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Has Hinduism Failed ?

Ahimsa—Its Interpretation Task Ahead Of Hindus

("VEDANTA KESARI")

TODAY a Hindu has too often to pay heavily for his being a Hindu: As if it is a fault to be paid for by honour, life and property! Is it not wrenching the heart of Hinduism to see her children violated, maul red or lashed simply because they own her as their mother? Or is Hinduism, the austere mother that she is, expecting such sacrifices from her children? The Mother knows best to what heights her children can rise. If Hinduism expects all children to rise to the heights of Ahimsa and they fail, is the fault of the mother; for she expects the impossible; she is blind to the weakness of her children. Hinduism never makes such mistakes. Hinduism, the intelligent and experienced mother, has known the tastes and capacities of generations of men, has cooked dishes to suit their different stomachs and tastes and taken them across the sea of life. She has given in the present day to those of her children who have better digestive powers the living blazing ideal of non-violence, infinite pardon and patience in the person of Mahatma Gandhi whose presence in Bengal is working wonders. To her weak children she has given with motherly grace and understanding, allowance for violence as and in the act of self-defence (though, those who resorted to violence in Bengal and Bihar did not consult the wishes of Hinduism before they launched the campaign). But for this allowance for violence from Hinduism Hindu religious heads would not have been able to quote chapter and verse and find a religious sanction for killing the adversary.

Deep-set Failing

Hinduism gave the institution of caste for social stability and for the benefits of functional organisation that caste contained. But her children twisted it into a sort of hierarchy and cultural preserve, even segregated a section, the Harijans, as not belonging to the main body of Hinduism. The result is that to day she has to gather up all her spiritual strength to claim back these children, to gather them up to her bosom. Here are two instances that point their finger to a deep-set failing of Hindus, their lack of love and feeling of brotherhood. It is lack of mutual love and good neighbourliness (the very essence of religion) that has raised the wall between the Hindus and Muslims in Bengal; it is the same lack that has created a fifth class, the Harijans in

the ranks of the Hindus. We cannot put aside as wholly unbiased, the statement that it was the alienated Harijans of Bengal who became Muslims and fed the flames of violence in Bengal.

Hindu Ideals

Be that as it may, it is profitable for the children of Hinduism to remind themselves in such contexts of the expectations of the Mother Hinduism. And then they should see how far they have fulfilled those expectations. It is highly necessary that they take stock of their failings and excesses in that direction for self-correction and self-guidance. A family becomes a harmonious and efficient nursery of quality-men of highly-evolved souls when the Mother gives according to the capacity of the children and the children heed and obey the demands made on their characters by the mother, thus creating an atmosphere of lived and living ideals. That society is the noblest and best where the highest ideals are practised. If the mother and children pull in opposite directions a chaos results and it becomes a national waste. The Hindu family has never been in want of ideas. It has suffered from want of coordinated wills, from an effective social sense, from the genius of organisational skill and a way of effective living.

Pardon—Choicest Flower of Victory

With her children killed for no fault of theirs, with their honour violated, their property robbed and plundered, Hinduism is like Droupadi in the scene of her dead children, all burned to death in sleep by the malicious Asvathama. After the Mahabharata war, Asvathama the son of Dronacharya, the family guru of both the Pandavas and the Kauravas, set fire to the tent where the Pandavas with Droupadi and her children were sleeping. All the children of Droupadi perished. When Arjuna brought Asvathama before Droupadi and asked her to pronounce the punishment she liked to give him. She, the ideal woman of India forgot all her sorrows, prostrated before him (for he was gurusputra, son of the teacher) and requested Arjuna that he may be set free. If Droupadi's pardon is her failure, then Hinduism has failed and will fail in the future also. For men like Mahatma Gan-

(Continued on page 3)

Britain Prepares For Withdrawal From India

With the date of Britain's departure from India clearly and irrevocably indicated, London political quarters expect the 14 months between now and June of next year to be a period of intensive British preparation for final transfer of power.

It is thought that as part of the official policy, the British Government will strive up to the last moment to help the Indian political parties to find a common ground in the creation of a constitution.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, who in all probability will be India's last Viceroy, will be much more than merely organising and preparing for the British departure. The Viceroy clearly will have the backing of the British Government in all or any efforts he is able to make towards creating a political atmosphere in India that will enable Britain to hand over to a strong and stable National Government.

The actual pattern of British transference of power cannot as yet be envisaged in detail. The magnitude of the task obviously, will hinge upon the extent to which Indian political leaders and their supporters are able to draw closer together in the next few months in preparation for their assumption of complete and final responsibility for Government. For that reason, predictions with regard to the

Trincomalee To Be Developed

Effect of "Quit India" Decision

Between now and June 1948, the date set by the British Government for handing over of power to India, there is likely to be considerable progress in the expansion of Trincomalee Harbour.

Trincomalee is one of the six finest natural harbours in the world.

The object of the expansion work would be to provide the East Indies Fleet with a major base.

It is expected that the two R. A. F. Stations at Negiriya and Minneriya would be re-developed. At present these airfields are still in R. A. F. possession though they are not in use. Jungle is now creeping over these aerodromes, which were capable of landing four engined aircraft during the war.

British armed forces now in India and concerning future Asiatic strategy in the context of world security, are premature and profitless.

Meanwhile, the British Government's interest in the changing constitutional picture will be unflagging and the best guidance at Government's command will, doubtless, be available to Indian leaders if it be needed, for all or any of the problems that face them in the period of transference.

A DAY OF MOURNING

March 2, Not Independence Day

The Minister of Local Administration Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, speaking at a public meeting organised by the Kandyan Youth League in commemoration of the Kandyan Convention of March 2, 1815, said that events were moving so fast in Asia that Ceylon would be free in two or three years.

With the date set for India's independence with Burma, Indonesia, and Indo-China on the verge of freedom, Ceylon's right to freedom could not be withheld. Mr. Bandaranaike claimed. A significant event was the forthcoming Inter Asian Conference in New Delhi and as the outcome of it he visualised, he said, a powerful united Asia against which the might of

Europe and America would not avail.

Mr. P. B. Kolugala, President of the League presided.

In the course of his presidential speech, Mr. Kolugala said that the British Government had violated every clause in the treaty of 1815.

Mr. Pieter Kenneman, (Communist Party), said the day should be observed as a day of national mourning, and they should resolve to wipe out the shame which the day connoted. He disagreed with Mr. D.S. Senanayake that Ceylon would be free in three years. It was contrary to the British time table, judging by the preparations to strengthen the imperial air and naval stations in Ceylon. Ceylon versus British imperialism should be the national policy.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1947.

SYMPATHY FOR YOUTH

MANY A MAN WHO HAD TO retire from the public service on completing 60 years of age felt that it was unreasonable to compel him to do so when he still felt quite fit mentally and physically to continue in office. There was an instance of a very Senior Civil Servant who in a fit of temporary meanness committed suicide; another who was in the judicial service had an attack of paralysis on the eve of his retirement, there have been several cases of persons who either sank into insignificance or had a collapse as soon as they laid down the reins of office. In spite of the psychological effects and physical infirmities produced by the operation of the rule regarding compulsory retirement at 60, it is necessary to insist on the strict observance of this rule and prevent any breach of it.

During the war years many persons who had retired from Government Service and were in receipt of pensions were re-employed by Government; work connected with Food control, Textile Control, Price Control and the like had to be done; many new departments were created and the requisite number of Civil Servants to manage these departments could not be found; the services of many persons who had retired from office after promotion to the Civil Service were requisitioned. It was perhaps justifiable to do so, because the exigencies of the situation demanded it. The youth in every country had to go to the front or do some kind of emergency work. Now that the war is over several youths are facing the problem of unemployment while older people who are over 60 years of age are clinging to office. Under the existing law it is optional for a Government servant to retire at the age of 55, on compulsion which he may be required to retire; but retirement is compulsory for all public servants other than judges of the Supreme Court on their attaining the age of 60 years; the Governor, however, has the power to retain the services of anyone for special reasons. The age of retirement for a judge of the Supreme Court is 64. Before the war this rule was strictly enforced, but during the war it was found necessary either to retain the services of officers though they were 60 years of age or to re-employ others who had already retired

BRITISH EMPIRE BREAK-UP ENGLAND TO BE A STATE OF U.S.?

The *Atlanta Constitution*, has reported in a copyrighted story that Senator Richard Russell (Democrat, Georgia) proposed that England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales should be admitted as member States of the United States of America (says the Associated Press of America)

In an interview in Washington with Ralph McGill, Editor of the *Constitution*, Senator Russell was quoted as saying that his proposal was predicated upon a threatened break-up of the British Empire and its probable inability to carry out its world commitments.

The Senator also proposed that Canada, Australia and South Africa should consider some form of association with the United States if Britain sets to become part of the United States.

McGill quoted Senator Russell as saying: "Let us look at the record. The British went into Greece, Palestine and Egypt to protect the lifeline of the Empire. They are now unable to defend that lifeline. We are now called to take over the British position. If we should do so, the first step would have to be to remove Greece's King, so tragically forced upon the people."

"The British have announced that they cannot solve the Palestine problem and there is every indication that their position there is precarious in the extreme. This proposal of mine will be rejected as fantastic. Yet I predict that it will come in the years ahead," he added.

Senator Russell said (adds *He also*) that the King and Queen would be quite able to retire on their incomes "and the King could, if he wished, remain in politics and run for the Senate as would Mr. Winston Churchill."

from office. There have been instances of emergency departments housed in the residential quarters of the officers who were the local heads of such departments and such officers have drawn overtime allowance even for the hours during which they have been sleeping or bathing. The time has come not only for scrutiny of such unjustifiable claims, but also for dispensing with the services of pensioners who are now employed in the temporary departments of Government. The closing down of certain emergency departments has resulted in a large proportion of the 3,000 temporary clerks who were employed in those departments, being discontinued. Many of them are young and deserve sympathy. There are also large numbers of unemployed young men who have registered at the Government employment exchanges; it has not been possible to find work for them. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that the necessary action would be taken to enforce the existing law regarding the age of retirement. Not only will the top-heavy expenditure be curtailed but also younger men will have a chance of employment.

Food Position

Although present stocks of rice are low the supply programme arranged upon for March and April is fairly satisfactory.

Mr K. Alveppillai, Commissioner of Food Supplies stated to a press reporter that the next rice cargo of 8,241 tons is expected to arrive from Brazil on the s. s. "Atlantic" in a few days. A further cargo of 6,000 tons is expected to arrive from the same source before March 25. A cargo of Burma rice amounting to 7,500 tons will be shortly loaded at Rangoon for Colombo.

Both stocks and prospects regarding flour are better "Cape Friendship" with a small cargo of 1,000 tons is due shortly from New Orleans. The next big cargo namely 8,500 tons is expected to arrive from Australia about mid March. Two cargoes of flour are also expected to arrive from the United States in April.

The supply position in respect of most items of subsidiary foodstuffs, sugar, pulses frozen meat etc is satisfactory.

Chillies, turmeric and mustard are the only items in short supply at present.

The recent arrival from Calcutta of about 500 tons of chillies is, however, expected to ease the chillie position, which is bound to improve with the new Patna crop becoming available for export from Bengal shortly.

There are ample stocks of onions and potatoes, however, imported fresh fruits, mainly oranges, apples and grapes will be available in plenty in the course of this month.

In view of the recent excessive imports of beans by the trade, mostly from East Africa, it has been decided to permit a certain quantity to be re-exported. This concession will however be limited to a period of six weeks.

American Sympathy For Colonial Peoples

President Truman said on Friday night that the United States could understand and sympathize with the colonial peoples now moving towards independence in a swiftly changing world. Speaking at a dinner at which the annual Wauzell Wilkie awards for outstanding work in Negro journalism were presented Mr. Truman said: "We Americans will want to supply our own guidance and help wherever we can."

India's Foreign Policy

Pandit Nehru stated at question time in the Indian Legislative Assembly on Monday last that the Government of India pursued an independent foreign policy, which, while seeking co-operation with the Great Powers, avoided entanglement in what is known as power politics, says a Delhi message. He also said that the Government of India fully intended to have their own separate representation in Iran as soon as possible.

PERSONAL

Mr. M. M. Kulasekaran B.Sc., who was for many years Lecturer in Mathematics and Physics at the Royal College has been appointed Vice-Principal.

Remarkable Revival Of Indian Science

British Journal's Tribute

A tribute to the development of science in India is paid by the London journal *Great Britain and the East* in its current issue.

The journal refers to India's Science Congress this year which, it describes, as having "marked new stages in recognition of India's place in modern scientific thought." "Never before," says the journal, "had so many distinguished men from abroad assembled with their Indian colleagues."

Recalling that the East was the cradle of science and that India and China made great discoveries in astronomy and mathematics while the West was still groping in the dark, the journal says "with the present century there has been a remarkable revival. More than one of the greater discoveries in science have been made by Indians educated in Western universities and today India has a body of scientists small but qualified to deal with major problems of the universe. Every year its Congress attains higher international stature."—*ibid.*

Punjab Assembly prorogued

Since no alternative Ministry has been formed the Governor has been obliged to prorogue the Punjab Legislative Assembly. The following communique was issued by Government House "Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana and his colleagues in the coalition Ministry say the Governor and informed him that the resignation of the Ministry must take effect forthwith. Since no alternative ministry has been formed the Governor has been obliged to prorogue the Punjab Legislative Assembly and has issued a proclamation under section 95 of the Government of India act 1935."

The Education Bill

Mr. C. W. W. Kamnagara, Minister of Education, moved the Second Reading of the Education Bill in the State Council yesterday.

The public galleries were full and hundreds of people were refused admission. Before the Minister moved the Second Reading, Dewan Bahadur L. X. Perera, Nominated Member, presented a petition signed by 87,059 people protesting against "objectionable clauses" in the Bill.

Dissolution of Prussia

Prussia, the largest and the most populous State of the former German Reich ceased to exist as a political entity with effect from March 1, under a law published by the Allied Control Council Territories which were part of the Prussian State and are at present under the authority of the Control Council will receive the status of States or be incorporated in the States.

THIRUVALLUVAR DAY

The above day will be celebrated by the Jaffna Hindu Mahasabha tomorrow (8-3-47) at the Lanka College of Commerce, Vavuniya.

Ceylonese in Malaya Purturbed

Equal Rights Demanded

Memorandum to Committee

IN connection with the constitution proposals for Malaya now before the country for comment and suggestions, a deputation, consisting of Ceylonese from all parts of the Malayan Union, representing the Ceylon Federation of Malaya led by the president, Mr. E. E. C. Thuraisingham, presented a memorandum to the Consultative Committee.

The memorandum was signed by leaders of the Sinhalese, Tamil, Burgher, Malay and Moor communities from Ceylon setting out the views of Ceylonese.

The memorandum, in draft form, was placed recently before the first conference ever held in this country of Ceylonese, when the Attorney General of the Malayan Union, with the consent of the Governor, addressed the conference, more particularly concerning citizenship.

The memorandum pointed out that Ceylonese came to Malaya eighty years ago at the invitation of Ceylon Civil Servants, and European planters and merchants to assist in the development of Malaya. Gradually most of the Ceylonese made Malaya their permanent home and adopted Malayan standards and modes of life. The Ceylonese population of Malaya was steadily increasing, denoting that more and more Ceylonese had settled down in Malaya. The Ceylonese had built temples, schools and places of worship throughout Malaya.

The memorandum states: "A significant feature has been that Ceylonese with their traditional loyalty and conservatism had given their entire lives exclusively to the service of Their Highnesses and the British Administrators, while other races ventured into vocations of great gain, namely planting, mining, trading and industry."

"It is true today as it was seventy or eighty years ago that by far the majority of Ceylonese are still in the services of Their Highnesses and the British Administrators."

Contributions to war effort

"Although a poor community the Ceylonese contributed a bomber plane in the first World War and large sums for Spitfire and patriotic funds in the last war, demonstrating their steadfast loyalty to the British cause in the face of flamboyant propaganda by the Germans and later by the Japanese. Their services here and abroad in the first and second World Wars in the active and passive defence services have been recognized by Government."

"The Ceylonese have come out of the period of Japanese occupation with the same untarnished name that was theirs in the years gone by."

"Recently decorations and honours granted to Ceylonese were greatly out of proportion to their numbers and bear ample testimony to their faith and loyalty."

Citizenship

Referring to citizenship the memorandum stresses that Ceylonese were British subjects by birth and nationality. Thousands of

Legal Secretary Says Elections may be Postponed

Mr. Alan Rose, the Legal Secretary, in reply to a question in the State Council on Tuesday by Mr. A. Ratnayake, said that Nomination Day was fixed tentatively for June 30 on the premise that the electoral registers would arrive from England according to time.

He explained that the preliminary registers were expected by the end of January, but now they had received information that the balance would not arrive before the end of this month. They had lost two months on the preliminary registers.

Elections were fixed for July-August originally, but there was the likelihood of the elections being postponed for September.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN

Lord Mountbatten, will according to present arrangements leave by air for New Delhi about March 22 and will take up his duties five days later.

Ceylonese in Malaya would qualify for Federal Citizenship automatically and a large proportion of the rest could acquire citizenship on application.

"Ceylonese, generally, accept the major qualifications for citizenship as equitable and submit five years' residence adequate for persons born in Malaya."

"Ceylonese are much concerned with their status as British subjects which should not be diminished or in any way hampered on their acquiring citizenship."

"The Ceylonese submit that Government should assure and ensure the Ceylonese Federal citizens by appropriate laws, their absolute right and privilege of entry and re-entry into Malaya and Ceylon at all times without any let or hindrance from immigration regulations or the laws of Ceylon or Malaya."

"The Ceylonese maintain that services pensions and other rights of persons now in Government or other employment should not be jeopardised, discounted or in any way interfered with, even if such persons do not qualify or apply for federal citizenship."

Legislative Seats

The memorandum makes a reference to the recommendations of the Donoughmore and Seabury Commissions in so far as Ceylon Malays are concerned and pointing out that "no question whatever was asked of Ceylon Malays about their loyalty or domicile but they were treated justly and generously as a respectable and important minority in Ceylon."

The memorandum, regretting that Ceylonese are not mentioned in the constitutional proposals suggests seats in the Legislative Council be increased to 60, the additional 12 seats being allotted to representatives of minority communities, service and political organisations, and labour and industrial workers.

Speaker Votes Against Building Scheme

The motion asking for supplementary provision of Rs. 265,000, by Col. J. L. Kotelawela, Minister of Communications and Works, for expert architectural advice in connection with major post-war building schemes, was defeated by the Speaker's casting vote on Tuesday last.

The division had resulted in a tie, 16 members voting for and 16 against the motion.

U. S. Rights in Ceylon

The United States Department has announced that Britain had granted an American request for "fifth freedom rights" at Ceylon on an interim basis. The announcement said that it was understood that these rights would be valid until the United States concludes a separate agreement with the Ceylon Government.

The "fifth freedom right" is the privilege to take on passengers, mail and cargo destined for the territory of any other contracting state and also the privileges of dropping passengers, mail and cargo from any such country.

Atheists in Sind

The Sind Assembly in a clause to the Sind University Bill passed last week, has banned atheists from becoming professors of the Sind University or members of the teaching staff maintained by the University.

FLOOD HAVOC

Home Minister Visits Affected Parts

Heavy damage was caused to the paddy crops in the Jafna District as a result of the unusually heavy rains last week.

February-March is the harvesting season and most of the farmers are unable to harvest their crops owing to the paddy fields being flooded. The farmers have incurred very heavy losses and are not in a position to give the levy of paddy to the Government under the Internal Purchase Scheme.

On representations made by the farmers of Navatkuli, Marvaopulaya etc., in the Thammaraadchi Division, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. A. Mahadeva, and the Government Agent, Mr. P. J. Hudson, visited the area and inspected the affected parts.

Appeal to Minister

The farmers who had assembled in large numbers appealed to the Minister and to the Government Agent not to collect the levy.

Mr. Mahadeva said that the levy was imposed by the State Council. No one had the authority to make a general order not to collect this levy, but applications could be made individually to the Government Agent, who would consider such applications on their own merits and waive the levy if possible.

Mr. Mahadeva and the Government Agent also inspected the paddy fields at Ariyalai, Chemmani and Chivyathero, where also a large number of farmers met them and protested against the collection of paddy levy.

Mr. Mahadeva gave a sympathetic hearing and repeated what he had told the Thammaraadchi farmers and further stated that he would do his best for them.

WAR FORTUNES!

Government on Track

PEOPLE who have made tidy fortunes out of contracts with the Services during the war period and who have hitherto not declared their incomes to the Income Tax Department will be traced soon, according to a spokesman of the Income Tax Office.

The assistance of the Pay Command is being sought in the matter and the names of all those who have earned large incomes from the Imperial Government are expected to be in the possession of the Income Tax Department very soon.

These tax defaulters will be liable to very heavy penalties once they are caught.

Fines ranging from Rs. 50,000 to 60,000 have been imposed already on several prominent Ceylonese residents who furnished false returns.

This class of tax evader prefers to pay heavy fines imposed by the Commissioner rather than face publicity by a Court prosecution.

The Department is also hot on the track of brokers and traders who are making fortunes by the sale of Service goods in the black market.

At present very large stocks are brought at "absurdly low rates" and the goods are gradually released in lots to payment hawkers and sold to the public at a huge profit.

Co-operative Federal Bank to be Formed

Legislation will be introduced shortly for the establishment of a Co-operative Federal Bank (known also as an Apex Bank) in Colombo in order to finance the government-sponsored co-operative movement.

The inauguration of the bank will mark the first step in the establishment of the Co-operative Federation which is ultimately to take over the work now done by the Department of the Commissioner of Co-operative Development.

The draft Bill, to bring about these changes, it is learned, is now before the Minister of Agriculture and Lands and will be soon gauged.

Daring Robbery

Rs. 11,800 drawn from the Mercantile Bank, Jafna, was stolen by a gang of six desperadoes who attacked a man of Chankanaal east. The money is said to have been loaned to the man's father by the Fisheries Department. While he was cycling home from the Bank, accompanied by his brother-in-law an armed gang of six men rushed out from an ambush and assaulted them with clubs until they became unconscious, and took the money away.

VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM OR THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 28-2-47)

XLVIII

XIV. THE TAITTIRIYA UPANISHAD

This is one of the most popular Upanishads and it appears to be so called because it is a remnant of the old Taittiriya Vedam, one of the four original Vedas referred to by the great Tamil commentator Nachchinarkiyar in his commentary on the Tolkapyaam as having been in existence before the time of Vyasa. It quotes a number of memorial verses which it has not been possible to identify with any of the verses in any of the Vedas now extant. At least, we have not seen such identification made by any commentator or translator, except in the case of the prefatory hymn of prayer, which is traced to the Rig-Vedam (I-90 9).

Another derivation often given for the origin of the designation Taittiriya is that it was once eaten by partridges (tittiri or chichili). The story goes that the Rishi Vasampayanar, who had occasion to get offended with one of his disciples Kattiyayanar (கட்டியானார்) alias Yagnavalkyer, got him to disgorge the Vedam which the latter had learnt from the former. The offal so disgorged appeared as fiery sparks, which were cooled by Vyasa. Some Rishis in the guise of partridges ate the charred remains and reproduced the Vedam, which because of this incident came to be known as Krishna (or Black) Yajur Vedam and the Upanishad as Taittiriya Upanishad. [Kattiyayanar, after disgorging this Vedam, is said to have engaged in severe penance and learnt the same Vedam in a different form, which is known as the Sukla or White Yajur Vedam]. The above incident said to be narrated in the Vishnu Puranam and the Mahabharatham is incidentally referred to by Umappathiyar in his introduction (திருமுருகாச்சாரியரின்) to the Periya Puranam:

சுருமதமாய்ச்சிவியி பண்டி அருந்த தேயம்
அதேயமாய்த் தீது, அந்தம் உதாரம் உணமயம்
பாபமும் தப்பமும் பாலும் அம்பம்
பயம் துன்பம் அந்த அருந்தம் அறுவயம், பாரிசு
எரிதெரியுட வேளாறு, ஆர் தேயிதே துன்பம்,
அந்தமும் உயிர் தேயமும், தம் அருள் துந்தம்,
அதியதன் விவரிக்கும், அவிதகம் பண்டமும்,
அரமதம் அந்தம் உதாரமும், அரமே.

This (the Devarnam) is not like the rare Vedas which were searched for in olden times when they were eaten up by partridges. This is a book which condemns polytheism and says that there is only one God, the Supreme Lord of the true and everlasting supreme abode. It does not burn in fire. It resists the river current. It gives life to bones. It destroys poison. It tames elephants. It makes stones to float (in water). It makes a crocodile to disgorge on the (tank) bank a child (which it had preyed on and digested).

The Taittiriya Upanishad forms part of the Taittiriya Aranyakam, Prapathakas (or chapters) 7, 8 and 9 thereof, known as Siksha Valli, Ananda Valli and Bhriga Valli, respectively. These are subdivided into a total of 31 Anuvakas (or lessons), most of which consist of a single Suti each, though some contain more than one. The total number of Sritis in this Upanishad including memorial verses quoted from elsewhere is generally reckoned as 47. Except for some of the quotations, the Upanishad is in prose, and one of its important characteristics is that it starts with a lesson on Siksha or pronunciation (phonatics), thus emphasising the importance of correct pronunciation, without which the chanting of Vedic Mantras, &c., is useless, nay, such incorrect utterance is capable of producing unwelcome results.

I. Siksha Valli

There is a hymn of prayer to begin with, taken from the Rig-Vedam, praising God as represented in different manifestations of nature, Mitran (God in the Sun), Varman (God in the sea), &c., and his protection is sought both to the teacher and to the pupil. Immediately after the prefatory hymn of prayer comes the lesson (anuvakam 2) on phonatics, which deals with letters (sounds), accent (or pitch), quantity (or length), effort (or force required for articulation), modulation (or adjustment) and union of letters (Sandhi). The Siksha Valli receives its name presumably because it starts with this lesson on Siksha.

This chapter is sometimes taken as a separate Upanishad and called Samhita Upanishad. 'Samhita' means union, conjunction of physical sounds. The third lesson speaks of the contemplation of the Samhitas or conjunctions in five objects: the worlds, lights, learning, progeny and one's physical self (the body), which are termed Maha Samhitas. The contemplation with regard to the worlds, for instance, is taught thus: "The earth is the first form or syllable (Sem), the heavens the last (syllable ta), ether the uniting (syllable hi) and air the medium (or instrument of union.)" Similarly, as regards one's self (the body): "The lower jaw is the first syllable, the upper jaw the last, speech the union and the tongue the medium." Thus should one meditate, and whoever does so obtains offspring, cattle--and heaven.

(To be Continued)

Notes From M'tivu

(From our own Correspondent.)

FLOOD HAVOC

Torrential rain during the last week has caused much damage to sowed and un-sowed crops in the Mullaitivu area. Farmers have not completed their harvesting and the reaped paddy is floating on water and the un-reaped paddy crops are being submerged under water. Rain in the month of February is unusual. The farmers are in great distress. The paddy stacks are soaked with water and the farmers say that apart from the considerable loss they have already sustained they will not be able to obtain seed paddy for the next cultivation.

TREASURY OFFICE

It is understood that the Divisional Revenue Officer, Maritime Pattu Mullaitivu who has been Treasury Officer Mullaitivu has expressed his unwillingness to continue to be the Treasury Officer any longer. The people have all along been clamouring for a separate Treasury Office at Mullaitivu ever since the transfer of the Katcheri to Vavuniya in September 1938. When the D. R. O. is either away on leave or on circuit people find it difficult to transact business with the Government. Representations were made to the various members who have been representing this electorate in the State Council to establish a Treasury Office at Mullaitivu but their requests has not been responded to.

FINED RS. 100

Guane Thomas of Mullaitivu who stood his trial at the Jaffna Assize on a charge of culpable homicide was on his pleading guilty to a charge of grievous hurt on his wife was sentenced by His Lordship Sir Francis Soetie to imprisonment till the rising of court and a fine of Rs. 100/- Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, instructed by Mr. C. M. Tharmalingam appeared for the accused.

BOUND OVER

Seemaupillai Jomi of Mullaitivu who was charged with causing grievous hurt to Mr. J. E. Patrick, Fiscal Marshal, Mullaitivu was after trial found guilty by Mr. V. S. Gunawardane, Magistrate and was bound over for a period of three years and ordered to pay Rs. 25/- as crown costs.

Indian Ambassador to France

The United Press of India authoritatively learns that Dewan Chamamal, Deputy Leader of the

Split Again!

Sama Samajists in two groups

The Lanka Sama Samaja Party has split again; and there seems no likelihood this time of re-unification. Dr. Colvin R. de Silva and Mr. Leslie Gunawardane are in one camp and Dr. N. M. Perera and Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardane in the other.

The split has been caused by the refusal of Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardane to withdraw his allegation that another member Mr. Dooric de Souza, who is now a member of the Colombo Municipal Council, was a police spy.

Mr. Kamalash Banerji representative of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Leninist Party of India (of which the Sama Samaja party is the Ceylon unit) has after inquiry found Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardane guilty of breach of party discipline.

Delegates Group Themselves

A meeting of the Ceylon delegates to the Inter-Asian Conference was held at the residence of Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister for Local Administration, on Tuesday last.

It was agreed that Mr. Bandaranaike and Mr. Geo. E. de Silva, Minister for Health should be assigned to groups A and B dealing with National Movements and Emigration and Racial Problems respectively.

Mr. Rajah Hewavitane, Minister for Labour, Dr. B. D. Gupta, Dr. A. Kandiah, Dr. W. A. E. Karunaratne and Mr. G. B. W. de Silva were assigned to group C dealing with Economic Development and social service.

Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister for Education and Dr. A. Neil were assigned to group D dealing with Cultural Problems.

Miss Ciccy Cooray and Mrs. E. C. Fernando were assigned to group E dealing with Women's Problems.

A memorandum by Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike on "The Development of Local Government in Ceylon with particular reference to the transition from a Colonial System of administration and economy to self-Government and National Economy" was tabled.

Mr. Geo. E. de Silva is submitting a memorandum on "The Freedom Movement in Ceylon."

Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly has been chosen as the first Indian Ambassador to France.

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(Mts. 28, 21.1 to 26-4-47.)

Letter to the Editor

The Independence Day of Sri Lanka

Sir,—The day fixed to celebrate the anticipated day of independence of Sri Lanka is 2nd March. The Board of Ministers who form the nucleus of the United National Party has selected the day to commemorate the day of loss of independence of the Kandyan people. The Kandyan territory is only a part of Ceylon. The Kandyan people fought to maintain their independence against three European powers for nearly three centuries single-handed while all the time the low-country people were on their flanks attacking them as soldiers on the side of the Portuguese, as booty hunters armies of camp followers. The patriotism of the Kandyans was praiseworthy. They fought in defence of their religion, Sinhalese culture, and liberty. The Low-country people had long before 1815 declared themselves the nationals of Portugal. In the year 1597 on 25 May an banded knees swearing on the Bible the Low-country chiefs declared themselves the nationals of Portugal and signed the Convention of Malwana. The people of the Low-country joined the Portuguese armies and committed depredations on the Kandyan territory. It was on the footing that the Low-country belonged to Portugal that it passed to the Dutch and the Dutch government carried on the war against the Kandyans. The British did likewise. When the Kandyans found that their resources had been exhausted and even the Sahragamwa people had gone over to the enemy they decided to place themselves under the tutelage of the British. Accordingly conditions were settled and the "Kandyan Convention" was adopted and signed. This was on 2nd March 1815. The terms of the Convention were not implemented in the expected manner. The mischief makers, it was complained, were the Low-country magnates. Kandyans became dissatisfied and rebellions followed which were suppressed with heartless cruelty.

Would it not revive old memories to fix 2nd March as day of independence of Sri Lanka? Our independence still lies in the womb of time. Any way it is not yet. Things that have happened under the Soulbury Commission should cast doubts as to what may not happen on "independence" becoming monopolised by the homogenous syndicate now in power. However that may be, would it not be appropriate to fix 25th May for celebration of anticipated independence day. That is the day Sri Lanka went under foreign rule. From that

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Criminal Jurisdiction No. 663

Vaikuntham widow of Arunachalam
Karpudhimalai of Chulitaram
Vs.
Petitioner.

1. Arunachalam Velauther
2. Veethalinasam Thirubial & wife
3. Nannam
4. Kathiravelu (widow of Elia) thimbi of Chulitaram

Res: on writs.
In the matter of the Estate of Arunachalam Karpudhimalai of Chulitaram deceased, of Ipoh in Malayan Union.

This matter came on for disposal before H. B. Sivasubramanian Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of February 1947, in the presence of Mr. B. Gaudin Esq. Barrister at Law on the petition, and the writs is the above-mentioned petition dated 14th February 1947 having been read.

It is referred that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased as his lawful wife and such Letters be issued to her accordingly as per the request of the said Petitioner made on or about the 18th day of March 1947 (see case) at issue to the satisfaction of the court in the matter.

2nd day of February 1947
(Sd/ R. B. Sivasubramanian)
District Judge.

(O. 107, 7 & 11)

NOTICE

It is notified for general information that the Food Control Supply Station at Kodikamam will be shifted to Chevalachchedi with effect from 1st March, 1947.

R. CHINTAMANI,
for D. F. G., Jaffna
The Kachechi,
Jaffna, 27th Feb., 1947.
(G. 154, 7)

Distribution of Dried Chillies

Dried chillies will be issued to all consumers in the Jaffna District other than those served by Co-operative Stores at the rate of one ounce per consumer for period 10-3-47 to 16-3-47.

M. SRIKANTHA,
for Govt. Agent, N. P.
Jaffna, 1st March, 1947.
(G. 155, 7)

day forth, Sri Lanka became divided by two types of civilization. Ceylon should not forget the 22nd May 1597 A. D.

Yours etc.,
R. C. P.
Jaffna 5-3-47.

Has Hinduism Failed?

(Continued from page 1)

Shi with the strength for suicidal garden and patience will be born as children of Hinduism. Hinduism can never think of avenging the blood of her children, with her faith rooted in pardon as the choicest flower of victory and pardon as the revealer of slanders. 'By killing Avethama, my children won't come back to life, and how great must be the grief of Avethama's mother'. These entraining words of Droupadi to Arjuna must have been in the mouth of every Hindu Mother bereaved.

Suicidal Pardon—Weakness

This softness, the infinite and suicidal pardon is indeed the weakness of the ideal Hindu or more correctly of Hinduism. The three happenings and the intervention in Bengal are arguments against this softness. They only show that pardon should sometimes be refused. The average Hindu has nothing to compare in him with the toughness and cruelty of the average Muslim. Even when a Hindu is incited to the mad fury of violence he can never commit such inhuman acts like throwing babies in the fire and from hence rape and gross rough-handling of women which were perpetrated in millions in Calcutta and Nakhul. And yet Islam means peace! To what can we ascribe this softness of the Hindu? We may not be correct if we ascribe it to the vegetarian diet of the Hindus, for more than half the Hindus are non-vegetarians. But we are near the truth if we say that this softness and deed of violence and blood is the result of the other-worldly, ascetic emphasis that we get at every turn in Hindu religion. The deed of greatness in India is the strenuous, sunny son, is the spiritual guru, it is very unhelpful and even harmful for the average man to have the ideal of asceticism as he is not intensely ripe for it.

Spiritual Hypocrisy

It is this tyranny of saintliness, tyranny of an over-spiritual atmosphere that has been the bane of Indian national life. The average man though not internally ripe for the practice of this ideal gets obsessed with the idea that he has somehow to bow down and conform to the idea. Why mean them into an ascetic's' renunciation the patron saint of India 'But you see' says he 'those vast millions are forced to accept this ascetic ideal by tyranny. This has got to stop. If it is possible to make a society where the spiritual guru will be produced and all the rest of the people will be happy, so well, that is good. But if millions have to be ground down, that is reject.' Hinduism never wants its children to accept an ideal when they are not fully ready for it; time and again it condemns such people who cover themselves into spirituality and who pose as external spirituality. It is the supreme duty of saints to make the point clear to the masses and save them from the calamity of their turning spiritual hypocrites. And that is what Swami Vivekananda has done.

Too much of Resignation

Again it is this ascetic and other-worldly over-tone of Hinduism that is responsible for the inefficiency and lack of organisational sense of the average Hindu. The Hindu suffers from too much of resignation; he might do many things to God. How can he do it? God

India to Ask For Assurances

Following the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa as a measure of retaliation against the Union Government's discriminatory treatment of Indians it has not been possible for the Union to obtain supplies of jute-bags from India through indirect purchase. The South African Government, it is understood, have therefore placed orders with Ceylon for two million jute-bags.

Conveying this news, the Government of India's Agent in Ceylon, Mr. N. S. Aney, is understood to have recommended to the Central Government that India should stop exporting jute bags to Ceylon until the Ceylon Government gives an assurance that Indian jute will not be utilized to meet South African orders. It may be mentioned that Ceylon imports nearly one million jute-bags annually from India.

Anglo-Indian Alliance

The return to the United Kingdom of the Chief of Imperial General Staff, Lord Montgomery, is not unconnected with the work with which Lord Mountbatten is now engaged at the India Office, writes *Globe's* diplomatic correspondent.

Among Lord Mountbatten's directives will be data, giving British views relating to the possible treaty of alliance with the Government or Governments of India. A memorandum, setting out what the British consider to be fundamental in a satisfactory conclusion of such a treaty is now in its final phase of preparation and awaits the approval of the Defence Council and Lord Montgomery.

The memorandum also embodies military views of other parts of the British Commonwealth, notably Australia.

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(Nos 282, 15-3-46 to 14-3-47.)

must come and do things for him. He alone demands who work hard. One has to trust in God no doubt, but one has to keep his powder dry also. Inefficiency under the cover of resignation to God is the greatest sin against Hinduism. Unfortunately it is that kind of pseudo-religion that we find as current gains. Let us remind ourselves of the law in currency, that bad coins drive out the good ones. Hinduism has always laid stress on efficiency as the very heart of religion. It has condemned the inefficient as I ranked the efficient along with the spiritually perfect.

(To be continued)

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(M.S. 337, 7 to 25-3-47.)

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(Mis. 334. 4 & 7)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 656

In the matter of the estate of the late Ponnampalam Thuraiasingam of Changanai West in Jaffna late of Johore *Deceased.*

Chellemmah widow of Ponnampalam Thuraiasingam of Changanai West *Petitioner.*

- Minors*
1. Kandaswathanam daughter of Thuraiasingam
 2. Sankarasingham son of Thurai-singham
 3. Sripathamah son of Thuraiasingam
 4. Manonmayy daughter of Thuraiasingam
 5. Parasathan son of Thurai-singham all of Changanai
- G. A. L. S. Ponnampalam Namasivayam of Changanai West *Respondent's*

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of January 1947 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangaranarai Esq or on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the above named 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors 1 to 5 Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his lawful widow, unless the above named Respondents appear before this Court on the 20th day of February 1947 and show cause to the contrary.

The 16th day of January 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

20-2-47.

Time to show cause extended till 20-3-47.

Intld. R. R. S.
D. J.

(O. 155, 4 & 7)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 189

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mary Josephine widow of Gabrielpillai of Changanai in Jaffna *Deceased.*

Victor Gabrielpillai Emmanuel of Changanai in Jaffna. *Petitioner.*

- Vs.*
1. Gabrielpillai William George, 9, Harrat Philomina daughter of Gabrielpillai, 3 Margret Rosa daughter of Gabrielpillai, 4. Gabrielpillai Joseph Thanasingam, 5 Gabrielpillai Praso Eugene Jeyaratnam, 6. Raju a Philipiah and 7. wife Martha Maria all of Changanai in Jaffna. *Respondents*

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 17th day of November 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Esq or on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the above named Petitioner dated 26th April 1943 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of the said Mary Josephine widow of Gabrielpillai be proved dated 23rd January 1942 to and the same be hereby declared proved unless the Respondents or other persons shall on or before the 7th day of August 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the 1st to the Respondents and the said Petitioner be Executor named in the said Will and that he be entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents or others shall on or before 31st day of August 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 25th day of June 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge

8-7-47
Time to show cause extended to 12-2-47.

Intld. R. R. S.
D. J.

12-2-47
Time to show cause extended to 12-3-47.

Intld. R. R. S.
D. J.

(O. 156, 7 & 11)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 647

In the matter of the estate of the late Thiruvani wife of Kandiah of Kankesan North *Deceased.*

- Vs.*
1. Kariampar Kankesanpillai
 2. Sankasathy daughter of Kandiah
 3. Kandiah Murgusu all of Kankesan North. *Respondents.*

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of December 1946 in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam Esq or on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the above named petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased and that the 1st respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd respondents unless the respondents shall appear before this court on the 10th day of February 1947 and show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court.

The 23rd day of December 1946

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge Jaffna.

10-2-47.
Time to show cause extended for 10-3-47.
Intld. R. R. S.
D. J.

(O. 157, 4 & 7, 3-47)

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