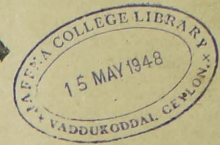


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SANKARA'S CHALLENGE

G. G. SPEAKS OUT

No Truck With Leftists

Clarifying the policy of the Tamil Congress Party, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, told a public meeting held at the Batticaloa esplanade last week that the Tamil Congress could have no truck with any left-wing organisation, which preached the capture of political power by revolutionary means. Mr. Ponnambalam, accompanied by two other MPs, Mr. J. V. Chelvanayagam and Mr. V. Kumaraswamy, visited Batticaloa on the invitation of leading citizens. They were welcomed by Mr. R. B. Kadramar, proctor, Mr. Kandiah Svarajah, Mubandiram S. Kumaraswamy and Mr. Jos. I. David, proctor, among others.

They were garlanded and taken in procession from the railway station to the resthouse. In the evening they were escorted in procession from the resthouse to the esplanade where the meeting was held.

Mr. R. B. Kadramar presided. Mr. Chelvanayagam dwelt on the origin and progress of the Tamil Congress and appealed for Tamil solidarity.

Mr. V. Kumaraswamy spoke on the present political situation and referred humorously to the activities of the MPs who had been returned by the East Ceylon electorates.

Mr. Ponnambalam emphasised that pleas for Tamil solidarity should not be interpreted by other parties as a threat or a challenge to them. There were a number of questions which intimately affected the Tamil people and the Tamil areas and, on such questions at least, the Tamils should speak with one voice.

He said he looked forward to the time when true political parties would emerge; when the Tamil Congress would consider joining in a truly progressive national movement.

The Communist ideology had been extolled by certain Members of Parliament recently at Batticaloa. Speaking for himself and his party, he could say the Tamil Congress could have no truck with a body or bodies who preached the capture of power by revolutionary means.

Better conditions of life for the masses, a living wage and general social amelioration were as much their concern and objective as that of any Marxist party. Socialism he would welcome, but the subversion of established society in a game of power politics must be opposed.

Parliamentary democracy under adult franchise was a great boon and whilst their party would join in any struggle for the establishment of economic democracy they could not have a hand in the establishment of a dictatorship which history had proved was twin brother to Fascism.

He would advise his friends of the Left to take a more realistic view of the problems confronting the country and, instead of attempting to usher in the world revolution, to put down a practical economic and political programme before the country within the framework of parliamentary democracy.

TASK BEFORE HINDUS

PLEA FOR CHANGE OF HEART

(By K. KALIANA SWAMI B. A., B. L.)

SRI Sankara Jayanti has come round again and preparations are being set afoot to celebrate it in different places this week with great dignity and solemnity. Year after year, at meetings convened in connection with this celebration, homage is paid in words of unstinted praise and admiration to the great Acharya whose name is inextricably associated with the Advaita School of Philosophy of which he was admittedly the greatest exponent, though not its founder. For "speculative daring and logical subtlety" and "austere intellectualism and remorseless logic" it is perhaps unrivalled and no wonder it has captured the imagination of intellectuals in and out of India.

The modern Indian mind has always shown a tendency to mechanically reduce its appreciation of the eminence and glory of the several great and good men that had sprung up in their land to one of two ways, namely, either make the object of their veneration an idol and worship it with usual paraphernalia of dhupa, deepa, naivedyam, associated with temple worship, or convene meetings and deliver lectures loaded with fulsome praise of the great man. This mechanised method of observing the anniversaries of the great and good men has almost become a tradition among them, with the result that it reduces the strain on their hearts which have to be exercised day in and day out if they have to follow the difficult process of assimilating all that is of abiding value in these teachings and bringing to bear the fruits of such assimilation on the daily conduct of their lives. Naturally the easier way is chosen and the practice is repeated.

Some of the incidents and experiences in Sankara's life, conveying lessons to one and all may be recalled here.

The most outstanding thing that faces everybody in his life is his encounter in Benares with a *chandala* (lowest caste man) when his *advaitism* was put to the test. One day when Sankara and his disciples were accosted by a *chandala* when they were on their way for their mid-day bath in the Ganges, Sankara's disciples attempted to clear for their master a path unpolled by the *chandala*. But the *chandala* turned round and rebuked them and their master by asking how the *Guru*, while teaching *advaitism*, could practise such differentiating observances. Sankara, who was struck by the rebuke then gave utterance to the famous five verses, known as *Monishapanah ka* every one of which ends with the words: "He who has learned to look on phenomena in this (monistic) light is my true *guru*, be he a *chandala* or a twice-born man. This is my conviction."

As a revered Swamiji says: "Here is Sankara the bold social reformer banishing all differences of caste." This is a lesson to which particular attention will have to be given over and over again till the blurring distinction between man and man, between touchable and untouchable, are

effaced from this caste-ridden unfortunate land of ours, where in so many subtle ways caste and the caste-spirit are being allowed to undermine the foundations of society in diverse ways. Not only the intelligentsia but the common man, as well, will have to be exhorted to abolish caste, root and branch from all their concerns. What greater lesson does India, which is torn by class war and communal strife, need today more than this? Was not Gandhiji, who had laid down his life on the altar of communal harmony, a true follower of Sankara? So, it is seen that the exhortation to abolish caste has been coming down to us through the centuries since Sankara's time and it is therefore for our leaders, who have themselves abolished caste and all abominable distinctions which it gives rise to in their lives, in their domestic and social relations, to take advantage of a celebration like Sankara Jayanti to take the leading part in such celebrations and drive home this great lesson from Sankara's teachings.

Another lesson that this incident teaches is that which comes out of Sankara's readiness not only to admit unreservedly his mistake when it was pointed out to him that his teaching and life were not in harmony with each other, but to transform his life in the right way. The value of this lesson is immense because the divorce between profession and practice is the rampant evil that has contaminated every walk of life, not only in this but in every other country. Great men of all ages and countries have repeatedly impressed on mankind the evil consequences of such course of conduct, which not only mars the beauty and harmony of life in all its phases—social, moral and spiritual—but gives rise to hatred, ill-will, confusion, strife and other kindred evils.

To take another incident from Sankara's life, it is well known to all who are acquainted with Sankara's early life that he was the only son of his parents, that he had lost his father when very young and that he was imbued with a strong inclination towards *sanyasa* ever from boyhood. But his widowed mother, who had looked forward to her only son for every thing in this world and the next, was naturally op-

(Continued on page 3).

Sex Education

Teachers To Be Imparted

Group talks to Teachers on the subject of sex Education of boys and girls will be organised by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services as a preliminary move towards the introduction of this subject in the school curriculum.

The School Medical Officers of Colombo, Kandy, Galle and Jaffna have been requested to contact the Divisional Education Officers in their respective areas with a view to organising a series of talks on this subject to teachers.

The Director of Education has promised the co-operation of the officers of his department in organising these talks, so that teachers may first be instructed with regard to the knowledge they are to impart to the young.

The credit for the initiative in this matter belongs to the Medical Department, which realised the need for imparting to the young a healthy knowledge on matters of sex, so that the unhealthy curiosity and profound ignorance that often prevailed on these subjects, with disastrous consequences, may be dispelled.

The matter was broached on several earlier occasions but no action was taken owing to the difficulties facing those who sought to approach the problem as a school subject in a way acceptable to all.

Conferences were held recently between Health Officers of the Medical Department and Education Officers at which the independent opinion of competent persons were sought.

It was felt at these conferences that there was a tremendous amount of ignorance among the young on matters of sex and sex hygiene, which was in no way conducive to their healthy growth.

It was also felt that Ceylon should fall in line with the more advanced countries in this matter and that a beginning should be made in this direction.

Mr. Justice Wijewardene the Senior Puisne Justice took his oaths as Acting Chief Justice on Monday last.

The Colombo Municipal Council has decided to cut off all relations with the Local Government Service Commission.

Mr. Lakshman Rajapakse M. P. for Hambantota is being charged at the Matara Magistrate's Court with criminal intimidation and offering a threat and insult to Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Labour at Matara Rest House on April 15.

Hope Of The North

Women Form Mahila Samiti

A public meeting was held on Friday at Manipay, when it was resolved to form a branch of the Lanka Mahila Samiti.

Muhandiram C. Thiagarajah, Chairman, Manipay Village Committee, who presided, in welcoming Senator Miss Cissy Cooray, paid a tribute to the work being done by the Mahila Samiti. He said the women of Jaffna should now take on a greater responsibility. Their active participation in movement's organised for the promotion of sanitation and health, child welfare, etc., would be of very great help. The Mahila Samiti's objective was primarily intended to create a bond of friendship and to exchange views on social and economic problems.

Continuing, Muhandiram Thiagarajah said that Manipay had taken a lead in many matters, and she had produced many eminent men in the past. He had every hope that she would produce eminent women also in the future.

Senator Miss Cooray explained the objects of the movement. She said that the Samiti had branches all over the Island, except in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. She appealed to the ladies to start a similar Association in Manipay.

A resolution that a Mahila Samiti be formed in Manipay was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. S. G. C. Mills was elected President; Mrs. Lewis Subramaniam Secretary; and Miss R. Karthigesu Assistant Secretary; Mrs. L. Saravanamuttu was elected Treasurer.

Wake up!

Wake up, Mother Kulakunda
Thou art Bliss Absolute, Thou art Brahman
Absolute,
Thou like a sleeping snake residest in the lotus that holds Thee.
On the triangle burns a fire which scorches the body—
Leave Thou the Muladhara, Thou wife of Shiva coiling round Him,
Proceed Thou along the Sushumna passage and reach the Svadhishtana (lotus),
And pass (gradually) through Manipura, Anubata, Visbuddha, and Ajna (lotuses).
At the thousand-petalled lotus in the head, do Thou unite with Shiva,
And Depart with Him at will and impart bliss.

Soviet Charges

Against Britain In Palestine

O. F. Marinin, "Pravda's" writer on international affairs, charged that the United States and Britain planned to let the Arabs establish the Palestine Government in exchange for the Near Eastern oil.

Marinin said that proof could be found in the attacks by the Transjordan Army and the centralisation of the Arab forces under Transjordan's King Abdullah. He said that both the Army and Abdullah were controlled by Britain and that their attacks in Palestine would be impossible without British approval. He added, "It is necessary to underline once more Abdullah's latest actions against Palestine were dictated from outside. Bevin's speech of April

MEDICAL CHIEF TO RETIRE

The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Dr. S. F. Chellappah, is expected to retire from service in September.

Certain other senior officers of the Medical Service of the Island are also said to be retiring from service in the course of the year. Among them are Dr. V. Sivapragasam, Divisional Medical Superintendent, Colombo.

All these officers who are retiring have passed their 55th year and are more or less within a year or two of reaching the age limit of 60 years.

28 in the House of Commons leaves no doubt about this."

Marinin insisted the charges that Russian units and officers engaged on the side of the Jews were "dirty anti-Soviet forgeries...delicious stories of an ungifted English intelligence agent."

Is War Inevitable Today

World Politics Analysed

SOVIET — AMERICA HITCH

(NIRAD C. CHAUDHURI)

EXPECTATION of a war between the American bloc and Soviet bloc has been popular and seldom a day passes without some newspaper carrying a news item in bold types to prove that the war is already on its way. The writer of this serial article is an authority on world politics and his views deserve respect. According to him there will be no war between America and Russia as long as mutual fear reigns supreme in their activities. But in the event of a struggle developing between the U. S. A. and the Soviet Union on the time honoured pattern of the struggle between the greatest land and the greatest maritime Power, it will not be a struggle of the whale with the elephant. It will be a struggle of the amphiious whale/elephant with the mammoth of the Eurasian plains.

There have been few moments in history when human society was groping in greater uncertainties than it is having to face today. In the political sphere the situation, if not as chaotic as it was after the collapse of the Greco-Roman order, is certainly worse than what it was when the Alexandrine Empire disintegrated or when the Mongol invasions gave a shattering blow to the Islamic order. I cite

criticize, unless perhaps it is the United Nations.

The well-known English historical thinker, Arnold J. Toynbee, has contributed an article entitled "The Present moment in History" to a recent number of the American quarterly, *Foreign Affairs*. The question with which the article opens—"Where does mankind stand in the year 1947 of the Christian era?"—says Toynbee, concerns the whole living generation throughout the world, but, he adds, if it were made the subject of a world-wide Gallup Poll, there would be no unanimity in the answer on this matter, if any, *just homines, tot sent. n. ae.* This is only a way of bringing home to oneself the necessity for historical reserve in these days. Too many of our rush to forecasts which would make us look foolish a week after they were made.

Confronted with this fundamental uncertainty many people in the days seem to have caught hold of one thread round which they think trends and events will crystallize in the sphere of international relations. This is the thread provided by the growing Soviet-American rivalry. A world divided into two armed camps, and constituted respectively by the Western Powers and the Soviet Union and its clients, has the appearance of a very well-defined picture. Conviction in its reality is fostered by recent experience.

(Continued on page 4)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1948.

TEMPLE ADMINISTRATION

ONE OF THE BIGGEST and oldest temples in Ceylon, the Maviddapuram Kandawamy Temple has been declared a charitable trust and Sri Duraiswamy Kurukkal, son of Subramania Kurukkal alias Retna Kurukkal found to be hereditary manager and trustee; the District Judge who tried the case has also held that two other trustees, besides Duraiswamy Kurukkal as Chief Managing Trustee, should be nominated by Court to constitute a Board of Trustees in whom will vest the Temple and all its temporalities; a scheme of management will be incorporated in the decree. There is hardly a Hindu temple in the Peninsula which has not been the subject of litigation. It was thought that the Trust Ordinance of 1918 would be helpful to solve satisfactorily difficulties concerning the administration of the Hindu Temples. How far from expectation has reality been may be gathered from the large number of cases which have been filed in the District Court of Jaffna. The Trust Ordinance, has been found not quite satisfactory. The late Sir Ambalavanan Kanagasabai who was one of those responsible for the enactment of the Ordinance was a great believer in arbitration, his suggestion that Commissioners appointed by the Government Agent when a petition was presented under Section 102 of the Ordinance should try to settle amicably differences between trustees and the congregation, was incorporated in the ordinance, and application could be made to court to implement any settlement arrived at between the parties at the instance of the Commissioners. The number of cases which have been amicably settled as originally anticipated is insignificant. Small temples with negligible incomes have been the subject of expensive litigation. The time has come for Government to enact the necessary legislation for the proper management and control of Hindu temples.

There are several temples in Jaffna which have been claimed by persons as their private property; but we are not aware of any single temple in the Peninsula which is being managed without assistance from the public. There have been instances of persons having, in their possession titled deeds for the lands on which temples have been built, and such persons claim to be absolute owners of such temples. When one examines how such temples are managed one invariably finds that the congregation contributes the greater part of the necessary expenditure. According to the *Sastras* if *poojaks* and other ceremonies are not performed regularly in a temple, the whole village where such temple is situate will suffer. Pious Hindus, therefore, contribute towards *poojaks* and festivals in temples. How a person or persons can claim absolute ownership of a temple to which the whole congregation contribute in money

and kind passes one's imagination. We think that the time has come when managers and trustees of Hindu temples, to which the Hindu public contribute, should be called upon to render an account of income and expenditure. We do not in any way suggest that the labourer should not be paid his hire. If a man has to spend his whole time in managing a temple he should be remunerated for his services; but it is necessary that the remuneration should be fixed. As things are the remuneration payable to a manager can be fixed only by a court of law and an action has to be filed before the Court can act. In India the necessary legislation has been passed and the Religious Endowment Act provides for the management and control of temples. Similar legislation with such amendments as may be found necessary to suit local conditions should be passed in Ceylon. It is to be hoped that the Hindu Members of Parliament will not lose time in urging the Government to give its thought to this matter. The Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance was passed many years ago and when the question of enacting a Hindu Temporalities Ordinance was considered certain interested persons succeeded in preventing such an Ordinance being passed. It is the duty of the Managers of Hindu temples as much as that of the congregation to co-operate in evolving a scheme to solve problems regarding management and administration of such temples.

TAMILS AND LEFTISTS

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's unequivocal declaration that the Tamils will have nothing to do with the leftists who "preach the capture of political power by revolutionary means and the subversion of established society in a game of power politics" is timely and should help to dispel the doubts entertained in certain quarters as to the aims and objects of the Congress. Tamils, as a race with a great heritage and culture, were never revolutionaries in the sense understood by the comrades of the Hammer and Sickle. Equality of opportunity for all has been the guiding principle in the life of the Tamils long before Karl Marx, Lenin and Trotsky dreamt of fraternity, equality and liberty. The spirit of equality permeated the entire structure of the Tamil Society when it was in its heyday as would be seen from the verse: "எனயிருந்த பரபரன் சக்தியதற்கு இவற்கும் உயிருடல் அந்நதற்கு சகச்சொயில்." Saint Thyumanavar in his immortal couplet,

"எல்லாரும் இன்புற்றிருக்க சினைப்பதுவே யல்லாமல் வேடுருள் நறியேன் பரபரமே"

has in a nutshell defined the attitude of the Tamils towards other beings. If the Tamils have been, for some time past, watching with certain amount of humour and amusement the antics of the Soviet inspired messiahs of Ceylon whose gospel of hate and malice has borne fruit to a certain extent in South Ceylon among the illiterate masses, it should not be inferred that they (Tamils) have decided to be the vassals of Soviet Russia. True to the teachings of the great savant of Tamil Nad, Thiruvalluvar who said:

"எப்பொருள் யார் யார் வாய்க் கேட்டிலும் அப்பொருள் மெய்ப்பொருள் காண்பு தறிவு."

The Tamils have been extending their hospitality to

the comrades of the Hammer and Sickle from the South. It is one thing to hear one's views but it is quite another thing to accept those views. The Tamils whose culture and tradition simply revolt against the bloody principles of the revolutionaries cannot and would not follow the path set out by these comrades and if the latter think that they are making headway in the Tamil districts they are simply living in a Fool's Paradise.

We agree with the comrades that everything is not as it should be in Ceylon. We go further and declare that the present administration has failed to improve the lot of the common man and that this administration should give place to another one which can rectify the past errors, lead Lanka to prosperity and create a state of affairs where equal opportunity for all will be the guiding principle. Such a change over should be effected not by revolution but by evolution. We are a free people today and the common man has the opportunity and right to make or mar the government. He should be instructed to use his vote correctly, and if, by his correct use of the vote, proper men are elected to the seats of administration his lot will be improved. The leftists should think democratically, instruct the people democratically and act democratically, they should, in the first place stop shouting their blood curdling slogans they copied from Russia. These "downing" slogans have of late become more of a nuisance than a source of inspiration for the masses.

The leftists, if they are wise, will listen to the advice of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam. They should take a more realistic view of the problems confronting the country and put down a practical economic and political programme before the country within the frame work of parliamentary democracy. If they, the leftists, do this, let us assure them that they will have the cooperation and support of all the progressive elements in the country.

TO STAVE OFF COMMUNISM

Whether one likes it or not the fact has to be admitted that the influence of the "Comrades" is on the increase in South Ceylon. This may partly be due to the credulity of the Singhalese masses and the Estate labourers who are swayed by the emotional vapourings of the leftists. Opportunist tacticians that they are the leftists know to touch the right chord to obtain the required response. But a large portion of the blame for the increasing influence of the leftists should be laid at the door of Mr. Senanayake himself. Mr. Senanayake's remedy for the communist ills is his abuse of them, and he is under the false notion that belittling the activities of the leftists in the press and on the platform will enhance his reputation and bring the downfall of his opponents. Mr. Senanayake is a poor student of psychology, we say, and the more he abuses the leftists the more prominent they become; if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue for some more time, we do not know what is in store for Lanka in the near future under the heels of the Soviet inspired comrades.

Mr. Senanayake, if he is sincere in arresting the growth of revolutionary parties in Ceylon, should lose no time

in initiating a programme for the amelioration of the condition of the masses. The red menace has to be combated, and to do which, the Prime Minister should offer the masses a constructive programme and should set about implementing it without any delay; the living conditions of the people have to be improved; self sufficiency in food and clothing should be attained; the present social order where one is made a millionaire rolling in wealth and all its attendant luxuries while thousands are thrown out into the streets as vagrants and paupers should be changed. It is an undeniable fact that Communism and all its allied "isms" thrive on discontent. The discontent among the masses should be removed if the evils of Communism have to be eradicated.

Another thing we wish to point out to Mr. Senanayake is the discontent among a considerable part of the population in Ceylon in regard to the administration of the country. As we stated in our previous issue, the Tamils, or at least a considerable portion of the Tamils, have been deprived of their due share in the government of the country; and this has been the source of dissatisfaction towards the present administration by the majority of Tamils. In spite of their being cast in the political wilderness, it redounds to their credit and culture that they have not thrown their lot with those communists who are intent on creating a state of revolution everywhere. The co-operation of the Tamils is indispensable if the red menace has to be combated efficiently. Mr. Senanayake should lose no time in grasping the hand of friendship indirectly offered by the Tamil Congress. The right of the Tamils for their share in the administration of the country has to be recognised and it is to be hoped that the premier will do so, and that before long an administration representative of all the elements of the country will replace the present oligarchy, to combat the growing evil of international communism.

Nehruji Thanks Our Sabha

For Message Of Sympathy

"Gandhiji Is Very Much Alive" East and West

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in a communication through his Private Secretary to the Secretary of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha which sent a message of sympathy at the loss India has suffered by the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi, has conveyed his gratitude for the message.

The following is the letter received from the Private Secretary to Nehruji by Mr. M. Mylvaganam Secretary, Saiva Paripalana Sabha:

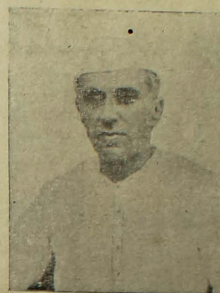
Dear Friend,

I am desired by the Prime Minister to convey to you and the members of Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, his sincere gratitude for your kind message of sympathy at the loss India, and indeed humanity, has suffered in the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi, the architect of India's freedom and the Father of our Nation.

Though he is no longer with us in physical body, he is very much alive in the hearts of millions of people and this country will bear the impress of this mighty personality for ages to come.

The Prime Minister further desires me to say that the innumerable messages he has received from friends like you have been a source of solace to him.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd) M. O. Mathai
Private Secretary
to the Prime Minister



Arabs Active

Arab reinforcements covering their approach with heavy mortar fire were reported on Wednesday to be closing in on the Bid el Wad area, 14 miles west of Jerusalem, for what eye-witnesses described as the opening of a decisive battle for control of the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road.

Jewish commando units were said to have broken through the 200 yards long road block at Bad el Wad, blasted out of the hillside. Jerusalem was to have been declared an "open city" under Red Cross protection. Jewish sources said the Arabs broke the four-day truce by laying on mortar fire on the Makar Hayim suburb in the south-west.

At the opening of the Bad el Wad battle the Jews were credited with having cleared the hill areas with the exception of a triangle formed by the Arab villages of Deir Ayub, Latrun and Inwas which was believed to be the rallying point for the Arab Liberation Army reinforcements.

Vivekananda Society's Message to Rajaji

The following telegram was sent Sri Rajagopalachariar on his appointment as Governor General of India by the Vivekananda Society, Colombo:

Respectful best wishes from Vivekananda Society Colombo on your appointment as Governor General. May Ishwara Guide you to continue to apply Swami Vivekananda's and Mahatma Gandhi's ideals in the Service of the Motherland and Mankind.

BY THE WAY

Congregational Prayer

The Hindus residing in Colombo should be congratulated for the move they have taken to revitalise Hinduism. The congregational prayers which have become a regular feature at the Sri Subramania Swami Temple at Gintupiya Street initiated by the Hindus of Colombo is a move in the right direction, and we hope this lead from the Colombo Hindus will be followed by their compatriots all over Ceylon. In this connection it is gratifying to note that Sri Murugadas a pious devotee of Sri Muruga has promised to give his aid to Jaffna. Sri Murugadas needs no introduction to the Hindus of Jaffna. It is the duty of the Hindus in Jaffna to avail themselves of the opportunity and take steps to popularise congregational prayers in our temples. We think the Hindu bodies should take a lead in this matter and see that, with the help of Sri Murugadas, congregational prayers become a regular feature in our temples before long.

Palestine
Tomorrow is the deadline for British withdrawal from

Palestine

The U. N. O. is making out an all-out effort to bring about a truce in Palestine; but it is bound to fail, for the military activities of the Jews and Arabs have not slackened a bit. In the first round of battle the Jews have scored and it is stated that 11,000 Arabs had to flee for their lives. In the meanwhile, Jewish plans for mass immigration is being sedulously pursued and we are told that ships are standing by at Ports in the Black Sea, in Italy and in France. It is also stated that immigration by air will start by tomorrow. Though the Jews are winning at present in the race for strategic positions it will be doubtful whether they will be able to hold on for long against waves of attacks by Arab hordes. The success of the Jews depends not so much on their military might as on the lack of unity among the Arab units.

Exit U. Saw

U. Saw is no more; and with his ingominous death at the Burmese gallows Burma has lost one of her most fascinating and dynamic personalities in recent years. It

JEWISH STATE

To Be Set Up

First direct indication that the Jews have decided to proclaim a Jewish State on May 16—the day after Britain lays down the Palestine mandate—was given by Mr. David Ben Gurion, head of the Jewish Provisional Administrative Council, who stated: "Within a few days the Jewish State will be set up." Mr. Ben Gurion was addressing a mass meeting in Tel Aviv on the occasion of the launching of the £5,000,000 Jewish National Loan. He described Jewish victories in the past few weeks and said that not a single Jewish locality had been lost. He warned, however, against the threat of invasion by regular forces of the Arab States and referred to "unfriendly presence of destroyers patrolling the shores of Tel Aviv." He did not say they were British warships.

U. S. Dagger Pointed At Russia

American authorities have confirmed that they are constructing a large military air base at Misawa in Northern Honshu,

Plea for Proper Understanding

In the course of an interesting lecture on 'East versus West' at Madras last week S. P. Kodanda Rao of the Servants of India Society (Nagpur) said that the concept of East and West, as we have most current conceptions of cultures, has no foundation and validity. The current ideas of cultures and civilisations have led to conflicts between peoples and to much human misery. He gave the instance that the division of civilisation into Eastern and Western has become one of the axioms of current thought and as such has profoundly influenced public policies. It has been held that each is an integrated pattern and can and will develop along its own lines in contradiction of and conflicting with the other. Accordingly the East has been warned against Westernisation and earnestly urged to remain true to itself. On the other hand, the very concept of Western and Eastern civilisations has been denied by some who conceive only of a time sequence in civilisation of all times.

S. J. Rao gave some outstanding instances to show that the scientific discoveries were all universal from the moment of their pronouncement by individuals who discovered them, be he or she of the East or of the West. What Shakespeare, Addison, Darwin, Tagore or Raman gave to the world have been for all mankind in its own sphere. Because somebody somewhere and at some time invented something it has never remained confined there and has come to all men for all time.

Referring to a lack of proper understanding in almost every sphere of our life, S. J. Rao said, in the language of free India to day, abhorrence of English was meaningless in that in a broader outlook English should not be thought to be an Englishman's monopoly language. Anybody could master it if he liked as any other language. Thus the lecturer propounded a truer concept of culture and civilisation showing a denial of contrast in the idea of East versus West. It was in an expansion of thought and idea that humanity could advance in peace and prosperity.

within easy fighter range of Vladivostok, Russia's major military sea outpost.

It is understood the Misawa base has a concrete runway of 8,500 feet with an overall length of more than 9,500 feet, including gravel approaches. This runway is capable of handling the fastest and largest planes now under construction or planned for early use.

EDUCATION MINISTER SAYS HE IS

UNABLE TO INTERVENE

In Conversion Activities Of The Christian School

AFTER nearly four months of vacillation, the Hon. The Minister for Education in Free Lanka has informed the Secretary of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha through his Permanent Secretary that he "regrets he is unable to intervene" in the matter of conversion of Hindu Students by the Christian Mission Training College at Nallore.

On information reacting the Saiva Paripalana Sabha that authorities of the Christian Mission Training College Nallore were converting under false pretences Hindu youths, the Sabha on 12-1-48 forwarded certain resolutions to the Education Minister requesting him to intervene in the matter and stop the proselytising activities of the said Christian School. The resolutions forwarded were as follows:-

Maviddapuram Temple

A Charitable Trust

JUDGEMENT was delivered by Mr. R. R. Se vadurai, District Judge, Jaffna in the case filed by Mr. S. Swaminathan B. A. of Myliddy and others as members of the congregation against S. S. Sami Kurukkal Subramania Kurukkal and others. The said temple has been declared a charitable trust and S. S. Sami Kurukkal Duraiswamy Kurukkal who was substituted into the place of his father who died during the pendency of the action has been declared to be hereditary manager and trustee. The Court has also ordered that the Temple and its temporalities should vest in a Board of three trustees of whom Sri Duraiswamy Kurukkal will be chief managing trustee by virtue of hereditary right. A scheme of management will be incorporated in the decree. Sri Duraiswamy Kurukkal has been directed to prepare an inventory of movable and immovable property belonging to the temple under the supervision of an officer of Court and to keep an account of all income received by the temple. The priests who were officiating at the temple will continue to officiate and receive emoluments to which they are entitled as in the last.

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam and Mr. C. Vanniasingham instructed by Mr. S. Coomarasuri, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. T. Muttuswami Pillai with Mr. S. Soorasankaram instructed by Mr. T. Nadarajah appeared for the first substituted defendant, Mr. A. Sambandhan instructed by Mr. V. Navaratnarajah, Mr. K. K. Subramanian instructed by Mr. M. S. Elayathambi and Mr. P. Ragupathy instructed by Mr. C. Subramanian appeared for the other defendants.

Ex-Minister A Candidate

It is learned from a reliable source that Mr. C. W. W. Kanangara Minister for Education in the last State Council, will offer himself as a candidate at the forthcoming bye-election for the Baddegama Seat in the House of Representatives rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Simon Abeyawickreme.

The "Times of Ceylon" states that Mr. E. B. Wickremnayake and Mr. C. Thiagalingham are likely to be next King's Counsel. Mr. C. V. Ranivake is also mentioned in this connection.

Mr. M. D. Banda, M. P. for Maturata is likely to be appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Transport and works. The vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. Simon Abeyawickreme.

Russia and the United States have agreed to discuss a settlement of the differences between them. This was disclosed in Moscow on Tuesday last.

SANKARA'S CHALLENGE

(Continued from page 1)

posed to her son's renunciation before going through the earlier stages of grihastha and vanaprastha. Even assuming that the sastras had sanctioned such a course, as Sankara sought to make out, the thought of her losing the benefits of her son's performance of her obsequies at her death made her apprehensive. And so, Sankara had to promise his mother that he would faithfully return to her in her last moments and perform all the funeral rites. True to his promise, Sankara came and performed the funeral rites and cremated her body amidst the opposition of his Nambudri kinsmen who contended that an ascetic has no competence to perform funeral rites, withheld all assistance in removing the corpse or his getting even firewood to cremate it. He overcame all these obstacles in his own original way and carried out the promise solemnly made to his mother.

Here we find that Sankara had not hesitated to break through age-long custom and heavy tradition to carry out his purpose in life and did not allow his sanyasa to interfere with his redeeming his solemn promise to his mother by performing her funeral rites. So, to do what he had felt to be right and reasonable, he would not allow anything to come in his way, not even the sastras. This is another important lesson to be learnt from Sankara's life; and persons in all grades of social, spiritual and intellectual development ought not to be afraid to do what they feel to be right and reasonable, in spite of the obstructions that custom and tradition present to their reason-guided action.

Another lesson that has to be learnt from the above is the scrupulous care with which Sankara had fulfilled his promise to his mother, brushing aside all the obstructions that were thrown in his way from various quarters. If men and women only feel the sense of responsibility that their promises impose on them, to fulfil them at all costs, life in this world would be ever so smooth and pleasant, as mutual trust and confidence can be seen prevailing in all transactions between man and man. One need not be tired of bringing home this lesson to all, as no section of society is free from the taint of insincerity arising out of breaking promises solemnly made.

To roam in philosophic heights of intellectual joy does not fall to the lot of the common man but if philosophy is to serve a human purpose, instead of being an intellectual preoccupation, it has to cater to the happiness and well-being of the ordinary man by enriching life at all levels into something better, nobler and worthier; otherwise, even eminent philosophers would remain dry intellectuals without allowing their philosophy to transform their lives.

Even to Sankara his advaitic philosophy pointed to an unattainable ideal as only illustrating the high level of intellectual speculation to which the human mind can logically rise. It could not satisfy the deepest longings of his soul and so his humaneness had to find free play in devotion and work as could be seen in his *Sivananda ahari* and *stotras* to the divine and the establishment of mutts. Thus, his life is a call to one and all to cultivate feelings of deep devotion to the Supreme, accompanied by selfless good work for the benefit of all.

Let therefore this occasion of Sankara Jayanti be justified in the lives of those that organise the celebration and others that take part in it, by their living out in their daily lives all the great lessons that his life teaches. Let Sankara's challenge be met that way and not by outward observances which neither change the heart nor transform life.

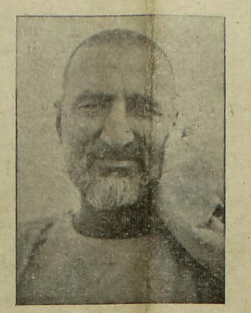
INDIAN NEWS FRONT

Pakistan's New Party

Ghaffar Khan To Lead

The Pakistan Party Convention, called by eight non-League public leaders, opened last week at Karachi; Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Red Shirt leader, presided,

Among those who attended the Convention were Mr. G. M. Syed Mr. Abdul M. J. D. Sindi and five non-Muslim of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. These latter, though not members of the members of the People's Party, had come by special invitation.



Ghaffar Khan

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in his speech hinted that he would extend his Khudai Khidmatgar movement to the other Province of Pakistan in the near future. The Frontier Red Shirt Leader claimed that service to humanity was his life's aim and that this was one of the main reasons for his association with the People's Party.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan referred to the prevailing critical international situation and said that the present trend of the Big Powers was leading the world to another global war. He felt it was their duty to put in their best efforts to save the world and their country from the horrors of a third world war and simultaneously struggle for the establishment of a world federation which would guarantee justice and fair play to all.

The All-Pakistan People's Party's fundamental object is to serve the Pakistan people democratically, regardless of caste, creed or colour," said Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Red Shirts' Leader, presiding over the All-Pakistan People's Party's Convention held at Karachi adds the U. P. I.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan vehemently denied the notion spread deliberately in certain political circles that the Party had been formed solely with a view to creating obstacles in the way of the Pakistan Government's administration and to bring about a split in the rank and file of the Muslim nation.

Referring to the relations between India and Pakistan the Red Shirts' Leader said that if the two Dominions amicably settled their outstanding disputes and joined hands they were bound to carry a formidable weight in the establishment of world peace and order. He regretted the fact that both the sister Dominions were looking up to the U. N. for the solution of their problems.

Freedom Week in Kashmir

Kashmir celebrates its freedom week now. Writes the A. P. I. Correspondent:-

Battle-scarred Kashmir is today wearing the look of festivity.

Srinagar—the capital—is profusely decorated and flags, bunting and multicoloured festoons deck the entire eight-mile route where hundreds of arches have been erected, Chenar trees that fill the spacious public parks are aglow with the light of thousands

C. I. C. Sessions

Opening Today

The Eighth Annual Sessions of the Ceylon Indian Congress will be held at "Gandhi Nagar" Ratnapura today. Mr. J. Sivashunugam Pillai, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, Mr. T. Pragasam, ex Premier of Madras, Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmi Pathi, Lakshmi Sangarajay and Annie Mascarene, Member of the Travancore Constituent Assembly, are among those who will participate in the sessions.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, accompanied by a Working Committee member of the Indian National Congress, is expected to fly to Ceylon shortly.

All preliminary arrangements for the stay of the leaders at Ratnapura for the duration of the sessions have been completed. The women leaders have been specially invited to attend the annual conference of women workers.

of electric bulbs.

Throughout the State parades are being held in which peace brigades, national militia and women defence corps are taking part, while young boys march past with rifles slung on their shoulders and observing a holiday not found in the calendar.

Roads with the white plough fly on every house-top, public buildings and parks and the boats that ply in the lakes.

Kashmir has suffered grievous wounds at the hands of the invader since October last but the Kashmiris, confident in the outcome of their struggle, are expressing joy in many different ways and the entire valley is to-day echoing to the tune of song and dance and mirth.

A one-mile long procession was taken out in Jammu in connection with the Independence celebrations. The procession started from the Provincial National Conference Headquarters and passed through all the main bazars of the city. In the evening a huge public meeting was held at the Parade grounds, which was addressed by the leaders of National Conference.

Pandit Nehru and other prominent members of the Indian Dominion were present at the celebrations.

Abdullah's Declaration

Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, addressing a public meeting from the pavilion grounds formerly reserved only for the Maharaja's polo, declared, "We have won freedom after a seventeen-year hard struggle and no one, whether Pakistan or any other power, will be allowed to encroach on that freedom. We are prepared to safeguard our freedom with the same determination which brought us success so far."

The representatives of the Soviet and Indonesian Republics and the Burmese Ambassador conveyed greetings to the people of Kashmir.

MATRIMONIAL
Ponnambalam — Sundaralakshmy
The marriage of Mr. S. Ponnambalam. Asst. Suptd. of Surveys with Sow. Sundaralakshmy eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. Gurusamy will be solemnised according to the Hindu rites ON Wednesday the 19th May commencing from 8 a. m. at the Bride's residence at Koddady, Jaffna. FRIENDS AND RELATIONS WELCOME. No Individual Invitations Please. Seats Carpets.

T. C. SENATOR WANTS Constituent Assembly Present Set-Up Inimical

Senator (Dr.) E. M. V. Naganathan Secretary of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress will move at the Senate meeting on May 25, for the introduction of legislation for the immediate summoning of a Constituent Assembly "to frame a constitution suitable to this island."

The resolution says the following provisions in the new constitution are "inimical to the cause of democracy and the good government" of the country.

The method of appointment of judges to the Supreme Court and of members to the Judicial Service Commission. The continuation (with further reinforcement) of the old colonial system of a totalitarian administration by a centralised government steel frame—the Public Services—and the new method of appointment of members to the Public Service Commission; and the present system of representation to the House of Representatives, which is "pernicious" owing to the following four features:-

(i) Nomination of representatives of the smaller (non-reckonable) minorities solely on the advice of the Prime Minister;

(ii) The non-franchisement of large numbers of settled Tamil labour up-country and their subsequent status of virtual slavery in the New Lanka;

(iii) The unjust and undemocratic under-representation of the reckonable minorities (Muslims and Tamils) even in bare proportion to their numbers;

(iv) The system of assigning 25 seats on the unique principle of "weightage for areas" which in practice gives no weightage to the minorities, but discriminates against the socialist-minded urban and estate population and enables the creation of 17 small constituencies in the "backwoods" over most of which the Minister of Agriculture can exercise overwhelming influence at Parliamentary elections

The other provisions mentioned in the resolution are:

The present system of nominations and elections to the House of Representatives, makes it an institution for the dispensation of Prime Ministerial patronage;

The method of a Governor-General who may have been installed in office earlier by the patronage of the same Prime Minister or his party associate.

"The excessive number of party supporters of the Government in the House of Representatives, viz. Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and deputies of the Speaker."

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 87.

In the matter of the estate of the late K. M. K. Malliah Chettiar son of Kamadchy Chettiar of Aruppukottai in Ramnad District, South India Deceased

K. M. Kamadchy Chettiar of Grand Bazaar, Jaffna

And: Petitioner 1. Chennammal widow of Malliah Chettiar of Aruppukottai in Ramnad District, South India

Minors 2. Meenadchisundaram Chettiar son of Malliah Chettiar of do

3. Mallum Pitehrai Chettiar son of Malliah Chettiar of do

4. Rajaratnam Chettiar son of Malliah Chettiar of do

5. Meen Ammal wife of Punnavanam Chettiar of do

6. Sinna Meen Ammal wife of Veerappan Chettiar of do

The 2nd, 3rd and 4th respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 1st respondent Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the petitioner above named coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 23rd day of February 1948 in the presence of Mr. S. Coomarasuri Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 22nd day of December 1947 having been read: It is ordered that the 1st respondent be appointed guardian ad litem of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th minor respondents for all the purposes of this testamentary action and it is declared that the petitioner is the son and heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 9th day of April 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of March 1948 Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai District Judge

9.4.1948 Order Nisi extended for 21st May 1948.

Sgd. G. C. T. A. de Silva Acting District Judge.

(O 14, 14 & 18)

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(13, 17, 11 & 14.)

IS WAR INEVITABLE TODAY?

(Continued from page 1)

While in the nineteenth century the idea of balance of power dominated men's minds, since the beginning of the twentieth century the notion of a division of the nations of the world into two competing blocs living in a state of precarious, armed peace, has become more familiar. Before the first world war there was the spectacle of the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy with Turkey as an auxiliary pitted against the combination of Great Britain, France and Russia, with Japan in the background. In the thirties the spectacle of a world divided by the enmity of the Axis and the anti-Axis Powers became equally familiar. Thus the idea of two rival camps living in armed peace which was bound sooner or later to burst into an open and devastating war has obtained lodgment in the contemporary mind. Thanks to this fact, the expectation of war between the American bloc and the Soviet bloc has become popular even apart from any objective calculations of its possibility. Without a belief in the inevitability of this war there would be a void in the diplomatic thought of the general public.

Now, the question is: Is there any means of arriving at greater certainty on this question than is given by a mere habit of thought? We have to reckon with the fact that the intention to wage war on each other has been most emphatically repudiated by both the sides. So far as the people of the Western countries are concerned, they could not in their present mood be incited to one, and even though there is not the same conclusive evidence regarding the state of mind of the Russian people they too must be wholly disinclined to war. In any case, Russia is not capable of waging a big war at this moment, and will not be, for many years to come. Many American and British observers say that had Russia wanted war she would not have been behaving as she has been, there would have been less ostentatiousness in her diplomacy and more quiet pursuit of a settled purpose. In the very truculence of Soviet methods they see grounds for hope. They think that the Soviet Union is trying to get by bluster what she cannot expect to get through military strength. Perhaps there is a good deal to be said for this diagnosis. At all events, American foreign policy is based on some such reading of the behaviour of the Kremlin. As the famous article by "X" in *Foreign Affairs* puts it:

"The Kremlin is under no ideological compulsion to accomplish its purposes in a hurry. Like the Church, it is dealing in ideological concepts which are of long-term validity, and it can afford to be patient. It has no right to risk the existing achievements of the Revolution for the sake of vain baubles of the future. The very teachings of Lenin himself require great caution and flexibility in the pursuit of communist purposes. Again, these precepts are fortified by the lessons of Russian history; of centuries of obscure battles between nomadic forces over the stretches of a vast unfortified plain. Here caution, circumspection, flexibility and deception are the valuable qualities; and their value finds natural appreciation in the Russian or the Oriental mind. Thus the Kremlin has no compunction about retreating in the face of superior force. And being under the compulsion of no timetable, it does not get panicky under the necessity for such retreat."

The only country in the world which today can afford to wage a war is the United States, but as I have said the American people are not psychologically ready to embark on a war, even a preventive war while the atom bomb is on their side. This utter reluctance to go to

war is perfectly consistent with the gigantic military preparation on which they are embarking. In fact, the feeling in the Western countries is that these military preparations are an antidote to war. This conviction is so extraordinary that I give two quotations to illustrate it. The well-known political reviewer, *The Round Table*, writes:

"Should the Western Powers want to keep Russia in a frame of mind not to want war they should sustain their own strength, both as individual countries and, still more, in combination; division among the Western Powers is the one thing which more than any other is likely to cause the Soviet Group to conclude that a war had better be fought now."

In another English periodical, *The Illustrated London News*, occurs the following passage by its political commentator, Mr. Arthur Bryant:

"We are most likely to achieve peace, not by arguing with or abusing Russia, but by making it obvious that a preventive war on Russia's part would end, not in a quick victory for Russia, but in the very evil the war-wary Soviet people want to avoid. When the Red Army parades in all its might and grandeur in the Red Square at Moscow on the anniversary of the Revolution, it does not do so to threaten its neighbours, but to warn off intending aggressors. The Western democracies would do well to take a page from the same wise book."

I give these citations only to reinforce the point that neither the present bickerings of the Great Powers nor their military preparations can be interpreted as a sign of the imminence of any war among them, nor perhaps of its inevitability. Is there greater justification for believing in the possibility of war in the ideological differences between the Soviet Union and the Western Democracies? The human mind has been exercised for long ages over the immensely complex social phenomenon called war, and being normally dogmatic it seeks an easy explanation by attributing it to that easily understood thing—an ideological conflict. But it is doubtful if a single war in history has arisen out of ideological conflicts, although many have been sought to be justified by the assumption that such conflicts are present. Today even the Crusades are not interpreted as wholly religious, and another fact too is worthy of note, that the very creator of the concept of ideological war, Thucydides, did not represent Pericles as justifying the war with the Peloponnesians on grounds of ideology. In the pages of Thucydides Pericles speaks solely of the interests of Athens and of the danger of territorial concessions: "Make your decision therefore at once," Pericles is made to say by Thucydides, "either to submit before you are harmed, or if you are ready to go to war, as I for one think we ought, to do so without caring whether the ostensible cause be great or small, resolved against making concessions or consenting to a precarious tenure of our possessions." If ideology had that power to bring about wars which popular imagination credits it with, then in the late summer of 1939 there should and would have been a war between Germany and the Soviet Union and not an alliance.

In these days both the Soviet Union and the United States are eloquent about democracy. The solicitude about democratic principles shown by Russia certainly a new phenomenon in history, but their association with American foreign policy is not coeval only with the "Truman doctrine", the Marshall Plan, and aid to Greece and Turkey. The Monroe Doctrine was formulated as much in the interest of the liberal political principles of the United States as in the interest of American security,

Indirectly addressing the league of the absolutist Powers of Europe, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, the Presidential message declared: "It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness." The Monroe Doctrine gave as much satisfaction to West European liberals in 1823 as the Truman doctrine and Marshall Plan are bringing to their descendants today. The English liberal Brougham declared: "The question with regard to South America is now disposed of, or nearly so; for an event has recently happened than which no event has dispersed greater joy, exultation, and gratitude over all freemen of Europe. That event, which is decisive of the subject in respect to South America, is the message of the President of the United States to Congress." Brougham spoke about the Monroe Doctrine exactly as Mr. Bevin did about the Marshall Plan. The popular obsession with ideology as a cause of war ought to be discounted. Ideology is often only a camp follower of war, at times it becomes war's holy mascot, at others it even gets genuinely involved in a war, but it is very rarely the cause of wars; and, of course, far less their immediate occasion.

(To be continued)

WANTED

Lady Principal for the Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College. Applicants should be graduates with teaching experience. Apply to the Manager, Jaffna Hindu College and Affiliated Schools. Last date for applications 31st May, 1948.
(M. 12, 7, 11, 14 & 18)

TENDER NOTICE

Ceylon Government Railway
The Chairman, Way & Works Head Office Tender Board, will receive, at the Chief Engineer's Office, C. G. R., Maradana, tenders up to 12 noon on Friday, 4th June, 1948, for the construction of Two sets of Workmen's Dwellings near 3 miles 26 chains Matale Line Kandy.
For further particulars, please see Government Gazette of 7th May 1948.

Sgd. W. A. SHAW,
Chief Engineer, C. G. R.,
Chief Engineer's Office,
Way & Works, C. G. R.,
Maradana.
(G. 18, 7, 14 & 21)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 761.

In the matter of the estate of the late Yogamma wife of Subramaniam Thuraiarajah of Vaddukodai East Deceased.

Sinnappoo Kanagasabai of Vaddukodai East Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Apputhurai Karthigesu of do presently probational Health Inspector, Johore, Malaya Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of September 1947 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; It is ordered that letters of administration with the Will annexed of the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the abovenamed respondent shall appear before this Court on the 17th day of October 1947 and show cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

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

Extended to 4-6-48.

(O. 13, 14 & 18)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 867

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Chinappah Rajanayagampillai of Nallore, Jaffna Deceased

Rajalakshmy widow of Rajanayagampillai of Nallore, Jaffna Petitioner
Vs.

1. Rajanayagampillai Thurai-nayagam
2. Rajanayagampillai Ratna-nayagam
3. Rajanayagampillai Yoganayagam
4. Rajanayagampillai Selvanayaki
5. Rajanayagampillai Karunai-nayagam and
6. Chinappah Ramanathan, all of Nallore, Jaffna Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on 19th April 1948 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors 1st to 5th Respondents for the purpose of watching their interests in these proceedings and that the Last Will

(O. 15 14 & 17)

NOTICE

This is to inform all my clients and public that I have shifted from Vannarponnai to my permanent place behind Railway Goods-shed No. 133 Stanley Road (End).

R. Papayah,
Obitician,
No. 133 Stanley Road (End) JAFFNA.

(Std. 42, 2-3 to 30-5-48)

WANTED

Salesman-Cashier with business knowledge for Shopgoods Store. Salary Rupees Sixty (Rs 60/-); previous experience essential. Apply in own handwriting, enclosing copies of three recent testimonials Apply X, C/o Hindu Organ, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.
(Std. 47, 27-4 to 30-5)

and testament of the said deceased be declared proved and Probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner as Executrix named therein unless the Respondents or any other person appear before this Court on the 21st day of May 1948 and state objections to the contrary

The 19th day of April 1948
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge
(O. 15 14 & 17)

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T. S. Muttulingasamy
Agent

(Std. 29, 1-8 to 30-8-48)

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(Std. 30, 1-8 to 30-7-48)

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