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The Origin Of Souls

(BY BHAGAVATI DAS)

(Continued from our last issue)

A JIVA according to Vedanta is a complex, as it were, of at least three factors. First there is the immutable substance of sentience the *chit*, the unchanging Self which does not undergo any modification, the Atman. Then there is the *antahkarana*, the psychic organ, the mind, in itself insentient but which appears as sentient by the presence in it of the third factor, the reflection of the pure consciousness (the Atman), the *chidabhasa*. Now when the germ cell divides, we have to suppose that the *antahkarana* also divides—the Atman or *chit* remains immutable and in each of the *antahkaranas*, thus coming apart, a reflection of the Atman continues to abide. The classical analogy of the sun reflecting in a pot of water, to illustrate the *chidabhasa* will be helpful in imagining the process. If a pot of water placed in the sun can be so broken up and separated into two without spilling the water, the reflection there will be as many separate reflections as there are pots containing water. Similarly when the *antahkarana* divides, the *chidabhasa* does not restrict itself to one of the division alone, but simultaneous with the falling apart of the two divisions, continues to abide in each without a break even for a moment. Thus an additional soul or Jiva comes into existence, without in anyway affecting the immutability and unchangeability of the basis of the *jiva*—the Atman, which is common to the *jiva* thus produced. Vedanta holds that there is one Atman for all *jiva* and what distinguishes one *jiva* from another is its separate *antahkarana* and *chidabhasa*. We have not done any violence to these essential conceptions of the *jiva* and the Atman in our hypothesis. The novel idea is that of the division of the *antahkarana*. When the two cells conjugate and fuse into one, the reverse process may be supposed to take place by which the two *antahkaranas* of the *jivas* unite and simultaneous with it the *chidabhasas* also fuse to become one and thus arises the zygote, from the sperm and the ovum, which develops into an individual of the human and higher subhuman species.

The objection to the above hypothesis is the difficulty of admitting the mutability of the *antahkarana* or the mind. Is there any proof for the mutability or the division of the mind? We only see the falling apart of the body but not of the mind: clearly it is a case of inference, but inference necessitated by the logic of facts. Nor is there any possibility of proof, as the process lies beyond the grasp of the senses. But this objection is of no greater vali-

dity than the objection to the assumption of a mind other than one's own. Nobody has ever seen mind or consciousness in another, and yet we assume it or infer it from behaviour, on the analogy of our own behaviour which is initiated by our mind.

The only question that can be rightly asked is whether there is anything in our own experience to show that the mind is capable of division and fusion. I believe there is such an experience to warrant the supposition, if we take into account what happens in dream. There the one mind divides into the *antahkaranas* or psyches of the different persons seen in the dream. There is a separate reflection of the *chit* in each of the *antahkaranas*, for the personalities of the dream behave as separate living entities conscious of their individualities. If it is objected that the seeming division of the mind was only an imagination and not an actual division, we have to say that the mind does not exist apart from its forms imaginative or other. The mind is never experienced apart from its ideas. It is what the ideas are. If, thus, the mind can be admitted as a mutable substance, there remains no other serious objection to the hypothesis of the fission of the *antahkarana* along with the fission of the cell and of fusion when the cells fuse.

Curiously enough we find the idea of a single life as the one starting point of all other lives, in the Upanishads. There we find that the primordial individual was one only in the beginning and he projected himself into many by an act of will. "It desired: 'May I become many, may I become the issues'—*Chhandogya*. Again 'He desired May I become many, may I become the issues.' He intensely meditated, having meditated, He projected all these—whatever sphere, having projected them, he entered into them" (*Taittiriya*). Of course the traditional interpretation is that at the beginning of the cycle, the *jivas* existing already in the *pralaya* state, were only invested with the bodies for the working out of their *karmas* and no fresh production of souls is intended. But the language used, 'may I become many, may I come forth in the firm of the issues' suggests that the first individual himself became the many *prajas* or *jivas*. If this interpretation is admitted, the manner in which this could have been possible suggests a hypothesis of the kind we have framed. What is today true of the *prajas*, viz, reproduction by self-division, may be only a continuation of a process initiated at the first projection of souls. The

(Continued on page 5)

Ceylon Tamils Kalavirthy Sangam K. Lumpur

The Deepavali celebrations were held on 11-11-47 at the above Association premises which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, commencing at 5-0 p.m. with the distribution of prizes by Mrs. E. Kanagasabai to the winners at the Athletic Sports for children under the age of fourteen which were held on 9-11-47, consisting of thirty two items including one open for all Tamil Schools in K Lumpur.

This was followed by an inspiring and instructive lecture in Tamil on "Hindu Culture" by Swami Sathyananda of Singapore who quoting many suitable stanzas and "slogans" from ancient classics stressed the survival of the Hindu culture through many centuries, extolling the greatness of the past in relation to Hindu culture as evidenced by the rich archaeological findings of Mohenjo Daro and appreciating the characteristics of Hindu Dharma which has permeated all strata of society from the petty kings down to the poor masses of the Dravidian race.

Vocal music was rendered by some girl students of the Music

Bigger Rice Quota For Ceylon Next Year

It is now reliably learned that Ceylon has been allocated 185,000 metric tons of rice for the first half of 1948.

"This allocation, subject to final confirmation by the International Emergency Food Council falls short of Ceylon's expectations by about 20,000 tons," the Commissioner of Food Supplies, Mr. K. Alvappillai told a press representative.

"However this allocation of 185,000 for the first six months of next year compares favourably with the total allocation for 1947, which is 276,000 tons."

Burma will be the chief supplier of the Island's rice in the first half of 1948, contributing 150,000 tons during this period.

Class accompanied on the harmonium by Fute Nadesampillay of Salem, the Music Master. With expression of thanks to the audience and all those who have contributed to the success of the Athletic Sports and celebrations, the proceedings came to a close at 8-30 p.m.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM

The Task Before Hindus

INDIA to-day is the battleground of three cultures, Hindu, Muslim 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 the division of the country. We mean if Hinduism has been aggressive, softly and peacefully aggressive, has been mindful of the character, strength and bravery expected to the Hindu children by the Mother, India would have remained a whole and undivided Hindu India. 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 no time perhaps has India forgotten herself so completely and missed her duty to the world, the duty of spiritual advice and guidance. When Irfa 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.

—Yedanta Kesari.

WANTED

A Manager for the Yalpadi Co-operative Stores (Retail) with a security of Rs. 500/-. Salary Rs. 90 per month; good prospects; apply Secretary C/o Hindu Organ.

(Mis 180, 14, 21 & 25.)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1947.

THE DEFENCE AGREEMENT

THE SECOND READING OF THE Ceylon Independence Bill has been passed in the House of Commons and the Bill will be discussed in Committee before it is presented to the House of Lords. The Bill has been supported unanimously by all the parties in the House. In the meantime it is being scrutinised in Ceylon. It is the Defence Agreement which has been severely criticised by certain parties in Ceylon. Captain David Gammans' remark in the House of Commons that Ceylon could revoke the Defence and Foreign relations agreement at any time has been questioned. We shall have to consider carefully whether the agreement precludes such a possibility. As we have stated once before we are unable to read into the agreement any provision whereby Ceylon's right to revoke or cancel the Defence Agreement has been denied. In clause 1 it has been stated that the Government of the United Kingdom may base such naval and air forces and maintain such land forces in Ceylon as may be required for the security of their territories, for defence against external aggression and for the protection of essential communications as it may be in their mutual interest to provide and 'as may be mutually agreed.' The words 'as may be mutually agreed' in our view qualifies both the bases and the strength of the forces which Britain may maintain in Ceylon so that it will be always possible for the Ceylon Government not to agree to what in its view is unnecessary; we are therefore inclined to think that the words of Captain Gammans have been uttered in all sincerity.

Vice Admiral Taylor (Conservative) was uneasy about the question of Defence and stated that Ceylon should not object to giving Britain the lease of bases as Britain had given the United States bases in the West Indies for 99 years and America has similar arrangement in the Philippines. It will be of mutual interest to both Cey-

Ceylon's Status

Doubts Cleared

Under the new arrangement Ceylon has the power, which few Dominions have, of amending her constitution without consulting anyone, said Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies speaking at the second reading of the Ceylon Independence Bill in the House of Commons last week.

He added: "With the passing of this Bill, the responsibility of myself and the Colonial Office for Ceylon will cease and we relegate our task to the Office of Commonwealth Relations with a heavy heart. We welcome Ceylon into full membership in the Empire and we are confident that her people will prove themselves a free democracy in the vicissitudes through which the East is passing."

He also announced that Britain would sponsor Ceylon's exchange of Diplomatic representatives with other countries if she wished.

Yarlton Association
Jaffna

Table-Tennis Champions

The Yarlton Association, Jaffna, the office of which is at the Lanka College of Commerce, Vannarponnai, it is learned has secured the championship honours in the All-Ceylon Table tennis tournament he'd recently in Colombo by the Colombo Y. M. C. A. Mr. P. Sivalingham, Captain-in-charge of the Badminton and Table tennis of the Association won the coveted championship after an interesting and exciting game, it is learned. Mr. Sivalingham is also the Badminton Champion of Ceylon.

lon and Britain to clarify the position by incorporating a provision in the Defence Agreement giving Ceylon the right to revoke, amend or cancel the existing Agreement. It may be mutually advantageous also to define, if possible, the time limit for the lease of any bases which Britain may require. The duration of the lease should be as short as possible and should, under no circumstances, be longer than may be necessary for Ceylon to be in a position to defend herself either with her own forces or with the assistance of other South East Asian countries with whom she must have the freedom of contract regarding her defence.

Mutual goodwill and common interests are necessary to implement terms and conditions of any treaty or agreement. Nations who do not agree with each other have, in the past, been known to have attached no value whatsoever to treaties which they had signed earlier. The attitude of the challenging party will depend on its strength. It is to be hoped that the Ceylon Government, while committing itself to any Defence Agreement will not fetter Ceylon's right in the future to revoke, amend or cancel any existing agreement and enter into any new agreement with Britain or any other power as may be found necessary in the interests of the island.

C. D. C's Expenditure

Dr. N. M. Perera Wants Probe

THAT in view of the grave disquiet and misgivings in the country over the expenditure of money by the Civil Defence Commissioner from the inception of that office, this House is of opinion that a Commission of Inquiry be set up without delay to enquire into— a) the full cost to the country of the Civil Defence Commissioner; b) whether the money had been expended with a due regard to economy; (c) whether any unnecessary or wasteful expenditure had been incurred; (d) whether every such expenditure had the prior or even subsequent sanction of the State Council; (e) whether all such expenditures have been properly audited.

The above is one of the motions notice of which will be given by Dr. N. M. Perera on January 14 in the House of Representatives.

The other motions of which notice will be given by Dr. Perera are:—

Public Security Ordinance.—That in the opinion of this House the Public Security Ordinance should be forthwith repealed.

Police Amendment Ordinance.—That in the opinion of this House the Police Powers (Amendment) Ordinance should be forthwith repealed.

Bus Transport.—That in the opinion of this House all bus transport should be taken over by the State without compensation and run by the State on a proper plan of co-ordination with the railway.

Eight-hour Working Day.—That in the opinion of this House all workers should have an eight-hour working day and a forty-hour working week.

Income Tax.—That in the opinion

of this House the taxable minimum for income-tax should be Rs. 6,000 per annum, and that there should be a steeply graduated tax on all incomes above this rising up to fifty per cent for incomes over Rs. 24,000, and a hundred per cent, for those over Rs. 60,000; unearned incomes being more steeply taxed than earned incomes.

Tariff Agreements.—That in the opinion of this House no tariff agreements or treaties should be signed by any representative of this country without the prior approval of Parliament.

Administration in National Languages.—That this House is of opinion that the administration of this country should be conducted in the two main languages: Sinhalese and Tamil.

Minimum Living Wage.—That in the opinion of this House there should be a minimum living wage for all workers.

Trade Union and Political Rights to Public Servants.—That in the opinion of this House all public servants should be granted full trade union rights with full political rights.

State Plantations.—That in the opinion of this House all plantations of over 500 acres should be taken over by the State without compensation, and run as State concerns.

State Banking and Insurance.—That in the opinion of this House all banking and insurance companies operating in this country should be taken over by the State without payment of any compensation.

Foreign Trade.—That in the opinion of this House all foreign trade, namely all imports and exports, should be a State monopoly.

Teacher Sues
Manager

Sequel to Discontinuance

Before Mr. G. C. T. A. de Silva Additional District Judge, Jaffna. Mr. S. K. Arunachalam of Kopay South has filed action against the Ven. J. A. R. Navaratnam, Archdeacon of Jaffna and Manager, Church of Ceylon Schools, Northern Division, claiming Rs. 5,000 as damages.

The plaintiff in his plaint stated that in or about January, 1945 Mr. Louis Subramaniam, who was then Manager of the Church of Ceylon Schools Northern Division, engaged his services as head teacher of the Kaikula Tamil Mixed School situated at Nallor and he (the plaintiff) functioned as head teacher till March 22, 1947.

The defendant succeeded Mr. Subramaniam as Manager of the School and on March 22, 1947 without reasonable cause and without giving him due and sufficient notice wilfully discontinued his services and the defendant undertook in a Magistrate's Court case to be liable to him to pay damages sustained by reason of discontinuance.

The plaintiff suffered damages, he states, which he assessed at Rs. 5,000.

Defence Version

The defendant in his answer stated that the plaintiff was engaged as an assistant teacher by the Manager of the Church of Ceylon Tamil Schools Northern Division in the year 1942 and from January 17, 1945 till October 31, 1945, was acting head teacher of the Kaikula Tamil Mixed School. The plaintiff continued as such till January 30, 1947.

He the defendant succeeded Mr. L. Subramaniam as Manager of the Schools. The plaintiff refused to accept the post of acting head teacher in other schools. The plaintiff, when

A Noted Scholar In
JaffnaSri Kannan Adigal of
S. India

A public lecture on "Thirumoolar and Saivism" was delivered by Sri S. Kannan Adigal of Virudunagar, South India at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School yesterday. The lecturer who is a profound scholar in both Tamil and English has been for some time past touring Ceylon, delivering lectures on various subjects. He has been delivering a series of lectures under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha; yesterday's lecture was attended by hundreds of Hindus and the Hall was crowded to capacity. At the end of the lecture, a purse was presented to the lecturer by the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha. Pandit V. T. Sambhandhan who presented the purse on behalf of the Sabha eulogised the services of the lecturer. It is learned that Sri Kannan Adigal will deliver another lecture on 4-12-47 the day of the Gurupoojah of Sri-La-Sri Arumuga Navalar. The subject of the lecture will be the "Path of Navalar."

requested to revert to his substantive post as assistant teacher, refused to do so and refused to hand over the school to the head teacher as ordered and had to be discontinued as the result of his insubordination, and had to be charged in the Magistrate's Court.

Further answering the defendant, stated that the plaintiff was allowed to function as acting head teacher only for a short period, as he was not qualified, and the Department of Education would not confirm his appointment as head teacher.

The Judge fixed trial for March 30 1948.

In Fool's Paradise

Ceylon's Independent Status

THOSE who declare that if Ceylon wanted she could alter the agreements entered into between herself and Britain as a prelude to the grant of "Independence" even tomorrow are living in a Fool's Paradise and seem to be deceiving themselves declares the *Aurita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta in an editorial last week commenting on the Ceylon Independence Bill. The paper cites the tug of war between Britain and Egypt over the latter's proposal for annulment of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, and states that this is a case in point which should be well remembered by the politicians of Ceylon. The *Patrika* also points out the relationship that ought to exist between India and Ceylon and continues:—

It cannot surely be said, as the protagonists of the agreements have done, that those who suspect any snag in the agreements are "victims of morbid obsessions of pitiable self-deception." The omission of the term "Dominion Status" from the Bill and the non-mention of any time-limit of the agreements are certainly noticeable. The reply given to such criticism by Ceylon's Minister for Home Affairs that the agreements can be changed by Ceylon the moment she considers them to be not in her interest is not at all re-assuring, as such bilateral agreements can be changed only by mutual consent and Ceylon's interest alone will not be the desideratum to the other party for any future change. The tug-of-war between Britain and Egypt over the latter's proposal for annulment of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 is a case in point. Those who declare that if Ceylon wanted she could alter the agreements even tomorrow seem to be deceiving themselves.

The Anglo-Ceylonese agreements mainly relate to Defence and External Affairs. Under the Defence agreements Britain and Ceylon undertake mutually to provide military assistance against external aggression. There is also provision for stationing of naval, air and land forces in Ceylon by Britain under terms to be agreed upon between the two Governments. Britain further undertakes to help in the training and development of the Ceylonese forces. This means that Ceylon is virtually transformed into a British base so far as Defence is concerned. It is, of course, idle to expect that a country of the dimension and resources of Ceylon will ever be able to be completely independent in Defence matters, particularly having regard to her important strategic position in the Indian Ocean area. She will have, therefore, to depend substantially on some other strong country for her safety against external aggression. Britain, too, is naturally anxious to retain a strong military base in Ceylon in view of the fact that the island is some sort of a gateway to the East and houses vast British financial interests in its many British-owned plantations. But Ceylon, as a matter of course, will have to depend more and more on her great neighbour, namely India, for her defence and the latter also will have to undertake a share of

responsibility of the island's defence not only from altruistic motive but out of consideration for her own safety also. In External Affairs also, under the terms of the agreements, Ceylon will be looked after by Britain. It virtually means that Ceylon's foreign policy will be more or less guided in Britain's interest although she may have the satisfaction of gaining membership of some of the international organisations like the U.N.O.

The political status that Ceylon will achieve through the Independence Bill is, however, of considerable significance to India. That island is one of India's closest neighbours and is linked up with her culturally, economically and, in the ultimate resort, militarily as well. It is, therefore, a matter of satisfaction to India that she should be able in the near future to sit with her "younger sister" at a common table in international consultations as an independent country. But of greater significance is the fact that with Ceylon's attainment of a new political status one more Asiatic country will have stepped on the way to full emancipation from the imperialist yoke. Under the present agreement between Ceylon's Government and the British Government the people of the island do not achieve economic freedom. The British Army will be there to safeguard the vested interests of white planters and their dark confreres. The British Foreign Office will also be there to ensure that there is no disturbing alliance. But we hope these safeguards will fail and the people's voice will prevail. However, the quittal of the foreign ruling Powers from India, Burma, Ceylon and other Asiatic countries in quick succession conclusively proves that the days of imperialist dreamers like Mr. Churchill are gone for ever.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 795.
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kamadehi Ammal widow of Murugesu Sivagurunathar of Uduvil. Deceased.

1. Sinnathamby Ponnambalam and wife
2. Sinnappillai of Uduvil.

Vs. Petitioners.

1. Arumugam Gunanayakam of Uduvil.
2. Sivagurunathar Kanagasabai of Uduvil. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. T. A. de Silva Esqr. Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of October 1947 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabapathy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the 1st named Petitioner dated 28th October 1947 and Petition of the Petitioners dated 20th October 1947 having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd Respondent, a Lunatic and the sole heir to the estate of the deceased and that Letters Administration be issued to the Petitioners to administer the estate of the said deceased as cousin of the deceased as well as the Guardian and Curator over the person and property of the 2nd Respondent appointed as such in Lunacy proceedings No: 19th of this court, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons shall on or

Letter to the Editor

OPPOSITION TO TOWN COUNCIL

Sir,

Ever since the suggestion was made by certain interested parties for the establishment of a Town Council for Manipay, the real owners of property and Tax payers of the area have been opposed to it. Some months ago when the interested party tried to rush a resolution to establish a Town Council, the matter was turned down by the V. C. Manipay, consisting of the elected representatives of the people. When the matter was again brought before the V. C. at the October meeting it was again thrown out.

Those interested in the Mission Hospital and a few of their friends having been foiled in their previous attempts in this direction have been busy again. A few aspirants to the the presidency of the proposed Town council, noted for their pecuniary embarrassment, who hope to make a living by controlling appointments, increasing or decreasing assessments taxes etc. for a consideration, are also behind the move. In this land notorious for bribery and corruption and an apathetic public it is no wonder that selfish men pretend to do public service by undue publicity in the press and platform or by cringing and flattering those in power and position, whereas they tyrannise over the poor and the humble on whom they prey.

With regard to the recent account in the press of an alleged public meeting demanding a Town Council for Manipay, I, on behalf of the thousands of inhabitants of Manipay consisting of Doctors, Pensioners Landed Proprietors, Government Servants etc, who were not informed of such a meeting, make this protest against the tactics adopted by the interested party to delude the public and the Government that it was a public meeting and also protest against the accuracy of the account that appeared in the press as not a single Press correspondent was present at the so called meeting and the account as published is an one sided affair having been handed later to the correspondents by the interested party. The meeting was not advertised in the Press or announced by the usual beat of tom.

It was purposely arranged to take place on Monday, the eve of the Deepavali day when all the people would be busy buying clothes and making preparations for celebrating the festival. As I happened to go to Manipay on some business it was by pure accident that I heard about the affair just before the appointed time and immediately I went to the Mission School where there were about four or five people on the verandah and a few inside though I learned that the time fixed for the meeting was past. When we went inside the Hall there were altogether about a dozen men and some school boys. A few others including Mr. V. Veerasingham came after the meeting had started. Mr. Sooriyakumaran, the Asst. Commissioner was also inside the Hall, having

before the 2nd day of December 1947 appear before this Court and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 10th day of November 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selyadura.
District Judge.

(O. 110. 21 & 25).

arrived earlier. It may be mentioned that some of those present were not permanent residents of Manipay not owning even one square foot of land in the area and were mere birds of passage living in the Hospital premises or rented houses and as such would quit Manipay the moment their services are terminated by the Mission. The President and Secretary elected at the meeting belonged to the party in favour of a Town Council and they were determined to rush a resolution that very day without postponement. It was clear that the whole show was pre arranged. Immediately after the election of the President and Secretary I requested that the notice of meeting be read. I then brought to the notice of the Asst. Commissioner of Local Self-Government and the others present that the notice of the meeting was not known to thousands of the interested public either by the distribution of notices to all concerned or the announcement being made by the usual beat of tom tom and as such no resolution for the establishment of a Town Council could be considered. The President tried to prevent me from making this announcement to the Commissioner and others. The Asst. Commissioner then spoke at length on the different aspects of the question both for and against the establishment of the Town Council. And I am glad to say that as a responsible officer of the Crown he gave an impartial view of the question to the satisfaction of all. In the course of his speech he referred that they should consider whether the place was likely to grow or not, whether it had such facilities for the growth of Towns, having a harbour situation at the mouth of a river, having Railway facilities, possessing several factories, being capital of large areas etc. and whether the present and future generations are in a position to pay the necessary rates and taxes and are actually in need of Town amenities. He warned that the employment such a Town Council would give to a selected few should not be the only consideration, for deciding the issue. He also said that when he attended a similar meeting at Karainagar hundreds of people had come much earlier than the appointed time as they wished to demonstrate in unmistakeable terms their opposition to the proposed Town Council for that Island.

After the departure of the Assistant Commissioner the Meeting was a one sided affair as most of those present, about 20 in number, were members of the staff of the Hospital, the Church and the Schools under one management or their friends or those who were under some obligation or other to them and as such could not wish to openly express their view.

The Press account suppressed the important fact of my informing the Asst. Commissioner and the meeting that the notice of meeting was not known to thousands of people who would be adversely affected if any resolution for the establishment of the Town Council were considered in their absence. It is no wonder under such circumstances only the interested party was present and that there was no second for the amendment to postpone the matter for another date. Some of those

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India to remove Controls

Announcement Likely Soon

It is understood that the Indian Government may decide on the de-control of food soon.

The Indian Food Ministry's proposal seems to be to remove price control, as well as control over movement of all foodgrains and also of sugar. The Government of India has already lifted the control over pulses, with the exception of Bengal gram and even this exception will disappear under the new proposal.

What the Food Ministry is proposing is that the Government of India should procure about four million tons of food grains internally and import two million tons of foodgrains from abroad to be distributed among the Provinces in a certain proportion. One half of the import will be kept as reserve.

At the present moment, the Government of India has no reserve of foodgrains worth mentioning. The Government of India propose to procure these four million tons by offering, in the case of rice, an increase of one rupee per maund over the present rate. Rice is the only foodgrain that will be on the market soon and the position of wheat, maize, jowar, and barley will be considered when the appropriate harvest season arrives.

By offering this increase, the Government of India hope to procure its requirements and, for the rest, the law of supply and demand must operate. The Government of India's suggestion to the Provinces would be to abandon, in the first instance, informal rationing in rural areas and small municipal towns, probably with effect from Dec. 1 or any date which the Provincial Governments may decide. The Provinces and States will be required so to arrange their programmes that by the end of next year there will be no control of any kind and no rationing in any part of the country.

Letter to the Editor

(Continued from page 3)

present have subsequently thanked me for opposing the resolution and said that for personal reasons they could not openly express their view and that they were safe as the general public would take the matter up in earnest as it affected every one financially during the expected slump years.

When the clique refused even to pass the harmless amendment proposed by Mr. V. Veerasingham to refer the matter first to a committee to be appointed, I left the meeting unable to stand against the unparliamentary words of the President who referred to "Congress tactics" etc. When the population of Manipay division according to the census of 19-3-46 is 18,239, can 19 interested busy bodies have, without any permanent interest, any right to pass an opinion without informing the public and against the expressed desire of their elected representatives in the village Committee?

Yours etc.

Kaddudai, P. Chinnadurai,
Manipay, 19-11-47.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 805.

In the matter of the estate of the late Manickavasagar Thambu of Vannarponnai Jaffna, of the Municipality of Singapore who died in Malaya Deceased.
Thangammah widow of Manickavasagar Thambu of Van East Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nagaratnam daughter of M. Thambu
2. Savithiri devi daughter of M. Thambu
3. Thambu Shanmugarajah
4. Kanapathipillai Periyathamby of Vaddukoddai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 7th day November 1947 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 3rd November 1947 having been read.

It is declared that the said 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 3rd respondent and that the said petitioner is declared entitled to have letters of administration as the lawful widow of the deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 10th day of December 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the minor in Court on the said date.

This 7th day of November 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Drawn by
V. Sivasubramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 113. 25 & 28)

ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 347/P. T.

In the matter of the Last Will and testament of the late Sellammah wife of Nagapper Ramalingam of Karaveddy West.

Vs.

Deceased.
Ramalingam Muttusamy alias Nadarajah of Karaveddy West a minor by his next-friend Vallipuram Murugesu of Karaveddy West.

Vs.

1. Velupillai Periyathamby
2. and wife Parupathy both of Karaveddy North Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal on the 31st day of July 1947 before G. C. T. A. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge in the presence of Mr. K. Sivasangaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of the late Sellammah wife of Nagapper Ramalingam deceased dated 28th day of August 1945 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that Probate thereof with Copy of Last Will be issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 20th day of November 1947 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of October 1947

Sgd. W. Thalagodapitiya,
Addl. District Judge.

20-11-47.

Order Nisi is extended for service Re'ble 11-12-47.

Sgd. W. Thalagodapitiya,
A. D. J.

Drawn by
K. Sivasangaram
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 112. 25 & 28.)

ORDER NISI DECLARING W LL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 798
Sinnathamby Kandiah of Tirunelveli North Jaffna

Vs

1. Kandiah Kanagamani and
2. Kandiah Mahendranathan both of do
3. Sellachi widow of Sathasivan of do presently at Anaicottai Respondents

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Parasakti wife of Sinnattamby Kandiah deceased of Tirunelveli:

This matter coming on for disposal before A. C. T. A. de Silva Esq. Acting District Judge Jaffna on the 31st day of October 1947 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner dated 20th October 1947 having been read

It is ordered that the Will of Parasakti wife of Sinnattamby Kandiah dated 30th December 1945 and numbered 81 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 2nd day of December 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 3rd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd respondents and that the said Sinnattamby Kandiah petitioner is the executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 2nd day of December 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors in the Court on the said date.

This 31st day of October 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 111. 21 & 25)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 809.
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nagammah wife of Sithamparapillai Kanapathipillai of Vaddukoddai West.

Deceased.

Sithamparapillai Kanapathipillai of Vaddukoddai West. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kanapathipillai Sanmuganandam of Kuala Lipis
2. Kanapathipillai Nagulambikai,
3. Kanapathipillai Vivekanandan,
4. Kanapathipillai Kama-lambikai,
5. Kanapathipillai Sarvanandan,
6. Kanapathipillai Yogambikai and
7. Theivanaipillai widow of V. Sithamparapillai of Vaddukoddai West.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 7th day of November 1947 in the presence of Mr. N. Ehamparam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors 1 to 6 Respondents for the purpose of watching their interest in this administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as her legal husband unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 9th day of December 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 7th day of November 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 114. 25 & 28).

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(T) (M. 134. 20-10-47-25-11-47.)

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13th November 1947.

(Mis. 185. 18 to 5-12-47.)

The Books Review

The University of Ceylon Review October 1947.

Vol. V. No. 2 Rs. 2-50
Published for the University of Ceylon by the Colombo Apothecaries' Co. Ltd. Colombo, Ceylon

The above review is now published twice a year; from 1948 there will be four issues annually—in January, April, July and October.

H. Cullumbine has written a thoughtful article on "Human Experiments in Chemical Warfare; The Scientist in War and Peace" He has traced in brief the history of scientific research and stated how Science has made rapid progress during the war and why research should not be allowed to flag in times of peace. Science exists not for the individual pleasure of the research worker but for the betterment of the human race and the University holds a key position in reference to the organisation of Science.

H. A. Passe has written on 'Education and English Syllabus for University Entrance and H. S. C.' The writer has explained the object of the syllabus and the standard of achievement expected of students sitting for the said examinations. He has analysed the causes for failure and states that the syllabus emphasises the key importance of the training of reading capacity and that much can be accomplished by good teachers and intelligent students at the H. S. C. and University Entrance test.

In "The Valuation of Saddha in early Buddhist texts", Edith Ludowyk Gyomroi has lucidly stated what place Saddha or Faith has in Buddhism. Originally, Knowledge and insight were emphasised as the road leading to Nibbana; the way was difficult and arduous for the masses; and as time went on, the Bhakti cult paved the way for a new and higher valuation of Saddha.

O. H. de A. Wijesekera has attempted to give a new interpretation to the Nataraja concept. According to him, there is the possibility of the celebrated mystico aesthetic symbolism of Nataraja being a historical development from the Rigvedic conception of a dancing Indra.

A. P. Buddhadasa has contributed an article on "Some points on Pali Literature." He refers to the three works in English by Prof. W. Geiger, Dr. G. P. Malalasekera, and Dr. B. C. Law respectively and states reasons for differing from those authors in certain respects.

B. M. Barua and G. C. Mendis have joined issue regarding the traditional date of the Buddha's demise. Each gives his own reasons in support of and against 544-43 B. C., 483 B. C. 365 B. C. and 638 B. C. being considered the true date.

Among Reviews appearing at the end of the Review that on Singhalese and Tamil as official language is interesting.

Freedom Come

By Harindranath Chattopadhyaya. Decoration by K. K. Hebbar. Nalanda Publications, Bombay Agents in Ceylon Oia Books Ltd., Colombo.

'Freedom Come' is a poem in which Harindranath Chattopadhyaya sings of how India, at long last, after centuries of bleeding slavery has achieved Freedom. He pays a tribute to the martyrs of India about whom he states

'Salute the memory of our marvelous martyrs

Young Khudiram, Dhingra and Jyotin Das,

The country's burning idol, Bhagat Singh,

Creators of new conditions and

The Origin of Souls

(Continued from page 1)

original impulse for multiplication by division has to be supposed to have persisted as a deep-footed samskara through the continuity of the antahkarana, as much as through the continuity of the protoplasm into the succeeding generations. Biology does not know of a single organism from which all succeeding generations came into being by successive division, but biogenesis when traced backward takes us logically to a first single life, for a second individual could have come into existence, according to it, only by the self division of a previously existing organism. What is lacking in the ideology of the biologist is supplied by the Upanishadic idea of the primeval Purusha who propagates himself by becoming the jivas and biology supplies what was lacking in the logical deductions from the idea of a process which started but was not supposed to have been followed up.

Our hypothesis, though it introduces complications with regard to the after death destinies of the soul, nevertheless will be of much help in explaining homogenesis and problems of heredity.

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(M 190 25, 28 & 2)

new charters

Salute the I. N. A. whose soldiers dreamed

Of liberating India from her bondage

Her centuries of sad humiliation

Salute Subhas, a giant among soldiers

The terrible inspirer of the nation Under whose lead all creeds

merged to one creed,

The freedom of the country.

Referring to Gandhiji, he states

Do not forget that broken honest dreamer

Who dreamed a life time of his country's freedom

In 1921 man of the masses,

Naked himself, he dreamed to clothe his people,

Fasting for months, he sought to feed his people—

A solitary voice in the wilderness A lonely wanderer now across the country,

Footsore, flesh-weary, a spirit as yet unbroken.

The poet states that the attainment of Independence should be celebrated not merely by festoons and flags or feeding of guests and impassioned merry making or speech making but should be celebrated by planning and to provide for feeding and clothing the toiling millions of India. He concludes by saying

The mother is divided on the map

She shall not be divided in our hearts...

But we shall rise and re-unite the mother.

Yea, we shall move together towards our goal,

Inseparable, brother one with brother.

One India. one nation and our soul,

What They Say

DANGEROUS AND SUICIDAL

AT a time when the ideal of one world is gaining ground, it is sad to note that a suggestion has been made to partition Ceylon and join the Northern and Eastern provinces of the island with South India states "Virakesari," the Tamil Daily, commenting on the recent utterances of Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam Vice-President of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress on the subject. The "Virakesari" says that partition is no solution to the communal problem as evidenced from the happenings in India even after partition has been effected. On the contrary partition of the country into Hindustan and Pakistan has aggravated the problem. If after witnessing the terrible happenings in the sub continent after partition, people here harp on partitioning little Ceylon, surely something is wrong with their mental equilibrium states the paper and is confident that this suggestion of Mr. Chelvanayagam will find little response from India. The utterances of Indian leaders who recently visited Ceylon are a pointer. The Singhalese, Tamils and the other communities have been living in this beautiful island since times immemorial quite peacefully. The Tamils who form the largest minority though preponderant in the Northern and Eastern Provinces are scattered all over the island where their relationship with the other communities, especially the majority community—Singhalese, has been quite cordial and friendly. If the island is to be partitioned what will be the fate of the minorities? The fate that has overtaken Hindus in Pakistan, and Muslims in the Indian Union will surely befall the minorities. The suggestion is not only dangerous but also suicidal.

A Word to the Majority Community

Now that the suggestion has been made to partition the island, it is time for leaders of the majority community to pause and consider the motive that actuated the move for this suggestion of partition states the Tamil daily "Virakesari," and advises the leaders of the majority community to desist from activities which would aggravate the communal feelings in the country. There are some Singhalese papers whose communal vituperations have since of late been on the increase. The Ministers who run the Government of the island should take note of this fact: and what is more, there are certain Ministers connected with these papers, it is alleged. If the allegation is true, it is criminal for these Ministers to have any connection with these papers. Communal parties are a bane on the public life of this country, and the sooner they are liquidated once and for all, the better it will be for the land. It is regrettable that an important Minister of the present Government is the also leader of a Communal party and he never fails to harp on communal harmony and inter-communal peace. It would be well for this Minister who pays lip service to communal harmony and amity to first wind up his communal organisation. The "Virakesari" concludes with an appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake. He should win the confidence respect and love of the minority communities by his magnanimity in handling State affairs and by his solicitude towards them (the minorities) through concrete deeds. That is the only way to nip in the bud the poisonous suggestion of partition of the country.

Pandit Nehru disclosed in the Indian Constituent Assembly that Mr. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon had expressed to the Indian Representative in Ceylon his desire to come to India for discussion with the Government of India at the end of this year.

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