

# THE Hindu Organ.

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## Swami Vivekananda's Message

### HIS SERVICES TO INDIA

#### Service-To-Man Religion

(SWAMI RANGANATHANANDA  
in the Indian Social Reformer)

(Continued from our last issue)

TO quote Sister Nivedita Vivekananda's gifted English disciple "There was one thing however, deep in the master's nature, that he never knew how to adjust. This was his love of his country and his resentment of her suffering. Throughout those years in which I saw him almost daily, the thought of India was to him like the air he breathed. True, he was a worker at foundations. He neither used the word "nationality", nor proclaimed an era of "nation making." "Man-making," he said, was his own task. But he was a born lover, and the queen of his adoration was his Motherland. Like some delicately-poised bell thrilled and vibrated by every sound that falls upon it, was his heart to all that concerned her. Not a sob was heard within her shores that did not find in him a responsive echo. There was no cry of fear, no tremor of a weakness, no shrinking from mortification that he had not known and understood. He was hard on her sins, unsparring of her waste of worldly wisdom, but only because he felt there faults to be his own. And no one on the contrary, was ever so possessed by the vision of her greatness."

Today, when the country is celebrating its deliverance from foreign subjection, it is well for us to remember Swami Vivekananda and his conception of the future of our country. He believed in the unity of the Indian people. He believed that our culture is a rich mosaic containing Hindu, Muslim and other elements. He also believed that the Hindu and the Muslim have certain things to learn from each other which would make them not merely better Hindus and better Muslims but what is more important better men. Since Man-making was his religion he exhorted his countrymen to discard narrow loves and narrow hates and grow into that wholeness which is perfection of character. In the same vein, he exhorted the Hindus to discard the sectional loyalties of caste and sect and grow into that fullness and wholeness expressive of the Divine in man. It is as an effective help to this religion of man-making that he upheld the modern theory and practice of democracy with its faith in freedom and equality and the sacredness of personality.

The strength of democracy lies in the citizen. Democracy in India

seeks to turn Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis and others into citizens owing allegiance to certain fundamental values which are universal and human. This great process will derive ample sustenance from the inspiration of the great world religions. In fact, political and even economic democracy cannot go long, can also go wrong, without the guidance and inspiration that religion alone can impart. But that inspiration has to be sought not from the dogmas and creeds of religions but from their inner core of essential truths. This work of elevating democracy to a moral and spiritual plane is the task that awaits the energies of a Free India.

The above remarks may sound a bit strange, a bit too bold, in the context of present-day India. Our freedom has come to us with a good bit of sorrow in it; the voice that will proclaim freedom today will also be the voice that will proclaim our division into two political entities. But tragic as division is, we shall not make it more tragic by considering it as something more than political and administrative. Superficially, it appears to be a division based on cultural and religious grounds. But on a close view it reveals itself as a mere political division, based on political considerations only, but using cultural and religious badges. It has certainly roused religious and communal passion; it has left behind colossal material and human destruction. But all this does not prove that Islamic culture and religion require to be protected from the contamination of Hindu religion and culture in a separate sovereign State; all that it proves is that the Muslim intelligentsia had begun to think that it required a separate State to express its political economic personality. If and when partition will fulfil this desire it is bound to annul itself for want of a basic urge. The people are one whether under one sovereign State or two. And as such, there will always be a larger India looming behind the States of India and Pakistan. India is bound to impinge itself on the structure and function of the two States. The social composition of the Indian population is bound to assert itself on her social constitution and on

(Continued on page 5)

### Forget And Forgive

#### Indian Delegate's Call

India desires that enmities and hatreds engendered by the last war should be buried and forgotten. Sir B. Rana Bau, Leader of the Indian Delegation said before the open and final session of the Commonwealth Conference held at Canberra.

Sir Rama Rau said: "We should concentrate wholeheartedly on the task of establishing world peace on a stable basis. And it is in this spirit that India will participate in any future conference."

Within its limitation, he said the Conference had been confined to the free exchange of views—"not decision-making, and everyone must agree that the Conference has been an outstanding success."

Sir Rama Rau hoped that the subsequent Peace Conference would be conducted in the same spirit and that anything "savouring of revenge will be avoided."

Earlier, the New Zealand Premier Mr. Peter Fraser, said the most gratifying feature of the Com-

### Thiruppugal Mani

#### Resigns From Travancore

Thiruppugal Mani, Sri T. M. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Chief Justice of Travancore has sent in his papers for retirement. It is authoritatively learned. His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has accepted the resignation and appointed Mr. Pathmanabha Kulkilya, retired Advocate General as Chief Justice in his place for a period of one year.

monwealth Conference on Japan had been that the new Indian countries India and Pakistan, had found full scope for expression of opinion.

Pakistan's delegate, Mr. Mirza Rafi, said there must be demilitarisation in Japan, "but we must not fail in our efforts towards creating a change of heart in Japan that will convert her from the idea of world domination to democratic and peaceful living."

Thakin Lin Baw (Burma) said the Conference should receive recognition throughout the world for its suggestions—the most practicable yet evolved for the attainment of peace. The conference had succeeded in formulating a positive peace plan for Asia which, if implemented in the right spirit, would inaugurate an era of peace in Asia.

## MASS PRAYER

(By Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri)

MASS prayer is praying to God at the same time by many persons. It is called bhajana in our country.

Individual prayer is done every day when worshipping the sun at sunrise or at sunset or when worshipping God at home. Public worship is offered in temples etc. Each has got a beauty of its own. But mass prayer is of a different type and has a peculiar charm and appeal. When many persons feel the same feelings and sing in the same way, the effect is much greater. When the different voices blend well, the volume of sound is great and it works on our heart powerfully. The very air seems to be full of a divine electricity. The song melts the heart. We get a new peace in our hearts. We feel a new purity. We are full of a new joy.

In Bengal there was a great saint called Chaitanya. He organised what was called Nagar Sankirtans. He and others used to sing the glories of God in songs in the public streets and even dance in joy. These bhajans effected wonderful results. Men became free from drink and gave up evil ways. They gave up quarrels and attacks. They became pure and noble and united. Thus mass prayer was a source of social cleansing and purification and can be so even today.

In West India also Tukaram and

others performed very charming bhajans. The bhajans of Bhakta Tyagaraja, the supreme musician of India, in his town of Tiruvadi are well known. He and his sishyas used to sing his songs in the streets and beg for food. Those who heard them sing became full of piety and purity.

Bhajans are specially performed on Fridays in the temples of the Goddess. On Ekadasi days bhajans are conducted in praise of God Vishnu. On those days men and women fast and meditate and then perform bhajan. Such bhajans reform and purify the entire neighbourhood. Bhajans are performed before sunrise during the whole of the Margali month. That month is regarded as a very sacred month.

We see mass prayers in churches on Sundays and on special days, choir singing to the accompaniment of the organ has a great charm and solemnity. Every religion has mass worship and mass prayer in one form or another.

I feel sure that if congregational worship and mass prayers and bhajans become popular again in India as before, a new age of faith followed by a new era of progress will be ours. Social disunity and political discord will disappear and India will become the spiritual leader of the world once again.

—Vision,





## Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1947.

BHARATHI JAYANTHI

THE ELEVENTH OF SEPTEMBER is a red-letter day in the annals of Tamil Nad, for on that day was born Sri Subramania Bharathi of immortal fame sixty four years ago. This day, though continued to be celebrated in Tamil Nad since the demise of the poet, should be of special interest now in that it will be celebrated for the first time in a free and Independent India for the realisation of which the poet sacrificed his all.

Bharathi besides being a poet, was a prophet in the real sense of the word and what he foretold in his various poems have all been fulfilled now. His songs of patriotism are his greatest service to his country. He was the harbinger of the Tamil Renaissance and was the inspired bard of Nationalism. Though he is dead and no more with us in flesh and blood, he yet speaks to us through the flute voice of his songs. Bharathi lives with us in spirit; his wonted fires still live in the glowing lyrics with which he has endowed Tamil Nad.

It is, however, an irony of fate that Bharathi who did more than any other contemporary to rouse the people of Tamil Nad to hearken to the call of Mother India and who braved the wrath of a foreign bureaucracy ended his life in abject poverty and in voluntary exile. Brad Fortune was rather harsh on him and Tamil Nad steeped in naked materialism imported into the country with impunity by the foreign bureaucrat stirred not to help the bard in his pecuniary distress. It is gratifying to note, however, that Tamil Nad has now retrieved its error and atoned for its sins of neglect of the poet by erecting a grand memorial at Ettimparai—his birth place. It is confidently hoped that this memorial institute will prove to be the harbinger of more institutions to give succour and help to deserving Tamil poets and scholars. Tamil Nad should not rest content with this memorial alone. It is its duty to make Bharathi's songs sung in every nook and corner of the land. Nothing would give more complete satisfaction to his soul than to hear his songs sung by men women and children in the homes of the rich as well as the poor.

Tamils wherever they are should celebrate Bharathi

## SHE DEFIED THE JAPANESE JAFFNA GIRL'S BRAVERY

THE Malayan Union Government's Card of Commendation is to be awarded to Malaya's youngest recipient, 11-year-old Dawn Karthegasu, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Karthigesu of Jaffna who are now at Ipoh.

The announcement of this award recalls the exploits of this Ceylonese family, who for their assistance to guerilla forces during the Japanese occupation, were arrested by the dreaded Japanese military police and submitted to grievous tortures from the effects of which Mrs. Karthigesu has yet to recover, though she was recently discharged from the hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, London.

Mrs. Karthigesu is now convalescing at the Bon Secours Convent, 166, Westborne Grove, London, after having been flown to England from Malaya in December 1945.

When the war broke out in Malaya, the doctor and his family of two daughters and an adopted son, left the town and set in Papan, a small mining village ten miles away. Their dispensary in Ipoh was requisitioned and later the doctor opened up in town again but only practised on two or three days each week. They maintained their dispensary at Papan and surreptitious aid to the wounded and sick among guerillas who were around that area became part and parcel of the day's work.

The Japanese set watch and in July, 1943 arrested the 51 year-old

doctor. His wife's arrest followed two days later, and three months later the adopted son, William was also taken. The couple underwent almost all known forms of Japanese torture and in November 1943, Dawn who was then only seven was brought before Mrs. Karthigesu.

As was revealed at the trial last year of Yoshimura, Dawn was suspended from a tree and a fire prepared under her in an attempt to force a confession out of the mother. Dawn's reply to these activities was to entrust her mother not to say a word.

"Jesus will help us" she said.

The intervention of a superior officer saved the situation and the little girl was allowed to go home.

In the 'trial' which followed their arrest, the Public Prosecutor asked for the death sentence to be passed on both the doctor and his wife. The Japanese Judge at the end of the trial sentenced Mrs. Karthigesu to life imprisonment and the doctor to 15 years' penal servitude while William was given a three-year term. All three were only released from prison on the arrival of the liberation forces.

Mr. Karthigesu was flown to England in December 1945 for medical treatment. It has been discovered that she suffered fractures of the spine the left cheekbone and skull. Dr. Karthigesu received a Card of Commendation in 1946.

## NEXT MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Mr. Coomaraswamy  
Tipped

"Lex" writes in the "Times of Ceylon":

In Hultsdorf, Mr. C. Coomaraswamy whose Press activity has recently been gathering momentum is being confidently tipped as the UNP nominee for the Ministry of Justice. Although he was in the Civil Service he spent a greater part of his career in judicial appointments and is quite conversant with the problems that arise in that sphere. Many were anticipating a political career for him but he did not contest a seat for Parliament. Perhaps he will find his way into the Senate if his services are required as a Minister of State who is to be drawn from that Assembly. Mr. Coomaraswamy once served as a Commissioner to investigate the Mooloya Incident but the Governor did not accept his findings. The Law Officers at that time did not agree with the views of Mr. Coomaraswamy on the legal questions he was called upon to investigate.

Jayanthi in a fitting manner; the poet's songs, a veritable source of inspiration and hope will, we are sure go a great way in making the Tamils united in the service of the mother country to make her attain her cherished goal of independence. Let us hope that Bharathi Jayanthi will usher in an era of unity of purpose and unity of action among the Tamils of this island too,

## THE NEXT MOVE

WILL TAMIL CONGRESS  
COALESCE WITH UNP?

The Political Correspondent of the Ceylon Daily News writes:-

With the L. S. S. P. unable even to join with the B. L. P., with both those parties permanently at variance with the Communist Party, with all of them at total war with the U. N. P., it is easy to infer that a coalition will have to come from the ranks of the U. N. P., the Independents and the Tamil Congress. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam has fought for a theory and won but he is too clever a tactician to permit the vindication of a theory to stand in the way of the progress of a community by refusing to co-operate. He cannot co-operate with the revolutionary parties for whatever their faults be, they are persistent in their opposition to the sets to which the U. N. P. and the Tamil Congress leaders belong. So unless Mr. Ponnambalam is to march with his followers to a barren existence in Parliament he will have to coalesce.

The revolutionary parties on their side, one does not expect, will accept office even if like in France office is thrust on a minority. Shrewd strategists that they are they would prefer to place on other shoulders the responsibility for tackling the serious economic crises which are bound to arise within the next five years. Then they can tell the voters they are not to blame.

Mr. Suntharalingham  
Wins

We understand that Mr. C. Suntharalingham has defeated his Tamil Congress rival Mr. T. M. Sabaratnam in the Vavuniya Constituency.

## Won't Be Premier?

Dr. Colvin De Silva's  
Confidence

Confidence that Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the UNP leader, would not be the Prime Minister of a sham Parliament awarded by a sham Constitution, was expressed by Dr. Colvin R. de Silva, the BLP leader, (himself a candidate for the Wellawatte Galkissa seat) at a meeting at Badulla in support of Mr. J. C. T. Kotlawela (BLP) for the Badulla Seat, the election for which was held on Saturday last.

Dr. Colvin R. de Silva described the Dominion Status promised to Ceylon as "an embrace unto death in the arms of imperialist masters". He averred that the subjects on which the Governor was reported to have reached agreement, concerned interests vital to the imperialists and damaging to the national economy of the country.

"I am certainly confident that the UNP leader is not going to be Prime Minister of a sham Parliament awarded by a sham Constitution" he added.

G. G. ASSURES  
CO-OPERATION

An assurance that he would co-operate with the Singhalese was given by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam the victorious candidate at the Jaffna election while addressing the large gathering that had assembled shortly after his election was announced in Friday last.

"I see today", said Mr. Ponnambalam, "the result of my work for the last fifteen years, according to my lights, for my people and my country. As I have always told you, the battle of Jaffna is your own battle, and the victory in every sense is yours. You have maintained untarnished the traditional self-respect, honour and pride of our race."

"I am proud you refused to accept the course of defeatism that has been sedulously preached from high places. I am particularly happy you have, by your spontaneous response and ready support, shown that an election can be won without a cent of bribe or a drop of liquor. This was only made possible by the vast array of youthful volunteers who worked by day and by night sometimes without food or sleep not I cant; thank them adequately in words. I am delighted that I have been elected by the vote of the common man, irrespective of caste or religion."

"I wish now to turn to my Singhalese brothers in the south. No Tamil has been the object of greater, more calculated and more persistent vilification than myself. I have never been and will never be the enemy of the Singhalese community, and here, before this large assembled crowd, I wish to offer the right hand of fellowship of the Tamil man to the patriotic and progressive sections of the Singhalese."

"This contest was fought on two issues. It has vindicated the stand I took up that the voting by the Tamil members on the White Paper was wrong and breach of trust to the Tamil electors of Jaffna and the Island; and the other that the Tamil people will not stand any dictations as to who should be their representatives. With these issues completely vindicated, we can start off hand in hand to face the problems of our common motherland."

According to Thakin Nu, the Burmese Minister of Agriculture, 500,000 acres of paddy land are affected by the recent floods.



# Ceylon & its 'Parties'

## Retired Civil Servant's Denunciation

A scathing condemnation of the U. N. P. and its leaders and of the other "mushroom parties" of Ceylon is made by Mr. P. Saravanamuttu who is a candidate for the Colombo South constituency in a statement issued by him. According to him the U. N. P. was formed overnight. But a true party never comes into being in this manner, of a few interested people getting together and drafting manifesto full of high sounding phrases designed to mask the absence of any real political programme. The cohesive force which is an essential requisite of a political party must grow out of a common conviction and common ideals and the U. N. P. is built without this essential foundation.

Mr. Saravanamuttu further states:

I cannot agree that there are any real parties in Ceylon at the moment. The Samasamajist Party, The Bolshevik-Leninist Party of India (Ceylon Branch) and the Communist Party are generally considered to be parties; but in actual fact they are fragments of parties continuously warring among themselves.

By no criterion however is the U. N. P. a party. What holds the U. N. P. together is adherence to Mr. D. S. Senanayake who has joined forces with certain other personages to form a political group. This heterogeneous group is composed mainly of elected members of the State Council who continued to be members of that body after it had lost its representative character. Among them you find persons of very divergent views and policies. If Mr. D. S. Senanayake who provides its cohesive power is removed from the picture or for some reason he finds that he cannot satisfy the individual ambitions of his followers the U. N. P. must necessarily disintegrate. The clever men of the B. L. P. and of the L. S. S. P. having seen this made a determined effort to prevent his return to Parliament while all the resources of the U. N. P. and its followers were used to ensure his return. If a general election which is intended to ascertain the will of the people on fundamental questions of policy is fought merely for the preservation of personal power, the country is put to unnecessary expense and the future becomes uncertain. Parties have to create some more widespread and impersonal form of organisation based on clear-cut principles and policies.

This is the principle among other reasons why I have not joined the U. N. P. and can never join it. If personal ambition was the moving force which led me to abandon a lucrative appointment and seek election as a member of Parliament I should have been one of the first to join the U. N. P.

The U. N. P. cannot produce the kind of Government that suits a people nursed for so long in traditions of democracy. For a society to be truly democratic, it is necessary that its leaders should be men of courage and wisdom, and that

their actions be continuously subject to the scrutiny and constructive criticism of the citizens, who are and should always remain the repositories of political power. You are no doubt aware that in recent years the public of Ceylon became disturbed and anxious about several actions of the Board of Ministers. But the criticism of the people was not organised and therefore not effective. The State Councillors who long ceased to represent the people failed to voice the sentiments of the people. Not one leader appeared on the public platform either at the time of the General Strike or at other times when the country was critical of their actions to face their criticism and allay the suspicions of the people. Instead they ignored public opinion and went their way heedless of what the country felt and needed and thereby displayed their unfitness to be representatives of the people.

I have faith however that if the will of hundred electorates in Ceylon is allowed to express itself freely, untrammelled by forces of cor-

### SRI SWAMI SIVANANDA

#### SWEET HARBINGER

A flaming flood of harmony  
Bursts out of painful past  
Fusing in sacred symphony  
The hearts of East and West.

A temple of a thrilling dawn  
Impels the soul's elan!  
A godly change is going on  
From man to Superman.

Gentle peace descends like a dove  
Upon the human child;  
Its face reflects Sivananda's Love  
Dynamic sweet and mild!

Aum! Aum! Aum!

—Yogi Satyarka.

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ruption and undue influence, and of class, racial or religious hatred there can yet arise in the country a party effect vely expressing the will of a large section of the people who have refused and cannot agree to join the U. N. P. or the Leftists or the group of communal politicians calling themselves the Tamil Congress.

I have so far not said anything about the Tamil Congress and that on purpose. Tamil Congress politics is something very unreal and can do no more than create a diversion in the political atmosphere of today. I am strongly opposed to any of these diversions. I have always been so. A people whose soul longs for freedom, a people who have for over a century been dominated by a foreign power have no time for such diversions. The goal of their ambition is clear, their souls yearn for only one thing. They want freedom, real freedom, freedom which implies their lives and goods being their own. In their march towards the goal of freedom they must refuse to be side-tracked by petty communal quarrels. I believe that the peoples of this Island are bound together by so many ties which inevitably flow from an undisturbed association which had existed over a considerable period of our history.

## Hindu Dharma

### What is Needed Today

INDIA to-day is the battleground of three cultures, Hindu, Muslims and Western. The first has deep roots in the soil, but the growth above the soil is withered and too anaemic. The second and third in varying degrees have been, in a sense, fertilisers to the Hindu soil. The Hindu soil in its characteristic way has absorbed all that it cannot reject and rejected all that it cannot absorb. If we had tackled this cultural conflicts in the proper way, in a Hindu way, we would not have been put to the necessity of acceding to a division of the country. We mean, if Hinduism has been aggressive, softly and peacefully aggressive, has been mindful of its numerical strength, mindful of the character, strength and bravery expected of the Hindu children by the Mother, India would have remained a whole and undivided Hindu India states the Vedanta Kesari in its August issue. It continues:

As it is, Hindus have become too international, too tolerant and philosophic to realise the value of numerical strength in Hindu society. They have yet to realise the value of discipline both in the individual and social spheres, yet to learn the art of social cohesion. That way lies social effectiveness and strength.

So then, Hinduism has got to be aggressive; that is the new target for the Indian Union! Aggressive by love, by good and effective neighbourliness, by dynamic tolerance and more than all, aggressive through the practice of Dharma. If one word can condense the whole of Hindu achievement and ideal, it is Dharma. And Dharma is the art of social balance and equilibrium, of cultural absorption and assimilation and spiritual poise. This is the ever-old but ever-new gospel of India, which India herself stands in need of today. At

## 'A Great Shame'

### Ceylon Labour Corps in Malaya

"It is a great shame that Ceylonese labour was brought to Malaya, to replace Japanese (prisoners of war) labour" said Mr. Rajasooriya the well-known Kuala Lumpur lawyer and Vice-President of the Ceylon Federation, Malaya speaking to a Press Representative on his return to the Island on a holiday.

"It does not add to the prestige of the Ceylonese in Malaya to have in their midst recruited Labour from Ceylon who are paid one-fifth of what Malayan Labourer is paid." Mr. Rajasooriya said.

And sooner or later, there is bound to be friction between Malayan labour and the Ceylonese."

Asked about the future of the Ceylonese in Malaya, Mr. Rajasooriya said the Ceylonese have to decide soon whether they want to remain birds of passage, as they have been hitherto or make Malaya their permanent home.

Mr. Rajasooriya has been the recipient recently of a Card of Commendation from the Governor of the Malayan Union for assisting in the escape of British soldiers from Malaya during the Japanese occupation.

no time perhaps has India forgotten herself so completely and missed her duty to the world, the duty of spiritual solace and guidance. When India has risen to the consciousness of Dharma in the three aspects noted above, she would have bridged the gulf that now yawns between herself and the Muslims. For to come by Dharma is to realise wholeness and oneness, social and political. Should we not expect India to come to her own standards? First we have to be ourselves, and then only we can make others.

# Our Problem Today

## Economical not Political

(By A Student of Economics)

(Continued from a previous issue.)

### Housing Problem

Housing problem is very acute in this country. It was not so before the War. We are very anxious to find out why there is this acute shortage of houses during war days and even after the armistice. Owing to houses and buildings being utilised for emergency departments and for housing military personnel there was shortage of housing during war days. Now that war is over, there should be no shortage of houses, whereas there is. One could ascribe the following reasons good and sufficient (1) The population in suburban areas have migrated to Town areas during post war days (2) No new houses are built in the metropolis of every province owing to non availability of building materials and high cost of same (3) No private cooperative housing schemes are operating. The housing accommodation has not

improved at all. This question has engaged the attention of Urban Councils and Municipalities which are doing their utmost to relieve the congestion of housing of working population on improved models. The Town Planner is very busy and very earnest about providing model tenements to workers. The state is doing all she could possibly do within the finances available. But this problem can easily be solved if capitalists in this country launch on building schemes or if the State will give subsidies to private land owners in Urban and municipal areas to build houses and workers' model houses on improved lines with proper ventilation facilities, parks for workers and play grounds. It is a pity that there is no private enterprise in this country and there is no encouragement for this. Let us hope for better things in the near future.



## Labour's Balance Sheet

### What it has Achieved in England

(By Maurice Cranston)

**I**N the two years since its sensational General Election victory, the British Labour Party has not lost a single parliamentary seat. Bye-election majorities have been smaller, as bye-election figures always are, but a score or so of Socialist seats have been comfortably held against the Opposition challenge. It does not often happen that a British Government, once it has come to power, retains the support of its public.

In the case of Mr. Attlee's government, many things have happened that might have been expected to reduce its popularity: the winter crisis, for instance, the worsening of the international situation, the troubles in Palestine, conscription. It is true, I think, that the Socialist idealism which marked the end of the war against Fascism, and which found particular expression in Sir Richard Acland's Commonwealth movement, has very much diminished. But confidence in the Labour Party's ability to make the best of a bad world still runs high.

To understand this situation, one must look beyond the headlines. For it is not so much politics that holds the clue to the success of the Attlee government, as economics. In one sense the political position of Great Britain is worse today than in 1939. The war drained the country of her resources and her overseas investments. The pound sterling has gone down in value on the world market. But there are other considerations. The National Income, estimated at some £4,000,000,000 in 1938, is reckoned at twice that figure, today, and even when allowance is made for increased prices, the National Income in real terms still shows a very marked improvement. The export trade also is doing well. In the year 1919, under a coalition government, Britain exported 45 per cent less than her 1913 total; in 1946, with Sir Stafford Cripps in charge, exports were between five and twenty per cent above the 1938 figure.

Besides national recovery, Labour is committed to the economics of welfare. Tax luxuries to subsidize necessities. Expensive liquor has to pay for cheap milk and bread. Despite rationing, Britain as a whole is better fed now than ever before in her history. I can say this although I personally, together with most middle and upper class consumers, have less to eat, because the millions of poor, who were undernourished before the war, now for the first time have enough. The Tories, who draw their chief support from the privileged class, have always opposed the Government's food policy. When John Strachey introduced bread rationing last summer, the Conservative press was fiercely hostile, and the public generally disliked the scheme. But a bad harvest and the severe winter have proved Strachey right. If he had done what the Tories wanted, the ordinary person would have gone without his loaf last winter.

Besides cheap food, which is one plank in the Government's platform

of welfare economics, millions of pounds are being paid out in cash as pensions and allowances. Every child after the first in a family entitles the mother to a weekly allowance of five shillings. All widows and old people receive State pensions ranging up to 42 shillings a week.

Full employment is another cornerstone of Labour policy. So far this has presented no great problem, and Hugh Dalton's Distribution of Industries Act, his cheap money policy and various other schemes for the assistance of industry are calculated to insure against such unemployment as we saw here between the two wars.

Coal mining has been nationalized at a cost of £104,660,000; £150,000,000 will be spent in five years to bring the industry up to date. Miners now work a five-day week and their pay is about double what it was in 1938. Railways, gas and electricity, and the Bank of England have already been taken over by public corporation, and iron and steel are next on the list for nationalization.

In education, Labour has launched a radical new programme, although it is one for which it cannot claim particular credit since the scheme was drafted by a Conservative, Mr. A. A. Butler. The shortage of buildings—and of First Class graduates for teachers—is one of the several difficulties that will hold up this programme for some years. But already there is provision for poor boys to enter "Public" schools like Eton and Winchester, and wealthy "Passmen" are being elbowed out of Oxford and Cambridge by ex-Servicemen undergraduates subsidized by the Government to the tune of £200 to £350 a year.

In foreign policy, Mr. Bevin has the support of all parties except the dwindling ranks of the Communists, a few "fellow travellers" like Konni Zilliacus, and the "Keep Left" group linked with the *New Statesman* and Henry Wallace. The British generally seem less alarmed about the future than Americans, because they cannot believe that Stalin has any reason for his present fears. Britain herself is turning away from imperialism. She is no longer on top of the world and has no wish to be.

In India it may well be that Mr. Attlee's government has achieved what seemed the impossible—the transfer of power to independent and democratically elected Indian authorities. If the present plan succeeds, the Labour Government will have to its credit one of the outstanding examples of statesmanship in modern history.

Palestine is less encouraging, if only because of the fanaticism of the Zionists and Arabs in conflict there. The U. S. attitude has made the British position in Palestine no easier. In general, the U. S. backs Zionist claims, but she refuses to send troops to help keep order, or to let Jewish refugees come to her shores.

To sum up: during its first two years in Parliament, Labour has passed more than 100 Acts designed

## BRITONS EMIGRATING

### 500,000 Awaiting Transport

#### Saiva Maha Sabhai Kurunegala

The Seventeenth Anniversary of the Kurunegala Saiva Maha Sabai was celebrated in the Sabai Hall on the 31st ultimo with the president Mr. T. Chinniah in the chair.

Proceedings commenced at 9-30 A. M. and continued till nightfall.

At the business meeting held in the morning the following were elected office bearers unanimously for the ensuing year: President: Mr. T. Chinniah; Patron: Mr. P. Thambirajah; Vice Presidents: Messrs. S. Subramaniam, S. Ambalavaner and V. Seevaratnam; Honorary Secretary: Mr. S. Gnanamoorthy; Asst. Secretary: P. Selvadurai; Treasurer: P. Chinnathamby; Asst. Treasurer: S. Tyagarajah; Auditors: Messrs. T. Bagavadas and M. Thevathasan; Committee of Management: Messrs. S. K. Alvappillai, V. Alvappillai, K. Mudalithamby, V. Chelliah, K. Kanagaratnam, S. Manickckarajah, K. Murugesapillai, K. Ramiah, S. Sathasivampillai, S. Nagalingam and Kannapan Chettiar.

A very instructive and entertaining lectures were delivered by Sri Vadivel Swamy on the 'Glory of Hinduism' and by Pundit K. Kandappu on 'The duties of Man'.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. K. Thamootherampillai and seconded by Mr. S. Ambalavaner was unanimously adopted by the House "This Sabai requests the authorities of the Kataragama Temple of Lord Sri Shantha and the Government of Ceylon to hand over the Hindus the management of the said Temple which is an important place of worship to millions of Hindus in Ceylon and India from times immemorial and about which Saint Arunakiri Nather had Sung Thirupukal 10 centuries ago".

The proceedings ended with the singing of Religious Hymns. A Tea Party followed.

either to promote the welfare of the people or to put industry on an efficient basis. A lot remains to be done. Mr. Aneurin Bevan's 100,000 houses are only a fraction of those needed to meet the present shortage. Town and country planning is in its infancy. The Beveridge Plan is not yet fully in operation. Nationalization has yet to prove it can produce the goods more successfully than private enterprise.

The next two years will tell. If Labour is returned at the next General Election—and its prospects so far are sound—it will probably launch a more radically Socialist programme. For the present the Government is concerned chiefly with the reconversion of the nation from a wartime to a peacetime footing, and with the policy of welfare economics that leaves capitalism in check, but still intact. Constructive achievements, not socialist slogans, account for the continued popularity of the Labour Government in Britain.

—*Worldover Press.*

**A**BOUT 500,000 persons have definitely decided to emigrate from the United Kingdom and only the shortage of transportation is delaying their departure, a United Press of America survey showed. The number of inquiries received by officials indicates that the total of prospective emigrants would be greatly increased if the transportation problem was not so great.

Most of the migration will be within the British Commonwealth, principally to the Dominions. The United States is the destination of most of those leaving the Commonwealth, with only negligible numbers applying for permission to move to Latin American countries and other non-English speaking nations throughout the world.

By far the largest number of people want to go to Australia. Australian officials in London said they had 220,000 applications (estimated to represent 400,000 persons) for free or assisted passage. Although Australia has a target of 70,000 immigrants yearly, it was expected that there will be only 6,000 by the end of this year and 12,000 next year. Applications on hand would fulfill the target for the next five years. However, these figures do not include those who pay their own fares and travel either by sea or air, with delays up to about a year in obtaining passage.

The situation for other countries was:

South Africa: Expects 15,000 to 20,000 immigrants this year with 35,000 registered applications on the waiting list in London. Inquiries 50 to 100 daily.

New Zealand: No figures on waiting list available. Expects 1,000 to 1,500 immigrants under the government assistance programme by the end of the year. But transportation is crowded by immigrants who pay their own way. Inquiries 2,000 weekly.

Canada: No waiting list figures available. No official estimate of number of inquiries. During 18 months from September 30, 1945, to March 31, 1947, there were 55,875 immigrants from the United Kingdom—a monthly rate of more than 3,000. Transportation is limited and crowded.

Southern Rhodesia: 250 to 300 immigrants monthly with present transportation. 6,000 on waiting list. Inquiries 3,500 monthly, but not all are serious and immigration is restricted to persons with special skills.

United States: Quota for British immigrants is 67,721 yearly, which has not been filled. The London office, which is the largest of four in the United Kingdom, issued 6,599 visas in the year ended June 30, 1946, and 11,452 visas in the year ended June 30, 1947.

British Colonies: Almost no immigration since people going to the tropical areas normally go to specific jobs for a specified period. There is a small intake into Kenya and Northern Rhodesia for special positions and farming.



Election Results

# Dahanayake Wins

## But More U. N. P. Victories

In the Pottuvil constituency election for which was held on Thursday last. Mr. A. R. A. Razik, a former member of the State Council and U. N. P. nominee was defeated by a Muslim Independent Mr. M. M. Ibrahim by 1899 votes. The most notable victory was scored by Mr. W. Dahanayake who represented Bibile in the State Council and who was a nominee of the SamaSamaj Party. His rival at Galle was Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya the U. N. P. Secretary who is supposed to be one of the richest men in Ceylon today. Mr. Dahanayake defeated his U. N. P. rival by 2496 votes.

### Another Minister Returned

At Dodangaslande Col. J. L. Kotelawela scored an easy victory over his rival by 15485 votes.

### More U. N. P. Gains

At Polannaruwa the U. N. P. candidate was successful defeating his rivals who included a Sama Samajist by 774 votes.

Mr. T. B. Poholiyedde Dissawe (U. N. P.) was declared elected at Horowupotana, having defeated his rivals by a majority of 1579 votes.

At Ratnapura Mr. C. E. Attygalle the U. N. P. Candidate was declared elected.

Messrs S. M. Subbiah (Ceylon Indian Congress) and Mr. J. C. T. Kotelawala (B. L. P.) were the successful candidates at Badulla, a two member constituency.

The position of parties is as follows.

U. N. P.	16
L. S. S. P.	8
Tamil Congress	5
Indian Congress	1
B. L. P.	3
Communist	1
Independents	4

The following constituencies polled yesterday:

Kadugannawa (2 member constituency), Vavuniya.

Beliatta in the Southern Province and Talawakella in the Central poll today.

## MATRIMONIAL

### Tharmalingham—Vijayalakshmi

The marriage of Vijayalakshmi, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Kanagasabai, O. A. Headquarters, Medical Department, Malayan Union K Lumpur, to Mr. E. Tharmalingham, Field Assistant, Irrigation Department, Matale, Ceylon, took place in the morning on 29-8-47 according to Hindu rites at the bride's residence in Circular Road in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relatives.

In the evening the parents of the bride held a reception which was largely attended by friends and relatives. Mr. S. Sinnadurai, Assistant Secretary Malayan Union Secretariat, proposed the toast of the new couple to which the bridegroom responded suitably. Mr. M. Kanagasabai extended his sincere thanks to all those present apologising for the invitation at very short notice which was due to the arrival of the bridegroom by plane from Ceylon. —Cor

### Tairunavakarasu—Logeswari

The wedding took place on Thursday August 28th of Mr. Thirunavakarasu, Government Surveyor, Diyatalawa, eldest son of Mr. & Mrs. M. Ponnaiyah Soorawattai, Chunnakam, and Miss Logeswari Thambipillai the eldest daughter of Mr. P. Thambipillai, Station Master, Kelaniya, and Mrs. P. Thambipillai "Annamaliga", Chunnakam at the bride's residence according to Hin-

# Swami Vivekananda's Message

(Continued from page 1)

the political State. Whatever basic urge there is, therefore, is towards unity; the social forces can move only in this direction; the minority problem in both the States, in spite of division, is a powerful factor, in spite of appearances to the contrary, that will tend to eventual unity. And this unity will be on a higher and more enduring plane than on those of political expediency and manoeuvring through pacts and deals of the past few decades. The pressure of politics has divided us, but the pressure of sociology will unite us; and culture reinforced by social and economic forces and the realities of the world situation will speed up the process. This process which always goes on in a society producing an ever-widening unity of types had to reckon, in the case of India, with an incalculable third factor, the presence of a foreign power pursuing a policy of continual thwarting of healthy national forces in the interest of its own self-perpetuation. The elimination now of that incalculable third factor leaves the field free for the elective operation of social forces. This is the faith that sustains those who, though feeling the pang of partition, are yet not dismayed by it or confused by it. This section even now is large, comprising influential political parties and non-political groups and individuals both among the Muslims and among the Hindus. When the abnormalities of the present situation with its gushing passions and blinding hates will pass away, leaving the Indian sky clear, the country will recognise the correctness and cogency of the above faith and vision; the faith of a steady few will then become the enthusiasm of the many leading to a reconciliation and re-union of the sundered parts and the unsettling of a settled fact through popular will.

To work towards this glorious consummation silently and steadily is the task that faces the country today. We have to realise that politics is the plaything of social forces. Sociology is more fundamental than politics. In this healthy manipulation of social forces to make them tend towards social solidarity, the country will find inspiration and guidance from the personality and message of Swami Vivekananda.

## Boutiques Burned

A toy shop and three boutiques were burnt down, when a fire broke out in the bazaar area round the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple on Saturday last. The damage is estimated at Rs. 8,000.

The fire is said to have started in the kitchen of one of the boutiques, a spark setting alight the cadjan partition.

du rites. The chief priest Sri Sivasubramaniya Kurukkal assisted by several other Priests officiated. Later there was a grand reception at the bride's residence.

## Revocation Of Power Of Attorney

I, Nagammah d/o Subramaniam and widow of the late Doctor Ampalavanar Saravanamuthu of Chunnakam, Jaffna, Ceylon, at present residing in Seremban, Negri Sembilan Malayan Union, do hereby revoke the Powers of Attorney dated 6th April, 1936 and dated 26th October, 1936, respectively, granted by me to Ampalavanar Kandiah of Kanderodai, Chunnakam, Jaffna, Ceylon.

S. Nagammah

Seremban

11-6-47.

Mis. 122. 6 & 9.)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 736

Kathiravelu M. Madavan of Tholpuram  
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kathiravelu P. opalasingam of do
2. Subramaniam Ratn sabapathy and wife
3. Pooledchumy of Moolai now of Malayan Union by their attorney Ampalavanar Ithaiyal Pakar of Tholpuram Respondents.

In the matter of Estate of the late Nagammah daughter of Ampalavanar Kathiravelu deceased of Tholpuram. his matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of June 1947 in the presence of Mr. V. E. Sivanthi, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 26th June 1947 having been read:

It is declared that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as he is the sole and one of his heirs be issued to him according to the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 18th day of July 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 30th day of June 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai.

District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 24th September 1947.

Sgd. R. R. S.

D. J.

O. 59. 9 & 12)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 740

In the matter of the estate of the late Paramanathar Kandiah of Punnalaik adduvan, Jaffna

Deceased.

Ledchumy widow of Paramanathar Kandiah of Vaddukoddai East

Vs.

Petitioner.

- Minors
1. Kandiah Selanathan of do
  2. Siva Inpanayaggy daughter of Kandiah of do
  3. Kandiah Sabanathan of do
  4. Paramanathar Eliathamby of Punnalaikkadduvan, Tellippalai 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 7th day of July 1947 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the above-named 4th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 1-3 respondents, and that letters of administration of the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on the 5th day of August 1947 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 7th day of July 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai

District Judge.

Extended to 11-9-47

(O 58. 5 & 9)

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