



C.S.R.
DEPEND ON THE MARK
FOR EXCELLENCE
OHMA WATER
THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

THE Hindu Organ.

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The **C.S.R. Mark of Quality**
ASK FOR THESE THEY ARE THE BEST
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LAVANDAR
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GANDHI MURDER CASE

GODSE CHANGES HIS MIND

Appeal Petition Filed

NATHURAM GODSE, the principal accused convicted in the Gandhi Murder Case, has in his appeal to the East Punjab High Court stated that the learned Special Judge erred both in fact and in law holding that there was a conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi and that the two incidents (of January 20, when the explosion took place and of January 30, when the shots were fired at Mahatma Gandhi) were part and parcel thereof.

Godse, who has appealed only in regard to the conspiracy charge, also says that the Special Judge has "failed to appreciate the facts that in the matter of conspiracy, there was hardly any corrobor-

ation that the case should have been permitted to pass through its normal procedure and course.

Godse's appeal says there was no First Information Report on record in respect of the alleged conspiracy. The lack of such a report vitiated the joint trial of offences mentioned in the charge sheet.

The Special Judge was not competent in law to try him as regards the charge of conspiracy, the appeal added.

Godse said the Judge was wrong in holding that Apte and Karkare were present at Delhi on January 30, 1948. The evidence clearly disclosed that on January 30, Apte and Karkare were at Bombay.

Apte, Karkare, Madanlal Gopal Godse and Paruchure, who have also adduced the foregoing reasons in their appeal, have added that the sentences awarded to them were "too severe", and prayed to the High Court "to quash the convictions" against them and to set aside their sentences and order them to be set at liberty. All of them have also prayed that they be given the time and the facility to engage a counsel.

Shanker Kistayya, who was also convicted by the Special Judge, has, in his appeal, said that he was only a servant and that he was simply carrying out the orders of his master. (Badge) Shanker has added that he was innocent and that he knew nothing of the conspiracy.

World Academy of Free Thinkers

The Conference of Intellectuals has formed a "World Academy of Free Thinkers".

The Organising Committee includes Dr. Meghnad Saha, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Dr. Amarnath Jha, Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. S. C. Sircar, Organising Joint Secretary, Mr. Justice Shankar Saran of the Allahabad High Court and Mr. Basudeva Prasad, Organising Secretary.

The Academy has been formed to help the development of a balanced personality in man and place suggestions before the Government and the people in order to solve the problems facing humanity.

The first meeting of the Academy is expected to be held at Patna on February 24, 1949. The Academy will shortly start a journal of its own.

Public Opinion Poll

Indian Experiment

Results of the public opinion survey carried out by the Research Department of the T.N. C. C. at the All India Khadi Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition are now available.

This is the first public poll ever attempted in India and over seven thousand persons had recorded their opinion. Here are the results.

Congress Program

92.7 per cent want the Congress to carry out a more radical programme of social and economic reforms, 5.5 per cent do not want it and 1.8 per cent have expressed no opinion.

48.0 per cent favour Commonwealth association, 47.5 per cent do not favour it and 4.5 per cent have no opinion to give.

61.5 per cent favour legislation for making inter-caste marriages attractive by the state subsidising such marriages, 35.7 per cent do not favour it and 2.8 per cent have expressed no opinion.

Nationalisation of Buses

40.1 per cent think that more express buses will make

No More "O. H. M. S." In India

In reply to a question in the Indian Parliament on February 17th, Sardar Patel told the House that the Government had issued instructions that the inscription "On His Majesty's Service" on envelopes should be replaced by "On Indian Government Service".

for greater efficiency of the Government Bus Transport, 45.3 per cent do not think so and 14.6 per cent have no opinion to give. 83.5 per cent think that better treatment of drivers and conductors will make for greater efficiency of the Government Bus Transport, 7.5 per cent do not think so and 9.0 per cent have no opinion to give. 28.4 per cent think that appointment of more women conductors will make for greater efficiency of the Government Bus Transport, 58.4 per cent do not think so and 10.2 per cent have no opinion to give.

Rice Ration

43.8 per cent admit that they purchase rice in other ways to supplement their rations, 43.4 per cent say they do not buy any rice besides their rations and 12.8 per cent have not answered this question.

WHO ARE THE MINORITIES?

THE publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, old Secretariat, at Delhi, has issued a booklet entitled India's Minorities. The chapter on "Who are the minorities" is reproduced here.

World War I brought to the fore what is called the problem of the minorities. New States were carved out and, as a result, communities which had formed a majority found themselves overnight in a minority in new States, as for example, the Germans in Poland and the Austrians in Czechoslovakia. The peace treaties and the League of Nations' Charter sought to solve the problem of the minorities by laying down certain principles in order to safeguard their interests.

Meaning of Minority

These treaties and declarations referred to the minorities as "inhabitants of a country who differ from the majority of the population in race, language and religion". This may be regarded as a suitable description of what is meant by a minority.

Before the partition India contained such minorities, and both the Indian Union and Pakistan still have them.

The minorities in the Indian sub-continent are mostly religious; very few of them are racial and linguistic; race and, in most

cases, language cut across religious affiliations. Racially and linguistically Hindus and Muslims of West Bengal for instance, are one, for they belong to the same race and speak the same language. Similarly, the Hindus and Muslims in the N. W. F. P., the Punjab and Sind belonged in each of these provinces to the same race and spoke the same language.

In the Indian Union, the Muslim, Sikhs, Christians, Parsees and Anglo-Indians are the minorities. The first three are religious minorities, the fourth a racial and religious minority, and only the fifth, the Anglo-Indians, are a minority by race, language and religion. The following table shows their respective population in the Indian Union as compared with that of Hindus.

TABLE

(Based on 1941 census)

Communities	Population
Muslims	42,731,996
Sikhs	4,114,741
Christians	5,492,419
Anglo-Indians	129,007
Parsees	110,325
Hindus	239,424,400

RESERVE BANK FOR CEYLON

Memorandum By C. Loganathan

THE monetary and banking systems of a country are integral parts of its economic system, and their aims should be to assist with all the means at their disposal the general objective of the country's economic system, which in this country should be a stable economy. This would mean the fullest possible employment of man power and resources with a view to providing the highest possible standard of living.

Monetary System — Its Essence

The essence of our monetary system is that although not legally linked to Sterling the Rupee is automatically interchangeable with Sterling at a fixed rate through the Indian Rupee. The position of banking is essentially the same. Except for the Bank of Ceylon, our banking system is in substance subordinate to the United Kingdom monetary system. The banking and monetary systems, as they are constituted at present, leave no room for "currency management". Nobody in this country has to worry about whether a given rate of exchange can or should be maintained. Similarly nobody in this country has the responsibility of determining a credit policy for the country. The amount of local currency or bank money in use is not determined by any conscious policy of the Currency Board or any other authority, but by many influences such as the desire of the indigenous people to hold cash, the activity of trade, and the desire and opportunities of foreign capital for local investment.

Powers and Scope

There is need therefore for the Reserve Bank of this country to have the powers and scope to determine and manage a credit policy and the currency of this country. It will be a debatable point how much money is needed in order to maintain conditions of "full employment", and there will be in addition disputes about the definition of "full employment" itself, and about the relative importance to be attached to maintaining "full employment" and to maintaining exchange stability. There may well arise a conflict between these two objectives, and the monetary authorities will then have to compromise as best they can. The ideal banking and monetary system for the country is one that has the power to promote a high level employment and is at the same time capable of maintaining within limits the exchange rates.

Reserve of Foreign Exchange

For this purpose it will be necessary for the reserve bank to accumulate large resources that can be turned into gold or foreign currencies. It is admitted that a Reserve Bank has not the magic power to acquire either gold or foreign exchange in place

of the national currency unless conditions favour such acquisition. But a country which has a favourable balance of payments can with little difficulty build up a large reserve of foreign exchange under normal circumstances. This country has now to its credit a very large sterling balance and the time is opportune for the Government to go all out to acquire a large reserve of readily convertible foreign securities.

One notable feature of the financial system of this country is the absence of well developed money and security markets and an extensive commercial banking system. In any country, in order to secure prompt and effective control of credit, the central bank should have direct or indirect means of access not only to bank credit but also to other forms of credit. In a country which is served with an extensive system of commercial banking

(Continued on page 3)

Landmark in History of Banking

Bill Passed in Indian Parliament

The Indian Parliament passed Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai's Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to banking companies.

The Bill, the main object of which, is to prevent certain abuses in the working and management of banks gives extensive powers of supervision and inspection to the Reserve Bank. On the basis of the Reserve Bank's report, the Central Government might prohibit a banking company from receiving fresh deposits and direct the Reserve Bank to apply for the winding up of the banking company. The Reserve Bank is also empowered to caution or prohibit a banking company against entering into any particular transaction.

Other features of the bill are: The abolition of the managing agency system, prohibition of trading by banks, ban on banks holding immovable property, requirement of a minimum paid-up capital and reserves and restriction on brokerage on sales of shares.

Several members who took part in the debate congratulated the Finance Minister for piloting successfully a legislation of such far-reaching importance. The bill was described as a landmark in the history of banking and the economic life of the country and a first step towards nationalization of the entire banking system.

The discussion on the bill which contains fifty-six clauses continued for five days.

Do You Know?

Where Centenarians Thrive

The village of La Marre in the Jura (France) hopes one day to become the capital of the world's centenarians. Of its 200 inhabitants, ten are over 90, ten more are in their eighties and another dozen are more than 75. Dower inhabitant is Mme. Roy, who will shortly be 99. The rest of the villagers pray nightly that she will cap her century.

ration worth the name of Badge's (the Approver) story as required by law."

Godse has stated that he would like to argue his case personally and that he should be given facilities to prepare his arguments. He has asked that he should be allowed to have interviews with his legal advisers and that he should be treated as a better class prisoner.

The six other convicted persons in the case, Apte, Karkare, Madanlal, Gopal Godse, Shankar, Kistayya and Paruchure, have also forwarded their appeals separately through the Jail authorities.

Nathuram Godse, "feeling aggrieved with the findings that there was a conspiracy and that the appellant was a member thereof", says that the constitution of a Special Court and the appointment of a Special Judge to try the case deprived the appellant of his right to be tried by a jury and of the benefit of such a trial. The appellant submits



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1949

Treasure These Thoughts

PRAYER

Within Thy Form, O God, the Gods I see, All grades of beings with distinctive marks; Brahma, the Lord, upon His lotus-throne, The Rishis all, and Serpents, the Divine.

—BHAGAVAT GITA

RENT CONTROL

THE DECISION OF THE RENT Control Board of Review must set at rest all speculations regarding the amount of rent payable by tenants in respect of premises situated within the limits of any Municipality or Urban Council or Town Council. The Board of Review has held that the mere fact that the Municipality had re-assessed a property was no ground for jettisoning the basis of calculating the standard rent as provided by the Rent Restriction Ordinance; the Board in the course of its judgment further stated that at one stage the Ordinance allowed the rent to be increased in proportion to the rates but in view of abuses which had crept in, the law was amended and the standard rent was limited to the assessment made in 1941; to allow the rent to be increased whenever there is a new assessment would enable landlords to circumvent the provisions of the Ordinance.

The Rent Restriction Act, No. 29 of 1948 was enacted in last December; at the debate in the House of Representatives the speeches made by the members of the Opposition would have made one think that the provisions of the Act could not be satisfactorily enforced. There is some truth in what the members of the Opposition stated; if a landlord and his tenant would jointly conspire to agree on the amount of rent payable by the tenant to the landlord and if they should further agree to accept and or pay such enhanced rent it will be difficult to detect the offence and punish them. If on the other hand a tenant chooses to call upon his landlord to supply him (the tenant) with a statement in writing setting out the standard rent of the premises and the amount of any increase of rent which is claimed by the landlord to be a permitted increase, it is the duty of the landlord to comply with the request of the tenant under section 16 of the Act. The standard rent is defined under section 5 of the Act as the amount of the annual value of the premises as specified in the assessment in force during the month of November 1941. It is therefore not possible for the landlord to fix the standard rent arbitrarily where a tenant

refuses to act in collusion with his landlord. No law can be perfect; so long as there are people ignorant of their rights and not intent on enforcing them, the Rent Restriction Act might look a dead letter. To those who are watchful the Act will be a source of great relief.

Let it be noted that landlords who stipulate or demand rents in excess of what is authorised by law and tenants who pay such landlords such excessive rents are equally guilty under the law and will be liable for punishment. The Act contemplates the appointment of an authorised officer who is expected to enforce the provisions of the Act.

NEED FOR A UNIVERSITY OF NON-VIOLENCE

The fervent appeal to his countrymen made by Dr Kalidas Nag, the eminent educationist of Bengal for the gradual building up of a University of a revolutionary type, revolutionary not in the sense of the modern interpretation of Marx-Leninist principles, but in the aspect of Gandhian philosophy, is applicable in a greater measure to the conditions prevalent in our Island. University education, and for a matter of that, the entire scheme of education all the world over has failed miserably to provide the much-needed cultural background for the rehabilitation of the vast mass of humanity that has been annihilated by two World Wars and the evils attendant on them.

Experts have sat in Commission in official perfection more frequently than the revolutions of the moon, to evolve some formula for education and have been able only to bring out 'reports' and 'schemes' more in the nature of a fancy literature for amusement seekers than in the form of any practical ideology necessary for the social reconstruction of the human mind. Commissions and committees need not break their burly heads over a question which they cannot but approach in the fashion they are accustomed to by virtue of the training they themselves had received; for such an attempt will always make the problem knottier than ever. Much less is the need for such distinguished sub-committees when the greatest social reformer of the age, Mahatmaji, had already enunciated lucidly, clearly and forcefully the moral foundations on which the educational policy of any nation should be based.

Dr. Nag whose scholastic eminence Ceylon well knows, has characteristically denounced the battle of *isms* and the failure of leaders to furnish creative inspiration and spiritual directive to the flower of humanity, the youth of today, the hope of the morrow. He rightly pleads for the establishment of a University founded on the highest and sublimest ideals of life, the ideals preached and practised by Mahatma Gandhi. Our leaders will be

Appeal for a Gandhian University

By Dr. Kalidas Nag

Creative Channel Of Social Reconstruction

"I appeal to my countrymen to build up gradually a university of a revolutionary type which I characterise as the Gandhian University of non-violence," writes Dr. Kalidas Nag in the *Hindustan Standard*.

After the violent death of the Father of the Nation, he writes, there was an emotional upheaval, no doubt, but we failed to utilise that opportunity by canalizing those emotions into creative channels of social reconstruction. We have a plethora of "planning committees" and a "universities commission" to the bargain; but we have failed, so far, to plan a society based on truth and justice. We have failed likewise to reorient our university life so as to universalise the mind and spirit of our rising generation. We have taught our young students to shout slogans but have failed to educate them in the Gandhian way of self-realization through self-sacrifice. The syllabus of studies in our schools and colleges is still dominated by 19th Century Europe. How we forget that we are suddenly called to face the multiple crises of the late twentieth century.

Spiritual Directive

We simply parry "isms" with counter "isms," but we have failed miserably to furnish creative inspiration and spiritual directive to our rising generation. We pretend to be absorbed with our immediate political and economic problems but how "un-Indian" we are to forget the ultimate and to suppose that our national politics and economics will grow automatically without any reference to our moral regeneration. Yet it was exactly there where Mahatmaji stands, challenging the attention of the entire world, distracted by political and economic problems and complications.

University of Non-Violence

Is it not our prime duty, as Indians, to join hands with kindred souls in different parts of the world who look up to the land of Gandhi for inspiration and guidance? If they begin coming to India to study Gandhism in all its implications to which university can we assign them? Faced with this distressing question, I appeal to my countrymen to build up gradually a university of a revolutionary type which I characterise,—the Gandhian University of Non-violence.

If and when such a university could be materialised, India would be proud to own it as a fitting challenge to the age of atom bombs. Her ancestral wisdom, her tolerance and charity

failing in their duty if they do not now, though late in the hour of the day, summon sufficient courage and pay immediate attention to the re-orientation of the educational policy with a view to providing the country with a scheme of education which will enable the present generation and generations to come to equip themselves with the necessary training for assuming the responsibilities of citizenship of not an isolated geographical unit but of the whole world.

should be made available not only to her own children but to those of the thousand tortured nations of the world, who sought in the life of Mahatma Gandhi, some eternal lesson and effective remedy.

May I hope that our old universities would be made conscious of their responsibilities by opening their Gandhian Faculties and also that free India will dedicate to the Father of Indian freedom a new University of Non-violence for the benefit of the coming generation and for the peace and well-being of humanity.

Effective Opposition Needed

Mr. Sarat Bose On "Coming Crisis"

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, speaking at a reception given in his honour stressed the supreme need to organise "an effective and strong opposition to the ruling authorities of India" so as to be able to fight what he described as "the coming crisis".

Mr. Bose said, "our private and public morals have been ruined. The reason for this setback all over the country is that we have all been found wanting in character. We have been talking of big things, but when we come face to face with them, we are too small to deal with them."

Not A Panic-Monger

Saying that he was not a panic-monger when he warned the country against the impending crisis, Mr. Bose said it was up to responsible leaders of public opinion to tell the people to be ready to fight the crisis. "We shall not listen to the dictates of the ruling authorities that we should keep mum for ten years and not embarrass them. We shall see to it that a strong opposition grows, an opposition to the forces of evil which are eating into our vitals. In so far as we build up a strong opposition we shall be doing a service to our country. If we realise the seriousness of the situation and take the public into confidence we shall have the support of the workers, peasants and masses. Our attention must not be confined to the educated alone, but to the masses of the land. We shall strive towards a classless society and identify ourselves with the masses. The time has come for such a stage."

Mr. Bose did not agree with the suggestion that the Government should not be criticised when the nation was building, and thought it was the responsibility of the public to create a moral force in the country to which even the ruling authorities would have to bow down. "So far as the internal administration is concerned it is rotten to the core," Mr. Bose said. "I will not say the entire responsibility is on the authorities, because we also have not done what is expected of us. It is also on us to create an atmosphere which will stifle black market, favouritism, corruption and other anti social evils. Mr. Bose demanded of the Government to announce the pattern of the State they are going to build, capitalist or socialist. He assured the Government, however, of co-operation in respect of policies and decisions which would lead to public good.

INDIAN LETTER

Public Persons' Private Presents Are Public Property?

(BY LANKA)

The giving of presents and accepting them, among personages placed in high positions have often been associated with whispering campaigns and scandal-mongering. The Belcher-Stanley Commission enquiry in London recently directed the spotlight on this society activity. In India much capital was made over the fact of the Advisor to the State Ministry having been asked to account for the presents received from ruling princes on the occasion of his daughter's recent wedding. A certain class of journals featured the subject in their own way and tried to create sensation. The States Ministry have now issued a press communique explaining that under the relevant Government Servants Conduct Rules Mr. V. P. Menon, the Advisor, submitted a list of presents received on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, that in expert valuation they were worth Rs. 17,585, that Government allowed some of the presents to be retained by the bride, while the rest were returned to Government to be passed on to the givers or credited to the State. Press speculation had placed the worth of the presents at several lakhs and connected the occasion with the question of certain Indian princes joining the Indian Union and so on. It may be recalled here that after the 1942 struggle of the Congress when Mr. T. Prakasam went to his constituency after release from imprisonment he was showered with cash offerings by his admirers. Some of his rivals could not resist the idea of village folks helping a man who had sacrificed his health and wealth in the nation's fight and carried the news to Gandhiji. That was the time when Prakasam was contesting the premiership of the Madras Provincial Government, and opposition was mounting from various sides. The Mahatma issued a directive such as only he could, that any gifts any Congress worker received from the nation became Congress property and that Mr. Prakasam should hand the collections over to the Congress. Though Mr. P. argued that his people wanted to put him back on his legs again, he would abide by the Mahatmic verdict. Such is public life!

Gandhi Murder Guilty Still Abroad?

With the end of the twelve-month old Gandhi murder trial comes to a close a Gandhian Chapter, though the special Trial Judge's strictures on the slackness of the investigating Police in not following up the reports they had in Bombay, through a Bombay Minister, soon after the January 20th explosion, and not taking suitable precautionary steps to protect the Mahatma, will long remain in memory. Sardar Patel had to publicly state after the tragedy that though he and others had taken every step to provide guard Gandhiji would not agree. Much blame was then sought to be fastened on Patel and his Home department. It is remarkable that in an editorial on the Judgment the *National Herald*, (started by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and reputed to be the most independent national newspaper of India) the closing sentences are: "Many of the morally guilty have escaped. There were absent from the trial many more than the absconders the police are searching for." The editor is Mr. M.

Chalapati Rao, a brilliant and independent journalist,

Improvement In Dress

Dress reform or uniform is expected to come to India if the informal instructions issued by the Central Government as to the mode of dress that will be appropriate and dignified in public, are generally followed throughout the country. English style dress, ranging from office suits to evening wear and dinner jackets has been in vogue among the well-to-do who matter. Now it is considered Indian style knickers with long buttoned-up, to-throat coats will be acceptable and adopted. Some such uniformity will certainly be welcome in business dealings where the loose, hanging and blowing and bulging dhoties and shirts are an impediment and a nuisance. As for women the basic principle of the saris seems to be in vogue throughout the country, though colourful variations and trimmings may find favour. But women's dress is beyond control!

Inter-Dominion Cricket

A "goodwill" cricket test match between India and Pakistan has been promoted and is to come off in March in Madras. People seem to think cricket would help improve relations between the two dominions. The aftermath of the fifth test match in Bombay between India and West Indies which ended in a draw, though acclaimed a moral victory for India, does not give much hope that the game of Cricket so much reputed to be a cementer of friendship and good feeling will serve the purpose, or rather that it might raise fresh bitterness and ill-will. The West Indies cricketers have been accused of unsportsmanship like tactics and "head-line" and "leg-trap" bowling. A sample of the Bombay feeling which found vent in the press is this: "I tell you, that if the gates of the North and East stands were open, Jones (the pace-bowler of bumpers) would have been lynched". This is by a parsi correspondent. Cricket is no more the game it was. It is a battle.

This India!

A young deserted wife in Lucknow in a petition to the government against her husband, a Tahsildar, has alleged that when she gave birth to the first child, a son, the husband wrote to her that "The child was not his son only but his rival too, as the wife's affections would now be divided. "However the couple carried on for two years more till the birth of the second child, when the husband deserted her. The child is rival to the man!

Thiruketheesvaram Temple Restoration Society

A meeting of the working Committee of the Thiruketheesvaram Temple Restoration Society was held recently at the Old Kathiresan Temple Bambaipattiyu under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P. The accounts relating to the Madam that was recently constructed at Thiruketheesvaram were perused. It was further intimated that arrangements were being made by devotees from all parts of Ceylon to observe duly and celebrate Maha-Sivarthri on Saturday 26th February at Thiruketheesvaram. The Committee also decided to launch an appeal and start the campaign for collection of funds for the reconstruction of the temple.

Subversive Activities in India

Communists Rounded Up Sikh Leader Arrested

Consequent on a large scale simultaneous police raid carried out in several provinces including Bombay, West Bengal and Madras, several communists engaged in subversive activities were rounded up.

Master Tara Singh, the Sikh leader was taken into custody 17 miles from Delhi. According to an Indian Communique the real purpose of Tara Singh and his colleagues was to hold a political conference under the cloak of a religious gathering despite the Government's warning that the Sikh Temple could not be used for non-religious purposes.

Ungranted Minister Unidentified And Kept Waiting

Incident in India

When a long-nosed mild-mannered old gentleman walked up to the reception desk of the central office of a railway at Bombay recently, the temporary receptionist in charge went on chatting with a friend and enjoying her cigarette. After waiting a little, the visitor broke in to ask if he could see the General Manager. "I'll deal with you in a second," replied the young lady, with some hauteur.

The second passed, so did a minute, and five more. The impatient old gentleman walked past the reception desk, into the lift, and asked to be taken up to the General Manager's room, which he entered without ceremony. Unlike the receptionist, the General Manager sprang from his chair and respectfully received Mr. N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Minister for Railways and Transport in the Government of India.

Subsequently the receptionist was "spoken to" and reverted to her old post as counter-clerk. She tearfully replied: "Who would have known it was a Government Minister, when there were no officials waiting with garlands and bouquets to receive him?"

PERSONAL

Mr. S. M. Tambyraj, J. P. U. M. of Ukuwela Estate has been reappointed Unofficial Visitor to the Matala Civil Hospital for 1949-1951.

Change of Name

I, Rampillai Kumarasamy of Vaddukodai, do hereby inform the Government and the general public that henceforth I shall be known as Ramalingam Kumarasamy and sign all documents etc., as:-

I. B. KUMARASAMY.
Kaladdy Moolai Road,
Vaddukodai.
22-2-49.
(M. 242, 22 & 25).

Sidelights and Lightsides

(BY SQUINT EYE)

Vallabh Nagar, the new University town near Sardar Patel's village in Gujarat, which is rising in his name, was formerly the rendezvous of dacoits and cattle-lifters.

What were formerly prayer halls and temples have since become the haunts of black-marketeers and crooks—such is the way of the times.

In presenting the Railway Budget in the Indian Assembly the Minister first announced that their would be no increase in fares for the coming year, and explained that he wished to put the members in good humour by this pleasant advance intimation.

In Indian dinners they generally serve the sweets first!

Siam is deporting a hundred and thirty Chinese among whom are many multi-millionaires.

Countries short of millionaires may apply for a quota!

Doubts have been expressed whether Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia is really Tito.

Ersatz? During the war the Germans put out many substitutes which they called ersatz. Right!

India is to issue some sixteen archaeological series of postage stamps which coming into use in April will gradually do away with the current King George VI series.

Strange, that they did not think of stamps with the Premier's head!

Prime Minister Senanayake, speaking on the inauguration of the New City of Anuradhapura, has said of Buddhism that it had lasted 2500 years and would last another 2500 years.

In some of the good wishes sent on Independence Commemoration day it had been "hoped Ceylon would preserve her Independence or Freedom for many years. As in the Anuradhapura speech, why mention a limit? Why not say it would last long, or for ever—that would be more self-reassuring.

The lion on the commemoration pillar in Anuradhapura's new city, was looking north, said Mr. Senanayake, commending the example of the Hindus who, joined the celebration.

Jaffna should face the lion, now!

Or is it that Jaffna can't twist the lion's tail any more?

90% of the resignations from among the 600 air-hostesses in the Trans World Air lines,

Reserve Bank for Ceylon

(Continued from page 1.)

and a broad organisation of agencies to distribute finance to those who need it, commercial bank credit can be said to have direct or indirect connection with non-bank credit, and for this reason any successful action by the central bank to regulate bank credit can normally be transmitted to non-bank credit. It is therefore obvious that in this country, in the absence of well developed money and security markets and an extensive banking system, it is futile for the central bank to attempt to regulate credit.

It can be safely stated without fear of contradiction that in this country an extensive commercial banking system capable of effectively serving the whole country is not possible unless and until a commercial banking system is created with no immediate profit motive. Such a system is possible only if the Government actively participates in the performance of commercial banking functions either through a Government institution or an institution sufficiently subsidised by Government. Of course it is not an easy task to inculcate the banking habit among the people in backward areas or among chronic income tax dodgers; but well conducted propaganda and cheap facilities of transfer of funds from one centre to another should bring about satisfactory results.

One important and notorious feature of banking in this country is the large number of unpaid cheques returned by banks for want of funds in the accounts of the drawers of the cheques. It is no doubt undesirable that such accounts should be encouraged but it is equally undesirable if the small man is not allowed for that reason to have bank deposits. A compromise can be arrived at by which facilities are provided by the banking system all over the country for savings accounts to be opened and operated by cheques under restricted conditions.

Takin' for granted that an extensive commercial banking system is possible the question arises as to whether it is possible to organise broad and active money and security markets sufficiently satisfactory to serve as channels for central bank action in the regulation or credit. It can be safely stated that the chances are very remote for the simple reason that local conditions for the proper working of these markets are unfavourable, though it is very desirable that the Government and the Reserve Bank should endeavour to develop these markets.

(To be continued)

were for marriage.

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A quarrel which began between volley ball players ended in a challenge to fight and the death of one of them from sword and club injuries.

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Northern Assizes

1 Year R. I. For Attempted Murder

Kandassamy Anandamulu of Pt. Pedro who pleaded guilty to the charge of the attempted murder of Somasundaram Sundaralingam also of Pt. Pedro, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

Kandermadam Attempted Murder Case

Mr. M. M. Abdul Cader, assigned counsel for Valli Arumugam alias Kankesu of Kandermadam tendered a plea of guilty to the charge of attempted murder of Velu Kandia of Amman Road Kandermadam.

The plea was accepted and the accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

Accused Acquitted

In the case in which K. Chellappan K. Rajalingam and Nagan Chinnathamby all of Inuvil were charged with the attempted murder of Sinnaddy Ponnann of Kondavil, the accused were acquitted of the charge, after trial.

Mr. M. Balasundaram, instructed by Mr. I. W. A. Samuel defended the accused.

Death Sentence

Pavilu Enas of Kulaman-gal who was charged with the murder of Martin Moses of the same place was sentenced to death, after trial. The verdict of the Jury was unanimous.

Mr. J. Rajaratnam, assigned counsel, appeared for the accused.

Rent Control Board For Jaffna Municipal Area

The Hon the Minister of Health and Local Administration has appointed in terms of Sec. 19 (2) of the Rent Restriction Act No. 29 of 1948 for the area comprised within the administrative limits of the Jaffna Municipal Council for 3 years from 1-2-49 a panel of 5 persons consisting of Messrs A. R. Subramaniam, J. P. (Retired District Judge), A. V. Kulasingham J. P. Advocate, S. Rajaretnam (Ex M. L. C.), S. A. C. H. Mohamed and the Chief Govt. Valuer with Mr. A. R. Subramaniam as Chairman.

WANTED

Applications are invited from qualified graduates to teach Botany for H. S. C., S. S. C., and lower terms, so as to reach the Principal on or before 1-3-49.

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Mis. 237, 18 & 22)

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Jaffna Library Society Limited

101st Annual General Meeting

The hundred and first annual general meeting of the Library Society Limited was held at the Library buildings with Mr. T. Muttusamipillai one of the Vice-President in the chair. Submitting the Annual Report, Mr. Sam A. Sabapathi, the Secretary stated that the Jaffna Library founded one hundred years ago has been now brought under the management of the Library Society, a Society under the 'Credit Societies' ordinance and added.

"The rules of the Society were revised at the last annual general meeting extending the scope of the societies and these have now been registered with the registrar general."

After the adoption of the report and the Balance Sheet the following were elected office bearers for the ensuing year.

President; Mr. S. Nadesa Pillai Principal Parameshwara College, Vice-President: Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, T. Muttusamipillai and Sam A. Sabapathi, Hony Secy: Mr. S. Cumara Suriar, Asst. Secy: Mr. M. M. Abdul Cader, Treasurer: Mr. M. M. Vararajasingham and a Managing Committee of 15.

OBITUARY

S. A. NATHAN

We regret to record the death of Mr. S. A. Nathan of Karainagar, Teacher, Memorial School Manipay on 16-2-49. Mr. Nathan was both a journalist and a teacher. For a long time he was a regular contributor to the Hindu Organ. In politics he was for a time a camp follower of the late Mr. M. S. Eliathambi. But when the Tamil Congress was organised he was of immense service to Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam.

He was fifty-three when he died. He leaves behind his son Mr. Balasubramaniam A. F. C., Badulla and several other relatives.

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A. ARULAMBALAM, Proctor, Neeraviaddy, Jaffna. (M. 240, 22 & 25)

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The Manager, R. K. M. Vaidyashwara Vidyalaya Jaffna.

Jaffna. 5-2-49. (M. 241, 22)

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the Government Agent, up to 12 noon on Tuesday, March 8, 1949, for providing planking arrangements to the culvert across Periakulam Vaikal Nainathivu, Islands Divisional Revenue Officer's Division, Northern Province. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Kachcheri, Jaffna, where all particulars can be obtained. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon, on Saturday, March 5, 1949, only on production of receipt for Rs. 25 deposited for each form at the Jaffna Kachcheri (G. 114, 22)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 400

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Rasammah wife of Viswanathar Kanakarattam of Puloly West

Deceased, V. Kanakarattam Subramaniam of Puloly West

1. Viswanathar Kanakarattam

2. V. Kanakarattam Kumara swamy

3. V. Kanakarattam Chandrasekara

4. V. Kanakarattam Kathirkaman

5. V. Kanakarattam Kandappu all of Puloly West

but the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents presently of 45/2 Joseph Lane, Bambalapitiya

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. R. Wijayatileke Esquire, District Judge of Point Pedro on the 31st day of January 1949 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased Rasammah wife of Viswanathar Kanakarattam dated the 26th day of March 1946 and attested by K. Sivasingaram Notary Public under No. 1001 and now deposited in this Court and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 30th day of January 1949 and the affidavits dated the 23rd day of January 1949 and 30th day of January 1949 of the Notary and witnesses who attested the said Will.

It is ordered that the said Will of the deceased Rasammah wife of Viswanathar Kanakarattam be and the same is hereby declared proved, that the Petitioner as Executor appointed by the said Last Will and Testament be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Probate thereof be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 4th day of March 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 31st day of January 1949.

Sgd. S. R. Wijayatilaka, District Judge.

(O. 138, 22 & 25)

TENDER NOTICE

The Chairman, Tender Board Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday 8th, March, 1949 for the supply of 200 bushels of sun hemp seed in two lots of 100 bushels each.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Asst. Govt. Agent, Puttalam from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

M. SRIKANTA, Asst. Govt. Agent, Puttalam, 11th February, 1949.

G. 117-22.

Irrigation Field Officers, Jaffna District

Applications are invited by the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna, for two posts of Irrigation Officer for work in the Jaffna District. The posts are temporary and non-pensionable, with a salary scale of Rs. 1,140-1,200-Rs. 1,920 per annum, plus cost of living allowance. A commuted travelling allowance will also be paid. Applicants should be below the age of 40 years and should have passed the Senior School Certificate Examination (English). Applications from retired Irrigation Field Assistants will be entertained irrespective of age limit and educational qualifications. Knowledge of levelling, surveying building construction, and five years' experience essential. Applications close at 12 noon on March 9, 1949. For full particulars please see Government Gazette of 18-2-49. (G. 116, 22)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No: 980 Testy

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kunaratnammah wife of Kanagaratnam of Kondavil deceased

Thampo Kanagaratnam of Kondavil
Petitioner

Vs

1. Kanagaratnam Poopalasingam
2. Kanagaratnam Vivekanandan
3. Sarojini Devi daughter of Kanagaratnam
4. Kamala Devi daughter of Kanagaratnam
5. Pathma Devi daughter of Kanagaratnam
6. Nagamuttu Rasiiah of Kondavil Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the 6th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 5th respondents and that he be issued with letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, coming for disposal before R.R.

Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna, on the 23rd day of December 1948 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarejah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petitioner and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 6th respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st to 5th respondents, minors and the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the husband of the deceased, to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents or any others interested shall on or before the 14th day of February 1949, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of December 1948
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge, Jaffna

Time to show cause extended for 14.3.49
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
D. J. Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. V. Navaratnarejah
Proctor for petitioner
(O. 137 18 & 22)

VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM

OR

THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 8-2-49)

CXX

XXIII. THE SVETASVATARA UPANISHAD

The Svetasvataram is one of the most important Upanishads, Max Muller describes it as one of the most difficult and at the same time one of the most interesting of the Upanishads. Difficult indeed it is, particularly difficult to scholars without a knowledge of the system of philosophy underlying its teachings. We have already spoken in earlier articles of one particular verse of this Upanishad which not one commentator or translator that we are aware of has rendered correctly. Other similar cases of misunderstanding will be considered and brought to light as we proceed.

Some critics opine that this is a comparatively modern Upanishad. The teachings of this Upanishad are so overwhelmingly irreconcilable with 'the extreme illusionism and anti-pragmatism' of some (so called) Vedantists that they would rather eschew its teachings *in toto* and expunge it from the list of ancient and authoritative Upanishads, though their first teacher wrote a commentary on it and one of his greatest followers who considered it necessary to excise the Isa Upanishad from the list of authoritative Upanishads did not deem it fit to drop this out similarly. One of the reasons urged in support of the view that this is a modern compilation is that it attempts to reconcile the differences between the so-called Vedanta, Sankhya and Yoga philosophies. These critics little realize that these and other schools of philosophy are mere offshoots emphasising certain aspects only of a much earlier parent system. How erroneous the presumptions of these critics are we have explained in earlier articles and there is no need to traverse the same ground over again. The presence of similar verses and sometimes of identical verses repeated verbatim in this and other Upanishads and in the Vedas generally has also been referred to already when the same point arose in connection with the Mundaka, Katha and other Upanishads.

The reference to a personal God in this Upanishad as distinguished from a (so called) impersonal God or Brahman is yet another reason advanced to prove that it was composed long after the principle of the highest brahman had been established.—In this connection we should not omit to repeat here the orthodox view that it recognises no great distinction between the ideas of Brahman and of God, neither is there any occasion for considerations of priority or posteriority between the two ideas to arise from our point of view.—The critics' view seems to be that the cult of the Brahman is anterior in date to that of a personal God. This however is not the opinion of most Oriental scholars. Their considered opinion is that the personal God came in first and that the Brahman came later. Says Max Muller: "Historically...the idea of the Isvara, the personal God, the Creator and Ruler, the Omniscient and Omnipotent, existed before the idea of the absolute Brahman." And he is emphatically of the opinion that no real argument is forthcoming to prove that this is a modern Upanishad. We need make no apology for quoting his words verbatim again here: "Why should not an ancient Rishi have said: What we have hitherto called Rudra, what we worship as Agni or Siva, is in reality the Highest Self (Atman), thus leaving much of the ancient mythological parasceology to be used with a new meaning? Why should we at once conclude that later sectarian worshippers of mythological Gods replaced again the Highest Self, after their fathers had discovered it, by their own sectarian names? If we adopt the former view, the Upanishads which still shew these rudera of the ancient temples would have to be considered as more primitive even than those in which the idea of the Brahman or the Highest Self has reached its utmost purity". In other words, if the mode of argument of critics of this Upanishad is to be adopted, it will have to be considered as more ancient even than those admitted by them to be ancient.

Some Christian scholars who recognise the intrinsic value of the teachings of this Upanishad try to read Christian influences into it in the same way that some others read Buddhistic influences into the Mundaka and other Upanishads. Some even go to the extent of surmising that the very name Svetasvataram suggests this. Their theory is that this Upanishad was composed in the early centuries of the Christian era by some learned men of the Dekkan who had come into contact with the white Syrian Christian Missionaries who are said to have settled down in the west (Malabar) coast of South India about that time and propagated their religion there. The word 'Sveta' in Sanscrit literally means white and 'Asvatara' means a mule, and it is argued that the Upanishad must have been named Svetasvataram as it was influenced by the white Christians and its teachings are of a hybrid (mule-like) nature, being a blend of Christian and Vedic ideas. A most brilliant and plausible conjecture indeed this is! But it is most puerile to brand the author as a big ass who was not ashamed to call his production to be of mongrel breed. This conjecture seems to be even more ingenious than that of the geniuses who translated Canterbury the seat of the Anglican Archbishop as Kander Puri (കണ്ടർ പൂരി), the town of God Kandaswamy, and Paramahansa as a big goose,—sorry for the slip—as "great goose".

The Upanishad seems to derive its name from the Rishi Svetasvatara in whose Gotram (குத்தம்) or clan it appears to have been handed down from generation to generation till it was reduced to writing—Vide concluding verses of the Upanishad. It serves no purpose to make investigations as to how the Rishi came to bear the name Svetasvatara: None but a lunatic will say that Shakespeare was so named because he shook, or shivered with fear on seeing a spear, or that a man bearing the proper name of Fox or Wolfe is as cunning as a fox or a wolf.

(To be Continued).

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Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI

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