *Prabuddha Bharata*
(Continued from last Issue)

The truth about the Real Presence of Shri Krishna is not, however, likely to be caught in the meshes that may be spread by the truth-seekers, the pursuers of systematized knowledge, the scientist's crucible, the historian's investigations, the speculations of logicians and scholars. There is a well-known dictum: In regard to the Deity, a Brahmin, a *mantra* or mystic formula, an astrologer, a medicine, or a spiritual preceptor, one realizes success according as one conceives.

And again there is the saying of the Lord Krishna:

"I do not dwell in Vaikuntha (Abode of Bliss) nor in the hearts of yogis, O Narada; I am present where my devotees chant my name together."

And again the Puranas declare with truth:

"Where there is *tulasi* garden, where there is a stretch of water overgrown with lotuses, where the Puranas are recited, there is the immediate presence of Hari."

Therefore the personality of Shri Krishna is a matter of direct spiritual experience such as is within the reach of the devotee, the saint. He lives eternally in the ecstatic songs of Mirabai and of Surdas, the devotional lyrics of the Alvars of the South, the *abhanga*s of Maharashtra, in the lyrics inspired by a poignant sense of separation from the Lord that lay behind the raptures of the Vaishnavas of Bengal, in the *padavalis* of Vidyapati and Chandidas, in the supreme pathos of the everpresent hourly and minutely God-consciousness that marked the lives of Shri Chaitanya and his followers, the seven Gosvamis that rediscovered and re-established Brindavana. Every particle of the dust of Brindavana in the eyes of these Vaishnavas is more precious than refined gold, having once been sanctified by the touch of the lotus-feet of Shri Krishna and the associates of His Divine sport on earth.

It is this Krishna-consciousness that Vaishnava devotees to this day seek to make a thing of permanent inner realisation; it is to them the *summum bonum* of life—beside which even salvation or *moksha* is no more to be coveted than the pleasures of this world. It is this yearning that finds expression in

such *shlokas* as the following:

"When will my eyes be suffused with the stream of tears, my voice choked with words barred by the gathering moisture, and my body, all over, covered with the horripiation of joy at the remembrance of the name of Hari?"

In this spiritual mood the Vaishnava visualizes the glory of Brindavana and feels that the highest ends of human existence are realized by living there even as a plant, a creeper, a shrub. As the *Bhagavata* has it:

"How shall I be anything in Brindavana, a shrub or creeper or plant upon which at one time the dust of the feet of the blessed milkmaids had lighted—the dust of the feet of those who abandoned all their kin and the path of life accounted worthy (both of which are with difficulty eschewed) and sought the way of the Lord Mukunda in the quest of which the sages are ever absorbed?"

Multiform Personality

The personality of Shri Krishna has many, almost inexhaustible, aspects; and these were revealed in the different stages of His mundane career at Brindavana, at Mathura, at Dwaraka, at the *Rajasuya* of Yudhishthira, and at Kurukshetra. And the teachings that these stages yield are as varied as they are rich. We have in them Krishna as the *alter ego* of the simple common man, as the wielder of majesty, as the king and statesman, as the Divine Personage, as the promulgator of the highest wisdom and *dharma* or the law of righteousness. Series of discourses may be given, as they are to this day given all over India, on these several phases of His being and teachings. Libraries have gathered round these topics, and books are still multiplying; for the fascination of this personality and His message is truly imperishable. A convenient summing up of the different aspects is found in the famous hymn of Bishma in the first *skandha* of the *Bhagavata*. Pierced all through by barbed shafts the celebrate hero of the *Mahabharata* is lying on his arrowbed in the battle-field. In this state he reveals the wisdom that his life of immaculate purity, sturdy heroism, and incomparable self-sacrifice and integrity has unfolded to him. And

(Continued on page 4)

DEVELOPMENT OF FOONERYN

The Jaffna District Agricultural Committee, at a meeting on Saturday at the Jaffna Kachcheri, decided on a number of schemes to provide better amenities for the peasants of the Pooneryn Division, thereby enabling about 60,000 acres to be brought under paddy cultivation. Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent presided.

It was resolved to request the Government to proceed with the Vadamaradachy Lagoon irrigation scheme and the Puttur tidal well irrigation scheme as early as possible.

Another resolution urged the Government to restore Vavuniy Kulam and Akkarai Kulam—two major tanks in Pooneryn—and start colonisation schemes under these tanks.

It was further resolved to ask the Irrigation Department to augment the supply of water available in the restored tanks in the Pooneryn District.

The Committee further decided to request the P. W. D. to expedite the construction of the Pooneryn Causeway and the trunk roads that pass through Pooneryn, as it was of opinion that any future movement of the population from Jaffna Peninsula would be to the Pooneryn area.

BANK CLERKS OUT ON STRIKE

A high proportion of the clerical and cash department staffs of the Chartered Bank, Eastern Bank, Grindlay and Co., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Imperial Bank, Mercantile Bank and National Bank in Colombo, numbering about 558 struck work on the 1st inst. following the failure of their Union and the bank managers to arrive at a settlement with regard to the demand made for war allowance according to the Bank of Ceylon scale and overtime payment at the rate of time and a half.

The clerks returned to work on Saturday, after an agreement was arrived at on Friday to refer their dispute to a Board of conciliation and an assurance had been given to the Union that there would be no victimisation of any clerk who took part in the strike.

The employees of the Bank of Ceylon only did not go on strike. The Chairman of the Bank Clerks' Union is Mr. A. E. Goonesinha who has full authority to speak on behalf of the Union.

Gandhi—Jinnah Meeting

Mr. Jinnah has sent a telegram to Mr. Gandhi stating that September 7th or any day thereafter would suit him for his meeting with Mr. Gandhi.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1944.

SETTLEMENT—WHAT IT MEANS

WE URGED SOME TIME AGO in these columns that a settlement with the Singhalese people was better than a finding by a Commission. So it is, but it would be as well to understand what the real position now is in regard to this matter. As we pointed out at the time, the Singhalese leaders are even now not disposed favourably towards the idea of a settlement. We have read the speeches delivered by them at the recent meeting of the State Council, and it seems to us that the Low-Country gentlemen who have captured political power in this island are still unable to realise what has happened.

Besides, there is no guarantee that a pact with the Senanayake group will be honoured by the others. The Tamils have a long-standing grievance in regard to pacts with the South. There is Mr. Bandaranaike with his slogan of Ceylon for the Singhalese. As a matter of fact, if Mr. Bandaranaike had his way, nothing short of a permit, under the hand and seal of the Sinhala Maha Sabha, would suffice to enable any person other than a Singhalese to go about his business in Ceylon. Then, what is going to be the position of the Kandyan? The standard of revolt has already been raised, and Messrs. Senanayake and Bandaranaike may rest assured that something more than matrimonial alliances is needed to keep the Kandyan contented with the state of impotence to which they have been reduced in the name of Singhalese unity.

Nor is it likely that the Royal Commission is going to concern itself with any settlement that may be arrived at between the Singhalese and Tamil leaders. The Commission will set about its business of collecting evidence on what has happened under the Donoughmore Constitution and make its award, undeterred by pacts and understandings.

Why, then, did we urge that a settlement was better? As we have said, the principle underlying the proposition is perfectly sound. Our real object was to bring about a certain amount of understanding and amity between the two communities. As Mr. Dahanayake said the other day, with sincerity and goodwill, many things that seem hopeless to-

day are possible. We have always deprecated, as we still deprecate, a crusade against the Singhalese people as such.

But, to bring about understanding and amity, there must be statesmen on both sides. On the Tamil side, we have men whose character and capacity are beyond question. The Singhalese leaders, however, do not have the same qualifications. Even now they do not realise the abyss to which they have led their own community. The plain truth of the matter is that political power in the South has passed into the hands of professional politicians who, except in a few cases, are totally unfit for the positions they have usurped. We do not agree that culture and a certain amount of mental poise are not needed for the profession of politics. They are very necessary, and it is in this respect that the Singhalese politicians are lacking.

Let us take Mr. Senanayake's last speech. While repudiating the suggestion that the Tamils have suffered at the hands of the Singhalese, Mr. Senanayake proceeded to support the charge against the Northern Province that the people in that part of Ceylon were not doing their duty by the internal purchase scheme. Mr. Senanayake has not, however, told us how the question of the alleged failings of the Jaffna Tamils in this respect came to be discussed at a time when the attitude of these Tamils towards the question of reforms has come to be a matter of great interest to the Ministers.

We have no hesitation in saying that the great problem before the Royal Commission and everybody else is to see that men who lack principles as well as capacity are not given the direction of affairs. Frankly, we are unable to say definitely how this is to be done, but it must be done. This is why we have always contended in these columns that this is the one basis on which all sections of the population can and ought to unite. We may differ in regard to ways and means, but the aim is the same.

Notes and Comments

The Vannarpannai Post Office—For the Eye of the Jaffna Member

We understand that there is a proposal to convert the Vannarpannai Post Office into a sub-post office. When the office was made a one-man office three years ago there was considerable protest from the people of the locality, and we ourselves pointed out to the authorities the serious inconvenience the people of the place would be subjected to by the step, but yet the authorities had their own way. The writer has himself seen a number of people waiting with telegrams, money orders and parcels at the counter for hours and hours only

to be told to go the Jaffna office on account of shortage of hands to attend to the heavy business. Vannarpannai is the real business centre of Jaffna now. It is to the Jaffna town what Pettah is to Colombo. The present site of the Vannarpannai office is itself in an out of the way corner. Instead of shifting it to the Grand Bazaar area and making it answer the needs of the hundreds of people who frequent the area daily, and also of the needs of the large number of business houses there, the Department is taking a retrograde step by proposing to convert it into a sub-post office and adding to the already existing inconveniences.

The Department may show statistics to prove that sufficient business is not forthcoming at the office to justify its being made a fully-manned office. The reason is we may again assert, the present wrong site. To avoid the trouble of going such a distance and then walking to the Jaffna Office in disgust and disappointment most people now go direct to the far-away Jaffna office to transact business. Post Offices should exist for the convenience of the public in business centres and not to suit the convenience of the officers or the benefit of house-owners.

A sub-postmaster will not have in his hands more than six or seven hundred rupees at a time. If two or three money orders have been cashed for that amount in the morning, other money order holders will have to go disappointed and call on the next day. Stamps also of more than five rupee denomination will not be in his hands. Now there is only one peon at the office who really assists the Postmaster as a clerk in addition to his duties. When the office becomes a sub-post office, this peon also will disappear and one can imagine how difficult it will be for people to buy even stamps.

This is a matter which the people of Vannarpannai should press their representative in the State Council to take up with the authorities at once before the Budget for next year is passed by the Council. In our opinion the office should be forthwith removed to the business centre and fully manned, if it is to serve the needs of the public satisfactorily.

Are Telegrams of Any Use?

We have heard the complaint that telegrams in these days more often than not, take about twenty-four hours to go from one place to another within the Island, and that people refrain from sending telegraphic message as freely as they did before. Probably the cause of the delay is the heavy traffic on the wire in these abnormal times. But would it not be fair by the public to be told behind by the Postmaster at each office that the message is likely to be delayed by so many hours roughly? We understand that bundles and bundles of telegrams are dispatched from Colombo by the Mail train to the Postmaster at Jaffna who conveniently distributes them here on the following day. What is good of a man's spending fifty cents on a telegram when the same message could be sent with six cents to reach the addressee in about the same time?

Letters to the Editor

DESTRUCTION OF PROTOCOLS

Sir.—It is rumoured that there is a proposal to destroy the old protocols at the Jaffna Land Registry in order to make room for other documents.

In this connection I wish to place before you, the authorities concerned and the general public of Jaffna, the following:

We know that during the Dutch period there existed two kinds of thombus—a Land Thombu and a Head Thombu. The latter gave the details of genealogy of the Thombu holders. Unfortunately for Jaffna not a trace of the Head Thombus of Jaffna has been left.

There are of course the Land Thombus of the British Period (1822) at the Jaffna Kachcheri. If a student who desires to do research wants to trace the genealogy of the descendants of the Thombu holders, he has no other records except the old title deeds, and particularly those of the old period. As at present if one wants to have access to the old deeds at the Land Registry, he has, first of all, to satisfy the Registrar that he has a legitimate interest in the land; otherwise permission will not be granted.

Whereas in the Government Archives all documents are available for inspection by the public and that too free of charge. Besides the Archivist and his assistants are so very obliging in rendering assistance. Districts like Galle and Colombo are still having the Head Thombus preserved.

Would it not be in the interest of the public of Jaffna, if the above old deeds, instead of being destroyed, are preserved and made available for inspection by the public free of charge as at the Government Archives. As a Museum is being opened in Jaffna these documents may conveniently be handed over to the authorities of the Museum and they may form a valuable section.

It may not be out of place to point out that by a Circular dated 24-4-29 the Colonial Secretary, at the desire of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch), directed that (1) the Wasagamas, &c., (2) the Personal Names as registered for the collection of Poll Tax should be preserved so as to be available for research work. He also pointed out that there was a considerable danger of the record of these interesting names, which were likely to be useful in connection with Ceylon History, being lost.

Please agitate for the preservation of these deeds as I am sure documents such as these should not be destroyed.

Yours faithfully,
S. Mustuthamby.

Jaffna: 80-8-44

PADDY LANDS FOR SALE

25 acres of fertile paddy lands, now under cultivation, situated at KANAGARAYAN KULAM, available for sale. The lands is situated on the bus route. Will be sold in parts, if required. Price Rs. 550/- per acre or nearest offer.

Apply: V. NAGALINGAM
F. M. S. Pensioner,
Mooai Road,
Vaddukodai.

(Mis 106, 4-7 & 11)

BALANCED REPRESENTATION

"Sovereign Remedy for Most Ills"

Says Dr. S. Subramaniam, J.P., the Chairman

Mammoth Gathering Supports All-Ceylon Tamil Congress

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam Unanimously Elected President Of Congress

In response to the notice issued by Messrs. S. Natesan, M. S. C., J. Tyagaraja, M. S. C. and G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C. a very largely attended meeting was held at the Jaffna Town Hall yesterday afternoon to support the establishment of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress.

Over three thousand were present. The hall and the verandahs were over-flowing and many had to stand in the garden outside. A number of ladies also were present and a special feature was the presence of a good number of leading Christians also including a Minister, the Chairman of the North-Ceylon Methodist Synod, even though the meeting was held on a Sunday, indicating how strongly the Tamils feel that they should stand together, and present a united front at this critical hour.

Another great event of the occasion was the undreamt of presence of Mr. K. Balasingham, the veteran politician, on the platform. When he ascended the platform in the company of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, thundering ovation from all parts of the hall greeted him. Sharp at 3 p. m. the meeting commenced and Dr. S. Subramaniam, Retired Provincial Surgeon, the greatly respected doyen of Jaffna, was elected Chairman of the meeting.

Messrs. V. Rajadurai, Advocate and Mr. R. Karalasingam, Proctor were elected Secretaries of the meeting.

After the presidential address was delivered Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. explained in Tamil the objects of the meeting and the need for an organisation like the Congress to speak with one voice for all the Tamil-speaking population of Ceylon.

Among those accommodated on the platform were, along with the Chairman:

Messrs. K. Balasingham, S. Natesan, R. C. Proctor, Dr. C. Sivasithambaram, J. Tyagaraja, T. M. Sabaretnam, A. R. Subramaniam, V. M. Saravanamuttu, T. Muttuswami Pillai, R. Sivagunather, G. G. Ponnambalam, C. Muttavelu, A. V. Kulasingham, A. Thillampalam, Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, Rev. James, S. Mather, and P. Mortimer.

Chairman's Address

As you all know this preliminary meeting is for the purpose of forming an All-Ceylon Tamil Congress. If so, the question arises: Is there a necessity for it? and if our answer is in the affirmative then the next question is, Have we any well-recognized rational principle on which we can base our deliberations so as to arrive at conclusions which will be beneficial to the whole country. That also I find can be answered in the affirmative.

Now let us take the question of necessity first. Of all matters affecting our welfare and de-

manding solution at our hands the most pressing one, at the present moment, is the question of the reform of the constitution including the matter of representation in the legislature. This can be solved either by directly negotiating with the parties concerned or by acting through some bodies like the Congress we propose to form. I cannot for the present think of any other method. I admit at least theoretically negotiation is the better and more pleasant procedure of the two. The intervention of a third party is avoided and we do not contradict ourselves by admitting our inability to settle our differences and at the same time asking the third party to recognise our ability to manage our affairs. *This is true in theory only.*

In practice, as negotiation is always conditional and also especially, as things are at present in Ceylon, there is very little hope of success in this direction. The requisite conditions for a successful negotiation are (1) *co-operation* (2) *formula*. (1) All parties must co-operate without any mental reservation. One party alone cannot co-operate. The second condition is that there must be a formula acceptable and just to all the parties as regards the essentials. I thought and still think that there are capable and trusted leaders among the different communities in the Island who could extend their influence and bring about a settlement. But even in this case the process of negotiation, as far as we all know, has not advanced far. *It is still in the state of a content with no contents.* They talk of negotiations only. But what is the use of talk without action. So the other only alternative left to us is to organise ourselves into a body and to act through it. Thus it is sheer necessity which has forced us to assemble here today in order to form a well-organised and representative body.

It may be said against us that by this line of action we are smothering negotiation or rather cutting the feet under it. I do not think so. So long as negotiation is a mere word or phrase and does not result in action which is likely at least to be fruitful, the Congress will have nothing to do with it. Besides, as things are at present, I do not think we can have exclusive trust on negotiation—to the exclusion of other lines of action to attain our ends.

Anyhow, this is my personal opinion and it is not possible for me to anticipate at this stage what the deliberations of the Congress will result in.

Having come to the conclusion that an All-Ceylon Tamil Congress is a necessity, it is time to take up the second question.

Are its deliberations going to be under the guidance of a firm

and stable principle or are they going to be carried on in an arbitrary and haphazard manner?

Before I proceed with this question further, let us digress for the moment and consider the significance of a few pair of terms that come to my mind at this moment. Ideality and actuality, unity and multiplicity, identity and difference, homogeneity and heterogeneity. These pairs are correlative terms and one term implies the other and they all mean the same thing ultimately. Let us take anything in the world we please or if we like the words better any factual existence and analyse it. We will always find in it the pair in combination. We cannot take out one of the terms and say this is real. It can be only an abstraction and as such has no meaning. To be reality, both the terms should be combined by the preposition "in". So we get the phrases—ideality in actuality, unity in multiplicity etc. In these phrases one term expresses what is ideal and the other term what is actual. Now we understand the meaning of the word "whole", i. e. a thing to be whole must be both ideal and actual and separated, they are only parts or abstraction and as such have no existence. They are made so and kept so by an operation of the minds.

Now it is clear that unity in multiplicity is the principle that should guide the deliberations of this Congress, that is to say when it speaks and when it acts it speaks and acts as what its members actually are as Tamils. But what it seeks is the ideal i. e. unity—Unity of all the people of the Island. Here actuality and ideality are combined and we see that this is the whole point of view that is conducive to *sanity*. I said so on some other occasion previously. You may say that this sounds alright, when you talk in such abstract terms. What we want is practice and not theory. Apply it to some concrete facts and show. That also is easily done. If we take representation in the legislature as the concrete fact and if you apply this principle it is "Balanced Representation". If you reflect for a moment you will find in it unity as well as multiplicity both combined.

Balanced Representation would appear to be the sovereign remedy for most of the ills that Ceylon is suffering from. Unless the principle that no community should be permitted to dominate over the others is fully conceded and reflected in the new constitution there will be no happiness, contentment and goodwill among the people of Ceylon.

In conclusion may I be permitted to hope and wish that the Tamils as a whole will support the Congress and maintain the organisation from generation to generation so that we could give of our best to the service of our community and country which I trust and pray, will occupy, not in the distant future, an honoured place among the nations of the world with the grace of Almighty Providence.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

(1) "This meeting of Tamils of Jaffna assembled in public meeting welcomes the immediate formation of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress to safeguard and protect the political rights and economic interests of all sections of the Tamil Community in Cey-

lon, whose unity and indivisibility based on a common racial and cultural heritage should be recognized and the disabilities attaching to any section thereof should be removed without delay."

Proposer: Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

Seconder: Dr. C. Sivasithambaram.

(2) "This meeting re-affirms the demand of the community that any constitution to subserve all sections of the population should be so framed as to prevent any single race, community, class, or such non-political group from dominating or imposing its will over the others."

Proposer: Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, Advocate.

Seconder: Mr. T. M. Sabaretnam, Proctor.

Supporter: K. Balasingham, Advocate.

(3) "This meeting resolves that any agreed constitution suggested by the Sinhalese leaders or ministers should be acceptable to all sections of the peoples of the Island and be accepted or rejected on behalf of the Tamils at a plenary sessions of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress."

Proposer: Mr. T. Muttuswami Pillai, Advocate.

Seconder: Mr. R. Sivagunathan, Proctor.

Supporters: Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu Proctor, Mr. R. C. Proctor.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam moved the adoption of the Aims and Objects which was seconded by Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam, Principal, Union College, Tellippallai.

Messrs. J. Tyagaraja, M. S. C. Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, Mr. Valarasan, and Mr. Sivaprakasam also addressed the gathering.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. T. M. Sabaretnam, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam was unanimously elected President of the Congress, amidst applause.

WEDDINGS

The marriage of Mr. S. Thiagarajah, son of Mr. N. Sabapathy, Retired Chief Clerk, Forest Office Jaffna, of Thalayali, with Miss. Voheswari Sivagunathan Retired Clerk—Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office, took place at the bride's residence at Kanderamadam, Jaffna, on Thursday the 31st August.

The marriage of Mr. T. Nadarajah, Teacher, Sandilipay English School, son of the late Mr. A. Thimothirampillai of Kaddudai, with Miss. Sivaganavally Eliatamby, daughter of the late Mr. S. Eliatamby, B. A., Retired Vice-Principal, Skanda Varodhaya College, and of Mrs. Eliatamby, took place at the bride's residence at Kaddudai on Saturday the 2nd inst.

Vacancies for the Post of Food Control Guards

Applications for the post of Food Control Guards will be received by me till the 15th of September 1944. Applicants should have passed the J. S. C. (English or Tamil) Examination or a higher Examination, must be possessed of good physique and should not be less than 23 years of age.

Salary Rs. 1 per diem plus war allowances.

V. Kumaraswamy
for D. F. C. Vavuniya.
The Kachcheri
Vavuniya.
G 54. 4

Shri Krishna And The Modern Minds

(Continued from page 1.)

knowing his departure to be near, he hymns Shri Krishna, his adversary and withal the god of his adoration, in verses that throb with fervid devotion and glowing poetry:

"I dedicate my heart to that perfect Man of the Sattvata race who is the sole origin of all forms of greatness, who is now present before my eyes as a body of joy, and who, though He has recourse to Nature that is the source of the perennial stream of creation, for the play of His Divine powers, is yet not dependent on her.

"May I have selfless devotion to Shri Krishna, Partha's charioteer, whose entrancing figure the three worlds are eager to view, when, as now, He appears with His person dark as the *tamala*, and clad in yellow robes which shine like the rays of the morning sun and with His lotus-face overhung with glossy locks of hair.

"May my sole be absorbed in meditation of the Lord Krishna whose majesty is enhanced by His armour pierced again and again by my sharp arrows and whose locks of hair swaying this way and that, as He impetuously drives His chariot in the fight, are wet with drops of perspiration and dimmed by the dust springing up from the horses' hoofs.

"May I have devotion to Krishna, Partha's charioteer, who at the importunity of His friend Arjuna stopped his chariot between the two warring Kuru and Pandava hordes and who by His destructive glances took away the lives of the forces opposed.

"When Arjuna was about to shrink from fight upon a survey of the hostile chiefs lest he should incur the sin of killing his kith and kin, the Supreme Being gave him the knowledge of the soul in the form of the Gita (Song Divine) and dispelled his misguided impulse—may I be devoted to the feet of that highest personality.

"In disregard of his own unalterable promise which was inviolable as the Vedas and to fulfil my vow, He, the terrible disbearer though seated in the chariot, shook the earth as He descended on it and heeded not His scarf which slipped from His person. And when He was wounded by my sharp arrows and bespattered with blood all over, not for a moment did He turn to glance at it but rushed again towards me his enemy, even as a lion makes for a royal elephant—may that Lord Mukunda be my refuge.

"May I, while dying, adore that Supreme Being of inconceivable majesty who, though continuously engaged in guarding the chariot of Partha as His dearest of kin and reining the horses and indiscribably beautiful to behold amidst the beauty of the chariot, bestowed on the heroes that died on the field of battle the salvation that comes through the vision of the Bestific Presence.

"By His graceful gait, charming manner, sweet smile, attractive looks and such other marks of loving regard, the milkmaids were filled with a proud sense of identity with Him and proceeded to imitate His sportive ways, and as a result thereof reaped the perfection of love which constitutes his true being— that Soul of my soul is now present before my eyes.

"He who drew the look of admiration of all in the hall of assembly at

CEYLON INDIAN CONGRESS AND REFORMS

A meeting of the Ceylon Indian Congress Committee was held at the Ratnapura Congress Office. Delegates from various parts of the island were present. Mr. A. Aziz presided and the following resolutions were passed:—

The Ceylon Indian Congress Committee resolves that the distribution of seats in the legislature amongst the different communities of the minority group should be done on the principle of the smaller the minority the greater the weightage, and that the representation of no minority community in the legislature should in any case be less than its proportion of population.

The Ceylon Indian Congress reaffirms its earlier resolution supporting the demand for balanced representation.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, which took place at Tellipallai on the 28th ultimo. He was formerly the Manager of the Maviddapuram Bi-lingual school which was founded by his father the late Mr. Sinnatamby, Udayar, at Veemankamam in 1891, and which Mr. Subramaniam removed to Maviddapuram and converted into a Bi-lingual School teaching up to the S. S. C. both in English and Tamil.

He was for the last six years Secretary of the North-Ceylon Food Products Association and took much interest in cultivation at Killinochi. He was also a nominated member for Vaigam North in the Land Advisory Committee.

the royal sacrifice of Yudhishtira amidst the crowd of sages and exalted princes and received worship from them—that Supreme Soul is now visible to my eyes.

'Free from the sense of separateness. I have attained that beginningless Supreme Person who dwells separately in the heart of everyone of His created beings even as the one sun is viewed as different by every several beholder.'

In these eleven stanzas, as perhaps nowhere else, the personality of Shri Krishna—varied and multi-form—is outlined within the briefest compass. In them we have glimpses of the many aspects of this superb and unique personality. Shri Krishna is the Creator, immanent and transcendent—all creation is a quarter of Him. The imperishable three-quarters are in Heaven. He is the adored idol of the soul, He is the warrior in the battlefield, He is the destroyer whose very look withers the creation, He is the promulgator of *dharma* and the illuminator of the soul. He views with an indifferent eye both friends and foes and in His abounding grace He is the redeemer of all. He is the god of love, the companion and play-fellow of the cowboys and milkmaids of Brindavana. He is the unique and supreme object of universal worship. He is the being to whom utter resignation and self-surrender conduce to the highest well-being of all creatures, His figure pervades and enfolds within itself the universe. Vast and immeasurable, He transcends the farthest reach of human conception. He is the minutest of minute objects and is yet the greatest of the great,

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 10912/1152

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Arumugam Thamparillai of Galature Estate Kiriella, Ratanapura Deceased.
Pokody Thamparillai of Galature Estate, Kiriella, Ratanapura

Vs. Petitioner.
1 Thamparillai Sanmuganathan
2 do Satkunanathan
3 do Sarojini the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents minors by their Guardian ad litem
4 Saravanamuttu Velanahapillai all of Galature Estate in Ratanapura Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. J. C. Schockman Esquire, Additional District Judge of Colombo, on the 12th day of May 1944 in the presence of Mr. R. O. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated 23rd day of April 1944 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and she is declared entitled as the widow of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of June 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 4th Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby declared appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 29th day of June 1944.

The 12th day of May 1944.

Sgd. S. J. C. Schockman
Addl. District Judge.

24-9-44 The within mentioned Order Nisi

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 283
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnammah wife of Chelliah of Koddady Jaffna, Vs. Petitioner.
1 Sabaratnam, 2 Thiagarajah, 3 Sinthamany 4 Somaskandan and 5 Thanabalan all children of Chelliah of Koddady and 6 Namasivayam Suntharam of Kokkivil now of Legal Secy's Office Colombo.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esq District Judge on 24th July 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Patanjali Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read; It is ordered that the 6th respondent be appointed guardian and listen over the minors 1-5 respondents and Probate of the last will and testament of the deceased be issued to the petitioner as Executor and that the said will be declared proved unless the Respondents shall appear before this court on 15th September 1944 and shew cause to the contrary.

H. A. de Silva.
District Judge

24th July 1944
190.4 & 7

is extended till 21st September 1944 on which date the Respondents should appear and show cause against it at District Court, Ratanapura, to which the said case has been transferred.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

(O. 59, 4 & 7)

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

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

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

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

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

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

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

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

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 39, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)