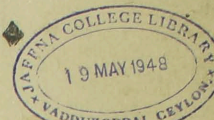


For neat and good Printing
of
EVERY DESCRIPTION
Artistic and Commercial
We are specially equipped
to give you
PROMPT SERVICE
A Trial will Convince
THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS
[The "Hindu Organ" Press]
JAFFNA.
PHONE 56.

THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus.)
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Supplement to the "INTHUSATHANAM"



YOUR REQUIREMENTS PLEASE!
ANYTHING IN PRINTING
From the Smallest Label to
the Biggest Wall Poster.
We are equipped to give you
Prompt & Satisfactory Service.
The Saiva Prakasa Press
the Household word for Printing.
Please Phone up 56.

VOL. LX.

JAFFNA TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1948

NO. 11

Is War Inevitable Today

Soviet-American Conflict

Repetition In New Form

(By NIRAD C. CHAUDHURI)

(Continued from last issue)

IN this article which is a continuation of the one that appeared in the issue of 14-5-48 the writer states that what we see today is only a repetition of the same old conflict between a great maritime power and a great Land power. According to the writer, the mightiest maritime power at present is America while the greatest land power is Russia.

Thus we need not take the present wranglings of the Great Powers too deeply to heart on their face value. Yet I do feel that there is some substance in the popular belief about the inevitability of a war between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers led by the United States, whenever it might come, and I base my diagnosis, not on the outward symptoms as such, but on their correlation with a certain pattern in European history, which having been observed as a constant in the great European conflicts over something like three hundred years may perhaps be taken as a deep-seated and inescapable trend. At the end of the last century the great American thinker on naval strategy, Mahan, gave a brilliant exposition of the character and workings of this trend. But today it seems to loom less large in the political thought and political consciousness of the western nations. In India, of course, there has never been any appreciation of this aspect of European and world history. Therefore the concept of this trend and pattern would bear reiteration. It is the concept of a more or less abiding antagonism between the greatest land Power of Europe with the greatest European maritime Power, which cyclically results in a victory for the maritime Power. With Mahan

this concept rested on the historically observed fact of the long conflict between France and England from the seventeenth century to the close of the Napoleonic wars. But the course of Anglo-German rivalry ending in a victory of the maritime Power and ruin of the land Power has added a later act to the same drama and also shown that the conflict observed by Mahan was not something arising out of a specific problem of Anglo-French relations but had its source in a secular antithesis which seems to be inherent in the development of the European peoples. At times the conflict wears the appearance of a strange and unnecessary fatality. One can understand the war between Spain and England at the end of the sixteenth century. Spain had already established her empire and colonies in the New World, and the growing and aggressive sea power of England lay athwart the routes from Spain to America, crowded with ships bringing untold riches to the Spaniard.

"Stately Spanish galleon coming from the Isthmus. Dipping through the Tropics by the palm-green shores. With a cargo of diamonds, Emeralds, amethysts, Topazes, and cinnamon, and gold moidores."

Not Right But Reward

Indians' Demand of Citizenship Rights

Mr. T. Prakasam, a former Premier of Madras, addressing the annual sessions of the Ceylon Indian Congress on Friday last referred to the Indo-Ceylon problem and said that Indians were demanding citizenship not as a right but as a reward for the sacrifices made by them in the development and prosperity of the Island.

"The terms asked by Pandit Nehru and Mr. Giri are modest and not extravagant like the demands made by some other countries," he added.

He said he did not doubt the Ceylon Government would remember the relation between the two nations in the ancient past and concede the demands of the Indians. He warned the Government of India that old times had

gone and if matters were not taken care of and the present position was allowed to drift for another two years, India would cease to be the present India and become a different one.

"This is true of Ceylon also," he added.

He congratulated Ceylon on having free education from the Kindergarten to the University and paid a tribute to the Ceylonese for not observing religious differences in the matter of administration.

Mr. Shafi Mohamed speaking next paid a tribute to Mr. Giri, who had advised Indians in Ceylon to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Gandhi and cooperate with Ceylonese to bring about the prosperity of the Island.

Mr. M. Rajendram, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming those present, urged all plantation workers to join the Ceylon Indian Congress Labour Union.

The spectacle was too much for the sixteenth century English sea-dog, that explosive amalgam of Viking, Renaissance gentleman, and corsair. He went for the Spaniards, confident in the strength of his geographical position. As the anonymous Elizabethan pirate-song put it:

"Lustily, lustily, let us sail forth. The wind trim doth serve us, it blows from the north."

The Anglo-Spanish war naturally came in the sequence of European expansion, given the geographical relationship between Spain, England, and the New World. But after English sea-power had been once established and had appropriated the command of the seas there apparently was no reason for France to appear as a belated competitor and court defeat at the hands of England. There was still less reason for Germany to have embarked on a naval competition with England at the end of the nineteenth century. There is a story that Mahan's writings profoundly influenced Kaiser William II. There is also the view that the navy was something of a hobby with him. But remembering the exile at Doorn, one can say that both the reading and the hobby proved too expensive. The first World War would certainly not have taken the course it did, perhaps it would have been averted altogether, but for the Anglo-German naval rivalry. Still Germany seemed to have gratuitously provoked this rivalry just to provide another demonstration that the most powerful land Power in Europe was predestined to clash with the greatest European maritime Power.

But of course this is only the superficial impression, inasmuch as there is a profound historical logic in this clash between the land Power and the maritime Power. What has been happening in world history since the discovery of America is not simply a colonial and commercial expansion of the European nations bringing in its train an internecine struggle among them; the far more significant phenomenon is the reorganization of the European world round the Atlantic in the same manner as the Graeco-Roman world was organized round the Mediterranean. This redistribution of the centre of gravity of European life, although it has not been able to put an end to conflicts of the older continental type among the European nations, has at all events rendered them out of date. No European nation of today, if it has any pretension to greatness, can afford to be remiss about its place in the sun in the new European world organized round the Atlantic. On the other hand, the more powerful it became on the continent of Europe the more would it feel the purposelessness of its pre-eminence without a commensurate position in the larger European world. Thus Drang nach Westen came to be a greater force in European history than the better known Drang nach Osten. As I shall try to show later, the modern form of Drang nach Osten is only a by-product of the Drang nach Westen. It is this force which has impelled one European Power after

(Continued on page 4)

A Malayan University

Provision For Tamil Studies Too

The Carr-Saunders Commission's unanimous recommendation that a University of Malaya, with full degree-granting powers, should be created immediately by the amalgamation of the existing colleges in Singapore, the Raffles College and the King Edward VII College of Medicine has been received with general satisfaction by the people of Malaya. They feel that a profound effect on the public and social life of the country and it will, above all, rid the country's existing higher educational institutions' dependence on British universities. This Commission was appointed in March last year by the Secretary of State for Colonies to investigate and report on university education in Malaya, under the chairmanship of Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders. The Commission deliberately over-stepped their terms of reference to recommend the creation of a full fledged University instead of a University College, as first intended.

The Commission has recommended the building of a unitary, residential university on a thousand acre site in Johore Bharu, the capital of the Malay State of Johore, at a cost of about three million pounds sterling. The University will have three faculties, arts, science and medicine. It will also arrange for the teaching of vocational subjects like public administration, commerce, accounting, social work, education, law, architecture, engineering and agriculture. Academic standards will be safeguarded by appointing internal as well as external examiners.

The Commissioner has assumed that English will be the medium of instruction. It feels that the present Cambridge University School Certificate is not an adequate qualification for admission to the University and recommends that there be instituted, beyond it, a two-year course of higher school studies leading to a Malayan School Leaving Certificate. This examination should be conducted by a permanent examining body to be established in Malaya.

The creation of Departments of Malay, Chinese and Tamil studies, with professorships in Malay and Chinese and a lectureship in Tamil has also been recommended by the Commission. Students may take an oriental language for one or more years in the degree courses. Each of these departments would offer an honours degree course also. The Commission states that the University of Malaya is well placed to become a centre of oriental studies and envisages likely further extension to the teaching of Arabic and Sanskrit.

Dr. G. V. Allen, Principal-designate of the University College, stressing the importance of Oriental studies in the University of Malaya in a broadcast said: "The Commission recommended a department of Malay studies with the aim of providing a focus of Malay culture and giving the Malays a pride in their own cultural heritage. They also recommend a Department

Saiva Siddhantham

Highest Expression Of Dravidian Culture

(By K. NAVARATNAM)

IN this contribution, the writer analyses the various systems of thought in Hinduism expounded by the great thinkers and concludes that Dravidian Religious Culture is essentially Dualistic in form and Saiva Siddhanta is the highest expression of it.

Siva worship as a religious cult is very old. Evidences for the existence of Siva worship in the Tamil country are found in the Sangam Literature of 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. The greatest Siva Mystics Thirumular, Sambandar, Appar, Sundarar and Manickavasagar lived between the 5th and the 9th centuries after Christ. The task of driving Buddhism and Jainism out of the land fell to the lot of Sambandar, Appar and Manickavasagar and the Vaishnava Alvars were pure religious mystics and they revived Saivism and Vaishnavism by the strength of their devotion and religious zeal. They were all monotheists and gave the first place to Bhakti and Service.

The cult of the Buddha and Tirthankaras were succeeded by that of Siva and Vishnu. The Saiva and Vaishnava mystics were Dualists and God to them was a transcendental Being, immanent in the world, and with whom they sought to establish a relationship through Devotion and Service. Immediately after the revival of Saivism and Vaishnavism by the Saiva Nayanmar and the Vaishnava Alvars, there appeared in the early part of the 9th century A.D., Sri Sankara who re-vitalised Hindu Culture and Religion with his Philosophy of Advaita (Pure Monism). He wrote commentaries on the Upanishads, the Vedanta Sutra and the Bhagavad Gita and elaborately expounded the Philosophy of Kevaladvaita. He met and vanquished the Buddhists in philosophical discussions and silenced the followers of the Karma Kanda of the Vedas called the Purva Mimamsa. The teachings of Sankara brought to the forefront the Upanishadic conception of Brahman, the Absolute and the Path of Knowledge (Jnana). As a result of the activities of Sankara and his followers, pure intellectualism gradually began to hold

(Continued on page 3).

A Worthy Son Of Tamil Nad

RAJAJI -- A SKETCH

THE STORMY PETREL AND SAGACIOUS RULER

(BY K S S. RACHAVAN)

HAILED as a Solomon by his admirers, described as a Chanakya by jealous rivals in power and sneered at as a Shakuni by enemies, Rajaji ascends the gadi of the Governor-General to the acclamation of all. His enemies gloat on the fact that the office is only that of a figure-head. Friends believe that he is the right choice and vehemently declare that the office of the first citizen of Free India is a fitting climax to a career of three decades of service. Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar is a unique man in many respects. His ascetic figure and somewhat stooping gait are not to mislead a superficial observer. The thick glasses hide behind them eyes of penetrating power. What he will make of his new office, or what the new office will make of him, the future alone can tell.

Five years ago, a diffident journalist approached Rajaji then in the "wilderness" for some details regarding his life for a projected biography. After questioning him minutely and possibly coming to the conclusion that better men could easily be found to write his biography "C.R." dismissed the young man with words to this effect: "Look here, I don't even remember my date of birth, how do you expect me to give you details of my life? If I had them properly arranged, why should I wait for some one to

THEY PROTEST

Against Appointment of Indian Civil Servant

A number of senior officials in the Education Department, it is understood, have protested to the Public Services Commission against the proposal to appoint Mr. Donald R. Rutnam as acting Director of Education when Dr. Ian Sandeman goes on leave next month.

They say that their objections are not personal but they are protesting on principle.

They also point out that the appointment is irregular because it has been made without advertising the impending vacancy.

If a Civil Servant is needed in the department, they say that there is one already in the person of an Additional Director who carries out administrative duties.

They do not mind who is appointed so long as he is an educationist.

Mr. Rutnam, who is a son of Dr. Mary Rutnam, of Colombo, is at present holidaying in England. His appointment as Acting Director of Education was referred to in "The Times of Ceylon" on Monday last.

Six men were sentenced to death last week at the Kalutara Assizes in the Kesbewa Murder case.

write my biography? I could as well write it myself. And it will do me a good turn. I can let the world know what it should be. The last words were uttered to the accompaniment of a laughter which left the listener bewildered. Was he being sarcastic or was he only cutting a joke?

Anyway Tamilnad assiduously dug up old records, discovered his date of birth and celebrated it with all pomp and ceremony this year. A wag said that the joy was unmingled as Rajaji was the Governor of West Bengal and not the Prime Minister of Madras.

The Birth-Star of Sri Rama

Rajaji's birth-star, it is said, is the same as that of Sri Rama. How far one resembles the other, is easier left to imagination. The cold analytical logic of the astute politician who firmly believes that "they are slaves who dare not be in the right with two or three" is the very antithesis of the fabled hero who left his spouse to the mercy of beasts of prey, lest a washerman's idle boast should mar his record of "justice."

Even as a young man, Rajaji was notorious for the independence of his outlook. As chair, man of the Salem Municipality, he appointed an "untouchable" whose duty took him to the street where "Brahmins" lived. There were vehement protests, but to no avail. A move was then started to get Rajaji excommunicated. No priest would

(Continued on page 3)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1948.

CEYLON DOMICILE FOR INDIANS

GANDHI NAGAR AT RATNAPURA was the venue of the three day annual sessions of the Ceylon Indian Congress, and the new President Mr. A. Aziz criticised the attitude of the Government regarding the grant of citizenship rights to labourers who had come to Ceylon from India and settled down in Ceylon. It was announced some months ago that the Indian and Ceylon governments had come to an agreement on this matter and that it was left for both governments to work out certain details and it would be possible to solve the problem in a manner which would be satisfactory to both sides. Mr. Aziz's remarks makes one doubt whether it will be possible to expect a speedy solution of the problem. The prosperity of the Island has been, in no small measure, due to Indian labour employed in tea and rubber estates. The large amount of sterling balances lying to the credit of Ceylon was built up mainly by the labourers working in estates. Mr. Aziz explains that if Ceylon cannot absorb more Indians the Ceylon Indian Congress will assist Government in preventing future immigration, but it will be wrong to deny rights of citizenship to the 800,000 Indians who have made Ceylon their home. The details regarding qualification for citizenship are evidently receiving the attention of the two governments and have not yet been published. It may be presumed that such details will not be published till agreement is reached, or it is finally known that it has not been possible for the two governments to agree. Mr. Aziz's remarks, however, make one think that the demands of the Ceylon Government are unreasonable. One of the demands is in reference to the proof of intention. It has been pointed out that anything beyond a simple declaration of the intention of a person to adopt Ceylon as his or her home cannot, for obvious reasons stand the test of morality, and the various devices and conditions which have no relevance to the intention to adopt Ceylon as one's home are catches that the Government of a country is debarrd on moral grounds from asking.

Another ground which will receive the attention of both governments regarding domicile will be the duration of the period (immediately preceding an application for acquiring Ceylon domicile) during which an applicant has been resident in Ceylon. Different suggestions have been made; some think that the period of five years must be sufficient; and there are others who insist on a minimum of 10 years. All civilised countries jealously watch the interests of their own nationals and are somewhat strict in admitting nationals of other countries changing their domicile into that of their country of adoption. South Africa and Australia are extremely liberal to whites in the matter of

granting rights of citizenship. We do not suggest that Ceylon should be so liberal toward Indian immigrants as South Africa or Australia to the white immigrants.

We would suggest that it should be possible for an Indian resident in Ceylon at the end of five years' residence to apply for Ceylon domicile and on his declaration that he intends making Ceylon his home, he should be granted at the end of one year from the date of application, Ceylon citizenship. Every applicant would, as required by all countries, definitely declare his intention to abandon his domicile of origin. Both Governments are agreed that dual citizenship should not be permitted; therefore the moment an Indian, after five years residence in Ceylon, on declaring his intention to abandon his Indian domicile and makes Ceylon his home, should be able to acquire Ceylon domicile within a year of his application.

POLANARUWA SIVAN TEMPLE

In the latest issue of "Siddhantam" of Madras a contributor from Chavakachcheri has drawn the attention of the Hindu public to the disgraceful way in which the idols from the ancient Hindu temple at Polanaruwa are kept at the Colombo Museum and makes an earnest plea for the restoration of the temple to which the idols should be returned. We whole heartedly agree with him.

The Sivan temple at Polanaruwa is in ruins today, and no attempt has so far been made by either the Government or by the Hindu public to restore the temple. The Government, for its part, is loud in its proclamation that it is a secular one and that it will never favour one religion alone. But the fact is there that the Government, in actual practice, is giving all its help and patronage to see that Buddhism and Buddhism alone is restored to its ancient position in free Lanka. We do not grudge the patronage extended by the Government to Buddhism; but what we want to drive home to the authorities is that they should, in fairness, bestow the same amount of solicitude as they are showing to Buddhism, towards the other religions of the land. The restoration of the Ruwanwelisaya Dagoba at Anuradhapura would never have been accomplished if not for the active help of the Government to the Buddhist public in various ways. In fact the Archaeological Department, whose Headquarters have been shifted to Anuradhapura for obvious reasons, has transformed itself into a department for resuscitating and revitalising Buddhism to its "ancient glory."

What the Government and its Archaeological Department have done to restore Hindu temples from their ruins is a question to which the Government has no reply. To be plain the government has been indifferent if not actively hostile. Surely the time has come for the Hindu public to assert its rights and demand the Government to extend its active help and support in the restoration of Hindu temples which are in ruins today. The Govern-

ment should be told that those idols from Polanaruwa were not meant for exhibition at the Museum but were meant for worship in temples duly constructed according to Agamic injunctions.

Already much harm has been done by the lethargy of the Hindu public. The Kataragama issue is even now in cold storage, because the Government is confident that the Hindus of Ceylon can be lulled to quietude with their (the Government's) usual formula "the matter is under consideration." Let us draw the attention of Hindus in Ceylon to this matter. There is absolutely no reason for the continued management of the Kataragama shrine by Buddhists, except perhaps the reason of their being the majority community in whose hands the reins of administration has been given. It should be restored to its rightful owners forthwith.

As regards the Polanaruwa ruins, we appeal to the Hindus to see that the restoration of these ancient temples to their former state is taken in hand immediately. The sacred idols that are at the Museum for all to gaze should be restored to their original places. Hindus in free Lanka, if they want to preserve their distinct existence, cannot any more afford to be indifferent; nor should they in the circumstances prevailing expect the state to help them unless and until they first help themselves. We would suggest the immediate formation of a Society for the Restoration of Hindu Temples in Ceylon consisting of representatives of all the Hindu Bodies in Ceylon.

Leftists Active

Another Move For Unity

Another move for Leftist unity has, it is learned, been sponsored by the Communist Party. After the failure of the unity talks of the three Leftist Parties over the Gampola by-election and the United May Day Rally, the Ceylon Communist Party has addressed another appeal to the Lanka Sama Samaj Party and the Ceylon Unit of the Bolshevik Leninist Party, calling upon them to join the Communist Party in a united front in order to "foster and develop the People's Democratic Revolution and to establish a government of the workers, peasants and the middle class radicals."

The Communist Party is of the opinion that any genuine unity of the Leftist elements can only be born in and through mass struggles developed against the present Government. It requests the other two Parties to join them in developing such struggles.

Informed Leftist political circles declare that the response of the L. S. S. P. and the B. L. P. I. to the appeal would be of great significance, as the entire future of the Left movement in the country would be finally determined by the decisions to be arrived at by the L. S. S. P. and B. L. P. I. over this latest appeal of the Communists.

It is understood that considerable sections of the rank and file of the L. S. S. P., who have been critical of some of the recent actions of the Party leadership, are bringing pressure on their leaders to respond favourably to this call for unity.

LEAGUERS IN INDIA GOVT.

More Responsibility To Be Given

Begum Aizaz Rasul, former Muslim League Party Leader in the United Provinces is being tipped as Pandit Nehru's Parliamentary Secretary, asserts a Lucknow dispatch to *Dawn*, the mouth piece of Jinnah.

In case Begum Aizaz Rasul is appointed Pandit Nehru's Parliamentary Secretary, it will open the way for more former Muslim League members to be taken into responsible positions at the Centre and in provincial spheres, it is stated in political circles.

Though no reason for the expected appointment is known, it is thought that the appointment will serve as Pandit Nehru's expression of faith in Muslims outside the Congress fold who have expressed their loyalty to the Indian Union.

Socialist circles have pointed out, however, that the move is designed to divert the attention of the Muslims from the rising Socialist opposition to the Congress. It is because of this fact, they add, that the Congress is placating League members in provincial and central spheres, though the Congress did not care to do so till very recently.

It is expected that Mr. G. C. S. Corea Ceylon Government Representative in London will arrive in Colombo this week for important talks with the Prime Minister.

Absurd Demands

C. I. C. President Criticises Ceylon Govt.

IN the course of his presidential address at the 8th Annual Sessions of the Ceylon Indian Congress, which began on Friday last at Ratnapura, Mr. A. Aziz said:

"Indian labour, to which this country owes its prosperity, only asks for human treatment as citizens of this land," he said. "The Government denies this right on the pretence that it wants to be satisfied about the intensity of the desire of Indian labourers to adopt this country as their home. How this intensity can be measured passes our comprehension."

"A group of people, the backbone of the Island's economy, are made to live in estates where the very nature of their life is impermanent. The sense of permanence, of home—essential for creating a psychology of attachment to the soil—is absent. Yet absurd demands are made of Indians for proof of intention, through various devices which are, to say the least, untenable on moral grounds."

"Anything but a simple declaration of the intention of a person to adopt Ceylon as his or her home cannot, for obvious reasons, stand the test of morality. Various devices and conditions, which have no relevance to the intention to adopt Ceylon as one's home, are catches that the Government of a country is debarrd, on moral grounds, from asking."

Easy Scapegoats

"The simple truth is that, in the absence of a concrete policy to relieve the country from the mess in which we find it, the Ceylon Government have found the Indian to be an easy scapegoat. Attempts on the part of Administration to divert attention in other directions are short cuts and cannot solve the real problems."

"In any country it is labour that is the base on which prosperity is built; how then can the Government maintain its position that it serves the best ends of the people by seeking a reduction of Indian labour."

"I hold no brief for those on the other side of Palk's Strait. If the Government feels that Ceylon cannot absorb more people, then they can by all means stop immigration; nay, we shall support them in that measure. But to say that those already here are 'aliens' is illegal if not absurd....."

"Even without the support of the Government of India, even without financial resources, if 800,000 people make up their mind to resist a position, nothing in the world can stop them from doing so, even against very powerful forces. We however, hope that such an eventuality will not arise and that we shall be permitted to assimilate in the body politic and take our due share in the building of the new Ceylon that is in the making."

Mr. Aziz emphasised that the Ceylon Indian Congress did not desire dual citizenship for Ceylon Indians. Reasonable safeguards against dual citizenship, should be taken by the Ceylon Government, but it should not make that an argument for denying Ceylon citizenship rights. Incidentally, the Government of India was taking steps to define "Indian citizenship", and, therefore, the Ceylon Government need entertain no fears. Those Indians here who chose to be Ceylonese would cease to be nationals of either India or Pakistan.

Mr. Aziz then went on to refer to the political achievements of neighbouring countries and said that the Ceylon Indian Congress, in its own way, had contributed to the achievement of freedom by Ceylon and India. One of it

Kandy Election Today

The by-election for the Kandy Seat in the House of Representatives is fixed for today. Polling takes place at 24 centres.

The candidates are Mr. Fred de Silva former Mayor of Kandy, Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne, and Mr. D. B. Wadugodapiyaya, a member of the Kandy Municipal Council. The counting of votes will start today about 7 p. m. at the Kandy Kachcheri, and the results will be announced late at night.

The Gampola by-election takes place on May 28. There will be 27 polling centres. The results will be announced the following day at the Kandy Kachcheri.

The candidates are Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardene, Mr. R. S. Pelpola, Mr. E. E. Gunasekera, Mr. A. Jayasinghe and Mr. E. S. Ratnawera.

Mr. Goonesinha A Minister

Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Labour and Social Services, has been appointed Minister without Portfolio and Chief Government Whip.

Mr. M. D. Banda, (M. P. for Matutara), will succeed Mr. Goonesinha as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Labour and Social Services.

Mr. Goonesinha succeeds Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardene who was unseated recently.

Senator H. E. Jansz, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance.

MATRIMONIAL

Navaratnam—Saththiabaladevi

THE MARRIAGE OF Mr. K. Navaratnam Proctor Jiffu

with Saththiabaladevi

DAUGHTER OF MR. T. SELVARETNAM

OF THE DISTRICT COURT, JAFFNA

and Mrs. Selvaretnam

and Grand daughter of the late

Mudaliar P. Rajagopal, will be

solemnised according to Hindu

rites at the Bride's Residence at

Ayanarkoviliady.

ON

Saturday the 22nd May

1948 at 8 p. m.

Friends and relations

are cordially invited

(Mis. 26. 18.)

objects had been the attainment of "poorna swaraj," by India and Ceylon.

Opposition Divided

Discussing ideological conflicts between the Left-wing parties, he said: "While the Government in power, though composed of heterogeneous groups, is at least of one mind on the question of the structure of society and is acting unitedly, the Opposition parties though subscribing to one broad policy, are disinclined and ineffective against the forces of reaction."

"What we ask of the Opposition parties is that, at least on immediate questions and issues in Parliament, unity should be striven for and achieved."

BY THE WAY

Whither the World?

Statesmen and politicians all over the world are never tired of repeating their protestations of peace. Yet these protestations are accompanied by an increasing proportion of the national budget in each and every case on what they call defence services. It has become the fashion of the modern day politicians to give their war measures the name of defence. Practically all the statesmen of the world are at one in this defence programme, and yet they are all peace-loving! Even Hitler was peace-loving. Surely it is a mad world of maddening crowds where statesmen, soldiers and priests talk of peace but prepare for war. The common man caught in the whirlwind let loose by the war mongers is simply made the scapegoat to satisfy the whims and fancies of these war mongering individuals.

No more Vacillation

We are gratified that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has, in no unmistakable terms disclosed his mind in regard to the Kashmir issue. The India Government is not going to budge an inch from the stand it has taken in spite of the decision of the U.N.O. Shere-e-Kashmir Sheikh Abdullah's recent declaration that the U.N.O. Commission would be shown its proper place and not allowed to interfere in the sovereignty of the Kashmiris should, by now at least, convince that invertebrate creature called the

U. N. O. that both India and Kashmir will stand no more nonsense from it. The U. N. O. mistook the patience and forbearance of India to a sign of inferiority complex and tried to regain its dwindling prestige by scoring a victory in the Kashmir issue. It sadly mistook the Indian mind and we hope it would have learned a bitter lesson by now India needs no foreign help to drive out the marauders. It is quite capable of achieving that object. Already the raiders are fleeing for their lives, and before long the beautiful Valley of Kashmir will be free of the barbaric hordes from the tribal areas.

Palestine

The British have quit Palestine. The Palestine they have left behind has become a land of turmoil and trouble—a legacy of the British administration of more than thirty years. A full scale war is being waged by the Arabs and the Jews and both sides are determined to fight it to the bitter end. The Arabs are, though superior in numbers, ill equipped and ill disciplined. The Jews on the other hand, are better organised, and thanks to the support of the world Jewry are in possession of the latest arms of war. The recognition of the new State of Jews by the United States and Russia also gives an added impetus to the Jews and it is expected that there will be a free flow of arms and ammunitions from America and Russia to

Palestine to help the Jews. Whatever be it, the fact is there that Palestine is today harvesting what has been sown by wily British diplomacy. Britain, Russia and America are watching Palestine with mutual suspicion and distrust. Oil politics will play an important part in the Palestine drama in the near future. If the Jews and Arabs cannot see through the game of power politics where they are simply made the pawns, indulged in by the Big powers and come to a mutual amicable settlement, not only Palestine but the whole Middle East will be in conflagration before long.

Patrons in High Places

Deploping the absence of strong public opinion against bribery and corruption in the Public Service, Mr. A. F. R. Gunawardana, Chairman of the Kurunegala District Planters' Association, said at its annual general meeting, "We wrestle not with ordinary miscreants but with expert swindlers who are able with the help of their patrons in high places, to get away with the loot."

Referring to the appointment of a one-man Commission to investigate bribery and corruption in the Public Service, he said the terms of reference were not wide enough. Moreover the task was too big for one man.

PALESTINE.

WAR IN FULL SWING

America Turns Somersault

BRITAIN has withdrawn from Palestine: A Jewish State called the State of Israel has been set up. This State has been recognised by the United States and Russia. A full scale war is raging between the Jews and Arabs who are now reinforced by Egyptian troops which have invaded Palestine. There are the highlights in the Palestine conflagration.

The Birth of the Jewish State of Israel was proclaimed on Friday last at Palestine at a solemn assembly of members of the Jewish National Council.

The State of Israel's first official act was to revoke the British White Paper of 1939 limiting Jewish immigration to Palestine and limiting land sales to Jews.

Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv the Jews announced their first Cabinet. The first Premier of the new Jewish State—the first for nearly 2000 years—is 62-year-old Polish-born Mr. David Ben Gurion, while Mr. Moshe Shertok, 54-year-old Russian-born head of the Jewish Agency's political department, becomes Minister for Foreign Affairs.

America's Attitude

President Truman's announcement of recognition for Israel threw a bombshell into the UNO General Assembly.

It was made to the excited delegates just as they were voting to reject a plan to appoint a neutral Commissioner for Jerusalem.

President Truman said: "This Government has been informed that a Jewish State has been proclaimed in Palestine and recognition has been requested by the Provisional Government thereof. The United States recognises the Provisional Government as the de facto authority of the new State of Israel."

In a separate statement, the President's Press Secretary said that the United States still wished for a truce in Palestine and hoped that the new Jewish State would redouble the efforts to end the fighting there.

Forestalling Soviet?

The Guatemalan delegate announced his country's recognition of Israel a short while later, after the Assembly had approved a resolution appointing a UNO mediator for Palestine. The Assembly then adjourned.

The Arab delegates were downcast and hardly able to believe the news.

Diplomatic circles in Washington and London suggest that one factor might have been the American desire to be a step ahead of the Soviet Union who, it is believed, also intends to recognise Israel. It is thought in London that Britain will not recognise the new State at anything like America's speed.

Air War

Six Spitfires of unknown nationality dive-bombed Tel Aviv, the present "capital" of the new Jewish "State of Israel", at dawn on Sunday, each plane dropping two bombs. The Jewish defenders met the planes with small arms fire. The damage was slight and the casualties were few.

Haganah, the Jewish Defence Force, officially stated later that at least one Spitfire was shot down. One Egyptian pilot was stated to be in Jewish hands.

Death or victory

An Arab League spokesman, at a Press conference in Cairo said the Arabs have "entered a stubborn war against a determined enemy, in defence

A Worthy Son Of TO GO

(Continued from page 1)

officiate in religious ceremonies at his house. Rajaji had anticipated this and had learnt by heart the 'mantras'. The priests were the losers and like good men who know the world, they came in all the same later on.

An Accident

Foreign press comment has it that Rajaji was the closest of Gandhiji's disciples. It is a moot point whether Rajaji believes in non-violence to the extent the Master did. During the Japanese war, he carried on a vigorous propaganda for armed resistance to the invade should he step on our shores. He was mainly responsible for the Poona Offer, which if accepted would have made the Congress shoulder military burdens.

But there was a crisis in his life which brought him closer to the Gandhian philosophy of 'ahimsa'. As a flourishing criminal lawyer, Rajaji had to tour the interior of Salem District, then notorious for roaming bandits. Rajaji always carried with him a licensed pistol. It was midnight and 'C. R.' was dozing in his bandyart. The cart pulled up; a red light was flashed inside the cart. C. R. was startled, he fired at the intruder. He was mortally wounded and then only did C. R. realise that it was the customs guard whom he had shot. He took him to a hospital, but it was too late. C. R. was acquitted in the case that followed, but from that moment, he swore that he would not take any arms.

The Silent Man

It would be a surprise to many that at the beginning of his political career, 'C. R.' could not speak for more than five minutes at any political gathering. And it was only a series of accidents that groomed him into the persuasive speaker he is today. The Gandhian Ashram at Tiruchengode, which Rajaji started, as his contribution to the Gandhian constructive programme, was an object of terror to the superstitious rural folk. For one thing, the toddy-shop men whose trade was crippled by the vigorous anti-drink drive launched by C. R. and his men, spread all sorts of rumours against the ashram. It was firmly believed that drought in the area was due to one of the ashramites doing 'Sisrasana'. "How will the Rain god bless us if this man insults him by pointing his feet to the sky?" they asked.

Day in and day out Rajaji addressed villagers in small groups clearing their mind of all foggy superstition and weaning them away from the toddy shops. To C. R. prohibition is more important than anything else in the national programme. This firm conviction is the outcome of his close association with the villagers of Salem.

Rajaji's contempt for and disregard of opponents who think of subduing him by resort to violent methods dates from his experience in those days. Once, while addressing a public meeting, a big stone struck him right on the head. He was forced to wear cooling glasses, but never changed his opinion.

"Friend" Thatte

When Thatte of the Anti-Pakistan Front threw a bucketful of tar at him at a Mungata meeting, Rajaji referred to the earlier incident and told Thatte that he was wasting his time. Thatte was not convinced. He tried to belabour him with a stick at Simla, sometime later. By that time, C. R. had resigned himself to concede Thatte's antics. "He seems to be my only friend", he briefly remarked.

C. R. has a sense of humour. Once at a Triplicane meeting—

Textile Price Control

Textile Control will be completely abolished by the end of next July. This will mean, in effect the end of the price control of textiles, which alone was retained when textile coupons were done away with at the end of March, this year. As a result of the closing down of the Textile Control Department, nearly 85 Textile Inspectors and 200 other employees will have to look for employment elsewhere.

Textile dealers have been carrying on considerable agitation for the lifting of price control of textiles for some time now. Their point of view is that the supply position of textile exceeds the demand and therefore prices will settle down at normal market rates, if price control is abolished.

The Textile Control authorities on the other hand, retained price control, while abolishing the rationing of textiles as they felt that a number of utility lines of textiles were in short supply and that therefore consumers might be called upon to pay excessive prices for these items, if price control was immediately abolished.

when the anti-Hindi campaign was in full swing—a "friend" threw a stone at C. R. Of course it missed its mark. "If all of us have a better aim, my dear friend", said C. R. "We could have won Swaraj long ago."

In Power

C. R. in power was a terror to many in Madras. It was said that a high police official was making brisk preparations for quitting the province as soon as C. R. became the Prime Minister. C. R. suspected that this undue haste had something to do with the officer's bank balance, and a scrutiny left no clear record. It is said that the officer had to part with a lot of his money.

Of C. R.'s literary achievements, there are two opinions. A Marathi editor and a writer of short-stories of distinction recently said, on reading a translation of Rajaji's tales, that he would not have published them if they had been submitted to him. But there are others who swear that they are among the world's best. But on this there can be no difference of opinion: C. R. has done his best for gearing up Tamil to convey technical ideas. His book "is it possible in Tamil" bears ample witness to his insatiable thirst for knowledge. Even thirty years ago, he won the appreciation of Bharati for his pioneer efforts in this direction.

C. R. is one of the very few of our public men who never let the glare of publicity pry into their personal life. Not that there is anything to feel awkward about. A feeling of pride, may be egotism, is responsible for C. R. discarding all manifestations of personal friendships.

Lesser men might have writhed under the series of misfortunes that has befallen the C. R. family. A victim of asthma, C. R. is able to move about only by scrupulous discipline in diet. He lost his wife early, and there is a touching reference to her in his jail reminiscences, which to those who have come to regard him as a super man above personal sorrows and joys must be a revelation of the poignancy of his feelings. He lost a dearly-loved brother sometime back, and a son still more recently. But the calamity which shook him most was the assassination of Gandhiji. A Tamil Journal—which should know as it is edited by his closest disciple—has it that after immersing the ashes in the Ganai, the strong man retired to a corner and wept as he had never wept before.

SAIVA SIDDHANTHAM

(Continued from page 1)

sway over Bhakti or Devotion to God. Theistic tendencies sank to the bottom. But, pure philosophical speculation could not continue to satisfy the emotional nature of man in the field of religion for a long time. Therefore there set in a reaction against dry intellectualism. People longed for a system of religious philosophy that could inspire love and adoration to a Supreme Being who is full of Infinite Love and Divine Qualities. At this stage appeared Sri Ramanuja, the greatest Theistic philosopher of India. The religious condition of the country required an intellectual who could reconcile the monistic doctrines of the Upanishads and the Vedanta Sutras with the Dualistic Theme of the Saiva and Vaishnava Mystics. This great need was supplied by Sri Ramanuja.

Sri Ramanuja who grew up in the traditions of the Vaishnava Saints was eminently suited to the job. He was profoundly versed in the Vedic and Post-Vedic Culture. He imbibed early in life the Devotional teachings of Nammalvars and other Vaishnava Mystics. He elaborated his Philosophy of Religion based on the Doctrine of Vaishnava Bhakti by writing commentaries on the Vedanta Sutras and the Gita. Devotion to God was given the highest place in all his writings. Sri Ramanuja did not deny the reality of the world and things connected with it. He considered the world as real and eternal God. But he maintained that it had no separate existence of its own. Souls and nature were treated as attributes or modes of the Supreme Being, though they are distinguishable yet they are not separable. Ramanuja was the first Hindu Philosopher who succeeded in reconciling philosophically the two streams of religious thought, the Dualistic Theism of the Dravidians and the Monism of the Aryans. The writings and teachings of Ramanuja provided the necessary philosophical background for the development of Vaishnavism. The Philosophical Mysticism of the Upanishads and the Devotional Mysticism of the Alvars found in Ramanuja an able and erudite exponent.

What Ramanuja did to Vaishnava Theism, Sri Kantha did to Saiva Theism. Sri Kantha wrote a commentary on the Vedanta Sutras in the light of the utterances of the Saiva Mystics and the teachings of the Saiva Agamas. Sri Kantha provided the Saivism of his period with a system of philosophy which connected the teachings and doctrines of the Upanishads with that of the Saiva Agama. In the opinion of Sri Kantha the Saiva Agamas teach nothing, but a system.

The Theism of Ramanuja and Sri Kantha are pantheistic in form. Their religious philosophies may be said to be a synthesis of Dravidian and Aryan Elements of Religious beliefs and Doctrines.

The teachings of Ramanuja brought into existence a type of philosophical mysticism which satisfied the emotional as well as the rational nature of man. The passive, incomprehensible Absolute of Philosophy was substituted by a Supreme Being who is full of Grace, Goodness, Love and Power and with whom man could establish a relationship through Devotion and Service. This attitude enriched life and brought a new sense of values to life and its objects. Things of the world were not considered illusory. Beauty and Goodness, Grace and Love, Charity and Service all had a place in life.

The synthetic religious philosophy of Ramanuja was counteracted in the 13th Century by the Vaishnava Saint and Philosopher Sri Madhva. He preached pure Dualism and wrote commentaries on the Vedanta Sutras, The Upanishads and the Gita, and maintained that they taught Dualism and not qualified Monism or Absolute Monism.

St. Meikanda Deva

St. Meikanda who is said to have lived in the 13th century A.D., elaborated a system of religious philosophy which was later known as Saiva Siddhanta. St. Meikanda and his disciples were known as Saiva Samaya Santu acharyas. They are the Theologians of the Saiva Siddhanta Religion. They never cared to write commentaries on the Prasthanas Trayam—The Upanishads, the Vedanta Sutras and the Bhagavad Gita. But on the contrary have explicitly attacked the teachings of the Gita and the Vedanta Sutras as foreign to Saiva Siddhanta. They accepted the Upanishads but wherever possible gave their own interpretations for their doctrines. Saiva Siddhanta Doctrines are opposed to the teachings of Sri Kantha who was a qualified—monist. Saiva Siddhanta is the last of the Hindu Religious Philosophies and therefore, was compelled by force of circumstances to establish its claims by refuting the other systems which preceded it. All Siddhanta writers make it their religious duty to refute the Absolute Monism of Sankara and the qualified-Monism of Sri Ramanuja and Sri Kantha. Saiva Siddhanta takes its stand on Monotheism which considers God different from the world. It may be said to be a familiar reaction to the inroads of Aryan Pantheistic Doctrines. Rightly, Dr. Pope, maintains Saiva Siddhanta as the choicest product of the Dravidian Intellect.

After Sankara, there was a great revival of Saivism in its Monistic form in Kashmir and Mysore. This revival gave an impetus for the revival of Saivism in its Dualistic Form in the Tamil Nad, and St. Meikanda gave shape and form to this revival.

MATRIMONIAL

Krishnappah — Manonmani

The marriage of Mr. A. Krishnappah Dental Surgeon, Kuantan, son of Mr. S. Arumugam, retired Pay Master Police Dept Federation of Malaya and Mrs. Arumugam with Sow Manonmani daughter of Mr. A. Mahalingham, Retired Financial Assistant, Federation of Malaya and Mrs. Mahalingham will be solemnised according to Hindu rites on Wednesday the 19th May 1948 at 8 a.m. at the Bride's residence, No 8, Treacher Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Friends and relations please accept this invitation.
(M 21, 18)

Tenders Invited

Before 25-6-48 for the construction of a shop. Plan with the secretary.

Sittankeny Co-op.

Stores

Vaddukodai

15-5-48

Notice of Sale of Land at Kopay

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 521.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Ponniah Sivaprasagam of Kankesanur.

Deceased

Neelayathachy widow of Ponniah Sivaprasagam of Kankesanur

Administratrix

Whereas by an order of this Court dated 19th April 1948 the Administratrix above named, has been authorised to sell the land described in the Schedule hereto and belonging to the estate of the deceased in this case and whereas the highest bidder shall be declared the purchaser of the said land at the discretion of the Court.

Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the land to my address, S. Hayatambi Proctor Alaveddy Chunnakam or to the Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna within twenty one days from the date hereof.

Schedule referred to above.

An undivided three fourth 3/4 share of all that piece of land situated at Kopay South, in the Parish of Kopay, Valigamam East Jaffna District Northern Province called "Aththiadippu" in extent ten lechams Varagu Culture (10 ins v. c.) bounded on the east by the property of Kopalnar Narasingam and wife Paruvatham, North by the property of Ananthanayakar, West by the property of Kandiah Suppiah and wife Annappillai and on the south by lane

This 17th day of May 1948

S. Hayatambi,

Proctor for Administratrix.

Mis. 24. 18.

revival. In spite of the fact that Saiva Siddhanta after Meikanda Deva absorbed many fine elements from the other Saiva movements, it, yet, remained fundamentally Dualistic in its philosophical form. It, no doubt, gave a place to all religions and philosophies. But, however, maintained its own conception of God, Soul and Matter to be the highest conceivable. The Santanacharyas of Saiva Siddhanta waged a sectarian war against all forms of monism and preached a crusade against Sri Sankara and his doctrines, in spite of his being a Saiva Bhakta. If there is any philosophical doctrine which a Saiva Siddhanti hates with all religious ardour and zeal, it is the doctrine of Kevaladvaita or Mayavada as he prefers to call it. This is enough proof to show that the Doctrine of Absolute Monism and Philosophical Pantheism are foreign to Tamilian genius. Dravidian Religion: Culture is essentially Dualistic in form and structure and Saiva Siddhanta is the highest expression of it.

MATRIMONIAL

Ponnambalam — Sundaralakshmy

The marriage of Mr. S. Ponnambalam.

Asst. Supdt. 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.

(M. 20. 14 & 17)

IS WAR INEVITABLE TODAY

(Continued from page 1)

another, and the greatest European Power of the day, to a naval and maritime competition with England after she had wrested naval supremacy from Spain. But for precisely the same reason England has opposed the naval and maritime pretensions of Every European continental Power, and, owing to the unusually favourable geographical situation of England in relation to the new European world, combined with the maritime genius of the Anglo-Saxon, she has been able to defeat her rival every time. From her vantage point England has been able to prevent the egress of all European Powers to the Atlantic, and this power to block the maritime expansion of all European countries unfriendly to herself was seen as much in the first and second world wars as in the classical examples of naval blockade in the wars with Revolutionary France and Napoleon. Great Britain has always put her strategic position on the flank of Europe to the most effective use and attacked a maritime challenge at the very inception. It is not a mere chance that all the greatest naval battles of the world in modern times, from the destruction of the Armada to Jutland with La Hogue, the Glorious First of June, St. Vincent, Trafalgar, and many others in between have taken place in the coastal waters of Western Europe. England has not given her enemies and rivals the chance of emerging even in the eastern Atlantic.

England has not rested satisfied with this, she has gone a step further and sought to combat the danger at the source by opposing all attempts of a single European Power to establish anything like its hegemony in Europe, so that after consolidating its position on the Continent it could make a bid for maritime supremacy against Great Britain with less dispersion of strength and greater chance of success. England has always looked at attempts at European hegemony as a threat to her very existence, and combated them by means of a coalition with the lesser European Powers. This is the source of the traditional English policy of creating a grand alliance against the most powerful European country, and this policy has created a preoccupation with European politics for England and given birth to an English *Drang nach Osten*. The great French historian Albert Sotol, has summed up the position as it affected Anglo-French relations in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era in a neat passage:

"The fundamental paradox of the struggle between France and England thus sprang from the very conditions of the struggle. France could triumph only by vanquishing England, but England was inaccessible to her; England could vanquish France only by invading her; she could invade France only with the armies of the Continent; now, in setting foot on the Continent, she lost her self-assurance and sunk into a quicksand."

The English policy of creating a European coalition against the predominant European Power in its turn brought into existence a secondary hostility to England from the same European Power. This denunciation of Pitt's gold in its day was not less bitter than today's denunciation of the American dollar, and the bitterness was translated into action through war. "Let us destroy England," wrote Napoleon to Talleyrand in 1797, "and Europe is at our feet. He declared again in 1807, "It is necessary to force England to peace in order to bring tranquility to the world". The working of the same pattern of international rivalry and of the same motive is seen in the later conflict between England and Germany. Both belong to the same movement, the unavoidable conflict of the greatest European land Power with the greatest European maritime Power.

Today we are certainly witnesses

to a repetition of the same old conflict in a new form. In the last three hundred years the role of the predominant land Power has not been played by one European country; it has been assumed in succession by Spain, France, and Germany. But the role of the maritime Power has so far been played only by England. But, now, it seems, there is going to be, or rather there has already come about, a change as much in the personality of the maritime Power as in that of the land Power. To be more explicit while the status of the greatest land Power in Europe now belongs to the Soviet Union, the role of England is being assumed by the United States of America. To be more explicit still, the new rivalry of the U. S. A. and the Soviet Union is only a continuation of the old rivalry between England on the one hand and Spain, France, and Germany in successive epochs on the other.

The true character of the Soviet-America rivalry is not revealing itself with perfect clarity because till now there has been no obvious challenge to American naval supremacy on the part of the Soviet Union in the shape of naval enterprise or even naval construction. But in this matter the United States is taking time by the forelock and is acting at one remove. American foreign policy has for one of its main planks the prevention of a Soviet emergence on the Atlantic and Mediterranean sea-board. The same historical situation which prompted England to participate actively in continental politics is leading the United States to the same course. The Marshall Plan and the American solicitude about democratic institutions in Europe and the economic rehabilitation of Western Europe is nothing but the old English policy of grand alliance against the dominant European Power writ large and put into operation by times. The United States would, as an advance measure, prevent the approach of the Soviet Union to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and not wait till a naval challenge has taken shape on the shores and in the ports of these seas. Perhaps the true character of this rivalry is better defined both for the past and the present if we call it, not merely a rivalry between a land Power and a maritime Power, but a rivalry between a World Power and a Regional or Continental Power. In this context World Power is defined as the Power which can make its policy impinge on every part of the world and operate freely all over the globe, while a Continental Power, however strong it might be in its own sphere, operates only on the land mass of its own territory and adjacent territories.

Application For Post Contained Rs. 35 Bribe

An alleged attempt by a man described as a Kandy dancer, to bribe Mr. S. L. B. Kapukotuwa, of the Education Department, by enclosing Rs. 35 in an envelope which contained an application for a post in the department as an Instructor of Kandyan Dancing was related before the acting Fort Magistrate, Mr. N. L. Iansz.

The suspect, G. P. Mudiyans, of Kegalle, was allowed bail in Rs. 250 and the inquiry was fixed for May 21.

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)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 847.

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

K. M. Kamachy 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. Mailum Pitchai 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

This matter of the Petition of the petitioner abovenamed 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. Kumarasuriar 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 over 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)

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.

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 Esq., 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 Chinnappah Rajanayagampillai of Nallore, Jaffna Deceased

Rajalakshmy widow of Rajanayagampillai of Nallore, Jaffna Vs. Petitioner

1. Rajanayagampillai Thurai-nayagam

2. Rajanayagampillai Ratnayagam

3. Rajanayagampillai Yoganayagam

4. Rajanayagampillai Selvanayagi

5. Rajanayagampillai Karunai-nayagam and

6. Chinnappah 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

IF YOUR RADIO SUFFERS FROM:-

1. LACK OF SELECTIVITY
2. POOR TONE QUALITY
3. LACK OF VOLUME
4. EXCESSIVE HUM
5. NOISY RECEPTION

Please Bring It To:-

M/s Clive & co.

(Engineers)

139 Beach Road, JAFFNA

We Undertake House-Wiring and Everything Electrical

(Std. 44, 16-3-13-5-48)

Power

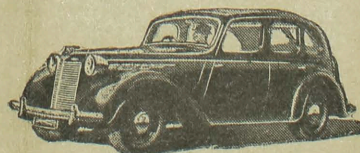
means

Performance

The *Austin* '16' has both

PLUS!

- COMFORT
- DEPENDABILITY
- APPEARANCE
- ECONOMY



Walker Sons & Co. Ltd.

Incorporated in England—Liability of Members is Limited.

Colombo and Branches.

(C. I. 4, 11 & 18)

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,

Opician,
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)

Bank of Ceylon

(Incorporated by Ordinance No. 53 of 1938)

Bankers to the Government of Ceylon

Subscribed Capital Rs. 4,500,000.00
Paid up Capital Rs. 3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,600,000.00

Head Office
Bristol Street,
COLOMBO.
Foreign Department
C. O. H. Building
York St. COLOMBO

BRANCHES—PETTAH (COLOMBO), KANDY, GALLE, TRINCOMALIE, PANADURA, KURUNEGALA, BADULLA, AND

LOCAL BRANCH OFFICE
242 HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA

The Bank offers special facilities to Customers

Current Accounts Cheques payable in all principal towns in Ceylon (except Trincomalee and Badulla) collected free of charge.

Savings Deposits Maximum Rs. 10,000/- Interest 1½% per annum. Withdrawals on demand.

Fixed Deposits Rates on application.

Loans & Overdrafts Against approved securities.

Foreign Exchange Our Foreign Department is specially

equipped to undertake all classes of foreign exchange business. Agencies established all over the world.

London Agents—Barclays Bank Ltd. New York Agents—Irving Trust Co. Special facilities for T. T. and drafts on India and Malaya.

T. S. Muttulingasamy
Agent

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

ENJOY THE LATEST MUSIC

FINEST SELECTION OF
VIOLINS GUITARS & VEENAS

VISIT OUR MUSIC SALON

V. T. Fernando

11, MAIN STREET, MUSIC DEPT: JAFFNA.

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

The Jaffna Apothecaries Co.,

We beg to announce our numerous patrons that we have been appointed agents by M/S Wijayarathna & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, Colombo.

A new section has been opened with a comprehensive stock of Novels-Periodicals-Magazines-Journals-etc.,

A wide range of the following are available at competitive prices.

Daily Mirror	Picture Post
Empire Digest	Popular Science
Irish Digest	Practical Mechanics
Readers Digest	Penguin and Pelican Books
World Digest	World Review

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, WIFE AND HOME, WOMAN AND HOME MY HOME

and many other books that will interest you.

Customers who wish to have the weekly issues of the above magazines posted, please be good enough to register now.

(Std. 38, 8-1-48-10-5-48).

NATHAN'S ANNOUNCING

Cost of Passage to Malaya now Reduced

FACILITIES INCREASED.

JAFFNA TO PENANG

Via MADRAS Rs. 170/-

Via NEGAPATAM Rs. 115/-

SECOND CLASS RAIL TRAVEL JAFFNA-MADRAS OR PLANE OPTIONAL AND STEAMER DECK Rs. 190/-

You Travel in Comfort Whilst We Serve

S. R. S. Nathan,

21/3 Stanley Road, JAFFNA

Branches & Agencies in MADRAS, NEGAPATAM, COLOMBO and SINGAPORE.

Std. 22, 6-6-47-6-6-48.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"HINDU ORGAN" & "INTHUSATHANAM"

	Town Delivery	Ceylon	Malaya & India
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Hindu Organ	6-50	9-50	10-50
Inthusathanam	6-50	9-50	10-50
Both Editions	10-50	13-50	15-00

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT ON APPLICATION

Please make remittances to the Manager and not to the Editors or individuals.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the Editors, legibly written or typed on one side of the paper.

MANAGER,
Hindu Organ & Inthusathanam.

Printed and Published by Pandit V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Tuesday, May 18, 1948.

Chief Editor: T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI