



THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

VOL. LIX.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1947.

NO. 71.

What Is Swaraj?

Means To Achieve Good

"SWARAJ is not an end in itself, but a means to the accomplishment of the good of the people." said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India at Kanpur in Bengal last week. Pandit Nehru was reviewing the problems of national reconstruction awaiting solution.

"Let us end our strife and entrench ourselves against external and internal dangers so that we may concentrate our energy and endeavour on our schemes of national reconstruction to make India prosperous and powerful." said the Prime Minister, and added.

"This is a big task before us, which involves further happiness and well-being of 30 crores of people. The wealth of the country should not go to the pockets exclusively of a few, but should be equitably distributed among the people. Poverty, ignorance and unemployment have to go with our new national and economic set-up. But efforts towards national reconstruction should not be obstructed by narrow-mindedness, indiscipline and the Fascist tendency of certain communal elements as this will be a national loss. When our form of Government is democratic and it is open to any party to take charge of the reins of administration and policy, they should follow the proper course and not indulge in activities which disintegrate our strength and divert our constructive effort into destructive and disruptive channels. Let us see our future in its proper perspective and make India strong and prosperous that it may have a place of honour in the comity of nations."

Pandit Nehru said the country had passed through revolutionary changes and many ups and downs. They had also experienced joy and sorrow during one and a half years. But love of the masses sustained and encouraged him to greater endeavour. In Calcutta ten lakhs of people had assembled and here, too a mammoth gathering had greeted and encouraged him. Never before had he seen such huge gathering at public meetings barring of course of Kumbha Mela at Prayag. It became impossible to hear and address such masses of people.

"We have passed through storm and stress of strange events during one year or so." Pandit Nehru added. "But we had behind us the love confidence and strength of the people which sustained us. Otherwise it would not have been possible for us to shoulder the responsibility of State. We completed one stage of our nation's journey on August

15 after sixty years of patient suffering and sacrifice. We celebrated the event with rejoicings. But while on one side there was joy, on the other dreadful tidal waves swept the country. The Punjab and some other adjoining Provinces witnessed unheard of destruction and death, which did immense damage to the country and lowered it in the estimation of civilised world. It will not serve any useful purpose to say as to who started it. That they all know so well, but the hands of all of us are stained with blood. We, however, faced the situation and have brought madness under control."

Pandit Nehru said, "We have, however, to look ahead. Swaraj was not an end in itself, but a means to accomplishing the good of the people. We have done very little good for the people during the last one year. Partition problems took our time. We have to settle them finally and divert our whole-hearted attention and endeavour to schemes which will benefit our people. We have to march ahead. We have to launch a new struggle against our poverty, ignorance and unemployment which have to be ended with supreme endeavour. Let us not worry about past events, but look to our future. There were conflicts and clashes and some provinces separated from us. We have been lowered in the eyes of the world. But those who picked up quarrels have gone to Pakistann and we have got to end strifes and establish a people's Government in which everybody will have equal rights."

"There are some", Pandit Nehru added, "who still raise communal slogans and talk of establishing Hindu Raj in India. I wonder why they have raised this cry when Hindus are in such a large number and the form of Government is democratic. If we follow this path of sheer communalism, then nobody will respect us in this world. When we import religion into politics, there is the end of politics. India is now in the international field. Whatever we do, we should do with wisdom and care. Narrow-mindedness will deal a death-blow to our recently hard earned freedom."

The Prime Minister further stated that a few vested interests who did not want the people to be independent were behind these outbursts of communalism. They inflamed communal passions for their own benefit. "Although our country is old, our Government is a new-born babe. The recent holocaust has shaken the country. A new State takes time to establish.

(Continued on page 5)

Indo-Ceylon Talks

To Commence on Dec. 28.

The talks between the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. D. S. Senanayake will commence on Dec. 28 and are likely to last till Dec. 30 according to Mr. V. V. Giri, High Commissioner of India in Ceylon who has gone to New Delhi in connection with the talks.

Mr. Senanayake will be reaching Delhi on Dec. 27, and during his stay there would be the guest Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Governor General of India.

In the course of a talk with a representative of the Associated Press of India Mr. Giri said:

"The time is now propitious for reaching a final settlement of the Indo-Ceylon differences because both India and Ceylon are to-day independent countries to settle their affairs. There is undoubted goodwill on both sides. In Ceylon and India one thing is made clear, viz, the Indian residents in Ceylon don't seek double citizenship and if a settlement is arrived at, the Indian residents in Ceylon who have stayed there for a prescribed period will have to make an unequivocal declaration in respect of their citizenship. Mr. Giri is leaving Madras for

Gloomy Forebodings

An Astrologer's Forecast

Regarding the Comet which appeared last week, Prof. S. Lakshadhipathy of Chatham Street, Colombo writes thus in the Ceylon Daily News:

"The comet at present seen in Ceylon is unique in that it has its tail turning upwards. The whole world will turn topsy-turvy and all the evils of the darkest dye, namely, revolutions, strifes, volcanic eruptions, famines, in short everything evil short of a World War will come in its wake.

"The appearance of the Comet to the East of Venus is of special significance. It certainly forebodes untold calamities to the female population of the world. It will bring to the forefront thrilling romance, divorces, separations, abductions, and there will be many an interesting case in the legal world, and lawyers of repute will also make a mint of money.

"Appearance of the Comet to the East of Venus is indeed honey-combed with untold misfortune particularly to women and generally to men too.

"Where the visibility of the Comet is greater the greater will be the intensity of misfortunes."

Delhi on December 23. During his stay in Madras he will receive the views of public bodies and individuals on the Indo-Ceylon question.

Animal Sacrifice

Madras To Prohibit

MR. S. B. Adityan, Congress member in the Madras Legislative Council has introduced a bill known as Madras Animal Sacrifices Abolition Bill.

Mr. Adityan seeking leave to introduce the Bill to abolish animal sacrifices, said that general feeling in the country had been steadily growing in favour of abolishing animal sacrifice. In many places local public opinion had succeeded in putting an end to such sacrifices. The time had now come for the law of the land to keep pace with public opinion. In a village in his own district, as a result of public agitation, it had been decided that the breaking of a pumpkin would meet the requirements of religion and that there was no need to sacrifice a lamb.

The main clause of the Bill, Mr. Adityan said, provided for the prohibition of animal sacrifice in any temple or its precincts. There were instances where, while the public did not want such sacrifices, those who officiated at ceremonies insisted

on them. So another clause had been put in to prevent any person connected with a temple from officiating at such a sacrifice. A penal clause had also been added making it an offence to officiate at sacrifices.

Mr. H. M. Jagannathan seconded the motion.

After a brief discussion in the course of which Dr. Subbarayan (Home Minister) said that the Government were not opposing the motion, the House granted leave to introduce the Bill.

Christmas Holidays

All Government Departments will close today for the Christmas holidays and reopen on January 3. The banks will be closed from tomorrow (24th) to December 27, and again they will be closed on January 1 and 2 and will re-open on January 3.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1947.

AIR SERVICE

THE PALALY AERODROME was closed for sometime after the evacuation of the military forces stationed there. The aerodrome was not available for civilian traffic at any time before 1947. For the first time during the floods in last August the public were granted facilities to travel from Ratmalana to Kankasanturai by air, but within a short time, when the floods subsided and Colombo became accessible by road and rail, the aerodrome was closed. It was thought that early in November last the aerodrome would be available for travel to Colombo in Ceylon and Madras Trichinopoly and Bangalore in India. On account of the detention of the Ceylon aeroplane at Karachi by the Pakistan Government the date of the opening of the aerodrome was postponed. A regular air service has now been started and it is possible to travel by air to Colombo and Madras or Bangalore on four days viz Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays in the week. The Minister for Transport and works deserves to be congratulated for inaugurating this service. When the railway was constructed between Madawachiya and Talaimannar in the second decade of the present century, travel from Jaffna to India became tedious. The Steamer Service which was available earlier was closed and people had to go via Madawachiya Talaimannar and Dhanushkodi to India. During the war years travelling became extremely tedious partly on account of preference being given to the military and partly on account of the stringent customs regulations which were many a time abused by indiscreet customs officials at Dhanushkodi. The queuing at Mandaram Camp to get the doctor's pass for landing in Ceylon and at Dhanushkodi to have luggage passed by the customs officials was a trial. We have urged in these columns the need for utilising the aerodrome (at Palaly) which is perhaps the best in Ceylon for travel by air. Though the service was not inaugurated at once it is gratifying to note that our suggestions have been found acceptable. Had the Ceylon Government decided to make use of Palaly aerodrome for air travel at once as soon as the military forces left Palaly, the buildings at the aerodrome would have been availed of. Most of the buildings have been

Memorial to Navalur

Public Meeting Decides

THAT a suitable memorial should be founded to perpetuate the memory of Sri-la-Sri Arumuga Navalur who did more to revive Hinduism and Tamil Culture than any other person in Ceylon, and that the memorial should be perpetuated in Jaffna was the gist of a motion sponsored by Mr. S. Ambikaipagan B. A. Principal Vaideeshwara Vidyalayam at the public meeting held on Saturday last at the Saiva Prakasa Vidyasalai Vannarponnai to celebrate Navalur day.

An all-day programme was arranged by the organisers of the celebrations and the Hall and the precincts of the Vidyasalai were gaily decorated. A large portrait of Sri La Sri Navalur was kept on the rostrum.

A programme of musical items was gone through before the public meeting commenced at 7 p. m. and many talented artistes took part.

The public meeting was presided over by Mr. S. Natesan B. A. B. L., F. R. E. S. Principal Parameshwara College. In his presidential speech, Mr. Natesan briefly narrated the services rendered to

Tamil Nad by Sri-la-Sri Arumuga Navalur and appealed to all Hindus to always remember Navalur as the greatest reformer of modern times.

Messrs. S. Kannan Adigal, A. V. Mailvaganam, K. K. Natarajan and C. Nagiah spoke on the life and work of Sri Navalur.

Mr. S. Ambikaipagan B. A. Principal Vaideeshwara Vidyalayam moved a resolution that the memory of Sri Navalur should be perpetuated in a fitting manner.

Mr. A. Arulambalam Prctor seconded the resolution. Mr. Arulambalam in seconding the resolution said that it was a disgrace for Jaffna for not having taken any steps in the direction. He informed that the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha has decided to found an Ashrama. It would be fitting, said Mr. Arulambalam, that the Ashrama be named after Sri La Sri Navalur. He appealed to the Hindu public to see that a memorial for Navalur is an accomplished fact before soon.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Notes and Comments

Those Audit Queries

We sympathise with that poor gentleman Mr. Allen Smith the Auditor General. In despair he has thrown out his hands and appeals to the benign government to relieve him of the responsibility for settlement of questions regarding the audit query in connection with the Civil Defence department. In spite of repeated requests the Civil Defence Department has not satisfactorily answered the queries and poor Mr. Smith feels that the time has come for the "Government to review the matter finally." This is a despicable state of affairs, and we do not

demolished and now an attempt is being made to recondition some of the old buildings which yet partly remain without doors, windows or rooms and also to construct new buildings. If Government had acquired from the Imperial Government all the buildings at Palaly as it did in the case of the military Hospital at Kankasanturai there would have been no waste.

The Indian Government is considering the question of opening up the Port at Pt. Calmure which is about 36 miles from North Ceylon. We cannot understand why the Northern Ports should be available only for goods traffic and not for passenger traffic. Why should the man from Jaffna who wants to cross over to India be forced to travel via Madawachiya, Talaimannar and Dhanushkodi along a circuitous route instead of covering a short distance of about 36 miles across the sea? It is to be hoped that the Minister for Transport and works will as soon as possible, open the Northern Ports for passenger traffic.

know what those officers responsible for the whole bungling are doing. Lakhs of rupees are involved in these audit queries. If the queries cannot be satisfactorily answered, the only course left open for any government with a sense of responsibility is to make the officer or officers concerned pay the amounts queried. The excuse that many officers who have served in the department have gone away cannot hold good. The person who was responsible for the whole show should be made answerable, and if he cannot answer, legal steps should be taken against him, whoever, he may be, so that irresponsibility and wanton recklessness on the part of officers could be eradicated once and for all.

Rejoicing

We do not know when the Nero-like attitude of the Ceylon Government will stop. Either the Government is so thick-skinned as to be impervious to public feeling or is intent to make this land of ours a hotbed of *Tamasha*. We cannot put any other interpretation to the latest move of the Senanayake Cabinet to squander eight lakhs of rupees on our Independence Day celebrations. The excuse for this expenditure given out by the Minister of Finance is surprising if not ludicrous. "We have been a subject race for 132 years and when we get independence we should rejoice" said this wizard of finance. Rejoice we must, we admit, but it passes beyond our comprehension how that rejoicing could be bought for 8 lakhs of rupees! We aver that there are many other ways to make the masses rejoice over the independence that is to be bestowed on us. To day the masses are on the verge of penury; unemployment is on the increase, and poverty and hunger are the order of the day, though the Cabinet and the "leaders of the land" who adorn the seats of power and prestige ostrich-like do not see it. The eight lakhs of rupees which are going to be spent on dinner, dance and hanging of festoons could be very well utilised for some nation building purpose. Ceylon is a poor

country and it cannot afford to spend 8 lakhs of rupees on *tamashas*.

The Flour Muddle

The Co-ops have been, until two weeks ago, issuing to their customers besides their usual 2 lbs. ration, any amount of flour. Now, all of a sudden, without previous notice the consumers are told by the coops that not more than one pound of flour could be issued to each ration card holder. Is it because flour is in short supply? We do not think, for any amount of flour is procurable from shops other than coop, stores at an enhanced price. How is it that these private dealers are able to supply any amount of this commodity when it is in short supply with the co-ops? The Government owe an explanation to the public. It is freely stated that Government has restricted the supply of flour to the Co-ops so that consumers would patronise the private dealers who have accumulated a large stock of flour. This flour remained unsold due to the unrestricted supply of flour by the Coops, and to relieve the private dealers of this stock has the government restricted the supply of flour to the Coops. It is alleged by the public. We do not know how far this allegation is true; but it must be admitted there is some strength in the allegation, and we are ourselves tempted to agree with it. Whatever be it, no one will grudge the private dealer's opportunity if he only behaves in a fitting manner and sells the flour at controlled price. He has utilised this opportunity to make hay while the sun shines and as a result, it is impossible to buy this essential food-stuff at the controlled price. We are told that flour is now being sold for 25 to 30 cts. a pound in the open market. We do not know what the Food Control and Price Control authorities are doing. It is high time this bungling on the part of the authorities is stopped. Government in spite of its legions of control inspectors cannot and would not restrict the black market activities of the private dealer. The only solution is to revert back to the system of supplying unrestricted quantity of flour to the Coops. Through it, and through it alone can the black marketeering by private dealers be prevented.

Animal Sacrifice in Temples

We are glad to note that a move is afoot in Madras to abolish animal sacrifice in Temples. Mr. S. B. Adityan, a Congress member in the Madras Legislative Council has introduced a Bill known as the Madras Animal Sacrifices Abolition Bill. The Government, we are assured by Dr. P. Subbarayan, Home Minister in the Madras Government, will not oppose the Bill and therefore it is confidently hoped that the Bill will before long, become law as a result of which, this blot on Hinduism will be wiped for ever. A Bill like the one introduced in Madras is an urgent necessity here in Ceylon too. In many places, as in the Madras Province, local public opinion has succeeded in putting an end to animal sacrifice in Temples as in the case of the Mariammam temple at Araly. But there are still a large number of temples where this cruel practice, under the guise of religious performance, is being perpetrated. The Hindu members in the Parliament would do well if they divert their attention to this question. This blot on Hinduism has to be removed and we are confident, the Buddhist members in Parliament will be only too glad to support the move for the abolition of animal sacrifice in temples. The time is ripe for such a move on the part of our Hindu M. P's.

Tamils--Their Future Cabinet Reshuffle ?

The Present Political Situation

(BY SRIDHARA)

THE Editorial note in the Hindu Organ of 19-12-47 under the caption "Too vociferous" is timely. The Tamils of Ceylon are in a sad plight at the present moment. To apportion the blame for this sorry state of affairs on any one party will not mend matters; on the contrary, it may serve to widen the cleavage unfortunately existing among the Tamils of this Island. Whatever be the composition of the present cabinet, the fact has to be admitted that politically the Tamils are in the wilderness as they were during the major part of Donoughmore constitution period. The inclusion of Messrs. Suntheralingham and Chittampalam cannot make the Senanayake Cabinet a truly national one. Messrs. Suntheralingham and Chittampalam are gentlemen of outstanding merit. They are both capable, and they will be an ornament to any cabinet. They have both done meritorious service in their respective spheres of life for the last so many years, and no Tamil will gludge them the position they hold today in the Government of the country; but the fact has to be admitted that they do not represent the bulk of the Tamils of Ceylon, and that their inclusion in the Cabinet was a diplomatic stroke of Mr. Senanayake to spite the Tamil Congress, and it has to be stated that Mr. Senanayake, by this one action viz. by passing the Tamil Congress, has forfeited the confidence of the Tamil Community; whether one likes it or not, the fact that the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress is the only representative body of the Tamils, has to be admitted. All the candidates put forward by the party in power were routed by the Tamil voters in the recent general elections. Even Messrs. Chittampalam and Suntheralingham refused to join the U. N. P. and this fact helped them a great deal in achieving victory. In fact, Mr. Chittampalam was an ardent sympathiser of the Tamil Congress and he himself admitted that the Tamil Congress helped him to achieve his success. If at all there is one organisation in Ceylon, which can deliver the goods on behalf of the Tamils of Ceylon, it is the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress. Mr. Senanayake, as a patriot should have, in spite of the past activities of "G. G." and the Congress, invited the Tamil Congress to help him form the cabinet. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when he was requested to form the Interim Government by the British Government in September last year, made it his first duty to call on Mr. Jinnah, the Muslim League President and invite him to participate in the Government. The whole world knows the antics of Jinnah and his two nation theory which has done such havoc in India; Nehru knew Jinnah's intransigence. Yet, as a democrat, and as one having the welfare of the mother country at heart he went all the way from Delhi to Bombay and invited the League Fuhrer to participate in the Government. That magnanimity which characterises the Indian leaders, is conspicuous, it is

regrettable to note, by its absence among the politicians of Ceylon who can afford to be generous if they only will. Mr. Senanayake, lost a golden opportunity to win the confidence of the Tamils. He lost a great opportunity which if he had only utilised in a statesmanlike manner as befitting a member of the "gallant Singhalese community" would have earned for him the undisputed leadership of Ceylon. As a result of his shortsighted attitude borne out of a spirit of vengeance, the Tamils have been tutored to look upon him as their enemy No. 1 and they should not be blamed for it.

It is time, the Tamils as a community take stock of affairs as they are. It is useless looking to the Sama Samajists and the other leftists for support. The leftists are a house divided against itself. As things are shaping themselves, it is a vain dream to look for the day when the leftists will sweep the polls and become powerful. Even when they become powerful and are in a position to form a Government by themselves, what is the guarantee that the interests of the Tamils will be safeguarded by them. Moreover, there cannot be any identity of interests between the leftists who believe in bloody revolutions and the Tamils to whom Ahimsa is a creed. Communism, Bolshevism and other isms which emit fire and violence are foreign to our culture and heritage. The Tamils are socialists to the very core and nobody, much less communists of the Russian type with their sickle and hammer, and their meaningless slogans, need dictate to them as to what they should do and what they should not do in matters political and social. Socialism was in our veins long before Karl Marx and Lenin preached it to the materialist West. Tamil Literature, and Hindu scriptures have from times immemorial, imbued us with the real spirit of socialism. Equality, Liberty and Fraternity are not new slogans for us. They are to the West; and if some of our educated young men are enamoured of the Soviet cult, they are themselves to blame for it and not Tamil Society. It was the Tamil poet who sang:

"எவ்வழியும் அரசாபன் சந்தித்தியதாம்
இலங்கும் உயிருடல் அனைத்தும்
சுசங்கோயில்"

And it was another poet who said:

"எல்லாநும் இன்புற்றிருக்க
நினைப்பதுவே யல்லாமல்
வேறென்றையெச் பார்ப்போம்"

Tamils cannot and should not ally themselves with the disciples of Marx and Lenin.

Sir Raghavan Pillai has been nominated Indian Charge d' Affaires in Paris pending the appointment of an Ambassador.

FEBRUARY 4th will be a red letter day in the annals of the history of the island. On that great day, power will be handed over to the representatives of the island by the British who have been holding sway for well nigh 2 centuries. On that memorable day, Don. Stephen Senanayake realises his ambition viz to be the Prime Minister of a free and Independent Ceylon. On that historic occasion, the Lion flag that was hauled down 132 years ago when the last king of Kandy Sri Wickrema Raja Singha surrendered to the British, will have an honoured place and flutter gaily and majestically, in spite of the opposition of a section of the population of the island. From reports available, I am confident that the lion flag is going to be the national flag of Ceylon and the protests of the opponents will be a cry in the wilderness.

With the attainment of independence, I foresee many political changes in the country; and a reshuffle of the Senanayake cabinet is a forgone conclusion. I would not be surprised if Dr. N. M. Perera and his Lanka Sama Samaj Party crosses the floor and join the Government. Dr. N. M. Perera's neutrality on the Independence Bill, and his speeches thereafter vindicating his attitude are a pointer to show in which way the wind blows. The rift among the leftists is growing wider and wider, and any hope of coalition, leave alone merger, is out of the question, and Dr. Perera rightly feels, I am informed, that no useful purpose will be served by being in a perpetual opposition with absolutely no chance of ever forming a Government; moreover, the impending settlement of the Indian question by Mr. Senanayake and Pandit Nehru is a source of another headache for Dr. Perera and his colleagues. The dissatisfaction of the Indian elements in Ceylon have so far served the Sama Samajists to a great extent, and in every election, the Indian Labourers voted en bloc for the Sama Samajists. With a U. N. P.—Indian Congress alliance in the offing as a result of the impending settlement of the Indo-Ceylon problem, Dr. Perera cannot hope any more for Indian support. Shrewd politician that he is, the Sama Samaj leader does not want to miss the bus again, and he is waiting for a move from Mr. Senanayake to join the cabinet.

The U. N. P. leader is also not very happy at how things are moving about in his own ranks. Already Simon Abeyawickrema though a Parliamentary Secretary, has struck the discordant note. The Independents cannot be reliable; and the Ministers from their ranks have no following. In the circumstances, roping in of Dr N. M. Perera and his party into the U.N.P. fold will greatly strengthen Mr. Senanayake's hands.

If and when Dr. N. M. Perera is included in the Cabinet, the portfolio of Labour will go to him, and the present holder of the post Mr. T. B. Jayah may be assigned the portfolio of education, for it is an

open secret, that Major Nugawela the present Education Minister is not at all happy in this office, for there are many a cobweb—the legacy of Dr. Christopher Kannan-gara to clear. Major Nugawela, may be assigned some other portfolio.

Sir Oliver Goonetilleke in all probability will be relieved of the office he is holding and may be sent as Ceylon's High Commissioner to London, Mr. G. C. S. Corea will be transferred to Australia as High Commissioner. H. W. Amarasuriya is another certainty for a Commissionership.

Mr. Arunachalam Mahadeva will come back to the seat of power and influence, if my information is correct. He may be nominated to the seat vacated by Sir Oliver, in the Senate and then appointed Home-Minister—an office he held to the satisfaction of Mr. Senanayake previously before he met his defeat at the Jaffna polls. It is probable that Mr. Peri Sundaram too may find a seat in the Cabinet, if the Indo-Ceylon talks are carried to a successful conclusion.

North Ceylon Islands Federation

"The objects of the Association, we are assembled to inaugurate here today, are to bring into closer contact and association the inhabitants of the various Islands in the North of Ceylon and to work for the advancement of the social, economic and intellectual welfare of the people as a whole", said Mr. V. Navaratnam, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the address he delivered welcoming the delegates who assembled in conference on Sunday last at the Vivekananda Society Hall, Colombo, to inaugurate the North-Ceylon Islands' Federation under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. Thillainathan, Advocate, Colombo.

Mr Navaratnam continuing said that the Federation would not allow itself to be utilized by any individual or group of ambitious politicians nor give cognizance to differences of caste or creed, and that it would always eschew politics

The hall was overflowing with delegates who had come from the Northern Islands and residents of Colombo and suburbs.

At the conclusion of the Conference Mr. A. L. Phambiasah M. P. for the Islands, wished the Federation God-speed and long years of fruitful service to the people.

Shuttle Service to the North

A special shuttle air service will be operated on December 24 (tomorrow) between Colombo and Kankasanturai when, it is said, at least three trips will be made either way.

BUDDHA GAYA AGAIN

Buddhists Want Restoration

THE decision that the Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, should be requested to discuss the question of the restoration of Buddha Gaya temple to the Buddhists, with the Prime Minister of the Dominion of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at the forthcoming Indo-Ceylon talks, was reached at a conference of Buddhists held at Anuradhapura last week, presided over by Mr. F. P. Senaratne, Proctor and Chairman of the Urban Council.

Mr. Senaratne said that they were exceedingly glad that among the prominent Indians of advanced liberal ideas a very fair view had been expressed in regard to a long-standing question of difficult and delicate nature. For years, the Maha Bodhi Society and leading individual Buddhists had been demanding the restoration to Buddhists of Buddha Gaya, which in the eyes of Buddhists, was the holiest spot in the world. At present that sacred spot was monopolised by certain priests of a different religion and the Buddhists desired it to be restored to them. Unless the question was amicably settled, said Mr. Senaratne, this controversy would embitter India's relations with her neighbours and friends.

The sympathy of the Buddhist world said Mr. Senaratne, was a priceless asset to India. India had forgotten the Buddha, but the followers of the Buddha, especially of Lanka, would never forget India. Hundreds of Buddhist pilgrims would visit India during the coming years. Should India allow them to go back to their countries disappointed? Should India allow them to tell their countrymen on their return that the sight of Buddha Gaya had filled their hearts with sorrow and indignation, or should they go as messengers of peace and goodwill between India and the other nations of the East? asked Mr. Senaratne.

The time had come added Mr. Senaratne, for Mother India to hold out a handsome gesture in this respect for Buddhists and Hindus must join hands and work together for the good of the world.

Onions in Plenty?

The Times of Ceylon staff reporter states:

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike Minister of Health and Local Government, has agreed to remove the ban on importation of onions and potatoes from Egypt, as the cholera epidemic in that country and the Middle East is over. Dr. S. P. Chellappah, Director, Quarantine Department, has notified traders accordingly.

Such action, has, however, been anticipated by representatives of the local trade, and as a result, more than 4,000 tons of onions and two shipments of potatoes are expected in Colombo by the middle of January.

Mr. K. Alyapillai, Food Commissioner (Supplies), will not object to the local trade ordering as many shipments of these two commodities as possible.

Cottage Industries Drive In The North

The North Ceylon Cottage Industries Society Committee met on Sunday 14th evening at the Textile Training School, Jaffna. It has decided to open up ten Coir Yarn Spinning areas. For this purpose, the Committee has decided to launch a campaign for the collection of subscriptions. It has also decided to give a filip to the basket industry by opening four centres which will be under the direction of trained Officers.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 808.

1. Vijayalechumiammal widow of Chelliah of Nadukkruchi, Sandilipay. Petitioner

Vs.

1. R. E. S. Arunasalam and wife
2. Mathurammah of Kokkuvil
3. Sinnathamby Muttuthamby of Vannarponnai
4. Sinnathamby Kanagasabapathy a minor by his G. A. L. Sellammah widow of Sinnathamby of Vannarponnai
5. Ratnammah widow of Velupillai of Kopay
6. Sethukavalar Senathirajah of Kopay
7. Velupillai Neelakander of Kopay
8. Velupillai Ramanathar of Kopay presently of Panadura
9. Velupillai Vyravanathar of Kopay
10. Veulpillai Muttukumaraswamy
11. Saraswathy daughter Velupillai all of Kopay, the 11th and 12th minors appearing by their G. A. L. 8th Respondent.

Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Mana Mudalier Vythilingam Chelliah of Naduruchy, Sandilipay, Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7th day of November 1947, in the presence of Mr. S. T. Nadarajah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 28th October 1947, having been read; It is declared that the said 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 4th respondent and that the said 8th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 11th and 12th respondents and that the said petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the said intestate and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 9th day of December 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 5th respondent do produce the minor 4th respondent and the 8th respondent do produce the minors 11th and 12th respondents in Court on the said date.

This 7th day of November, 1947.
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Drawn by;

S. T. Nadarajah
Proctor for Petitioner.

Order Nisi extended for 20 1-48.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 130. 23 & 26.)

North Not Neglected

Says Minister for Agriculture

WHEN the votes of the Ministry of agriculture and lands were taken up last week in the Committee stage of the budget, Mr. V. Kumaraswamy (M. P. for Chavakachcheri) moved a cut of Rs. 100 in respect of the Minister's vote.

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam complained that the Northern Province, which could profitably be brought under tank cultivation, had been neglected by the Government for the past two or three decades. If the bund of the Iranamadu tank was raised many thousands of acres could be brought under cultivation during both seasons; it would also give employment to a large number of unemployed.

Mr. C. Vanniasingham (Kopai) asked why the Puttur scheme had been stopped. He also asked for information about the Pokuna scheme in Urelu. He felt that the scheme could irrigate three to four thousand acres of land.

Mr. A. L. Thambiyah (Kayts) said that no provision had been made for the cultivation of sugar. The Minister for Agriculture should even at this late date make start in the matter.

He was certain that within four to five years they could be self-sufficient in their requirements of sugar. At present the country imported annually sugar to the value of about 75 million rupees.

Mr. Dudley Senanayake, Minister for Agriculture and Lands, said that he did not agree with Mr. Chelvanayagam when he said a particular area had been neglected. He assured the House that his approach to the problem of food production and agriculture would not be a communal one.

He had a major scheme for opening up 6,000 acres of which the Iranamadu Bund Scheme formed a part. He had also in contemplation another scheme to supply irrigation facilities for 35,000 people.

Outlining the difficulties in the way of increasing food production, he said that, firstly, there was the problem of how they were to increase the production of the land now under cultivation. The yield was admittedly very small at present.

Secondly, the number of stations turning out pureline seed paddy was not enough to cope with the demand. It would be his endeavour to establish enough stations to meet the demands of the cultivator.

As regards the Puttur "well", Mr. Dudley Senanayake said that there was still some hope that the "well" could be made use of for irrigation purposes, and the matter was receiving attention.

Move to Amend Order-in-Council

A Motion has been drafted and is likely to come up before the adjournment of the House of Repre-

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ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 354 P. T.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Vallipurathan Pasupathy of Imaiyanan.

Kalamamuttu widow of Vallipurathan Pasupathy of Imaiyanan Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nageswary daughter of Pasupathy
2. Thevahiammah daughter of Pasupathy
3. Pasupathy Vallipurathan
4. Pasupathy Balasubramaniam
5. Kanagambiakai daughter of Pasupathy
6. Rajeswary daughter of Pasupathy
7. Suppar Arumugam all of Imaiyanan.

The 1st to 6th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 7th Respondent.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Walter Thalagodapitiya Esquire Additional District Judge on the 24th day of October 1947 in the presence of Mr. K. Sinnathamby Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 3rd August 1947 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out letters of administration as widow of the deceased unless the respondents or any other persons shall on or before the 15th day of January 1948 appear before this Court and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 9th day of December 1947

G. C. T. A. de Silva,
Addl. District Judge.

Drawn by

K. Sinnathamby
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 128. 23 & 26.)

representatives for the holidays, urging the amendment of the Order-in-Council in respect of convictions that disqualify members from sitting in the House.

If the Order-in-Council is so amended the Member for Avissawella, Mr. Philip Gunawardena, will not lose his seat.

It is understood that the motion is sponsored by the Appointed Members, Mr. E. F. N. Gnanasekera, Mr. J. A. Martensz and Major J. W. Oldfield.

FUTURE OF AYURVEDA

COMMISSION'S REPORT OUT

THE establishment of a college in Colombo for the training of students according to ayurveda and one in Jaffna for Siddha is one of the main recommendations of the Commission on Indigenous Medicine whose report was issued as a sessional paper last night.

The Commission, which consisted of Kaviraj Dr. M. L. Das Gupta (Chairman), Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, Mr. S. Natesan and Pandit G. P. Wickramaratni, was appointed by the Officer Administering the Government on November 1, 1947.

Here is a summary of other main recommendations:—

Scholarships should be granted to students desirous of studying Unani to proceed to India where well equipped institutions exist for training students according to Unani; facilities should be provided for Muslim students to study Ayurveda at the Colombo College or Siddha-ayurveda at the Jaffna College.

The standard of admission to the two teaching institutions should be raised and students seeking admission to these institutions should be selected by holding an Entrance Examination for applicants possessing the requisite qualifications; the course of studies should extend to a period of five years followed by a six months apprenticeship in the hospital; the curriculum should consist mainly of subjects relating to Ayurveda or Siddha-ayurveda and principles of modern medical science. In addition, the elements of modern medicine, minor surgery and midwifery should be taught; the different departments of study should be well organized under competent and fully qualified staff.

Four Examinations

There should be four Examinations called the First Examination, Second Examination, Third Examination and Final Examination, respectively; candidates who pass the Final Examination should, on completion of the period of apprenticeship, be issued a Diploma stating that they are qualified to practice Ayurveda or Siddha ayurvedic medicine, surgery and midwifery. They should be known by the title 'Vaidya Bhoosana'; those who go through a course of postgraduate training successfully should be given the title "Vaidya Siromani", and title "Vaidya Visarada" should be conferred on Ayurvedic medical practitioners for any research work or for any special contribution to the cause of Ayurvedic medicine.

A fully equipped Library should be provided; scholarships and bursaries should be granted to deserving students; hostels should be provided for the students of the Colombo and Jaffna Institutions; suitable Text Books in Sinhalese and Tamil should be prepared for the use of the students of the two Colleges and for this purpose a Text Book Committee should be appointed.

Hospitals & Dispensaries

A fully equipped modern hospital with accommodation for 600 in-patients and 1,000 out-patients should be established in Colombo for the training of students and treatment of patients according to Ayurveda; A similar hospital with accommodation for 200 in patients and 500 out-patients should be established in Jaffna for the training of students and treatment of patients according to Siddha-ayurveda; The staff necessary for the efficient working of the hospitals and their ancillary institutions should be appointed; The use in Ayurvedic Hospitals of such allopathic medicines as are considered vital in the treatment of patients should be permitted.

The College, Hospital, Quarters for the staff and other ancillary build-

ings in Colombo and Jaffna should be constructed on a central site in order to ensure co-ordination of work; Ayurvedic Dispensaries should be established in different parts of the Island and qualified practitioners of Ayurvedic medicine should be appointed in charge of such dispensaries; If the two hospitals established in Colombo and Jaffna prove to be popular, steps should be taken to establish other Ayurvedic hospitals in the more important towns in the Island.

Ayurvedic Practitioners

The training of Ayurvedic and Siddha-Ayurvedic Practitioners should be undertaken by Government in institutions maintained for the purpose; Existing private institutions should be permitted to train such practitioners for a prescribed period; Facilities should be provided for post graduate training; All competent practitioners of Ayurveda and Unani should be registered; The practice of Ayurveda or Unani for gain by unregistered practitioners should be prohibited; A Central Ayurvedic Pharmacy should be established for the purpose of providing standardized ayurvedic medicines and drugs to the medical profession and the public; The distribution of ayurvedic medicines and drugs should be controlled and supervised by the State; The formation of Associations of practitioners of Ayurveda and the publication of medical journals should be encouraged.

Nehru is Confident

India and Pakistan Coalesce

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister of the Dominion of India addressing a Press Conference last week said that he had little doubt that Indian and Pakistan would some day or other come closer to each other because nothing could overcome the basic urges, historical, cultural and economic. "But that must be a friendly development and any attempt to force the pace may well lead to opposite results" he added.

As to when the new constitution was to function, Pandit Nehru said that the Constituent Assembly was going to meet in April, 1948, and would finalise the business. He thought that by June the new constitution would be ready. After that electoral rolls and rules and regulations would have to be prepared. How long these things would take he could not say. But he believed that the new constitution would begin functioning not before the beginning of 1949.

As regards the provision of adult and universal franchise, Pandit Nehru added that the Constituent Assembly had already accepted it and there was no likelihood that this basic decision of the Assembly could be upset.

Pandit Nehru lastly mentioned that the future form of Government as decided by the Constituent Assembly was that of a republic. But what relation that republic would have with other countries and the British Commonwealth, it was for the Constituent Assembly to decide. The relationship between India and the British Commonwealth would have to be settled by a discussion between the two Governments. But the fact that India was going to have a Republican Government had been finally decided.

What is Swaraj

(Continued from page 1)

and organise itself. Our country has to be made strong so that it may withstand all those internal and external forces which weaken us. We have to end all indiscipline and hooliganism among us. We can benefit by our freedom only when there is discipline among us. Prior to August 15, our struggle was of a different nature and was directed against a foreign Government but now with the setting up of our own Government it is different. The people should realise this difference. The army and police are now theirs and people's attitude and behaviour towards them should change. The old walls which had separated our army and police from us are now fast falling asunder. When people have a right to change their Government, what do they gain then by picking up quarrel with their own Government? The army and police should also change their attitude and should realise that this independent country is theirs and they have to serve the people."

The Prime Minister said that not only India and Pakistan but all the neighbouring Asiatic countries would soon come closer and live in peace and harmony.

Sr Francis Soeretz To Give Up Professorship

It is understood that the term of office of Sir Francis Soeretz, Senior Puisne Justice, as a Judge of the Supreme Court is to be extended for a further period.

Sir Francis, who was due to retire shortly, first came on the Supreme

Drunken British Soldiers' Feat

Sent To Jail For Plan To Take Gandhiji's Life In 1942

The world has been never told the story of an attempt on Mahatma Gandhi's life in 1942. An R. A. F. officer whose mess was situated opposite to the Aga Khan's palace at Poona where Mahatmaji was incarcerated vouches for the cent per cent accuracy of the following incident. Two British sergeants got drunk in a tavern and decided to settle the Indian problem by taking Mahatma Gandhi's life. Accordingly, armed with two loaded pistols, they proceeded to the Aga Khan's Palace. At the gate they were challenged by the sentry on duty and put under arrest. Eventually they were tried by a court martial and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The incident was suppressed by authorities in view of the tense political situation prevailing at the time.

Court Bench as Commissioner of Assize in 1932. He was appointed a Puisne Justice in 1936 and rose to be Senior Puisne Justice in 1939. He has acted on several occasions as Chief Justice.

A short time ago Sir Francis was appointed Professor of Law at the University and assumed duties as such in view of his impending retirement from the Bench. With the decision now to extend his term on the Bench, it is understood that Sir Francis will give up his post at the University.

PANDIT V. T. SAMBANDHAN DIAMOND JUBILEE

It has been decided to celebrate the above Jubilee on 27-12-47. It is earnestly hoped by the organisers, that old students and well-wishers of the Pandit will contribute towards the fund before the date of the celebrations.

Old Boys friends and well-wishers of the Pandit are cordially invited to be present at the function on 27-12-47 at 3 p. m. at the Jaffna Hindu College Hall.

S. P. KANDIAH Esqr.,

Treasurer,

V. T. SAMBANDHAN JUBILEE FUND,

Hindu Organ Office,

Vannarponnai.

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K. S. Subramaniam,

Secretary,

Jubilee Fund Committee.

(M. 209.)

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 816

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Anpala-vanar Sinnappa of Vaddukodai West, Jaffna Deceased

Sinnappa Velupillai of Vaddukodai West Jaffna presently of Klang, Malayan Union by his Attorney Nagesu Kumarakuru of Vaddukodai West, Jaffna

Petitioner,

1. Vaidhilingam Visuvalingam of Vaddukodai West

2. Annappillai widow of Velupillai Subramaniam of Vaddukodai West Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire

District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of December, 1947 in the presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of the above-mentioned petitioner, Notary and Witnesses dated the 9th and 23rd days of November 1947, having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of Ambalavanar Sinnappa, deceased, dated 5th day of February 1939 and attested by A. S. Regunathan, Notary Public under No. 1030 be and the same is hereby declared proved and that Letters of Administration with copy of Will annexed to the estate of the said intestate be issued to the petitioner accordingly, unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 9th day of January 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 1st day of December, 1947,
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 129, 23 & 26)

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Printed and Published by Pandit V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannar-pannai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Panipalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakash Press, Vannar-pannai, Jaffna, on Tuesday, December 23, 1947.

Chief Editor: T. MUTTUSAMPULLAI