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## The New Awakening in Asia

### Seed Sown by Vivekananda

#### India's Role in the New Order

(By SWAMI RANGANATHANANDA)

(Continued from our last issue)

In the concluding portion of this thought-provoking contribution, Srimath Swami Ranganathananda stresses the importance of India in the remoulding of the future Asia

IF the rise of Japan has been a wonder to the modern world so has been its sudden collapse. Hiroshima and Nagasaki brought Japan to her knees. The surrender of Japan to the American forces under General MacArthur in August 1945 has created a vacuum in the East; a great imperial and military power has disappeared from Asia. The destruction of Germany, Italy, and Japan has been not only the destruction of three powerful militant totalitarian states but also of the ideology and practice of imperialism and power politics. So far as Asia is concerned, the long-drawn-out and bitterly fought-out Second World War has been more creative than destructive, or rather, creatively destructive. It has destroyed man and his hard-earned wealth over vast areas of Asia; but it has also destroyed the mood of complacency and the spirit of slavery over vast stretches of Asia—a mood and a spirit which are the foundations of all political, economic and cultural imperialism. It has also liberated vast creative energies all over Asia expressing themselves in a restlessness of spirit and a dynamic passion for the political, economic and cultural regeneration of the entire East. This is the arresting phenomenon of the Eastern ferment today.

#### Asia's March

National liberation movements in various countries of Asia received fresh access of vigour from the surrender of Japan; they are struggling furiously since then against a re-imposition of the old order. This amazing struggle of Asian subject peoples has proved the death-knell of all European imperialisms in Asia; the war destroyed Japanese imperialism in Asia; the post-war struggle of these subject nations bid fair to completely liquidate all forms of European imperialisms as well. Europe marched and, in so marching, marched over the prostrate body of Asia for nearly three centuries. Today Asia is awake and is on the march. Will she march against Europe as Europe marched against and over her, or will she march side by side with Europe and America towards the distant but dimly visible goal of human unity, harmony, and fellowship? These are the two

alternatives. Asia chose the first alternative through Japan, Japan fell. A united Asia can succeed where Japan has failed. But in this she will be untrue to her historic genius and function. The failure of Japan has been not only the failure and eclipse of a state but also the failure and eclipse of that alternative itself. The West whose aggressive challenge Japan rose to meet has also become chastened and transformed as a result of the war and the liberation struggles of its subject peoples in Asia. The defeat of Japan has been also a cancellation of that West that challenged Japan and Asia. If Japan in her rise to power had been a source of inspiration to the peoples of Asia, she has, in her eclipse and fall, been equally a warning to them and to the West.

#### East-West Amity

If thus the first alternative has stultified itself, there remains only the second alternative for a resurgent Asia to take—to march in fellowship with Europe and America to realize values which are universal and human. In this great effort she will find the better mind of Europe and America strongly responsive. The disease of imperialism had so long submerged the spiritual and human elements of Western culture. It had largely brought into play, in its dealings with Asia, only its materialistic and brutal elements. With the destruction of Western imperialism and Asian slavery the stage is set for the free communion of the East and the West on a basis of equality, and for the initiation of a vast commerce in the cargo of culture and ideas designed ere long to produce a world culture and a world state.

#### India Fills the Vacuum

It is this alternative before Asia and the world that invests the Inter-Asian Conference meeting at Delhi with the greatest significance. In inviting a Conference of this type to meet under her auspices in her historic capital, India steps forward to fill the vacuum created by the eclipse of Japan and seeks to assume the role of the leadership of Asia and she does this as the first great act on the eve, and not in the wake, of her own political freedom.

(Continued on page 5)

### Indian Liberation

#### Soviet Paper's Warning

The great cause of the liberation of India is far from completed and India is still entangled in colonial ties, says the widely-read Soviet magazine, *New Times*, commenting on the establishment of Indo-Soviet diplomatic relations.

"The development of India's economy is being artificially hindered", the *New Times* goes on. "Its political and social life is being torn apart by controversies purpose-

ly kindled. The establishment of internal peace and order in India and its change-over to independent internal and foreign policies are being retarded by those outside forces which desire to perpetuate colonial regimes and maintain feudalism.

Circles of Anglo-Indian reaction are trying—especially lately—to build up an anti Soviet campaign against the sympathies and interests felt by the Indian people towards our country. By means of crude slander against the Soviet Union and inventive misinformation concerning its policy, they are trying to interfere with the consolidation of friendly ties between the two huge countries—in area and population the largest in the world."

## Kabir—The Apostle Of Ecumenicity

(By HERBERT H. STROUP in the Unity)

AS with many characters of the past we know little of a definitive nature about the life of Kabir. Most authorities suggest that he was born in 1440 A. D. and that he died in 1518 A. D., but there are some who disagree, claiming that he was dead by 1449. For essential purposes the actual dates do not matter greatly.

Kabir was born in Benares, the fountain source of Hinduism. It was there that he died. But within a lifetime he preached a doctrine which sought to unite all believers—Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Moslem, and any other who would listen—into one integrated religious movement. He was a precursor of that other great Indian eclectic in religion, Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, the last of the world's great religions (aside from the secular religions). Kabir, in some ways, stood in relation to Nanak as John the Baptist stood in relation to Jesus. Kabir was a voice crying indeed in a wilderness of religious confusion, "Seek ye the way of the Lord." Recognizing that divinity must be a unity and that followership of such a divinity should be united, Kabir preached a doctrine of religious reconciliation.

Kabir's family provided a source for his message. His mother was a Hindu, carrying the traditions of that great religion. His father was a Moslem, maintaining with vigor the purity of the faith. Within this conflicting household the young Kabir rapidly grew. No wonder his attention was drawn to religion! If the Indian mentality was not natively interested in religious themes, this split-family situation would have created doubt and wonderment and synthesis.

Throughout his life, Kabir claimed to be a member of several religious groupings. He felt at home in Islam. He deeply fet for Hinduism, The "sancta" of both

religions were part of his daily devotions. Yet despite his affection for all religious forms, there was an element of revolt within Kabir as to taking such forms too seriously or exclusively. To him they were esthetic instruments, not final revelations. They were made for man, not man for them. Thus, he read both the Vedas and the Koran, but he denied that they were authoritatively inspired.

A man preaching a doctrine of religious eclecticism might well remain a dilettante esthete, withdrawn from real world of religious antagonisms. That would have been a "normal" course for a man of the temperament of Kabir. But Kabir was bigger than that. He saw the need for at least two things. First, he did not merely accept the various religions with which he was acquainted as being equally valid. He went further than that. He sought to unite them. He sought to apply his eclecticism in a thoroughgoing fashion. He sought the one religion which finally might take the place of the many. Second, he accepted this followership. It is appropriate to say that he accepted this followership because there grew up about him those eager Indian minds who were searching for just such a message. When it was voiced they heeded the call, they clung to the Master through his lifetime and were instrumental in enlarging the group which agreed with his teachings.

At his death Kabir left a heritage which became the basis for later Sikhism, Sikhism the most outstanding example of a concrete, historical effort to unify different major religions (and a religious dynamic to ponder in our day), is indebted not only to the fairly well-known Nanak but to the not-so-well-known Kabir—the Apostle of Ecumenicity.



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**Hindu Organ**

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1947.

CEYLON'S VITAL STATISTICS

THE LATEST REPORT ON VITAL statistics has been published last week. The population of the island has increased from 2,405,576 in 1871 to 6,633,617 in 1946. The natural increase (i. e. the excess of births over deaths) amounted to 95,563 in 1945, as against 98,842 in 1944, and an average of 104,545 for the quinquennium 1940-44. The largest number of marriages during any five year period in Ceylon was registered during the years 1940-44; the annual average was 43,120 which shows an increase of 38 percent over the previous quinquennium 1935-1939. The peak year was 1943. The number of inter-racial marriages registered in 1945 was 460 as against 526 in 1944; the annual average for 1940-44, was 467. The ages of the oldest bridegrooms were between 75 and 86 years and of the oldest brides between 64 and 70 years; the youngest bridegrooms were between 15 and 17 years and the youngest brides between 12 and 13. There has been an increase in the number of divorces; 289 general (non-Kandyan and non-Muslim) were dissolved in 1945 as against 272 in 1944, and the annual average of the last 5 years was 197. In 1945 of the 238,494 births 121,378 were males, and 117,116 females, the sex ratio showing an increase of 36 males for every 100 females.

Though the number of births has been greater than the number of deaths the Registrar General's Report on the causes of death is disconcerting. Infant mortality has to be checked; cancer, malaria, enteric and pneumonia have been taking a heavy toll. Crime has been on the increase. There have been 3,564 deaths from violence and accidents in 1945; an annual average of 393 cases of suicide during the last 5 years has been reported, and there has been a marked increase of cases of homicide, the annual average for the last five years being 420 as against 335 for the previous 5 years.

An increase in population is a general reflection of the pros-

Notes and Comments

The Task Ahead

The Vatican Radio reported some days ago that six or seven villages in the Salem district in South India have been converted to the Catholic faith *en masse*. Although we are constrained to admire the zeal of the Christian Missionaries to get in as many members of "alien faiths" to their fold, yet we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that such mass conversions are the result of the conscious belief of the converted in the superiority of the Christian faith over the religion they have been pursuing so far. Whatever be it, the fact is plain that encroachments on Hindudom are being perpetrated daily by Missionaries of other faiths through various means. This should be stopped. The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-Ceylon Saiva Conference held recently should be congratulated for bringing this question to the forefront. It is no use harping on our past glorious heritage, when before our very eyes members of our Society are weaned to the ultimate disintegration of Hinduism. It is time Hindus wake up from their slumber and lethargy. They should once and for all shed the smug complacency and seek to eradicate the socio-economic ills which lend an easy handle to the proselytizing missionary and the fanatical mullah who are ever on the lookout for enticing into their respective folds members of the Hindu Society. Here is an opportunity to do real service to Hinduism and Hindustan. Let the Hindu bodies all over Ceylon and India awake and arise. The days of passing pious resolutions are over. The time for action has approached.

Anti-Beef Campaign

We are glad that a campaign is afoot in South Ceylon to prevent beef eating and cattle slaughter. It would have been better if the campaign was not restricted to cattle slaughter alone. It should have been against slaughter of animal, and birds as a whole, for there are no two opinions with regard to the sinful aspects of flesh eating. However, a start has been made, and we hope that the movement will gather momentum and be carried to its logical conclusion. We take this opportunity to sound a note of warning. Some of the sponsors of the movement, we are told, not content with peaceful persuasion are resorting to violent demonstrations. Reports have been received that butchers were intimidated and those who went to public markets to buy beef were subjected to abuse. However well-intentioned, such demonstrations serve neither the doers nor the cause they espouse. The cause is a just and righteous one and violence should have no place in the pursuit of it. We appeal to the sponsors

perity of a country. In Ceylon the Malays have been most prolific and the Burghers least. The Indian population in Ceylon appears to be on the wane, and the Singhalese have been multiplying more than the Tamils. Unemployment, housing and feeding problems have to be tackled carefully because an increase of population means employment will have to be found for a larger number of men, a larger number of mouths have to be fed and a larger number of people have to be housed.

of the movement to eschew violence and ugly demonstrations and to concentrate their efforts on achieving their aim through the path of Ahimsa. Ceylon is predominantly a land of Buddhists and Hindus, and there should not be much difficulty in getting the public to support this humanitarian movement.

The Rut

Mr. C. Thiagarajah, President of the Jaffna District Village Committees' Association struck the right note when, speaking on the activities of the Village Committees Chairmen last week, he said that it was time that Village Committees got out of the rut of looking after village paths, roads, culverts, and bridges and took an active interest in providing amenities for the villagers and interested themselves in general village welfare schemes. This is an opportune advice and should be taken to heart by all the village committee chairmen. It is an unfortunate but undeniable fact that most of the Chairmen of Village Committees in Ceylon have not roused themselves up to make village life as it ought to be. Attending to the daily routine work as enjoined by the Village Committees' Ordinance and the Local Government Department's circulars alone will not suffice. There is much scope for service in the villages which form the real back-bone of the country. The future welfare of Ceylon as a whole depends on the amelioration of the economic and social condition of the people living in the countless villages. Prevention of crime, encouraging adult education, inaugurating village industrial schemes and the inculcation of the spirit of thrift among the villagers are some of the items in which Chairman of Village Committees should get themselves interested.

Writing on the Wall

Time and again we have in these columns drawn the attention of the Board of Ministers to the extravagant manner in which they have been squandering the tax payers' money. Like the ostrich the Ministers have kept their vision hidden in the doubtful sand of Sir Oliver's financial wizardry; and some of them never got tired of crying "we are rich." The repurcussion has already set in as would be seen from the latest Treasury statement. The expenditure continues to rise up and none need be surprised if with the various schemes which are in the offing, expenditure exceeds the revenue. Though the Ministers have not so far planned for solvency it is not too late even now. There are not a few schemes of theirs which have proved themselves to be white elephants. They should be immediately scrapped. Ceylon ought to be saved from bankruptcy and an impending financial crisis of the worst magnitude. It is high time our Ministers note the writing on the wall and do the needful before it is too late.

Bus Men Strike

Drivers, Cleaners and Inspectors of Buses plying in all the routes in the Jaffna Peninsula are on strike since early morning today (29-4-47). The failure on the part of the directors of the various Bus Companies to pay the workers their arrears of wages, it is alleged, is the immediate cause of the peninsula-wide strike.

Pearl Fishery Probable

Preliminary Tests in February

The Staff Reporter of the *Times of Ceylon* after an interview with the Director of Fisheries states that there is every likelihood of the Fisheries department inspecting and surveying the Ceylon Pearl banks early in February next year.

If the preliminary inspection is favourable, and the pearl banks reveal the presence of about 30 million oysters or so, and if the valuation samples are satisfactory, there is every prospect of a pearl fishery being held in the near future.

Outstanding features of the Ceylon pearl fisheries are their irregularity and uncertainty. In the period of 34 years since 1891 there have been only six fisheries.

Since the beginning of the nineteenth century there have been only thirty-nine fisheries, and the gross annual value of the pearl fisheries during that period was only Rs 1,00,000.

The last pearl fishery was held in 1925 and it was attended with unfortunate circumstances. The Kilakarai divers delayed to arrive and the fishery was started with only 310 divers and 21 boats. The Kilakarai divers arrived 18 days later, halfway through the fishery. Their late arrival proved very costly as the Government was unable to fish the estimated number of oysters.

The oysters disappeared with rapidity while the fishery was in progress. The lack of about 1,500 divers resulted in the banks being fished inadequately and extravagantly for the first three weeks of the fishery. The value of revenue from this pearl fishery was Rs. 526,355.

Sri Swami Sarbananda Puri

Swami Sarbananda Puri Maharaj Mohant Jasomadhul Ashram, Dacca Bengal, Hony General Secretary, the Navaratna Smiti Sangha of New Delhi and Joint Secretary of the All India Sanyasin Sangha has arrived here on 19th April by Plane.

The purpose of his Ceylon visit is to meet Indian Merchants and request them to help the Hindus of India who have suffered during the riot time. In this connection the Swamiji had a talk with Mr. H. M. Desai Manager Messrs Narottam & Pereira Ltd. Mr. C. V. Bhatt, Vice President, Gujrat Merchant Association and Mr. Peshumal President of Sindhi Merchants Association Colombo; these gentlemen it is understood promised the Swamiji to render all possible help towards this noble cause. Within 2 days the Swamiji has collected Rs 455 from Sindhi Merchants.

The Swamiji may visit Jaffna soon. —Cor.

The *Herefordshire* brought more than 3000 tons of rice from Burma to Colombo on Friday last.

The British Columbia Legislative Assembly has passed a bill for the enfranchisement of Indians.

The Panadura Urban Council has decided to rescind the by law which prohibits pillion riding on bicycles.

The British Government pays Prime Minister Attlee a salary of 40,000 dollars a year (more than 1 lakh and 35 thousand rupees). But it takes back all but 13,948 dollars in taxes.



## MR. SENANAYAKE'S IGNORANCE

### U. N. P. Leader's Land Policy Criticised

BY R. C. P.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, has declared the Land policy of U. N. P. of which he is the President in a seven-point memorandum. He opens the essay with poems of praise of the qualities of land "without being unduly lyrical" alluding to its being the source of all forms of wealth its indispensability to human life, the universality of human interest in it, its all comprehensive support of life etc. On his argument, one might have thought that he has made an effective plea to lift the subject of land from party politics and leave it to be handled by a Committee of non-partisans to administer it without bias malice or ill-will. But one is disappointed to find that he seeks to have land as pawn in party manoeuvres.

#### A Ruthless Policy

On examination of the policy, he has adumbrated, on behalf of the U. N. P. one finds it no other than that "policy" he has pursued for the last 16 years as Minister of Agriculture with such disastrous results to the finance of the Island. Forests were ruthlessly cut down and valuable timber removed. Ignorant villagers were moved to swamps and forest clearings on false hopes with public monies lavishly thrown to their sight, only to die like flies. Villages were more or less depleted of labour and village cultivation under village tanks came to be neglected. Villagers were also diverted from paddy cultivation by offer of lands and other inducements to make rubber planters of them in small holdings. Production of paddy diminished. Fiat has now gone forth to root out rubber plants. Naturally famine conditions came to prevail. What small quantities of paddy the peasant produced were taken away from him on a price fixed by the Minister himself viz Rs. 6/- while paddy was selling at Rs. 30/- per bushel in the so-called "black market." The town folks were left to support life, 4 and 5 days in the week, with 30 rupees paddy. These are not all. The army of officers appointed to carry the emergency regulations contaminated the moral atmosphere of the country. Corruption, nepotism, and speculation have become rife. The land army constituted itself a menace to public morals and safety. Had an enemy's army a chance to prowl in the country, it could not have made conditions worse than what the Land Army made under our Minister's regime.

#### Waste Lands Ordinance

There is no doubt that under the Waste Lands Ordinance, many families became deprived of their holdings. In 1898 the Colonial Government promised that in 40 years i. e. in 1938 all settlements of claims to land as between crown and the indigeneous people would be concluded.

Does Mr. Senanayake propose to hold enquiries under the Ordinance? The deprivation of villagers of their gardens commons and village reserves were effected on the declared purpose of giving over the lands for orderly

development. Mr. Senanayake's policy also was for the same purpose expressed in almost identical verbatims. He promises to accelerate the inquiry for deciding whether "land is crown land or private property." Here is the definite prospect of making the majority of peasants lease-holders—mere serfs—under a plutocracy. The peasantry are ignorant, illiterate and poor. They are helpless to fight for their rights. Public men should take up their case and enable them to resist all attempts of the plutocratic clique to encroach on their rights.

#### Utter Ruin to the Peasantry

The war gave cover to the Board of Ministers and the government was carried on according to the sweet will of the Ministers who had their period of life extended from time to time. Resistance was not possible because of the embroilment of Britain in the war. The peasantry suffered untold hardship in silence. The "policy" put forward in the name U. N. P. should utterly ruin the peasantry should it become accepted by the new parliament.

Sir Herbert Stanley the governor who piloted the Donoughmore Constitution through the Legislative Council stressed the need for improvement of the condition of the peasantry and advancement of peasant agriculture. At a general meeting of the All-Ceylon Agricultural Society, he appointed a Commission to inquire into the conditions of life of the peasantry and report ways and means for improvement of paddy cultivation. The Commission was constituted of men of large experience in paddy industry, most of whom lived in the country side sharing in the toils of the cultivators. Mr. Senanayake who was present at the meeting stood up to oppose the appointment. He had no second. So unpopular was his effort. The Commission had two sittings. Sir Graeme Thomson came as Governor succeeding Sir Stanley and Mr. Senanayake who had by that time grasped the position of Minister of Agriculture and lands persuaded the new Governor to dissolve the commission and the commission was accordingly dissolved. If the commission were allowed to function, the evils which befell the country with respect to food shortage would have been avoided.

#### Mr. Senanayake's Ignorance

Mr. Senanayake will not brook advice. He must do things on his own self. His training in rural affairs was next to nothing. The land policy he adopted has a string of *tit bit* collection from various out-of-date magazines. It is a hotch potch of Soviet, Marxist, socialist, communist theories. His policy failed—and utterly failed, because it has had little background on our national tradition, character and outlook of the peasantry or our culture and environments.

Mr. Senanayake does not seem to be aware of the present-day change in Europe of methods in agriculture; "Communists everywhere are no larger hostile to

## Director "Gagged"!

### Kannangara's Novel Procedure

According to the *Ceylon Observer* Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Education, has instructed Dr. Ian Sandeman, the Director of Education, not to give any information to the Press except through communiques.

His instructions to the Director, given only verbally so far in regard to press-men who may interview him are: Give no information, answer no questions.

The Minister has told the Director that a written order from him on the subject will follow.

It is understood the Minister has imposed this ban against a pressman's queries being answered even by the Head of the Education Department as the result of information being obtained from some source by a reporter that the Minister had served as a member of a Selection Board in connection with certain appointments in that Department.

In applying a "gag" in this manner the Minister appears to have ignored the convention generally observed throughout the administration that while no subordinate official, unless authorised by the Head of his Department, may give information of departmental matters to the Press, the Head of a Department himself may exercise his discretion in doing so.

## Who Did It?

### Disqualification of Dr. Wickremasinghe

Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe, M. S. C., President of the Ceylon Communist Party who has been disqualified from entering Parliament under the Soulbury Constitution returned to Ceylon last week after visiting Britain where he said the Secretary of State for Colonies and discussed with him the subject of his disqualification.

It is understood that Dr. Wickremasinghe was taken aback when Mr. Creech Jones, the Secretary of State himself told him that political prisoners being debarred from the Ceylon Parliament was a result of representations made from Ceylon itself. Mr. Creech Jones, according to Dr. Wickremasinghe, considered the disqualification undemocratic and was prepared to re-examine the subject if the repossibility lay with the Colonial Office.

Dr. Wickremasinghe has already given notice of a motion on this matter to be discussed in the State Council and as Dr. Wickremasinghe himself told, "its outcome will indicate how the public feels about this grave injustice."

Two millions of apples will be coming into Ceylon during May and June as a result of an order placed by the Government.

## LEFTIST CLEAVAGE

### Indirect Help to U. N. P.

THE cleavage between the two Trotskyite parties in Ceylon—one led by Dr. N. M. Perera and the other by Dr. Colvin R. de Silva—has widened reports the political Reporter of the *Times of Ceylon*. According to him Dr. Perera's party will not support members of Dr. de Silva's group in the parliamentary elections.

This affects leftist candidates like Mr. Edmund Samarakkody, who contests Mr. D. S. Senanayake in Mirigama, and Mr. Henry Peiris who contests Mr. Susanta de Fonseka in Panadura. Some of Dr. Perera's supporters, it is stated, disavour this step as they contend it will indirectly help the United National Party.

An attempt, it is understood was made for an electoral agreement between the rival cliques but nothing materialised. The Sama Samaja Party—before it split into two, with each of the two parts claiming the party title—prepared a list of candidates, but this will now have to be amended.

Incidentally, Mr. R. E. Jayatilake is understood to have decided to defend his Ruwella seat against Dr. Perera. He will stand as an independent leftist. His decision follows the recent "bus

private property as an institution" Kremlin has awarded lands in perpetual ownership to the peasantry Membership in a collective farm no longer restricts the individual from holding a small plot of land for private cultivation. Such lots vary from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 acres.

strike at Nawalapitiya during which Dr. Perera is alleged to have accused him of allying with the capitalists. Mr. Jayatilake originally intended contesting the Nawalapitiya seat.

### Film Stars Acquitted

The Madras High Court passed orders on Friday last acquitting M. K. Thiagarajah Bagavathar and N. S. Krishnan, the two accused in what is known as the "Lakshmi Kantham murder case" setting aside the conviction and the sentence of transportation for life passed on them by the High Court session.

On appeal by the accused the Privy Council ordered the rehearing of the case by the High Court at Madras.

### Religious Lecture

Rao Bahadur C. M. Ramachandran Chettiar, B. A., B. L., F. R. G. S. delivered an interesting and instructive lecture in Tamil at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School on "பின்புலம்" at 7 p. m. on Wednesday the 23rd instant under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha. The lecturer pointed out that God Ganesha was the primary cause of all arts and sciences and even of all creation and that the worship of God Ganesh was more popular in North India than it was in South India.

### The Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha

The Special General Meeting of the above Sabha will be held on Saturday (3-5-47) next at 4 p. m. at the Jaffna Hindu Tamil School.



# ALL ON ONE PLATFORM SIGIRIYA — SINHA GIRI

## Vaddukoddai Candidates Speak

THE Kaddudai Youths Progressive Society organised a meeting last week to enable the four candidates for the Vaddukoddai constituency namely Messrs. K. Kanagaratnam, Handy Perinbanayagam, K. Shanmukham and V. Veerasingham to appear on the same platform and declare their policies to the electorate.

Mr. Shanmukham who spoke first said that if he were returned, he would work for the independence of Ceylon without sacrificing the interests of the Tamils.

He then criticised the policy of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress when there arose a protest from a section of the audience who demanded that Mr. Shanmukham should confine himself to a positive formulation of his policy and that he should not criticise the policies of others.

Mr. Shanmukham then went on to say that he was opposed to Marxism and Communism because they were anti-religious and quoted Marx and Lenin in support of his statement.

### Independence and Equal Opportunity

Mr. Handy Perinbanayagam (Independent) said that there should be substantial agreement among the candidates on at least two points, the first that the vote cast by every individual voter should represent his real choice and that the voter should not sell his vote. The voter should also realise that the vote was for the voter to help himself and others like himself and therefore should not give it to some one as a favour.

He said that having been in politics for over two decades his political principles were well known. He had advocated Independence from the days of his association with the Youth Congress. But to him freedom did not mean merely the elimination of foreign rule. It meant also a richer life, better homes, better roads, better medical facilities, better schools, and equality of opportunity for everybody regardless of race, creed or caste.

On the question of Sinhalese-Tamil unity he had never made a secret of his views. He did not believe that all Tamils should embrace all Sinhalese. That was absurd. He felt that in the world of today, economic factors played a decisive role in political alignments and offered a natural basis of cleavage for political parties.

The sensible thing for the Tamils to do would be to join forces with such Sinhalese as they agreed with rather than perpetuate racial animosities by creating racial political organisations.

On untouchability he said that he had always advocated equality in civic and political rights for touchables and untouchables alike.

Education, he said, should be planned in relation to the inherent abilities of the child and the needs of Society. It should be free and not be the privilege of the few.

### Prepared to Abide by Verdict

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, the Tamil Congress candidate prefaced his address by stating that the time spent on electioneering was wasted and he for one would accept the verdict of representative men from different parts of the constituency if

## ADENOIDS

G. KUMARASWAMI  
Trincomalee

Adenoids (glandular forms) are spongy tissues at back of nose often hindering breathing; the term is also applied to growths in the nose generally.

Medical Officers trained in Western science of medicine advocate, mostly, cutting out tonsils in children for treatment of adenoids. This practice is just like removing the centre pipe of a sewage system, because there happens to be a temporary blockage.

Nose-breathing is an important factor for healthy life, the truth of which is well amplified and proved in the Yoga Systems of the Orientals; the materially-bound occidentals have little knowledge of the Yogic-practice of nose-breathing exercise.

### Prevention

Start should be made to prevent adenoids radically. First every child in schools should be taught to "blow" its nose half a dozen times a day. Next nose-breathing should be done always. It should be remembered that taking breath by mouth is a sign of the blockage of nasal passages. When asleep, head should always bend slightly forward. This will automatically close the lips. Lying with the head back invariably opens them.

### Cure

Give the patient the juice of an orange (சென்னைக்காய்)—sweet orange in sufficient hot-water to make it warm and drinkable, every hour if possible. Absolutely nothing else in the form of food or drink for two days, or longer should be given (if found necessary). In the case of children, send them out to play—nature requires them to be active. Tonsils should be painted with lemon juice on camel hair brush morning, mid-day and evening, just one hour before the meals-time, (on alternate days). Painting should also be done in the same way, in every other day (left without lemon-juice painting) with babeny powder, obtainable from any chemist, morning and evening.

On returning to normal the patient should be allowed to go easy with starchy sugary foods for some time, avoiding hot-curry preparations for which the tropical patient will mostly ask for.

they should come to a conclusion as to who was the best person to represent the Vaddukoddai electorate.

### The Co-operate Way of Life

Mr. V. Veerasingham exhorted the Tamils to keep awake. He warned them not to be victims of a few Tamils who were out to divide the Tamil race.

He advocated the co-operative way of life and urged the people to be thrifty. He said that he belonged to no political party and pinned his faith on religious virtues. He was of opinion that denominational schools should exist along with Government schools and that the facilities offered to students should be alike in all the schools.

BY A. V. M.

THE white man when he discovers a new land explores it first and exploits it next. But when a native discovers a new place of geographical importance, he makes it historically important also. An aesthetic sense is necessary to kindle a literary taste which will give the initiative for a creative Art. And thus a landmark is made.

The glory of Sigiriya had its origin at the Ajanta School of the Gupta Era which has a continuity in its development. It is not possible to reach sudden enlightenment in Sinhalese art, or for a matter of that, in any art. The Sigiriya frescoes, though without a background or frame, are highly decorative sensuous and so full of yellow orange and green, that the blue is brought to a negligible point, almost to insignificance. It may be that the painter had not enough of blue. But if we grant that he purposely did them that way, then he must have tried to blend the immature (green) young girls who were so frivolous, with the highly matured (yellow) ones. The fear and danger signs (red) were perhaps to warn the courtiers of the high rank of the damsels.

The steps and the walls leading up to the top of the rock are so very strong that they can defy even a thousand more winters. The compound, the standard of baking and the scientific construction are such that they will withstand wind and rain. But the palatial buildings at the top and at the bottom are no more! Perhaps Moggallan's men had brought them low or the king had abandoned them and those in search of doubtful treasures had destroyed them.

But the two paws with sharp claws supposed to be of the 'Singha' are yet there, carved on the rock. Between these paws leads the path of several steps to the top. It is a very very dangerous climb. If in the middle of this steep climb the climber turns back to see how deep down the foot of the rock is, he is sure to lose his balance and the whole body will start shivering with the obvious result. It is highly probable that the 'sevakas' of King Kasiappa used long and thick ropes or chains rolling round a system of pulleys to lift men and material up to the top of the rock.

The head of the lion is not visible probably this was also carved in those good old days but disfigured later due to the ravages of time. The hornets too have built their nests round the rock and one is warned to go up in perfect silence lest one should disturb the peace and consequently run to the shelter. They are long standing inhabitants and how dare can we sight-seers evacuate them?

Upon the rock, in one corner is the bathing pool into which collects rainwater sufficient for the whole year. Then there are the foundations of the various buildings. All these are in hopeless ruins. It is not known at what stage of our history this happened. Tradition says, that Moggallan was not there. He met Kasiappa somewhere at Aulagama near Kurunegala and fought him there.

The cave paintings leave us to guess how any one could go to

such heights and concentrate on painting. Story goes that the watcher was on a suspension of coir nets and painted with colour and brush. His boy stood below to collect the chew of betel which he spat from time to time. For a moment he fell asleep. The king appeared on his rounds just to see if the watcher was in his seat, observing. His aesthetic sense and the love for art made him stand dumb-founded in admiration! Beautiful, he thought!

After some time the watcher called for the boy with the coconut husk to receive in the improvised spittoon. The boy was asleep but the king readily responded. When again the watcher wanted to repeat the same performance he saw the king stretching the spittoon! The watcher lost balance and fell prostrate. The king lifted him and soothed him. Then he honoured him with parasols and umbrellas and raised him in rank too. It was a revelation to all.

Such kings who had a love for art and encouraged those who had the initiative for it, were few in ancient Ceylon. But, of them, Kasiappa was the greatest. May even a few of our leaders follow his example and leave undying fame to posterity.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 667.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Nadchumippillai widow of Arumugam Vaitilingam of Sandiruppay, Jaffna.

Decessed.  
Eliyathamby Kandiah of Sandiruppay.  
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sivakamippillai wife of Eliyathamby Kandiah of do.
2. Chellappah Manikkavasagar of do, presently Post-master Kollupitiya.
3. and wife Sivakkolunthu of do.
4. Chellappah Alagaratnam.
5. and wife Kanmany of Dehiwela.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai, Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of February 1947 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner and Notary having been read; it is ordered that the Will of the above-named deceased dated the 20th day of November 1929 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 20th day of March 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the petitioner is the Executor named in the said Last Will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly, unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on or before the said date and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 17th day of February 1947.

Extended to 1-5-47.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge, Jaffna.  
(O. 12. 25 & 29-4-47)



INDIAN NEWS FRONT

# New Plan for India

## Jinnah to Accept Truncated Pakistan?

### Referendum in N. W. F?

Viceroy Mountbatten has gone to the North West Frontier Province to study at first hand, it is learned, the conditions there. Muslim Leaguers who for the past two months or more have been carrying on a campaign of "direct action" against the Congress Ministry there see in the visit of the Viceroy the dissolution of the present Frontier Assembly. They state that as a result of the Viceroy's visit new elections will be conducted when the "Pathans will give a verdict in favour of Pakistan". Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, the League Member for Communications in the Interim Government was in Peshwar during the last week-end.

### Mountbatten's Decision

The *Bombay Chronicle* has published a report saying that a plan announcing the acceptance of the principle of partition has been formulated by the Viceroy. Mr. Jinnah, according to the *Chronicle* was quoted as telling the Viceroy that he preferred a "truncated" Pakistan to a Union of India governed from the centre. The Viceroy's plan according to the report would include the appointment of a Boundary Commission to demarcate Muslim majority areas in Assam, Bengal and the Punjab and an amendment to the Government of India Act to give the Viceroy two Cabinets, one to advise him on matters relating to Hindusthan and the other on Pakistan. The report said: The "Mountbatten Plan" would be discussed soon at a small conference. Meanwhile, the Constituent Assembly which met yesterday has proceeded to business in the usual way.

### One or Two?

Now that Pakistan in some form or other is as good as conceded, the question that is understood to be engaging the attention of the Muslim League High Command is whether Pakistan is to be one sovereign state or is to consist of two sovereign States—one in the Eastern Zone and the other in the Western.

It will be recalled in this connection that the Lahore resolutions of the Muslim League envisage two or more sovereign States for the Muslim majority areas. But since then the idea of constituting one sovereign Pakistan State embracing all the Muslim majority areas in India seems to have gained ground among certain sections of the Muslim League leaders.

The Bengal Muslim Leaguers, it is understood, have already expressed their objection to this changed conception of Pakistan. The grounds on which the Muslim Leaguers have opposed the inclusion of Bengal in the Indian Union are supposed to be the very grounds on which they are reported to have also opposed the inclusion of Bengal in one sovereign Pakistan State involving domination over them by a Centre outside Bengal.

It is further learnt that the Muslim Leaguers of Sind also have the same opinion as the Bengal Leaguers on this issue. Indeed, it is gathered from a reliable source that Mr. Rahim Bux (son of the late Mr. Allah Bux), during one of his recent meetings with Mr. Jinnah, had asked for an assurance that Sind should be constituted into a separate State, free to enter into treaty relations with either the

Hindustan Union or the Punjab at its option.

### Congress—League Settlement in Assam

The prospect of a settlement of the dispute between the Congress and the League in Assam over the eviction policy of the Provincial Congress Government is bright, according to some of the leaders attending the conference of representatives of the Congress and the League. The conference concluded on Friday last after making a "definite headway" for a solution of the difficult problems facing Assam. "The entire situation is very favourable and the prospect of a settlement is bright. Nothing can be stated beyond this at the present stage," said Mr. Syed Muhammad Sadullah, Chairman of the Committee of Action of the Provincial Muslim League, as he came out of the conference of representatives of the Congress and the League which concluded on Friday last after more than four hours' session. Mr. Sadullah further told the Associated Press of India that he had summoned a meeting of the Committee of Action when the decisions reached at the conference would be placed for consideration. He also disclosed that a special messenger was sent to Delhi to apprise the League High Command of the results of the negotiations.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, of Assam, Premier, interviewed, stated that he hoped that there would be good news for Assam and he would only say that the conference had made a definite headway for a solution of the difficult problems facing Assam. He added that though the conference had concluded its deliberations, it might be necessary for obtaining clarification of certain points, which could be done by correspondence.

### Ruler Retort to Leaguer

Liaquat Ali Khan, Leader of the Leaguers in the Interim Government accused those States which had decided to join the Constituent Assembly as having succumbed to Congress pressure. Replying to this provocative statement the Maharajah of Bikaner in a statement says that Bikaner and also the other States which have decided to participate in the Constituent Assembly decided to do so certainly not due to any pressure from anyone, much less the Congress. He says these States decided to join the Constituent Assembly because they considered it to be in their own best interests as well as in the greater interests of India.

The Maharajah adds: "Speaking from first-hand knowledge, I can say that—whether in contacts with Rulers or with States' representatives in the Sub Committees appointed by the Constituent Assembly—we have not been faced with any hostility or coercion, but have found a spirit of complete friendliness, understanding, sympathy and fairplay as befitting true Indians working together as brothers for a common goal.

I do not wish to enter into a controversy with Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as regards his statement, which appeared in the papers. But with regard to his reference to the States 'which have succumbed to Congress pressure' to join the Constituent Assembly, I can say that so far as Bikaner State is concerned and also the other States which have decided to participate in the work of the Constituent Assembly, we decided to do so certainly not due to any pressure from anyone much less the Con-

## The New Awakening In Asia

(Continued from page 1)

There seems to be something compelling and urgent in the events around her which has made India assume this leadership even before her attainment of political sovereignty. Indian awakening had long since attained a maturity far outweighing the character of her political status. Political status for India is not the precursor but the issue of this Renaissance and that Renaissance has been in action in India for nearly a century, halting, mild, and limited in scope in the first half, and steady, vigorous and pervasive during the second half of the period. Swami Vivekananda stands in between these two periods, at the confluence of India's self-discovery on the one hand and self-expression on the other. It was this India—strong, self-conscious and self-confident, and spiritually aggressive—that spoke through Swami Vivekananda at the historic Chicago Parliament.

### Those Three Creators

The mood and temper of that speech had in them the true ring of Asia. The key-note of the Asian spirit is harmony and universality and the supremacy of the spiritual over the material. It is necessary to keep steadily in view the fact that Asia is the birthplace and cradle of all the great world religions. It was not this Asian spirit that spoke through Japan but the spirit of Europe which was dominated by material values and an aggressive scheme of narrow loves and narrow hates. This latter spirit has produced bitter fruits not only for the West but also for Asia whether expressed through the actions of the West or through the medium of Japan in the East. India has always been the mind and face of Asia. Her thought and culture have nourished the mind and life of Asia and a good bit of Europe in the past. The leadership of Asia on the part of such a country which has not like Japan, lost its moorings in the modern world contains the promise of great fulfilment for the modern world. This India has been vouchsafed for the world by the life and work of three personalities—Sri Ramakrishna, Swami Vivekananda, and Mahatma Gandhi. It is these three choice spirits that have made

gress, but because we considered it to be in our own best interests as well as in the greater interests of India."

## Auction Sale

D. C. J. 13254

Thambiah Sivakolundu of Manipal Plaintiff.

S. Muttukumarasamy &amp; S. Rajandran both of do as Executors of the last will and Testament of the late T. Sivakolundu in Testy: Case No. 721 D.J. Subtd. Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Pakeer Mohideen Kachchu Mohamed of Van-West Defendant  
Property referred to above

All that piece of land situated at Van-West called Punkady in extent of 7½ Lms. P. C. with house share of well standing on the southern boundary limits and cultivated and spontaneous plantations thereon and bounded on the east by the property of Meerasahib Mohideensahib, north by the property of Mohideen Kandu Bawa Mohideen and Mohamed Kany wife of Pakeer Mohideen, west by the lane leading to the said land from the road and the bye-lane leading therefrom to the property of Adam Bawa Meerakandu, who is the southern boundary land owner and on the south by the property of Adam Bawa Mohideen Kandu.

I shall sell the above mentioned property by public auction on Monday the 26th May 1947, at about 10 a. m. on terms and conditions approved by the District Court Jaffna.

N. KANDIAH,  
Auctioneer & Commissioner,  
Van-Vest Koddady  
25-4-47,  
(M 15 29)

### TENDER NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the Government Agent, N. P., up to 12 noon on Tuesday, May 13, 1947, for strengthening and raising the bund of Periatampiran Kulam in Erlalai Kivama Vidan's Division in Valigamam North, N. P.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Kachcheri, Jaffna, where all particulars can be obtained. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday, May 10, 1947, only on production of receipt for Rs. 50-00 deposited for each form at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

India capable of assuming the leadership of Asia—a leadership seeking to take Asia along the path of cooperation with Europe and America for human welfare and progress. This is India's great opportunity. Her entire past is there to sustain her in this great work. It is our earnest hope and prayer that a powerful India will guide Asia and the world on the lines of true human progress and welfare through international cooperation and service.

## MATRIMONIAL

### SANMUGANATHAN — ARUNTHATHY

MRS. R. V. GANAPATHIPILLAI

Will be pleased to see all friends and relations at the marriage of  
ARUNTHATHY;

daughter of the late Mr. R. V. Ganapathipillai, Executor S. C. and grand-daughter of the late

MUDALIYAR P. RAJAGOPAL,

WITH

DR. T. SANMUGANATHAN

Of the Civil Hospital, Jaffna, son of the late Mr. S. Thambirajah and Mrs. Thambirajah of Colombogam, at the bride's residence, "Raja Vilas", Ayana-kowlady, Vannarponnai, at 11-4½ P. M. on Friday the 2nd May, 1947.

No individual invitation please.

"Raja Vilas,"  
Vannarponnai, 26th April, 1947.

(M. 16. 29)



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