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The Warring Forces Gita's Role in Reconciling Them

MR. KUMAR PAL M. A. discussing the greatness of Gita in the *Prabuddha Bharata* pays a tribute to Sri Krishna who in the Gita combines the salient features of all the prevalent techniques employed by different psychoanalysts of all shades and opinions. There are so many mental types, tendencies and temperaments in the world, and one method may not be suitable for all. Mr. Kumar Pal continues:

Let us now revert to the technique proper which we are to follow according to the Gita. The first step, consists in the determination of the temperamental type of the person. Next we are led to the Adlerian view. A normal person should select his ambitions and goals according to his mental and physical constitution and with a view to his special personal environment. But the neurotic fails to comprehend his abilities, his capacities and necessities. He fixes false ends, imposes impossible obligations, and strains his nerves in such pursuits for which he is totally unfit. Hence the second task of the analyst must be to find out the individual's 'style of life' in Adler's words.

In all cases a fundamental unconscious conflict is revealed, which was unknown to the individual. The idea of the task to which the suffering individual sets himself is found to be antagonistic to his hidden real nature. His ideals are altogether at loggerheads with his desires and impulses. The super ego is at war with the Id. The poor ego is at a loss to see what to do and knows not its own good or bad. In despair the individual surrenders himself to one who can guide him. It is in such a distracted state of discomfort and helplessness that Arjuna seeks the help of Lord Krishna and exclaims, 'O Lord, my heart is weighed down by despair, my mind is confused as regards my duty. I am thy disciple and implore thee to teach me and decisively state as to wherein lies my good.' (II 7).

What then remains for the analyst is to resolve the conflicts and doubts (Samskaya or Dharmy Samskoha), and recommend a course of life which may establish a compromise between the warring forces in the mind. The complexes and the fictitious ego-ideals being made conscious, the tension disappears. Realizing the inconsistency of the two, the individual has to find a conscious solution of the issue in the given conditions. If the desires and passions are impossible and mental constitution out of date, that is, if the reality is far in advance of the individual's cravings, the patient

must replace the unconscious repression by a conscious suppression of the primitive wishes. This is called Manonigraha and Nirodha. If on the other hand, his desires are all too powerful for this, and he adopts an unsocial attitude in pursuance thereof, then his mode of life should be so changed as to provide some sort of satisfaction for his unconscious desires in keeping with the social needs and his ego-ideals. Or the ideals may be incompatible with his personality and the social situation. In that case, they have to be abandoned and the individual is assigned his right role.

When Arjuna fearing his responsibility, resorted to inactivity, Lord Krishna came to his help and held a free discussion on equal terms with him. Arjuna laid open his heart before him and related his difficulties frankly. Lord Krishna got at the real crux and assuming the role of a superior, first as a teacher and then as God incarnate exhorted Arjuna to carry out his duties unflinchingly, without any tinge of attachment, and with firm faith in divine guidance.

The discourse with Arjuna is however, only an occasion for the enunciation of the truth. The Gita, in fact, has served and will serve as a touch-light for the benighted travellers of all ages groping in the dark and disappointed on all sides. Therein Lord Krishna suggested many advisable ways of life for differently constituted individuals, according to their psychophysical nature. He recommended Karma Yoga for a man of action like Arjuna and Tisk He advised Jnana Yoga for a man of knowledge like Sankaracharya and his followers. And he appeared as emphasizing the supreme importance of Bhakti for the renowned Bhaktas like Ramanuja, Valmiba and others. For the weak the men of unspecified character the Gita is only an exhortation for complete self-surrender and devotion, Sharanagati Yoga, as it is called by some. There are other easier methods of Dhyana Yoga and Abhyasa Yoga for others whom they may serve to lead on to the ultimate Yoga. The Adhyatma Yoga was enjoined for philosophically minded alone.

It is chiefly due to this universal effectivism that the Gita has won the admiration and applause of all in every nook and corner of the world where its message has been delivered. It gives solace to the disheartened, encourages the despondent, gives hope in despair, uplifts the downcast and promises salvation and bliss to the misery-stricken and the sin-drowned.

Sjt. V. V. Giri

Next Raj Representative

An Associated Press message to the effect that Mr. V. V. Giri, former Minister of the Madras Government, is likely to succeed Mr. M. S. Aney as Representative in Ceylon of the Government of India, is probably correct. Mr. Aney the present Raj Representative in Ceylon told a Press representative,

Mr. Aney's term of office had expired six months ago, he said, and he continued as his Government was in search of a successor.

Mr. Giri has visited Ceylon on several occasions in connection with the Ceylon-Indian Congress annual sessions. He was here accompanied by Mrs. Giri last month when the Ceylon-Indian Congress

Teachers' Memorandum

The South Ceylon Teachers' Union has decided to submit a memorandum to the Minister of Education detailing the difficulties confronting teachers in Assisted Schools.

held its sessions at Nawa apitiya. Mr. Giri has been twice President of the All-India Trade Union Congress. He represented India at the Geneva Labour Conference held in 1927 and was the Indian Workers' delegate at the 1932 Round Table Conference. He is a Barrister.

During his visit to Ceylon last month in the course of one of his addresses he said that a free India and a free Ceylon would be an asset not only to Asia but to the whole world.

Mr. Aney, who was recently away in India returned to Colombo by air on Tuesday last.

THAT OILY BUSINESS!

America Gets Top Control

REFERRING to American oil interests in the Middle East, an American weekly writes:

Iran, roughly speaking, should be considered British oil territory under control of the potent, government-controlled Anglo-Iranian Company. Iraq is exploited jointly by American and Anglo-Iranian interests, Saudi Arabia, richest of all in oil potential, is an entirely American show, and therefore the crux of U. S. interests in the Middle East. Turkey is the fulcrum between these interests and Russian power to the east.

Delighted King

From canny, half-blind King Ibn Saud the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) has obtained oil rights to 440,000 square miles of his sun-scorched country, land which is conservatively estimated to hold reserves of 20 billion barrels of oil, equal to the total known reserves of the U. S. and probably much more. Aramco owned by Standard Oil of California and the Texas Company already invested \$700 million developing its huge Dhahran field near the Persian Gulf and plans to more than double the investment soon. Already Dhahran, a modernly equipped installation manned by American technicians, is pouring out 20,000 barrels a day, which means that Ibn Saud, who gets a royalty of 22 cents per barrel, is richer by \$44,000 daily. The King, needless to say, is delighted with the way things have turned out since he allowed infidels to prospect his barren wastes along the Gulf.

New Era

In fact, so happy is the King that now he is even considering

letting the oil companies build a railroad in his kingdom, something that neither he nor any other Arab ruler ever would consider in the past for fear that railroads would bring with them men and ideas disruptive to a feudal state. If he decides favourably, the rail lines will run from Ibn Saud's antique capital, Riyadh to the Aramco capital, Dhahran. But that is only one of the changes in store for Saudi Arabia. Aramco last month let contracts for construction of a \$100 million Trans-Arabian pipeline to the Mediterranean. That would solve numerous present transportation and refinery difficulties. One thousand miles long and 30 miles in diameter, the pipeline will mean that Saudi Arabia will never be the same because its construction will bring countless technicians and experts into the desert and with them will come highways, electrification, hospitals and a new kind of life.

Never Again

But even without the pipeline Saudi Arabia never could hope to recapture unimpeded, nomadic happiness of the T. E. Lawrence days, because Arabia, unfortunately for her archaic peace, has become the largest single producer of oil for the U. S. Navy. Naval tankers daily plow the Indian Ocean up into the Persian Gulf, take on cargo at the Aramco docks at Dhahran, then head back again towards the Far East and the Pacific. The oil of Arabia—pumped behind the protection of the Dardanelles—powers the US Fleet in the far corners of the world.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1947.

THIRUGNANASAMBANDHAR

HINDUISM IS THE OLDEST OF all religions; Other religions like Buddhism, Christianity and Mohamedanism were founded by Gautama Buddha, Christ and Mohamed and the date of their origin is definitely known. But it is impossible to trace the beginning of Hinduism. At a time when Jainism and Buddhism were popular in South India, Thirugnanasambandhar was born at Shiyali in Tanjore district. The Jains who preached 'never to do harm to the meanest thing that crawls' as the greatest doctrine were the perpetrators of the greatest harm to men who espoused other faiths. Toleration was unknown to them. Buddhism and Hinduism had the same moral code but Buddhists did not believe in the existence of God. Kun Pandyan, the king of Madura had been converted to Jainism while his wife Mankayatkarsi remained a Hindu. It fell to the lot of the young poet Thirugnanasambandhar who is affectionately called Pillaiyar by those of the Saiva faith to convince King Kun-Pandyan that Saivism was the only true religion. Jains and Buddhists who discussed the merits of their respective religions with Pillaiyar were forced to concede the superiority of Hinduism over their religions and the King of Madura was reconverted to Hinduism. Saint Sambandhar was responsible for the great revival of Hinduism in Tamil Nad.

The life of Thirugnana Sambandhar finds a place in the Peria Puranam sung by Saint Sekkilar. Many miracles were attributed to Pillaiyar. There is a tendency amongst sceptics of the present age to disbelieve that miracles could have been performed. Among Christians may be counted men like H. G. Wells who do not believe in the miraculous conception or resurrection of Christ. There are also many who believe in all that is found in the Bible. Similarly there are among us men who refuse to believe in miracles. Science is still progressing; what could have been only imagined some years ago are realities today; it is impossible for science to explain all the phenomena one comes across; perhaps further investigations may prove in the future that miracles could be even scientifically explained. Among the miracles that Pillaiyar performed may be mentioned the cure of the incurable fever that afflicted Kun-Pandyan by the singing

of the poem known as Thiruneetu Pathikam (திருநீற்றுப் பதிகம்); of the 16,000 poems sung by the Saint only 384 have survived the passage of years. When superstition about bad days of the week prevented people from doing their work, the poet sang the Kolaru Pathikam (கொலறு பதிகம்) in which he has expounded the great truth that every hour and day is extremely good for all devotees of Lord Shiva. The song beginning with the words 'வாழ்க அத்தனை' won for him the victory over the Jains whose manuscript was carried away by the Vaigai river into which both Thirugnanasambandhar's manuscript containing the above poem and the Jains' manuscript were thrown; Pillaiyar's manuscript sailed against the current and reached the place known as Thiru Edakam (திருவேடகம்).

Saint Thirugnanasambandhar was one of the greatest of Tamil seers saints and poets. For beauty of language, loftiness of thought and intricacies of metre he stands unrivalled. His Namasivaya Pathikam (நமசிவாயப் பதிகம்) beginning with the words 'காதலர்க்ககசிந்து கண்ணீர் மட்டு' will be remembered by all Hindus for all time. On next Thursday Tamil Nad will celebrate the poet's anniversary when the life story of the Saint will be read, his songs recited and Gurupujas performed.

Tamil Congress Nominates Candidates

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Board of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress held on Saturday the 31st ultimo, the following party candidates were nominated to contest at the forthcoming Parliamentary Elections: Jaffna: Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam. Kankesanthurai: Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam K. C. Vaddukodai: Mr. K. Kanagaratnam

Kayts: Mr. A. V. Kulasingam. Chavakachecheri: Mr. V. Kumaraswamy. Trincomalie: Mr. S. Sivapalan.

It was decided to defer the nomination of the party candidates for the remaining seats in the Northern and other Provinces for a subsequent meeting to be held shortly.

U. S. FACTS

America that numbers only 6 per cent of the population of the world has for its convenience:

70 per cent of all automobiles.
50 per cent of all telephones.
45 per cent of all radios.
34 per cent of all railroads.

It uses for its convenience:
56 per cent of all silk.
53 per cent of all coffee.
51 per cent of all rubber.

It produces for its convenience:
62 per cent of all the oil.
53 per cent of all the corn.
50 per cent of all the cotton.
34 per cent of all the coal.
32 per cent of all the copper.
30 per cent of all the irons.

Notes and Comments

Irresponsible Statement

"That the Editors who misrepresented him to the public should be whipped in public" was the verdict given by the Hon. C. W. W. Kannangara in the course of a speech he delivered at Keshbawa. We do not wish to go into the merits and demerits of the case. But we can only point out to the Honourable Minister that such statements as have been attributed to him smacks nothing but vulgarity of a very low type. It is one thing to criticise the action of an individual whether he be a journalist or a man in the street, but to abuse and threaten him savours lack of etiquette and especially so if such abusive utterances and threats come from one who holds an exalted position in the State. Editors are not going to be perturbed by such threats; and we whole-heartedly agree with the Times of Ceylon when it says: "There is only one answer we can give, and we give it. Let him try."

The Minister of Health

The resolution of the Executive Committee of Health dissociating itself from the views expressed by its Chairman to the Chief Secretary regarding the retirement of Dr. Chellappah. Director of Medical and Sanitary Service does not redound to the credit of Mr. George E. de Silva. We congratulate the Executive Committee for taking this bold step to vindicate its prestige. The conduct of Mr. George E. de Silva is, to say the least, deplorable. As a responsible Minister of the State functioning within the four walls of the Donoughmore Constitution, he should have known his limitations, whatever his personal opinions of men and matters are. It is unfortunate, that there are in this country men of the calibre of Mr. George E. de Silva, who paying lip-service to democracy are toying with Fascist ideals to satisfy their personal whims and fancies; and it is these men who are a bane in the public life of Ceylon. They should be removed bag and baggage without much more ado.

INDIAN NEWS FRONT

GANDHIJI OPPOSES PAKISTAN

Jinnah Should Prove His Claim

Viceroy Returns

The Viceroy and Viscountess Mountbatten accompanied by Lord Ismay and Mr. V. P. Menon arrived in New Delhi on Friday last. The long-awaited conference of the Viceroy with the Indian leaders was held yesterday at 10 a. m. at New Delhi. The outcome of the conference is a guarded secret at present, and it will not be made public before the 4th when it is learned, the Viceroy will make public the British Government's plans at a Press Conference.

Three Governments?

The military correspondent of "The Yorkshire Post," discussing the Viceroy's meeting with the Indian leaders at Delhi on Monday, says: "The Three Governments, likely to be set up, are those for Hindus, Muslims, and the Indian Princes' States. Within this framework there may be sub-divisions, the most likely being the Muslim North-west Frontier State. It is understood that partition Governments will be urged to agree on a common defence force for all India in order to retain the Indian Army as a complete fighting machine. The Hindu leaders orientate towards the East for alliance or support. The Muslim mind envisages a westerly confederation. "Mr. Jinnah's aim is a united Muslim power in Asia and this is the root of his opposition to a united India. The first step is the formation of a Muslim army for Pakistan. Mr. Jinnah will insist on 170,000 Muslim soldiers being extracted from the Indian Army. One of the points against dividing the army, which will be brought forward next week is the difficulty of allocating a military establishment between the two forces."

Gandhiji on Pakistan

Mahatma Gandhi is against Pakistan in any form; speaking after his prayers on Friday last Gandhiji said he had been telling them all these days not to look to London or to the Viceroy but to look to themselves. The British had, in any case decided to go. There was no mention of safeguards for the British interests.

The Britishers in the Civil Service could stay on if the Indian Govt. keep them. But they had stay on their own responsibility. Not a single British soldier would be left for their protection. Their safety would be in their winning the goodwill of the Indians through service. The same thing applied to the British traders and businessmen. Gandhiji said that if he had his will there never would be Pakistan before peace and certainly not through British intervention. After the joint statement Mr. Jinnah left no way open to himself but the way of conviction through cold reason for the attainment of Pakistan. Let him first establish peace and afterwards convene a meeting at his house or anywhere else with Indian leaders of all classes and communities and then plead with them his cause of Pakistan and wait till he carries his conviction with them. If Pakistan of Mr. Jinnah's conception was a reasonable proposition, he should have no difficulty in convincing India. Let him not appeal to the British power or to its representative, Lord Mountbatten. The latter's function is only to quit India at the latest by the end of June next, leaving India, at peace if possible, but quit in any case, peace or no peace. An imposed peace would be the peace of the grave of which All-India and the British should be ashamed."

Partition of Bengal

Lord Sinha, the only Indian Peer met Lord Ismay before he left for India last week and also Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary of State for India, with whom he discussed the present situation in India with particular reference to Bengal. Lord Sinha told Reuter "I stand for the partition of Bengal. My recent visit to Calcutta has convinced me that Bengal must be partitioned for the benefit of the Hindus and Moslems. Mr. Shurwardy's latest demand for a united and independent Bengal is all humbug. Neither Congress nor the Muslim League agree to this new demand of the Bengal Prime Minister. The present situation in Bengal is tense and I hope the Bengal Governor will take strong measures

(Continued on page 5)

Strike Situation Deteriorating

Sequel to Interdiction

Acting Chief Secretary's Warning

GOVERNMENT clerks and others numbering between 15000 and 17000 are on strike since Friday last. The strike is in retaliation for the interdiction from duty of the president of the General Clerical Service Union and the other eighteen conveners of the rally of Government Servants held on Wednesday last in Colombo.

Work in all Government departments in Colombo and in the provinces is at a stand still.

Clerks working at the Jaffna Kachcheri and other offices have struck work and the public who went to transact business on Saturday last returned disappointed.

Food Shortage Feared

Work in the Colombo harbour is at a stand still as the landing waiters and Senior Customs offices have struck work. It is feared that if the situation persists, a food shortage may occur due to delay in the unloading of food stuffs which are expected in Colombo very soon.

Chief Secretary's Warning

The following communique was issued by the Chief Secretary on Friday last:

"In view of the fact that a number of Government clerks have failed to attend their offices this morning the Chief Secretary considers it essential that members of the General Clerical Service should clearly understand the consequences of their failure to return to duty on Tuesday morning, June 3, 1947.

"The names of all clerks who fail so to attend will be noted as having vacated office. If no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming, they will render themselves liable to the full consequences of vacation of office, which include loss of pension rights.

"The Chief Secretary hopes that on more sober reflection the clerks concerned will not compel the Government to take such serious steps.

"They have already been informed that the principles of collective bargaining and conciliation machinery are being provided under the Whitley Council system and that consideration will be given by the new Parliament to the terms on which Trade Union rights should be extended to the Public Service.

"In these circumstances their recourse to direct action can only be regarded as a deliberate attempt to embarrass the Government which has already, through the normal procedure, voted large salary increases to the Government Service as a whole.

"Finally the Chief Secretary wishes to make it clear that the Government's recognition of the General Clerical Service Union was only withdrawn with the greatest reluctance and that he will be ready to consider favourably any proposals for the formation of a body representative of the Clerical Service which is prepared to co-operate in the policy of Government."

Strike at Kolonnawa

Consequent on the refusal of a large number of strikers of the

Kolonnawa oil installation to disperse, the Police charged them with batons on Friday last. It is learned that the crowd dispersed but not before several of them including Mr. M. Aboobukr, a member of the Colombo Municipal Council were injured in the course of the clash. Mr. Aboobukr and several others were taken into custody and were produced on Saturday last before the Chief Magistrate, Colombo, who refused bail and remanded Mr. Aboobukr to Fiscal custody till Wednesday.

Worsening

An armed guard of the Royal Marines from H. M. S. Glasgow has been asked to stand by to deal with the emergency situation in Colombo Harbour where ships laden with rice and flour for Ceylon await unloading.

Meanwhile, the Secretary of the Government Clerical Service Union has stated that the Government clerks would not return to work on Tuesday.

200,000,000 Savings

Progress of Movement

The national Savings Movement is making very good progress and within the next few days both the National Development Loan and the Post Office Savings Bank deposits should top Rs. 100 millions each, a notable achievement.

The progress report for April shows a fall in savings compared to March. This is to be expected, as April was a time of holiday and pilgrimage and schools were closed.

Rs. 2,375,600 was subscribed to the National Development Loan in April, bringing the total to Rs. 97,216,200.

The Post Office Savings Bank deposits increased by Rs. 4,276,483, bringing the total to Rs. 99,982,922.

The Ceylon Savings Bank deposits increased by Rs. 1,142,635, bringing the total to Rs. 35,253,930.

The sale of Savings Certificates realised Rs. 351,650, making a total of Rs. 11,343,908.

The number of new savings groups registered in April was 70, bringing the total to 6,303 with an approximate membership of 184,856 persons.

Among the schools, 51 new savings groups were formed in March and they were duly registered in April.

Sri Kataragama

A decision to request the leaders of the Buddhist and Hindu Societies of Ceylon to hand over the management of the Kataragama either to Hindus or to a joint Committee of Hindus and Buddhists was made at a meeting of the Badulla Samathwa Sangham.

Mr. N. K. S. Nadarajah presided and among the speakers were Messrs. V. Gnanapandithan and V. G. Nallathamby.

His Recommendations

To Reorganise Police

Mr. R. Aluvihare, the Police Chief has submitted a report of the observations he had in India, to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Here are the recommendations made by the Police Chief following his visit to India:

Precautions: In Delhi, Bombay and Madras there are police prosecutors recruited from the Bar, whose time is entirely devoted to conducting Police prosecutions in the Magistrate's Courts.

Mr. Aluvihare recommends the adoption of the system experimentally in Colombo, Galle, Kandy and Jaffna and, further, the appointment of an advocate as Legal Adviser to the I. G. P.

Reclamation of the Criminal: Mr. Aluvihare recommends the establishment of settlements for reconvicted criminals who are addicted to a regular life of crime.

Armed Reserve: Mr. Aluvihare recommends the use of modern weapons that are used in Delhi, which are "far more effective in dealing with mob violence."

Mobility: He requests that he be allowed to submit a supplementary estimate for the establishment of (a) a patrol depot and (b) an up-to-date repair shop.

Criminal Investigation Department: In India each province has a central C. I. D. similar to the C. I. D. at Police Headquarters in Ceylon. In addition there is a central organisation in Delhi known as the Intelligence Bureau. This is concerned with political matters and has all information relating to political movements and a record of all leaders and other personnel connected with these movements.

Information Books: In Delhi three copies of the first information laid at a Police station are taken in addition to the original, and one of the copies, duly certified by the officer-in-charge, is given to the individual. Mr. Aluvihare thinks that this practice should be followed in Ceylon.

Central Investigation Agency: The I. G. P. proposes to consult the Deputy Inspector-General and the Superintendents of Police in charge of provinces to see whether a similar bureau could be established at provincial Headquarters with a

Textile Position

Signs of Improvement

An improvement in the textile position is indicated by the decision of the Textile Authorities to recommend to the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce the renewal of special concessions to certain classes of consumers.

The recommendation of the Textile Authorities which has already been made to the Minister will, if approved entitle hotels and cafes, school hotels, resthouses, school-going children and persons changing status to an extra ration of textiles on special coupons.

Special textile coupons will also be issued once more for funerals. The Muslims will continue to receive the cloth as is granted to them at present for funerals.

Brides will receive an additional five points to their quota of 0 points, and maternity outfits will also be given a similar increase.

The Textile Authorities were compelled to withdraw the majority of these concessions granted to consumers and reduce the rest on account of the gravity of the textile situation in the middle of last year.

view to co-ordinating the work of police stations in each province.

Grades of Constables: In India there are four classes: (1) constable, (2) lance corporal, (3) corporal and (4) head constable. All are on a simple incremental scale and their seniority is decided by the number of years they have served. Exceptionally efficient men are selected for promotion to head constable, sub-inspector, and other grades.

Mr. Aluvihare says that the question of introducing such a system into Ceylon should be considered.

Promotions, transfer, etc: A Departmental Board for considering promotions might be useful but a Board consisting of civilian departmental officers might be unworkable.

Amenities Fund: This has in India been created by public donations. The Ceylon Police Force has a Barrack Fund which is "insufficient to meet ever-increasing demands." The I. G. P. wishes to know whether there will be any inherent objection to the acceptance of donations voluntarily given in appreciation of police work, as in India.

Transplanting Hearts

Soviet Scientists' Claim

The Soviet physiologist, Professor Nikolai Sinitsyn, has successfully transplanted the heart from one frog to another and from one dog to another without killing the creatures which obtained the second organs, the Soviet Radio has announced.

Describing the experiments which may have far reaching importance in human surgery, Professor Sinitsyn, in a paper read at the Society of Pathological Physiology, said he had "worked out an original method" of performing the operation.

"This delicate operation requires extraordinary skill", Radio Moscow

said. "Several frogs, the hearts of which have been replaced in this way, have been living in his laboratory for over a year."

In addition to Professor Sinitsyn, the scientist Vladimir Demikhov "carried out some 50 operations of the transplantation of the hearts and lungs of dogs", Radio Moscow said. "The animals which had undergone this operation and had second hearts planted in their chests and a portion of lung lived for five or seven days after the operation."

"These second hearts of the animals worked synchronously with the original hearts. The blood vessels of the transplanted hearts and lungs began to unite with the system of blood vessels in the animals experimented on." Radio Moscow did not say what effect the double heart had on the animals.

Letter to the Editor

Manipay Mission Hospital

Sir,

With reference to the news column appearing in the Ceylon Observer of May 14, 1947, regarding the proposed Government Grant to the building fund of the Green Memorial Hospital, Manipay, I as a citizen of Jaffna feel that I will be failing in my civic duty if I do not through the medium of your esteemed journal, inform the general public and the members of the State Council of the following facts.

Patients admitted to this privately owned American Mission hospital for indoor treatment and patients who go for treatment at the outdoor dispensary do not receive such treatment gratis. Patients have to pay for whatever medical attention they receive at this institution. The income received from this source ought to be sufficient in the ordinary course of things for the maintenance of this hospital; but the Government is spoon-feeding this mission hospital by paying annual grants; and what is more, it is now proposed by the State to pass a supplementary estimate to give a grant to this hospital towards its building fund.

If there are no other Government hospitals in the vicinity or if it is uneconomic for the Government to establish such a hospital, then the proposed grant to the Mission hospital is justifiable. The Government General Hospital at Jaffna is only 5 miles away from this mission hospital. The Manipay Government dispensary is situated within about 500 yards from this institution. Instead of utilising the grant for providing better facilities for patients in these two Government institutions it is not known why the Government proposes to utilise the tax-payers' money in giving "santhosums" to this mission hospital. If it is the intention of the Government to provide better and prompt attention for the poor patients of Manipay and the surrounding villages who have to come all the way to the Jaffna Civil Hospital for free treatment, then this intention could be put into effect by housing the present Government Dispensary at Manipay, which is in a small rented building, in a spacious permanent Government building and by appointing one or more qualified Doctors to the Dispensary. Even the question of the establishment of a cottage hospital is not out of the question. But what one cannot understand is the fact that when the present Government Dispensary where free treatment is provided is being starved, the Government is going all the way out to enrich the hospital owned by missionaries, especially when the treatment given in that institution is not given free.

Besides, there is the further fact that the best qualified doctors from all communities and religions are not selected to the staff of the mission hospital. There is not, and has so far not been, a single doctor at this hospital who is a non-Christian, Tamil. When "Santhosums" or grants are asked for by the mission and granted by the state for the mere asking, it is only fair that the mission should appoint best qualified doctors from all religions and from all communities instead of confining the selection of the doctors from among the Tamil

Christians only. The mission authorities and the Government do not seem to realize the fact that the money contributed by the Government towards the management of this hospital is from the tax levied from all religionists and from members of all communities and it is only fair that Doctors from other religions and communities should also be appointed to the medical staff and members from other religions and communities should be appointed to the Board of Directors.

If the mission cannot manage the hospital out of its own fund and collections, then the hospital could very well be handed over to the Government. The mere fact that the mission cannot manage its hospital without Government aid is sufficient justification to show that the hospital is not as well patronised as it was during the days of Dr. Green, Dr. Scott, and Dr. Jameson. The failure of the hospital may be due to the fact that there is another private Co-operative hospital at Moolai which is about 3 miles away from this mission hospital and also due to the fact that a popular doctor of this mission hospital has taken appointment at the Moolai Hospital.

It is very strange that the Hon. the Minister for Health, who is an able administrator and who goes about opening cottage hospitals in important towns, instead of opening a cottage hospital at Manipay with the grants made annually to the mission hospital, should be a party to this campaign whereby the mission is emptying the state's coffers periodically, especially when it is not granting free treatment to the patients and especially when it cannot face competition from the Government Dispensary at Manipay and the Moolai hospital. There is an urgent need for the establishment of a cottage hospital at Manipay; failing which the Minister for Health should see that members of all communities irrespective of religion should be appointed to the Board of Directors and medical staff of the mission hospital before he considers the question of giving any further grants to this hospital; if further grants are given by Government neglecting its own establishment, then it is very necessary that the Government dispensary at Manipay should be closed and free treatment should be given at this Mission hospital to patients.

Yours etc.,
A Hindu.
Manipay,
27th May, 1947.

J. H. C. & L. C. Cross Word Puzzle

The results of the Cross-Word Puzzle Competition will be determined on the 21st of June 1947. All counterfoils should be returned to Mr. V. Navaratnarajah, Proctor, Jaffna and Chairman of the Cross-Word Puzzle Committee, before 15th of June 1947.

S. N. RAJADURAI,
Secretary, Carnival Committee
Jaffna. 1-6-47,
(M, 47, 3)

Interdicted!

19 Government Servants

The President of the General Clerical Service Union has been interdicted from duty by Mr. C. H. Collins, Chief Secretary, as a sequel to the rally of Government servants which took place on the Galle Face green on Wednesday evening.

Eighteen other Government employees who signed the notice convening the rally are also being interdicted, pending inquiry and disciplinary action.

The Government's recognition of the Clerical Service Union has also been withdrawn.

The conveners of the rally, according to the notice published in the Press were:—

Assistant Clerks Union: C. Sivamboo.

Ceylon Customs Services Association: O. R. de Chickera.

Ceylon Railway Clerical Association: E. R. V. Bruin.

Ceylon Railway Uniform Staff Union: W. A. de Chickera.

Ceylon Savings Bank Clerical Association: N. Ramanathan.

Excise Inspectors Association: J. A. R. Grenier.

Government General Clerical Service Union: T. B. Hangaratne.

Government Laboratory Assistants Association: D. H. Silva.

Government Minor Employees Union: W. Jayakodyarachchi.

Government Press Printers Union: K. W. Perera.

Government Press Clerical Service Union: S. A. Martyn.

Government Surveyors Association: S. R. Yapa.

Government Trade Union Federation: K. P. Silva.

Hospital Clerical Service Association: N. S. Singaravelu.

Postal Clerical Service Union: M. Casinather.

Postmasters Union of Ceylon: K. Sambanther.

Government Stenographers Association: J. E. A. Mortimer.

Survey Clerical Association: D. C. A. Senarat.

Ceylon Railway Way and Works Association: M. Dharmaratne.

The President of the Government General Clerical Service Union is Mr. T. B. Hangaratne.

J. H. C. BUILDING FUND

Contributions received up to 30-5-47.

	Rs.
Mr. K. Kandiah	100
" T. Ponnambalam	100
" K. Mylvaganam	100
" S. Kandiah	85
" Karthigesu	100
Total	485

V. Balasundaram,
Treasurer.

K. V. Mylvaganam,
Secretary.
(Std. 19. 2-6-47.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 643
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Paruvathipillai wife of Thambiayah of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna. Deceased.
Murugapper Thambiayah of Vannarponnai West Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1. Thambiayah Sahadevan of Vannarponnai West minor, appearing by his Guardian-ad-litem
2. Karthigesu Sabaratnam of Mankumpun, presently of Madavachchy.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of May 1947 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 30th day of November 1946 having been read. It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st Respondent who is a minor for all purposes of this Testamentary action and that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased dated 18-2-1945 and attested by Mr. M. R. Karalasingham Notary Public under No. 657 declared proved and that Probate be issued to the Petitioner as the executor named therein unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 27th day of June 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 19th day of May 1947.
R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Drawn by
M. R. Karalasingham,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 22. 30 & 3-6-47).

Saiva Paripalana Sabhai Ashrama Fund.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF DONATIONS

	Rs.	Cts.
Previously acknowledged (25-4-47)	2053	50
Mr K Manickam Kanderamadam	100	00
Dr V Rajanayagam, Karawanella	20	00
Mud. S Kandiah, Nallore	15	00
Mr S P Rasiah, Jaffna Hindu College	10	00
" J Thiyagarajah, M S C, Colombo	100	00
" C Coomaraswamy, Retired G A, Jaffna	100	00
Mrs S Visaladchy, Brown road, Jaffna	5	00
Mr P Thambo, Teacher, Jaffna Hindu College	5	00
Mr D Kumarasamy, Brown road, Jaffna	1	00
" K Muttiah, do do	1	75
" K Sivanandam do do	1	75
" S Ramachandran, Chemmany Road	3	50
" A Vettivelu, College street, Jaffna	1	00
" V Manikkavasagam, Kokuvi (2nd inst)	6	50
" Chelliah, Van-east	50	00
" K V Mylvaganam, Jaffna Hindu College (part)	5	00
" M P Chelliah, Brown road	50	00
" K K Kandiahpillai Grand Bazaar	10	00
	2539	00

T. RAJANAYAKAM,
Treasurer.

Indian News Front

(Continued from page 2)

against those who demand Pakistan by force. There is no such thing called a popular Government in Bengal today."

British Circles Optimistic

Though the outcome of the talks, the Viceroy had yesterday with the Indian Leaders is being kept secret, British circles are optimistic stating that the British Cabinet Mission proposals of May 16 last year would be ultimately acceptable to Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Optimism was said to prevail amongst the members of the British Cabinet's Sub-Committee for India who felt satisfied that Lord Mountbatten's plan of procedure would prove acceptable to the Muslim League in order to achieve a settlement of the Indian problem, Lord Mountbatten was said to be carrying the British Cabinet's injunctions that any communal outbreaks in India must be dealt with an "iron hand" and also that no demands for "corridors" in the event of the partition of India would be supported by the British Government. The British Cabinet has given an assurance that the division of the Army in India will be examined although "counsel against it is still overwhelming." The British Ministers also made clear their desire to withdraw British troops from India and if the situation permits, to effect this withdrawal before June next year, it was reported, Lord Mountbatten's plan of procedure was said to comprise these alternatives: Firstly, the Cabinet Mission's plan as proposed on May 16. Secondly, a truncated Pakistan with a dual Cabinet system for the Pakistan areas and the rest of India with the Viceroy as the "connecting link" for the Interim Government which would be reformed conditionally upon all parties pledging to co-operate in the Constituent Assembly. The British Government's view was that the first of these proposals was "the most workable and safest" and it was understood the Cabinet had received an assurance from New Delhi that the Congress Party would be prepared to accept this plan. Responsible Indian quarters however were convinced this plan would not prove completely acceptable to all parties and that the partition of India and the Provinces was inevitable. These quarters said that if this form of truncated Pakistan was not accepted, Lord Mountbatten would be left with no alternative but to transfer power to the existing Interim Government.

Tense Situation

The whole of India is an armed camp at the present moment according to one source; troops have been posted at all strategic points in the different cities of the sub-continent. Troops armed to the teeth are patrolling the Punjab and Bengal and

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr M. S. Aney, the Raj Representative in Ceylon has returned from India.

Arrangements are being made by Dr. S. K. Bunker, Principal, Jaffna College for transforming Jaffna College into a University College in August.

A leading British Firm manufacturing popular watches has sent to Mahatma Gandhi their latest model as replacement for the one he lost last week.

The name of Sir Shaffaat Ahmed Khan, former Member of the Indian Interim Government is being mentioned as India's High Commissioner to Canada.

OBITUARY

Mrs. S. Sellamuttu

The death occurred on Friday last (30-5-47) of Mrs. Sellamuttu wife of Mr. M. Selvadurai, Pawn Broker, Clock Tower Road, Jaffna. The remains were cremated on the same day in the presence of a large number of friends and relations. The deceased leaves behind besides her husband, a son, Mr. S. Ramadas, and a daughter, Mrs. Pararajasingam wife of Mr. T. Pararajasingam B. A., of the staff of the Parameshwara College, Jaffna.

Dr. (Mr.) Buvanésvari Ragnath

Dr. (Mrs.) Buvanésvari Ragnath wife of Mr. E. P. Ragnath of Singapore passed away at 10-30 p.m. on Friday last at the residence of her parents, Mr. & Mrs. V. Asaipillai. The deceased was a grand-niece of the late Mr. T. Chellappapillai. Retired Chief Justice of Travancore and a grand-daughter of Mr. V. Kathiravetpillai B. A., Proctor S. C. A large number of relatives and friends attended the funeral. We extend our sympathies to her surviving spouse, her parents and other relatives among whom are her brother, Mr. A. Thanabalasingam proctor S. C., an uncle Dr. V. K. Paramanayagam, her sister and brother-in-law Mrs. Parameswari Ramalingam and Mr. P. Ramalingam I. C. S.

according to a Government of India spokesman any sign of violence or incitement to violence will be sternly dealt with.

Announcement Today

The Viceroy had prolonged talks with the leaders of the League and the Congress yesterday. It is understood that the British Government's plan of procedure will be announced to the world by the Viceroy through the All-India Radio at 7 p.m. today Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sardar Baldev Singh and Sardar Patel will also announce the view points of their respective parties vis-a-vis the plan released by the Viceroy.

MATRIMONIAL

Balasubramaniam—Maheswari

The marriage will take place of Balasubramaniam of the Matara Kachcheri son of Mr. K. Retnanayakam of Van-West to Maheswari daughter of Mr. & Mrs. K. Visuwalingam of Kokuvil East on June 5th 1947 at 12 Noon.

Friends and relations are cordially invited

ThillaiNathan Walawu,
Vannarponnai West,

(M, 48, 3)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 703.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Rasunayagam Narajah of Sarasalai, Chavakachcheri. Deceased.
Sarnyapamuttu Elinthambay of Urumpirai, Chunnakam Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thangammah widow of Nadarajah of Sarasalai 2. Perumbalam Kandamy of Chavakachcheri 3 P. Kanarathinelli and wife 4. Thevaratnam both of Chavakachcheri 5. S. Namsivayam and wife 6. Thalayayyagi both of Sarasalai Chavakachcheri Minor 7. Mangayathkarasi daughter of S. Thigarajah of Poppay South Kopy 8 Sivathambaram Thigarajah of do. Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before B. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 14th day of May 1947 in the presence of Mr. A. Arulambalam Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered and decreed that the abovesaid 8th respondent be appointed guardian-adi-litem over the minor the abovesaid 7th respondent for the purpose of representing her in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the petitioner as one of the heirs of the deceased, unless the respondents or others appear before this court on or before the 18th day of June 1947 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 14th day of May 1947.

Sgd. B. R. Selvadurai.

(O. 21, 30 & 3.) District Judge.

ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 330PT
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Muregappan Kanliah of Kalkvalam

Kaliamma widow of Chinniah of Kalkovalam Petitioner.
Vs.
Chinnatamby Subramaniam of Kalkovalam Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before M. M. J. Kariapper Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of October 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. Esuraratham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents shall on or before the 23rd day of January 1947 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 13th day of December 1946.

Sgd. M. M. J. Kariapper,
Addl. District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. M. Esuraratham,
Proctor for Petitioner.

Time to show cause extended to 5th June 1947.

Inf'd. G. C. I. A. de S.
A. D. J.

(O. 22, 30 & 3.)

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(Std. 6, 6-12-46 to 5-11-47) (r)

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