

UNIVERSALITY OF HINDUISM

Conception Of The Oneness Of God

(Extracts from the presidential address of the Hon. Mr. Justice P. Satyanarayana Rao of the Madras High Court delivered at the 4th Divine Life Conference of Madras)

The appellation "Hindu religion" is a name given to Sanatana Dharma at a later period, the word "Hindu" being a corrupt form of the word Sindhu. Our forefathers were once the inhabitants of the country which was watered by the river Sindhu now known as Indus. The land was known as *Indu desa* which was later applied to the whole Bharatavarsha. It is common knowledge that the chief sources of our religion are the Vedas, Upanishads, the Brahmasutras, the Gita, the Smritis and the Puranas. The sutra works form the connecting link between the vedic and the post-vedic literature. During the vedic period more importance was attached to rituals and the worship of personal Gods in temples was not then in vogue. These rituals or yagnams of various kinds were performed to please the lesser Gods, who were supposed to give in return rain and other amenities of life to the inhabitants of this planet. The Upanishads are philosophical works.

Manu's Figures

The Indus Valley civilisation noticed in the archaeological finds of Mohenjodaro and Harappa is supposed to be as old as third or fourth century B. C. According to Manu, the creation of the universe is 1841 million years old. Those who are interested in this calculation may find it in the very first chapter of Manu where the method of arriving at the years of each manvantara is given and as we are now in the Vaivaswatha manvantara and in the *prathama padha* of Kali Yuga, the figure can be arrived at by adopting the mode of calculation indicated by Manu. It is in Upanishads that we find the quintessence of our religion. There are several Upanishads but most of them are extant and of those which have survived the ten principal or major Upanishads are important. The doubts and difficulties which occur to any thinking mind when he looks at the world outside him such as "What is this world? Who am I?"

"What becomes of me after death?" "How is this life process carried on in this physical body?" "What is the goal of my life?" have been raised as early as the Upanishads and have been answered. These Upanishads are the direct testimony of those rishis, who were *mathra drashtas* who have seen and realised through yogic vision the cosmic process and the connection between God and the soul of man.

Not Based on Religious Teachers

They are the repositories of our knowledge concerning the source of our being and its goal. They proclaim the oneness of God—*Ekam Sat Viprah Bahudha Vadanti* (that which exists is one). Sages called it by various names. This is the grandest conception of the *paramathma* and establishes the universality of our religion. God as conceived by them is not a tribal god nor a personal God but was universal. Without meaning any disrespect to other religions such as Christianity, Islam and Jewish religion founded their faith and their religion was built on the sayings of great personages such as Jesus, Muhammed and so on. Our religion is not confined to a particular tribe or to the followers of a particular person on whose sayings the religion was based.

The history of the religious conflicts in various countries are attributable to this narrow view of the conception of God. If only those people had studied and mastered the fundamental concept of our religion how much of blood shed, how much of tyranny and how much of human suffering could have been avoided. In the historicity of the persons who founded the religion could not be established, the religion would crumble down. It is the conception of the oneness of the Infinite and the idea of the impersonal God with which is closely associated the magnificent idea of the eternal soul of man with unbroken continuity in the march of beings and the infinity of the universe which gives to our religion the catholicity and the universality not known to any other faith. The *Atman* is a reflection of the

Discovery Of Ancient Shrine

An ancient shrine with indications of architectural eminence has been discovered by the colonists at Paranthan. It is situated in a jungle about two miles away from the colony.

The shrine is surmised to be a Sivan temple about 200 years old and the Saivites there, are embarking on its restoration.

A Turnip A Day Keeps The Dentist Away

According to Professor E. Mathews tooth specialist at the Manchester University a slice of turnip carrot or apple if given to children before they go to bed serves as Nature's tooth brush and helps to avoid dental troubles. It is held to be better than biscuits.

Human Heart Operation

Dr. E. Husfeldt of the World Health Organisation team has performed a successful operation of the heart in Ca'cutta. The patient is reported to be satisfactorily progressing.

Victoria College Educational Tour

A large number of students and teachers are leaving on an educational tour round the island visiting Anuradhapura, Mihintale, Dumbulla, Sigiria, Matale, Kandy, Yatiyantota, Avisavella, on 21.2.52. They will finally spend a day at the Colombo plan exhibition and return on Monday the 25th instant.

Brahman and is indestructible and everlasting. It assumes several forms at several stages and as the physical goes on perishing, it accumulates and gathers the merit and demerit of its past deeds and its future is determined by the merit and demerit, which it has accumulated.

THE FLAG & THE CONSTITUTION

Forbid Use Of Foreign Pennon

Indian Judge On Communist Flag

"Merely because neither the Indian Constitution nor any specific legislation forbids the use of the flags of foreign nations on the Indian soil, they can, in no sense, be permitted to be so used in accordance with any fundamental right laid down in the Constitution," observed Mr. Justice Mack, in the course of his judgment delivered, on February 12 dismissing a criminal appeal filed in the Madras High Court by Balan of Tiruppur who had been found guilty of murder and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.

Mr Justice Somasundaram, who sat along with Mr. Justice Mack, to dispose of the criminal appeal, while agreeing with Mr. Justice Mack on the merits of the appeal that it must be dismissed, in his separate judgment, observed that he did not agree with the observations of his learned brother on the use of foreign flags, as such observations were entirely foreign and beyond the scope of the judgment in the case.

Mr. Justice Mack's observations were based on a reference made by one of the prosecution witnesses in this case to the use of the Communist Party's flag by a Communist labour sangam in Tiruppur.

Act Of Impunity

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Mack, referring to the use of this flag observed "Counsel for the accused and the Public Prosecutor for the State agreed that this flag was being used with impunity by the Communist organisation without let or hindrance during and also before the present elections in the State. It is also said that the Muslim League have been similarly using the Muslim flag, now the national flag of Pakistan. As regards this, I have no evidence before me. As this is the first time such user of the foreign flag has been brought to our judicial notice in a case, I feel constrained to make some observations on what appears to be a most anomalous position. The use of the flag of the Indian Union by private individuals and officials is strictly restricted by a Government order under Section 124 (5)

of the Representations of the People Act. The use of the national flag is also forbidden for purposes of election. It would seem that there being no specific prohibition for the user of the national flags of other countries on the soil of the Indian Union, the Indian citizens have been using them with impunity displaying them to sponsor organisations for political and other purposes. The use of other flags is, as it appears to us, repugnant to the Constitution and is unconstitutional and illegal. In a recent decision of ours, while exploring the underground of the Constitution we stated that we were able to discern two main massive and indispensable pillars on which the Constitution is founded. The first of these pillars, we described as the unswerving loyalty by each and every citizen to the Constitution and the flag of the Indian Union, second the Constitution to be changed only by constitutional means eschewing any form of violence.

The Spirit Of The Constitution

Though the Constitution makes no reference to any national flag, according to the present practice the Indian Flag chosen by the Constituent Assembly is the only emblem and is also reflects the spirit and ideals underlying the Constitution. The flag itself may be altered by an Act of Parliament, the Constitution may also change; but at any one time both the Constitution and the Flag are as it appears to me, indivisible; and disloyalty to one is disloyalty to the other. The Constitution, as I understand it, in no way contemplates divided allegiance of loyalty to the Constitution and flag of the Indian Union and to the flags of the other foreign States. Merely because neither the Constitution, nor any specific legislation forbids the use of the flags of foreign nations on Indian soil, they can, in my view, in no sense be permitted to be so used in accordance with any fundamental right laid down in the Constitution. Such user on the contrary would be directed to the undermining of one of the main pillars on which, we have held, the Constitu-

(Continued on page 4)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, '52

Treasure These Thoughts

*This body is a temple of God
The Lord is the Proprietor
of this Temple
He is the Indweller
It is an instrument of God
realisation
Therefore it should be kept
healthy and strong.*

ROAD OBSTRUCTIONS

ON more than one occasion we had drawn the attention of the Government to the need for improved roads and a better transport system. In this connection there is another equally important aspect that requires the combined attention of the administration and the public.

Narrow and unsuited as some of the main roads are the ever increasing traffic over them is confronted with yet another difficult situation. The odd and sundry articles either thrown about or carefully deposited on the road-side have under cover potentialities of danger. Long logs of wood are permanently lodged along the road side not more than a foot from the edge of the tarred surface of the road; abandoned cars and carts are parked for good, by the road-side. In between, stones for metal lining the road are mathematically arranged. To add to the complex inconvenience double bullock carts laden with all known commodities—straw, cadjans and green leaves—halt in a chain at the most inappropriate place. The motorist as anxious as any other user of the road dashes past these several hurdles banking only on luck. It so happens that junctions and market places are the best chosen places of vantage for these sundry obstructions to be placed and for motorists to park their cars and loiter about.

If motor garages come into existence more quickly than the vehicles themselves one does not care. But the sites for such garages are more often than not inadequate in area, inconvenient to the public in location and incompatible with rural arrangements. These improvised repair garages

open out into the main road. The entrance and the exit are seldom separate arrangements. Worse than that cars and lorries on the waiting list do the patient waiting on the public road.

The Motor Transport Act as amended recently may have made certain praiseworthy provisions for a better transport system but much remains to be done. We take this opportunity to suggest that the motor traffic department should employ propaganda cars to make the public know the rules of the road. The amplifier that has become a handy weapon for the politician may oblige the propaganda officers and help the people know the abuses of the road in order that they may learn to obey the rules of the road.

We also draw the attention of the Public Works Department to the several facts reported above and request them as immediate custodians of the road to invoke the provisions of legislative enactments to bring to book those who use the road for purposes other than for which it is intended and thus incidentally allow the dark hand of death to linger about behind the obstructions.

Support For Indian Franchise

Jaffna Municipal Council Decision

The Jaffna Municipal Council at its last monthly meeting accepted Mr. R. C. Manmatharayan's motion requesting the Central Government that all Indian residents in Ceylon be enfranchised for the ensuing parliamentary elections.

Mr. T. S. Durairajah seconded the motion. Messrs. K. Kukathasan, M. M. Sultan, Hadji Abusaly, P. Casipillai, A. Thurairajasingam and K. Thuraisingam spoke in support.

Mr. Alfred Swampillai opposed the motion.

Mr. S. A. Sabapathy, Mayor presided. There was only one dissident but two members declined to vote.

Ramakrishna Mission Celebrations

Maha Sivaratri

MahaSivaratri will be observed at the Ramakrishna Mission 44th Lane, Wellawatte on Saturday the 23rd February 1952

There will be puja, prayers and devotional music during the whole night.

Ramakrishna Birthday

The birthday of Sri Ramakrishna Deva will be observed on Wednesday the 27th February 1952.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hindu Temples And Trusts Bill

Sir,—The Hindu Temples and Religious Trusts Bill is before the public. Opinions thereon have been invited by the Select Committee of the Senate. It is a matter of universal recognition that the Bill is a very important matter for consideration by the Hindu Public. Time has been given till the 21st of February for written representations to be made on the Bill.

Opinions given and representations made prior to the publication of the Bill and its introduction in the Senate are not of practical value for the adhoc purpose of the consideration of the Bill. What is now before the Legislature and the public is the Bill and not the Report of the parliamentary select committee.

It is time that the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai and the Hindu Organ and the Indusathanam made their views known to the public and to the select committee of the Senate. It is in the fitness of things that this should be done without delay. Other Hindu institutions like the Vivekananda Society, Colombo have expressed their views in this connection on the Bill and the public have been intimated of such views.

It is trusted that the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai and the two journals referred to while requesting for adequate and suitable legal provision for safeguarding the assets of temples and other trusts would, completely and strenuously oppose the proposal to introduce State intervention and control through the medium of a Minister, a Minister appointed Commissioner and a Minister appointed Board of Trusts and ask for the substitution of amendments for suitable electoral machinery including present Trustees and Temple Managers wherever acceptable whereby Hindu Society would be the sole and exclusive custodians of Hindu temples, trusts and temporalities.

S. Sivasubramaniam
156 Hultsdorf.

Who Are Saivaites?

Sir,—With reference to the letter appearing in your issue of the 15th instant from Mr. Nagiah I am indeed very much obliged to him for letting me off with classifying me as a cosmopolitan and not a fanatic.

"A man must not only have faith but intellectual faith too. To make a man take up everything and believe it, would make him a lunatic. I once had a book sent to me which said that I must believe everything told in it. It said there was no soul, but that there were Gods and a thread of light going from each of our heads to heaven. How did the writer know all these things? She had been inspired and wanted me to believe it too and because

I refused, she said "You must be a very bad man; there is no hope for you. This is fanaticism" says a great religious teacher.

I have already pointed out in my previous letter that Akathmavatham is also one of the philosophical groups of Saivism. There is a good number of Akathmavada Sivites in Jaffna and their children in the Saiva Schools and not much harm is done by preaching the life and teaching of these Akathmavadins. If dualists are allowed to preach about their Saints and teachers equal opportunity much be given to Akathmavadins and Vissidathmavadins i. e. Veera Saivas whose student population is very large. There are many teachers of this group in the Saiva Schools. Surely the dualists will not ask them to be sent out.

Those who studied the life of Swami Vivekananda will know that the Swamiji's family were Saivites and that his mother went on pilgrimage to Kasi (Benares) Visvarath temple praying for a son and gave birth to Swamijee.

Apart from this I was one of those Hindu College students who drew the carriage which brought Swamijee in procession to the Jaffna Hindu College. The procession was stopped in front of the Sivan Temple. The Swamijee went in, worshipped and received veepoohy prasadam. I was present and saw it personally.

As regards Gandhi it will be interesting to know why the Saivites celebrate Valluvar Vila publicly and use his Thirukkural in Saiva Schools.

Sankarachariar the pro-founder of the Akathmavada philosophy founded the "Sringeri" mut where a Lingam is installed and all Hindus irrespective of sect attend the poojas. Even today our Brahmin Temple Archakars an prohibits claim that they belong to the Sankarachariar's Guru Paramparai.

As far as I know the Saivites of Bengal, Nepal, and Kashmir do not use Veepoohy. They consider it to be a non-essential but will use it if offered.

Yours etc.,
Nallur. "NACHIKETAN"
18-2-52

For Passengers To Malaya

Sir,—I recently travelled to Malaya and returned back via India. It has been my misfortune to see lot of my illiterate countrymen put to great inconvenience because they were not in possession of proper health certificates. In fact they confessed to the authorities that they were not vaccinated and inoculated against Smallpox and Cholera but they had certificates purporting to have been issued by the Civil Medical Officer, Jaffna but not in the International Sanitary Convention forms

(Continued on page 4)

WAYSIDE

WHISPER

Suicide Squad

The Poles at the extremes of the earth may chance to meet each other and parallels may be re-defined as having the possibility of intersection but the M. P. for Vavuniya and the Minister of Industries could never be expected to have a flash of thought in common to both.

But the strange thing has happened in these days of astonishing surprise in that the Tamil Congress Leader had occasion to refer to the Federalists as a party making a desperate effort at committing a racial suicide.

Strangely enough the no-party politician Mr. Suntharalingam has gone hammer and tongs at the Federalists and have described them as patients attempting to swallow poison to get rid of disease.

Psychologists trace attempts at self-destruction to the state of the mind whatever it may be it augers well for the general public that two brilliant products of Sri Lanka can yet think alike not at unguarded moments but at times of alert.

Vavuniya or Jaffna?

"Which deserves me is the question." Mr. Suntharalingam has set himself. Jaffna's fortune will be Vavuniya's doom. However there is a suggestion *whisper* can make to relieve the clashing politicians breathe more freely.

Let Vavuniya and Jaffna be combined into one constituency and if possible with Kankesanturai so that the trinity who struggle for the claim to speak for the welfare of the Tamils may obtain the verdict that can save the race for all times!

Dynamite Mischief

A dynamite was thrown among a large crowd of persons witnessing a dramatic performance at Ilavala causing injury to four persons.

The injured persons were removed to the Kankesanturai hospital.

February 22, 1952

Beneficial Effects of Prohibition

Madras Government's Report

The Madras report states that the moral and social effects of Prohibition were most pronounced and perhaps least disputed. It further disclosed that the after introduction of Prohibition there had come about a marked change in the behaviour of the former addict. He had begun to show greater interest in his family and took care to see that members of the family were better fed and clothed than in pre-prohibition days. The ex-addict we are assured, had acquired a new spirit of self-confidence and loathed to allow himself to be exploited cheaply by others. Womenfolk interviewed in course of the survey, had with one voice acclaimed Prohibition as a great boon and blessing. Family quarrels and drunken brawls were things of the past and the former addicts in general had acquired "a new personality."

More positive results were seen in the fact that in the families of ex-addicts, a marked shift was visible from expenditure on unproductive items in pro-prohibition period to productive items of a capital nature, such as sinking of wells, improvements to land and houses in the Prohibition period. A general increase in assets was noticed but indebtedness had also increased, attributable in the main to the cumulative effect of the failure of the monsoon for successive years and also an abnormal rise in the cost of living. As a result of Prohibition, it had been expected that the people addicted to drink would have saved a sum of Rs. 60 crores but this has been neutralised by the high cost of living. Taken as a whole there is no dispute that Prohibition has done immense good, so far as Madras State is concerned.

—Sunday Times Madras

Ceylon Government Railway Level Crossing Repairs

The Level Crossing at 26 miles 58 chains Railway mileage on the Colombo-Galle Road between Kalutara North and Kalutara South Railway Stations will be closed for vehicular traffic as follows for effecting repairs:-

Partially closed from 6.0 p.m. to 10.0 p.m. on Sunday, 2-3-52

Totally closed from 10.0 p.m. on Sunday, 2-3-52 to 6.0 a.m. on Monday, 3-3-52

During the period of total closure, the road traffic could be diverted through Sirisumangala Road South. (C. 61-22)

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRI PATY"

FROM 24-2-52 TO 1-3-52

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

You will have to spend much this week. But business prospects are favourable. Gains and favours from friends and relatives also indicated. Recognition of personal efforts promised. week end.

TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]

Domestic problems will sort themselves out. Steady progress in financial affairs promised this week. An enemy who was trying hard to harm you will give up his venture week end.

GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

The first day of the week must be spent with care. Troubles with elder relatives at home shown. But financially a good time after Monday. Go ahead with new ventures.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Sunday afternoon Monday and Tuesday must be spent with care. Indications for accidents or official troubles shown. Rest of the week comparatively favourable but there will be no mental peace. Health also likely to suffer.

LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

A week of tension at home. There will be quarrels and misunderstandings with your wife. Avoid hasty decisions Tuesday night Wednesday and Thursday the worst out of the lot.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atta, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

Give your closest attention to professional affairs this week. There is room for squabbles. Financial gains promised but you will have to work hard. Spend Friday and Saturday with care.

LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

Health will cause you much anxiety this week. Expenditure also will be on the rise. A difficult time for partnerships and dealing with relatives

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

A good week for seeking favours from superiors or those in authority. Expenditure through vehicles shown mid-week. Property deals or new social contacts will prove helpful later.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

Gains and favours from brothers and sisters promised this week. A stimulating period for personal affairs also. Misunderstanding will be cleared and good feeling restored before week end.

CAPRICORNUS Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makera Rasi]

Family and home conditions will not be very satisfactory this week. Friends may betray you this week. Some quarrels and clashes in the official circle also not ruled out.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]

Temporary crisis may arise in your business or professional deals. Troubles through elderly relatives also likely. Postpone new ventures for some time.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

A very expensive week. Relatives will cause you much annoyance. Avoid hasty decisions. Misunderstandings and quarrels with friends shown week end.

Tea, A Worse Alcohol Than Beer

Dr. Barret Stross a medical authority condemned the use of tea during the Commons debate and said that for some 200 years it had been the British National Custom to believe that tea drinking was beneficial.

He had worked out that the total national intake of pure caffeine was about 10,000,000 lbs. a year.

"It is quite simple to work out," Dr. Stross continued. "There is about one and a half grains of caffeine in an average strong cup of tea. Some people think nothing of drinking 10 cups of tea daily, which would give them 15 grains of caffeine. The maximum medicinal dose of caffeine for a day is five grains."

Dr. Stross went on to say that it was apparent that some people who would not think of drinking beer intoxicated themselves by excessive caffeine through tea.

"Then they pose before us as virtuous people, forgetting that they are the truest type of drug addicts, because caffeine is a true cerebral stimulant, whereas, the amount of alcohol found in beer is not stimulating and ultimately, depressing."

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1406

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nesamma widow of Veluppillai Kathiravelu of 33, Vaverset Place, Wellawatte Deceased. Sellathurai Rasaretnam of Vannarponnai presently of Colombo Petitioner,

- Minor 1 Kathiravelu Tharmandarajah
- 2 Kathiravelu Shanmugarajah both are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
- 3 S. Sathasivampillai Gunaretnam all of Vannarponnai East. Jaffna.

Respondents This matter of the Petitioner abovenamed coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of January 1952 in the presence of Mr. V. Venasitamby, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent abovenamed be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or others interested shall before this Court on or before the 10th day of March 1952 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 21st day of January 1952. Sgd. Wm Gunam Spencer District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. V Venasitamby Proctor for Petitioner. (O 138. 22 & 26).

GRAND MUSICAL RECITAL

BY

ISAI ARASU

M. M. Dandapani Desigar

ON

Saturday March 8, 1952 at 6-30 p. m.

AT

Jaffna Hindu College Quadrangle

ACCOMPLISHED ACCOMPANISTS

- T. Supparayalu — Violin
- A. Kannan — Mirudangum
- C. V. Veerusamy — Kanchera

TICKETS

PATRONS	—	25/-
RESERVED	—	15/-
1st CLASS	—	10/-
2nd CLASS	—	5/-
3rd CLASS	—	3/-

Tickets available at

- Hindu Organ Office, Vannarponnai
- Jaffna Apothecaries Main Street
- Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd., 150 Hospital Road
- Eelakesari Chunnakam

IN AID OF THE SAIVA PARIPALANA SABAI
NAVALAR ASHRAM

Letters to the Editor The Flag And The

(Continued from page 2)

The Port Health authorities at Malaya now insist:

(a) Smallpox vaccination certificates (International Sanitary Convention form) not more than 3 years old and containing in the certificate a note of the type of reaction observed and including the dates of vaccination and observation of results. The certificate is to be signed or authenticated by a medical or Health Officer occupying an official position in the Govt or Municipal Health Dept.

(b) Certificates of inoculation against Cholera in the International Sanitary Convention form, more than 6 days and not more than 6 months old. The certificate is to be signed as in above. A single dose of 8,000 million organisms will be accepted for an adult.

(c) Infants in arms, three weeks old and upwards, must also produce proof of recent inoculation on international forms.

Intending passengers will do well to take note of the above regulations in spite of any assurances by the local travel agents. I understand that unberthed or deck passengers pay round about Rs 250/- to local travel agents to reach Penang via India and my experience was that I travelled to Penang at an inclusive cost of Rs 150/- including air passage from Jaffna. If any one cares to contact me at 272, main street, Changkanai market. I will tell them what to do. I understand that passengers who went through some travel agents were held up at Madras for 40 days waiting for steamers.

Yours etc.,
S. Vydialingam.

Tholpuram.

Govt. And The G. C. E. Exam

Sir,—The situation in which the middle class children who cannot think of a University career are placed, is growing more and more helpless daily. Nobody seems to be worried about their future. The London Matriculation and the S. S. C. exemption helped such children to embark on private study. Now that these are out of the scene, those children who are desirous of higher education find the doors mercilessly closed against them after they pass the S. S. C. One wonders whether the educational authorities and our representatives propose to pay any attention whatever to this matter.

If the Government has any consideration about the future of these helpless children it is necessary that the Department of Education obtains and publishes the necessary information about the G. C. E. examination of the London University without further delay. Will they do it?

Yours etc.
ONE PERPLEXED

Constitution

(Continued from page 1)

tion is founded. The oath that we as Judges have taken to uphold the Constitution would become increasingly embarrassing and the burden most difficult to discharge if we were to permit further intrusion of foreign flags on the Indian for the propagation of any form of political doctrine and economic ideals. I have no doubt that if any Russian citizen should, under the flag of the Indian Union, start an organisation or propaganda on the soil of U. S. S. R., he and the flag would be given, in my view, legally correctly and deservedly, the shortest possible shrift. The observations I have made here involve not the slightest disrespect to the national flags of other countries and are merely based on the legal theory of sovereignty which underlies the constitution of the sovereign democratic Republic of India. If such flags continue to be used by organisations throughout the country, despite this expression of legal opinion, there would be no alternative in my opinion, but for the Government to introduce legislation making such uses an offence punishable completely by substantial imprisonment.

Not An Issue

Mr Justice Somasundaram in his judgment, observed: "I have perused the remarks of my learned brother the and I agree that the conviction and sentence should be confirmed. In the course of his judgment my learned brother has made certain observations regarding the use of flags of other countries. Interesting though the observations are, they are entirely foreign and beyond the scope of the judgment in this case. We are here called upon to decide whether on the evidence let in the appellant is guilty of murder. We are not here called upon to decide whether the use of the flag referred to in the evidence of one of the prosecution witness is proper or not. Nor are we called upon to decide in what manner the oath we as judges have taken to uphold the Constitution, would become increasingly embarrassing and the burden most difficult to discharge by granting free permission to use these flags on the Indian soil. The question has not been raised by the prosecution or the defence and it is not an issue before us. In such circumstances with great respect to my learned brother I regret I am unable to associate myself with those observations regarding the use of flags, as they are irrelevant to the decision in this case."

—Madras Hindu

MANOHARA THEATRE

(MODEL OF MODERN MAGNIFICENCE)

(Newly Built Theatre at K. K. S.—Navalar Roads Junction)

NOW SHOWING

KALAVATHI

STARRING

* T. A. JAYALUCKSHMI T. S. DURAIRAJ *

DAILY AT 6-15 & 9-30 p. m.

Matinees on Saturday & Sunday at 10 a. m. & 2-30 p. m.

(M. 276)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1402 T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Somar Eliyathamby of Chillalai Deceased

Poomany widow of Somar Eliyathamby of Chillalai presently of No. 20 Vembadi Road, Jaffna Petitioner

Vs

Minor 1. Eliyathamby Rajaratnam of Chillalai presently of the Farm School Tinnevely

2. Somar Vallipuram of Chillalai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of January 1952 in the presence of Messrs Subramaniam and Somasundram Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 20th day of December 1951 having

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st respondent for the purpose of representing him in this proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested in the above estate shall appear before this Court on or before the 10th day of March 1952 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 2nd Respondent do produce the 1st Respondent minor in Court on 10th March 1952.

The 12th day of January 1952

Sgd. K. D. de Silva
District Judge

(O 135 19 & 22)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1395

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Supaththirai wife of Nagamuttu Sinnathurai of Kanderodai late of Green Hospital Manipay.

Vs. Deceased.

Nagamuttu Sinnathurai of Kanderodai. Petitioner.

1. Sinnathurai Kandiah
2. Sinnathurai Rajadurai
3. Sinnathurai Kanagarajah

Minors { 4. Parameswary daughter of Sinnathurai
5. Logeswary daughter of Sinnathurai all of Kanderodai.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 5th day of January 1952 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilaytambi Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 8th November and 17th December 1951 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be ap-

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(M. 195. 1 to 29).

pointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the above named 4th and 5th Respondents minors and the petitioner be declared entitled to the grant of Letters of administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that Letters of Administration be granted to him accordingly unless the above named respondents or any other person shall on or before the 29th day of February 1952 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. Minors to be produced on the same date.

This 5th day of January 1952
Sgd. K. D. de SILVA.
District Judge.

(O 137. 19 & 22)

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