

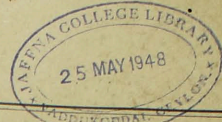
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THE Hindu Organ.

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Supplement to the "INTHUSATHANAM"

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RELIGION OF THE FUTURE

Role Of Hinduism

ACTION AND FAITH NEEDED

(By SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY AIYAR)

THE future task of the world is and ought to be to raise the masses and this task can be accomplished by true Vedanta and this is the religion of the future said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, ex-Dewan of Travancore in a lecture at New York. Sir C. P. has now returned to India.

It is not essential that a religion should be connected with any particular belief, dogma or ritual. Even those who think that they are free from all religious beliefs, often live immersed in certain states of consciousness which are really tantamount to religion although they may be termed socialism, nationalism or even rationalism. It is the kind and tendency of thought, and not the object of thought, which furnishes the test in such cases. All fearless search for truth with single-minded sincerity may be termed a religion and I propose to deal with this aspect of the matter.

In a recent book, the Archbishop of York has pointed out that the dominating fact of the religious position in the West is that the majority of the people had no contact with the church because of the difficulties in the way of belief and the failure of the churches to concern themselves with modern scientific developments or the problems and the injustices of modern society. He pleaded for men who, under vows of poverty, celibacy and obedience for two or three years (there would be no question of taking life vows) would, by the simplicity of their lives and directness of their preaching proclaim Christ and his gospel, bearing in mind that, after all, religion is founded upon an innate reverence for life.

The future of Hinduism is assured if it follows and develops the trend that it has followed right through its history. In many civilisations, philosophy or meditation on the nature and purpose of existence was ancillary to religion, but in India, philosophy did not lean, as elsewhere, on politics or ethics or on any system of theology or on the facts of history. Its first quality manifested from the time of the K thohanashai was daring and courage in facing ultimate problems. Fearlessness is the supreme' is one of our earliest sayings. Secondly Hinduism, as has often been remarked, is not a particular system but rather a way of life and it has given the fullest importance to all aspects of human existence, physical alertness to be produced and maintained by strict regimentation, intellectual suppleness and spiritual detachment being equally the concern of the religious teacher.

Properly analysed, Hinduism is absolutely undogmatic and as Sri Krishna said in the Gita, whoever follows any form of worship or adores any object with real devotion, finally attains

to him. That there, are no bounds and no limits to speculation is proved by the doctrines preached by the Buddha, by the Jain teachers, by Sankara and Ramanuja. One system of philosophy, the Sankhya, is silent about the nature and existence of God. Another acknowledged teacher, Jaimini, even denies God's day-to-day government of the world.

In spite of the many developments of the caste system and the restrictions on social life, opinion was always free in India. Furthermore, the doctrines of our faith are not only consistent with, but strangely foreshadow, the modern scientific theories. B. Croce has stated that thought is the only reality that needs to be assumed. The process of thinking, the objects of thought are parts of the same total experience. Aldous Huxley in his Ends and Means has quoted a Christian mystic, saying: 'God in the depths of us, says Ruysbroeck, receives God who comes to us. It is God contemplating God.'

The inter-relation of the universe is implicit in our task and the fundamental commandment is that you shall realize your unity with all being, good being that which makes for unity, evil being that which makes for separateness. The doctrine elaborated by Alexander is that space, time and ultimate reality are an ocean whose whirlpools are particular objects, things being differentiated by complexes of motion.

A statement like the following made as a result of modern astronomical and atomic research seems to be a quotation from one of the commentaries of the Vedanta: 'When certain physico-chemical complexes arise, life emerges and thereafter and therefrom consciousness.'

The fundamental concepts of the Hindu faith are seen to be at one with the results of abstract science. From the earliest times, the unity of the supreme governance of the universe, the attainment of the knowledge of that supreme by realising the transitoriness of the world and the need for renunciation are the basic facts of Vedanta. Believing this doctrine, the Vedantins also holds that the phenomenal world should be accepted as real and this philosophy leaves to every man a wide sphere of usefulness. As Max Muller declares, 'It has room for almost every religion, nay, it embraces them all.' He continues, 'Even when the higher light appears, that higher light does not destroy the reality of

SOVIET DESIGNS

On Pakistan

Pakistani circles in London and Birmingham where the High Commissioner, Mr. Rahimtoola, is at present conducting a series of engagements, are exceedingly surprised at the news from Karachi that Russia has demanded, as a part of the arrangement for opening diplomatic relations with Pakistan that a branch of the Soviet Embassy should be established in Peshawar.

One well known Pakistani politician said: "Surely there is some kind of mistake. It is odd so to dictate. Why have this branch Embassy in Peshawar? Is not Karachi enough?" These seem to be very obvious questions.

The situation is seen to have very interesting potentialities. As the "Daily Telegraph's" Karachi correspondent suggests: "Russian agents legally installed at Peshawar, on the plea of developing the overland trade, would have endless opportunities to influence the unpredictable tribesmen of the North-West Frontier. They could also further such disruptive movements as a demand for an independent 'Pathanistan' absorbing all territory down to the Indus."

Mr. V. Narahari Rao, Secretary to Indian Ministry of Finance has been appointed as Auditor General of India.

(Continued on page 3)

Hindu Devotional Songs

Vivekananda Society's move to Promote

With a view to promote the study of Hindu Devotional Songs, the Colombo Vivekananda Society has arranged to hold an examination for testing the proficiency of candidates in rendering our devotional songs and hymns in the proper manner with piety and devotion and award prizes on the results of this examination. Two of its members viz: Messrs. H. V. Ram Iswara, Proctor, and P. C. Kathavel, Merchant, to instil spirit of religious devotion in the minds of the Hindu public have offered at their cost nine prizes which will take the form of gold medals. A large number of candidates from various parts of the island have entered for this examination and the final examination has been tentatively fixed for Sunday, 25th July, 1948. The contest will take place at the Vivekananda Society, Hill Street, Colombo. This is the second occasion on which the contest is being held. The total value of the prizes that were awarded on the results of the contest last year was about Rs. 2,600/-.

ALL CEYLON SAIVA YOUTHS CONFERENCE

The above conference will be held at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School, Vannarponnai on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of this month. Mr. S. Natesan, Principal Parameshwara College will preside on the first day.

Playing For Time

Nizam's Antics To Hoodwink Indian Union

It is now known that Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General, had sent an invitation to the Nizam to visit New Delhi, but the latter replied that if he left Hyderabad, there might be a flare-up in the State.

At this critical juncture, the Nizam is understood to have replied, he would like to be with his people and not leave them in the lurch. The Nizam, it is further understood, has instead invited the Governor-General to Hyderabad for discussions.

While this provides some indication of the Nizam's stand and his unwillingness to give up his false sense of prestige, it is stated that the Nizam would agree to instal a responsible Government, not in the immediate future, but at some distant date.

Parity

The Nizam's advisers are still thinking in terms of 50-50 parity for the Hindus and Muslims in the ministry, although Muslims constitute only less than 20 per cent of the population of the state.

If Hyderabad has its way, the only development that might be expected is the formation of a caretaker Government with probably Premier Laik Ali replaced by some liberal, elder statesman like Nawab Zain Yar Jung (now Agent-general at Delhi).

Such a caretaker Government might contain all manner of sects, groups and parties and these are expected to usher in the Constituent Assembly. This the Nizam's advisers calculate, would take nearly three years whereas the States Ministry is understood to be of the opinion that the setting up of a Constituent Assembly need not take more than three months.

Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary of the States Ministry, has proceeded to Mussooree to hold consultations with Sardar Patel and the views of the Union Government will then be communicated to the Nizam.

It is expected that Nawab Zain Yar Jung would convey

this reply to the Nizam.

The Nizam is unofficially reported to have indicated that he could not proceed to Delhi because.

He does not travel by air (incidentally he does not travel by sea either).

He does travel by rail but he feels that the heat of Delhi is far too oppressive.

He considers he is too old to undertake the journey now, and.

Finally he does not wish to leave his beloved people at this critical juncture.

Supporters

Obviously encouraged by the references of Mr. R. A. Butler and even of Mr. C. R. Attlee, the Nizam's feeling is stated to be that all people except the richer Hindus have been the supporters of his Government. The State Congress is supported by the rich Hindus. The Razakars, according to these circles, have the Sikhs and the lower class Hindus among them. The peasants are all with the Communists. The Nizam has not invited the Communists to join the Government, it is reported.

Congress Split?

It is also claimed that there is a split inside the State Congress and that the moderates are meeting Sardar Patel for advice. It is said that moderates like Messrs. Ramakrishna Rao, Kamachari and Pannalal are willing to join the Government, while extremists like Swami Ramanand Tirth are unwilling even to meet the Nizam's representatives because the Congress High Command has promised to instal them in office.

From all these things one point emerges; the Nizam is playing for time.

Is War Inevitable Today

America's Unassailable Strength

Her Two Distinct Advantages

(By NIRAD C. CHAUDHURI)

IN the concluding part of his article, the learned writer states that America in addition to her position of equality with Russia as a land power, is also the greatest maritime power. She will have two unprecedented advantages in the place of Russia's one. According to the writer, if the "worst comes to the worst America can take on the Soviet Union along the entire circumference of the latter's territory with her own unaided strength."

Mahan believed in the superiority of maritime Power, and his conclusions drawn from the course of the Anglo French wars have certainly been confirmed by the outcome of the wars with Germany. But what has happened in the past may not necessarily be repeated in the future, and the question today is whether the old superiority of maritime Power over mere land Power is likely to continue, or whether new factors have appeared which may redress the balance in favour of land Power. On this question a reaction had set in even in the days when Mahan's prestige stood at its highest. The English geographer, Sir Halford Mackinder, tried to supply a corrective to Mahan's advocacy of sea power, and as far back as 1902 called attention to the appearance of rivals threatening British supremacy in the world's oceans. He even anticipated a decline of the British Empire. As he put it "Other Empires have had their day, and so may that of Britain."

First put forward in 1902, Mackinder's views were amplified in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society in 1904, and developed to a more finished exposition in his book, Democratic Ideals and Reality, published in 1919. The views of Mackinder were stated as a clear counter thesis to Mahan's. Mahan believed in sea power and thought that the freedom of movement which the possession of sea power gave to its possessor conferred on him an absolute strategic superiority over his opponent; inasmuch as through it he could land his forces in any part of the

enemy's territory, bring about a dispersion of his strength and destroy it in detail, while at the same time by means of the same freedom he could concentrate his forces for a decisive blow at the weakest point of his opponent's defence. In contradistinction to this, Mackinder put forward the concept of a Eurasian Heartland Power and pointed out its potential threat to sea power.

Mackinder looked upon the three continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa as one unit, which he called the "World Island". The core of the "World Island", according to him, was the "Heartland", a region roughly extending from the Volga to the Yangtze and from the Himalayas to the Arctic Ocean. The territory, in his opinion, commanded the whole of the "World Island". "When our statesmen are in conversation with the enemy," he wrote in 1919, "some airy cherub should whisper to them from time to time saying, 'Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland; who rules the Heartland commands the World Island; who rules the World Island commands the world.'" Mackinder thought that Germany by virtue of her strategic location in the neck of the European Peninsula, held the trump card in the struggle for the domination of the Heartland.

The conception of Heartland was enthusiastically taken over by the German Geo-Politicians

(Continued on page 3).

Jail—A Place Of Hindu Devotional Songs Contest

The nonchalant manner in which a youth of 18 years walked out of the dock on being sentenced to undergo a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment, on his own plea of guilt to the theft of a bicycle, made the Magistrate of Kalutara (Mr. M.M.L. Kariapper) remark: "Prison has no terrors for these people. It is a place of convalescence now."

The accused, D. D. Arthur, admitted two previous convictions, one for a similar offence, for which he had served a term of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Secretary Vivekananda Society writes:

Owing to several requests that have been made for permission to extend the time for receiving applications, it has been decided to receive applications for the above examinations till 10th June 1948. Schools sending up candidates and intending private candidates are kindly requested to note this. Particulars regarding the above examinations can be obtained from the Secretary, Vivekananda Society, Hill Street, Colombo.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1948.

ISRAEL

THE JEWS HAVE PROCLAIMED the new State of Israel, a few hours before midnight on last Saturday when Britain withdrew from Palestine. America, Russia, Poland, Guatemala and Czechoslovakia have hastened to recognise the new State. At the end of World War I Britain occupied Palestine and had failed to establish lasting peace between the Jews and the Arabs during the thirty years she has been in occupation of the country. The United Nations Organisation has also failed to bring about a settlement between the Jews and Arabs, in spite of the fact that Russia and America, for once at least, were in agreement regarding Palestine. The Arab forces have begun fighting against the Jews. Egypt, Syria and Iraq have joined with the Arabs. The Jews appear to have had initial success, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to defend their State against the combined forces which are fighting against them. Unless some peaceful solution is found without delay, the entire Middle East may be in flames.

When Britain realised that she could not satisfy both Jews and Arabs at once, she referred the question of Palestine to the U. N. O. even before she had decided to withdraw from Palestine. That Britain could not but have failed to secure agreement between Jews and Arabs was well-known; she had held out promises which she could not fulfil to both parties. It will not be wrong to state that Britain had, with some difficulty, been able to hold on to Palestine through the help of her armed forces. The events that have taken place in Palestine during the last thirty years show that Jews and Arabs could not see eye to eye with each other. The failure of the U. N. O. to secure any agreement between the two races can be understood. Power politics have played no insignificant part in the deliberations of this august body. The U. N. O. has failed to solve, in any satisfactory manner, the conflict between the Dutch and the Indonesians; nor has the Kashmir question been solved; it is no wonder that it has failed to find a solution for Palestine. A paper decision to partition Palestine was all that the U. N. O. achieved during the past few years. America and Russia cast their votes in favour of partition. The Arabs were determined to oppose partition at any cost. Britain refused to extend the deadline she had decided on for withdrawing her mandate. The immigration of Jews into Palestine was banned by the British and on the removal of Britain's control the Jews are free to enter the country without any restriction. The Arabs resent the establishment of a Jewish State in the Middle East. As anticipated an armed conflict between the two races has begun.

The Jews base their claim to Palestine on historical and other grounds. Israel was

their home. The Jews who are scattered all over the world want a state for themselves; their decision has been, to some extent, influenced by the treatment meted out to them by the Nazis in Germany. They have been noted for their wealth and learning for a long time. The desire of such a powerful tribe to establish a state for themselves can be understood. On the other hand the Arabs think that Palestine is their own country and that Jews should not be allowed to establish the State of Israel in an Arab country. Can the people of the world allow the Jews and the Arabs to settle their differences by battle? Some of the Big Powers have not hesitated to show their sympathy with the Jews, while Egypt, Syria, Transjordan and Iraq have made common cause with the Arabs. In the interest of world peace it is essential that the fighting should be stopped, for otherwise it is bound to spread not only throughout the entire Middle East but also to other places.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

Mr. C. Lourensz, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jaffna is not the first person to appeal for "co-operation of the members of the public with the police in the prevention and detection of crime." Time and again responsible officers of the Police Department from the Inspector General downwards have appealed for that co-operation, and yet the response is poor; why it is so is a question that should be pondered over in all sincerity and earnestness by those in whom the task of preserving law and order of the land is vested.

It is no use blaming the public and it is no use appealing to the public unless and until there is a thorough overhaul in the Police Administration. The charges of corruption, bribery and recourse to terrorist methods have been repeatedly levelled against it. Though Ex-Inspector General Dowbiggin is no more in Ceylon one fears that the marks left by him have not yet been erased, and the public still consider the Police Station as something to be dreaded and abhorred. The higher officers of the Police department, it should be admitted, are doing their best to win the co-operation the public, but their work is being hampered by those human parasites, who under the garb of "Police Constables" constitute the majority in the department and in whom the task of day-to-day preservation of law and order is entrusted. That he is a creature dropped from heaven is a notion falsely entertained by certain constables and officers. Perhaps the khaki uniform with all its attendant paraphernalia makes the foolish policeman entertain such notion. Yet the notion is unfortunately there, and the poor man or woman who goes to the Police Station to lodge a complaint or answer a charge is made to experience the taunts and threats of these policemen. In the circumstances prevailing today, the ordinary policeman is looked upon with terror and fear by the common man and woman and unless the make-up of the Policeman is transformed and he is made to feel that he is after all, in spite of his khaki uniform, a public servant, any amount of appeal for co-

operation from the public will be futile.

The common man, or woman has been nurtured in the belief that every Policeman is a bribe-taker. It has become a common belief that a complaint accompanied by a "Santosham" will be attended to with promptness and care. This idea should be eradicated from the minds of the public to do which, we suggest, an island-wide campaign should be inaugurated by the Police department. Handbills in Tamil and Sinhalese setting forth the aims and objects of the Police force, and appealing to the public not to offer bribes, under any circumstances, to any policeman should be widely circulated. The man who offers bribe to the Policeman does not consider it as such, but as a necessary "Santosham" for getting certain things done. This idea should be completely rooted out from the mind of the common man and woman.

Then the question of civility arises. A majority of the policemen are under the false idea that harsh words bordering on incivility towards the common people is an indispensable item in their daily routine. These ignoramuses little know that this incivility and rudeness are the cause of the non-cooperation of the public with the guardians of law and order and that the increase in crime is in no small measure due to this lack of manners on the part of the Police force.

Mr. Aluvihare, the I. G. P., we are glad to know, is aware of the defects as enumerated above, in his Department. It is a matter of gratification to know that he is trying his best to sweep the Augean stables. Dirt and refuse accumulated for over two hundred years cannot be swept off easily, we admit, and yet if there is genuine co-operation with him from all Police officers and the ranks, we are sure, the Police force before long, will clear many misunderstandings and apprehensions felt by the ordinary man and the public will co-operate with the police in the prevention of crime.

THE NIZAM'S IMPERTINENCE

The fool and the knave when intoxicated with power forget themselves and think they are the monarchs of all they survey. Power in their hands becomes an instrument of oppression; power blinds their eyes to reality and a false sense of superiority envelops their whole being. A case in point is today furnished in India where the descendant of a Muslim adventurer or perhaps a brigand, who having in his search for loot and position turned quishing and helped an alien power in its subjugation of the warring Hindu princes of South India was rewarded with a portion of the beautiful land to rule as a vassal to that alien power, is holding sway at Hyderabad as the Nizam of that territory. The Nizam who was, for obvious reasons, given the title of "His Exalted Highness" by the imperial power in its heyday rules over a State which is predominantly Hindu, and it was expected that he would, on the exit of the Imperial Power accede to the Dominion of India. Till now, the Nizam has refused to accede, and what is worse

still, he has since of late become impertinent in his dealings with the Indian Government and its Governor General. A newspaper report states that the Nizam has rejected the invitation of Lord Mountbatten to go to New Delhi for further negotiations. In the opinion of the Nizam and his Muslim fanatics, Lord Mountbatten has lost all the prestige he possessed as the autocratic agent of the British Government in pre-independence days. If such an invitation, or more properly speaking a summons, had been issued by Lord Mountbatten before August 15 of last year to see His Excellency at New Delhi, the Nizam would have run post-haste to do obeisance to him. Now that India is free and the Governor General merely a figure head, the Nizam, we think, is obsessed with the idea that as long as he had not acceded to India he is an independent king mightier than any crowned head in the world today.

The cause for the impertinence of the Nizam should be laid at the door of the Indian Government itself. The vacillating policy of the latter has greatly strengthened the hands of the Nizam, who with Kazim Razvi the mad mullah of Hyderabad, has now embarked on a policy of ruthless repression directed against the Hindus of the State. It is even said that the Nizam's terrorists called *Kazakars* have infiltrated into the Indian Dominion territory and are playing havoc with the lives of Hindus. We do not know what the Nehru Government is going to do to stop the mad career of the Nizam and his mad mullah - Kazim Razvi. It is stated that the Nizam, taking advantage of the go-slow policy of the Indian Union, has taken all steps to strengthen his army and is preparing for war. The recent utterances of Premier Attlee and Mr. R. A. Butler in the British House of Commons have given him further hope, and it is an open secret that he is under the notion that Pakistan too will help him if and when a conflict arises between him and India.

The impertinence of the Nizam towards India's Governor General, added with the deprivations of the *Rezakars* into the Indian Union territory is an open challenge to the Government of India. The challenge should be met. The Government of India is based on the solid support of 350 million people. It should not give room for anybody, much less the fanatics of Hyderabad, to think that it is week-kneed. It should act and act immediately. The honour of Hindusthan is at stake.

MATRIMONIAL

Ponnampalam - Suntharalakshmi

The marriage of Mr. S. Ponnampalam, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys with Sow. Suntharalakshmi, eldest daughter of Dr. C. Guruswami, the popular Medical Superintendent of Jaffna and Mrs. Guruswami, was solemnised according to Hindu rites on Wednesday last at 9 A. M. at the bride's residence at Koddaly.

A large number of friends and relations of the couple were present, and messages wishing the couple a happy life were received.

Are The Tamils Communal? What is Communalism?

Way to Combat Red Menace

.....("SHRIDHARAN").....

THE writer of this article is emphatically of the opinion that the Tamil Congress is not communal. According to him communalism is an attitude where a community imbued with a spirit of narrow sectionalism attempts to grasp whatever power, prestige and influence it can to the detriment of the other communities and then tries to ride roughshod over others. On the basis of this definition, the writer argues that the Tamil Congress is not communal and makes a plea to Premier Senanayake to reorientate his policy so as to include Congressites in the Cabinet to combat the red menace.

That the Tamils are communal, that they are a hindrance to the progress of the country and hence, they should not be trusted are the characteristics of the anti-Tamil propaganda carried on amongst the Sinhalese politicians aspiring to Parliamentary honours. It is sedulously and systematically carried on in the Sinhalese press and paints the Tamils as the vilest of human beings. According to these Sinhalese Newspapers the Tamils are veritable Jews growing fat on the blood of the Sinhalese masses and that at the first opportunity they should be driven beyond Palk Strait to find a refuge in South India. Most of the Sinhalese papers which indulge in these venomous attacks are owned by men supposed to be responsible, and who ought to put a curb on their writings and speeches. It is no use denying this stark fact. It is no use shifting the responsibility on the part of these supposedly responsible people on others. The plain fact is there that a venomous propaganda is being carried on against the Tamils.

other communities of the Island; occasions there have been when the Tamils, though in a minority, took up cudgels against foreign autocracy on behalf of the majority community. To the Tamils Sinhalese were and are never less masses by a type of Sinhalese politicians aspiring to Parliamentary honours. It is sedulously and systematically carried on in the Sinhalese press and paints the Tamils as the vilest of human beings. According to these Sinhalese Newspapers the Tamils are veritable Jews growing fat on the blood of the Sinhalese masses and that at the first opportunity they should be driven beyond Palk Strait to find a refuge in South India. Most of the Sinhalese papers which indulge in these venomous attacks are owned by men supposed to be responsible, and who ought to put a curb on their writings and speeches. It is no use denying this stark fact. It is no use shifting the responsibility on the part of these supposedly responsible people on others. The plain fact is there that a venomous propaganda is being carried on against the Tamils.

Do the Tamils of Ceylon deserve this hit below the belt. I avowedly say that this is hit below the belt for the simple reason that Tamils were and are never antagonistic towards the Sinhalese. The Tamils ever since they made Lanka their home have been living in amity and friendship with the

it be inferred that the Tamil Congress would be communal for ever? No; the Tamil Congress has cast to winds all its former ideals. The fifty fifty cry is no more and if it had been made during the last Parliamentary election, I emphatically declare that not a single Tamil Congressite would have been elected. Each one of them would have been routed. Long before the date of the nominations, Tamils demanded that the Tamil Congress should shed its former aims and objects and reorientate its policy to suit the new state of affairs. Whatever his antecedents are, it redounds to the democratic spirit of G. G. that he at once acquiesced in the demand of the Tamil public and today the Tamil Congress is truly a democratic organisation with the welfare of Lanka as a whole as its ideals. In the circumstances, I challenge anybody to prove that the Tamil Congress is communal.

Assuming at least for argument's sake that the Tamil Congress is a communal body, I ask why the Tamil Congress was not given a share in the administration of the country. If the Prime Minister would have no truck with communal organisations and communal leaders why on earth did he invite the Sinhala Maha Sabha and the Muslim League to converge with the U. N. P. The United National Party was and is no party at all. It is a kind of *Sambar* as aptly described by "G. G." If the arch communalist of Ceylon, Bandaranaike and his camp followers of the Sinhala Maha Sabha could be requested to cast in their lot with the U. N. P., if Mr. T. B. Jayah who was till recently a camp follower of "G. G." and who was loud in his avowal of the fifty fifty formula, and his Muslim Leaguers could find places in the U. N. P. to share the loaves of offices with the Senanayake caucus, and if those independents who not only did not join the U. N. P. but were vehemently attacking Mr. Senanayake and the U. N. P. in their election campaigns, could find places in the Cabinet I ask, why the Tamil Congress was not invited to share in the administration of the country. The assertion that Congress was discarded because of its communal character cannot deceive anybody, for the

(Continued on page 3)

BY THE WAY

The Chief Whip

And so Mr. Goonesinghe has been appointed Chief Whip and has become a Minister without portfolio in the Senanayake Cabinet. We offer him our congratulations though we have our own misgivings. The appointment of Mr. Goonesinghe, we confess, has come upon us and we think upon the people of Lanka, as a surprise. His qualification for the post of Chief Whip of the Party in power has yet to be disclosed by the Prime Minister, for Mr. Goonesinghe is not and has never been a member of the U. N. P. In fact, our memory is not short and we recollect vividly the barangue Mr. Goonesinghe made shortly after the Parliamentary elections attacking the United National Party. Even after he was made a Parliamentary Secretary he refused to identify himself with the U. N. P. and was determined to keep himself aloof from it. In the circumstances Mr. Goonesinghe's elevation should be considered simply as one of the surprise packets which Prime Minister Senanayake takes a delight in throwing on the public nowadays. We are

however, glad, that Mr. Goonesinghe has climbed to the highest rung of the ladder and higher a man soars, the loftier his ideals should be. It is our earnest prayer and fervent hope that Mr. Goonesinghe will shed some of his past prejudices and work for the welfare of Lanka as a whole without being either parochial or communal.

Black Market And Co-ops.

No less a person than the Magistrate of Kalutara had some remarks about the transactions and dealings of some Co-ops. Mr. M. M. I. Kariapper in acquitting a woman member of a Co-operative Store in Beruwela accused of insulting the Co-op. manager remarked: "Co-operative Stores are maintained for the benefit of the people. The result of this case shows that it has been the happy hunting ground of a dishonest manager who passes the goods that should have gone to the members, into the black market. The system appears to be the resorting to false weights and surcharging of ignorant and uneducated villagers". The learned Magistrate has struck at the root

of the problem; and comment is superfluous.

Surfeit And Misery

India's Ambassador to America, Mr. Asaf Ali has returned. In the course of a statement to the press he told that Britain was a country of coupons and queues while America was a country of cars, cameras and comforts. We do not know what Mr. Asaf Ali's impressions of Ceylon or rather free Lanka will be if he would see for himself the state of affairs here. We too have queues and coupons. Also we have cars, cameras and comforts. The brown bureaucracy which has taken the place of the white bureaucracy has not changed this land of contrasts where surfeit and misery exist side by side—a legacy left by British imperialism.

Kerosene Oil Control To Go

In the course of a statement to the Press Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe, Chief Government whip disclosed that control on the distribution of Kerosene oil will be lifted with the beginning of June.

Are The Tamils Communal?

(Continued from page 1)

present Cabinet itself is a body of die-hard communalists.

What is Communalism? Communalism as understood by all right thinking persons is an attitude where a Community imbued with a spirit of narrow sectionalism attempts to grasp whatever power, prestige and influence it can to the detriment of the other communities and then tries to ride roughshod over others. That is communalism. On the basis of this definition, I ask is Tamil Congress communal? If there is a communal caucus in Ceylon today it is, I repeat, the Senanayake caucus. Did not this caucus by the most abominable manipulation form a homogeneous Board of Ministers in 1936 and did not these very persons who today swear on democracy and nationalism and other kinds of high sounding phrases gloat over that shameful achievement? Did not the late Sir Baron Jayatileke proclaim that he and his colleagues did manipulate to bring about that homogeneous Board of Ministers; and did not these gentlemen who run the Government of this country today say amen to Sir Baron. In these days of short memory I do not wish to open the wounds of the minority community and especially the Tamils by recapitulating the deeds of discrimination perpetrated by those in power and position. The inclusion of one Mahadeva-for obvious reasons—at the tail end of the career of the second State Council did not at all improve matters. Mr. Mahadeva was made the show boy and old Soulbury was deceived. Yet the most ignominious betrayal was performed by Janab T. B. Jayah, who at the crucial moment turned somersault and left the Tamil Congress in the lurch. The Tamil Congress was not wrong in demanding "fifty fifty." But it made the mistake of its life when it allied itself with men like Jayah. Old Soulbury was not taken up by the pindals and the nautch dances got up for him in the Northern capital by G. G. He was not sent here to mete out justice to the minorities, and the able presentation of the Tamil case by G. G. was simply rain in the wilderness. Soulbury was only taken up by the veiled threats of the leaders of the majority community. Though Senanayake and his colleagues refused to co-operate with Soulbury, it was not unusual in those days to see the trinity from England in constant company with the Senanayake clique: the Singhalese politicians made good use of the credulity of the English peer and convinced him that terrible would be the consequences be if the demands of the Singhaleses as enumerated in the Sri Lanka Bill of Bandaranaike were not incorporated in the recommendations to be made by him and his colleagues.

The Senanayake caucus has achieved its purpose. They have obtained a government to their liking, and the minorities have pledged themselves to work the constitution successfully. The Tamils, for their part, though disappointed at the turn of events, true to their culture and heritage have decided to forget the past and have assured the Singhalese leaders that they would co-operate with the majority community to run the administration. Their solemn assurances, the U. N. P. Führer has rejected and today we see a Government run by a junta. Yet Mr. Senanayake and his henchmen on the platform and in the press accuse the Tamils as being communal.

Thanks to the rift among the leftists, Mr. Senanayake may hope to run the show for some more time. But I assure him that the present state of affairs will not and cannot last long. The U. N. P.—which is not united, not national and not a party too—is bound to disintegrate very soon due to the intensified onslaughts of the leftists. The leftists in spite of their mutual bickerings and disputes are gaining in strength and it should be noted that they

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TUESDAY'S MEETING

The House of Representatives met on Tuesday last after a recess of nearly three months, the last meeting having been on February 25th.

There were several noticeable changes.

Mr. A. E. Goonesinha was on the Front Bench as the Whip and the Minister without Portfolio.

The two new members, Mrs. Kusuma Gurawardene and Mr. Rosslyn Koch were sworn-in.

The Speaker, in a long statement, again ruled that he could not allow the use of national languages in the House, and detailed some of the difficulties with regard to this matter.

Two months hence, he promised to report to the House whether he had been able to get competent stenographers, and if he failed, he said, he would leave the matter to the House to decide whether Sinhalese and Tamil should be allowed with the aid of translators.

He made a plea for a decision that would suit "the convenience of all members."

The Speaker also stated that it was a breach of privilege to canvass or criticize his orders outside the House.

It was also a breach, he remarked later on during the proceedings, for a member to divulge and for a newspaper to publish reports of proceedings of meetings of Select Committees before such Committees had reported to the House.

Question time, too, passed off quietly. A question elicited the

Mr. Ilangaratne Wins

By a majority of 3,857 votes, Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne was elected to represent the Kandy seat in the House of Representatives in the by-election held on Tuesday last, as a result of the unseating of Mr. George E. de Silva, former Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries whom Kandy returned at the General Election held last year.

Mr. D. B. Wadugodapitiya who contested the Kandy seat in the General Election also and forfeited his deposit has been deprived of his deposit again in the by-election.

The voting was as follows—

	Votes
Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne	10,365
Mr. Fred de Silva	6,508
Mr. D. B. Wadugodapitiya	153
Spilt	240
Winner's majority	3,857

Mr. Ilangaratne, who was educated at St. Anthony's College, was a member of the General Clerical Service till June last year. He was the President of the Clerical Service Union at the time of the Public Servants' strike.

He contested the Kandy seat unsuccessfully in the General Election, when he was beaten by Mr. George E. de Silva.

One of the two petitions against Mr. George E. de Silva's election was by Mr. Ilangaratne.

are at one, in spite of their conflicts, in their aim of dislocating the U. N. P. Government and driving Mr. Senanayake out of power. And once that is achieved, they will make an all out drive to capture power for themselves and bring about the much advertised revolution. That catastrophe has to be prevented and to do which Mr. Senanayake should win back the confidence of the great Tamil community. Critical days are ahead, and false ideas of prestige should not be allowed to block the path of an amicable settlement with the Tamils who and who alone can help Mr. Senanayake in stemming the tide of communalism.

information that a Bill would be introduced shortly relating to the status of Indians in Ceylon. The Bill, said the Leader of the House, would "enshrine" the points that had been taken up for discussion between the two Governments, but a full report of the talks would not be published as they were of a confidential nature.

A great deal of Government business was rushed through, and discussion arose only over the Rubber Commissioner's Department and the new Water Supply Schemes.

Mr. Dudley Senanayake outlined the steps the Government was taking to implement those of the recommendations of the Rubber Commission which Government had accepted.

Tributes were paid to the late Mr. S. M. Abeywickreme by Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Dr. N. M. Perera, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalar, and Mr. G. P. Motha, and it was decided to forward a record of the sense of sorrow of the House to members of Mr. Abeywickreme's family.

Finally, the Finance Minister made his long-awaited statement on the Sterling Balance Agreement.

The House adjourned early at 4 p. m. until two o'clock on Wednesday.

When the House resumed its sitting on Wednesday, Mr. J. A. Maa-tenz Deputy Chairman of Committees presided in the absence of the Speaker, Mr. A. F. Molamure who was ill and the Deputy Speaker Mr. R. A. de Mel.

The Secretary read several messages congratulating the Committee on its usual work. Among the messages was one from the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, who wrote: "It is indeed a matter of great credit that the Manipay Village Committee has been able to run its affairs so satisfactorily, and I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the members of the Manipay Village Committee on their achievement."

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam said that he was pleased to note that the Chairman and the members of the Village Committee of Manipay were following a progressive policy, with a due sense of their responsibility. That was as it ought to be, for in his opinion, they needed men of character and ability to raise the moral level of local government bodies. By their very nature and composition local bodies could maintain a purer form of administration than the Central Government could do. There was a good deal of truth in the saying that a people got the Government they deserved.

Local bodies could furnish the best training ground for their future leaders. "There are the evils of bribery, corruption and nepotism to be rooted out. They are not merely evils, they have become problems". Mr. Rajaratnam said.

"In recent times" he continued, "there has been an alarming increase of crime in the Jaffna Peninsula. Hardly a day passes without a murder or some violent crime being reported. The use of knife on the slightest provocation has become a matter of common occurrence. There is a tendency among some young men in the villages to ape the ways of the thugs. They are very serious portents. You must retrieve the youth of your villages and set them on the right track. This is a duty that Society cannot shirk with peril to itself. The remedy does not lie merely in the establishment of more Police Stations."

Mr. C. Lourenz Assistant, Superintendent of Police, Jaffna appealed for co-operation of the members of the public with the Police in the prevention and detection of crime. A type of crime that was common in the Jaffna District, he said was temple burglary. The valuable property that was stolen included gold plates kept under the holy images. The thief knew nothing of sacrilege. He was only concerned with what he could steal. There were a number of receivers of gold who immediately

exploited and degraded by the very men who should have been their guides and sustainers. Even the saint who has reached the threshold of final liberation must retrace his steps to help his weaker brethren who are lagging behind. This is what has been done right through the ages and is even now being attempted and accomplished. So understood, there is no inconsistency between faith and action. Action, according to the Gita, is not only a preparation but is a method of liberation. With renunciation, rejection of desire and egoism and the joint functioning of action with detachment, knowledge and devotion, the tasks of the future can be accomplished by the true Vedantin, and this, according to him, is the religion of the future. Such a religion is not exclusively appropriate to a simple agricultural society but can satisfy the demands and solve the problems of an industrial epoch where coordination and brotherhood play a more important part than in an individual form of society.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea, the Ceylon Government's Representative in London, who returned to Ceylon on Tuesday last on a two week holiday will have "important talks" with the Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, at "Temple Trees" The Premier is ill in bed.

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JAFFNA AND CRIME

Alarm At Increase

"Hardly a day passes without a murder or some violent crime being reported", said Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam at a public meeting of ratepayers of Manipay, in making an appeal to local bodies in the Jaffna Peninsula to form Conciliation Boards in the various villages to combat the alarming increase of crime in the Peninsula.

The meeting, which was summoned by the Manipay Village Committee, was held last Saturday evening on the Committee's grounds.

Muhandiram C. Thiagarajah, the Chairman of the Committee, who presided, said that in Ceylon today there was a lack of civic consciousness among the people. The local bodies should take up the education of the people. Most local authorities neither appreciated the need for a public relations policy nor attempted to carry it out. If local bodies were to render the best services of which they were capable and secure the co-operation and understanding of the citizens, they had firstly to satisfy the citizens of the value and quality of their work.

In conclusion the Chairman said that the Village Committees should really be Cabinets of Village Communities and that those at the helm of affairs should remember that the reclamation of the rural areas was as important as the industrial development of the country.

The Secretary read several messages congratulating the Committee on its usual work. Among the messages was one from the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, who wrote: "It is indeed a matter of great credit that the Manipay Village Committee has been able to run its affairs so satisfactorily, and I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the members of the Manipay Village Committee on their achievement."

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Gandhi Murder Trial

To Begin At The Close Of This Week

The trial of Nathuram Vinayak Godse, alleged assailant of Mahatma Gandhi and eight others including Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, also alleged to be implicated in the crime, is expected to begin towards the end of the third week of May. The trial will be held in the Red Fort, Delhi.

The charges against the accused include conspiracy, murder and offences under the Arms Act.

A notification in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated May 15, 1948, says that Mr. Atma Charan, I. C. S. Judge, Special Court, is to try the case of Rex versus (1) Nathuram Vinayak Godse, (2) Narayan Dattatrya Apte, (3) Vishnu Ramkrishna Karkare, (4) Digambar Ramchandra Badge, (5) Madanlal s/o Kashmirilal Pahwa, (6) Shankar, s/o Kistayya (7) Gopal Vinayak Godse, (8) Vinaya Damodar Savarkar, and (9) Dattatraya Sadashiv Parchure.

These accused persons are charged with offences punishable under Section 120-B I. P. C. and Section 302 I. P. C. and Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Explosive Substances Act VI of 1908 and Sections 19 (D) and 19 (F) of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 and under Sections 3, 4 (B) and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act VI of 1908 and with Sections 109 and 114, I. P. C. and under Sections 19 (D) and 19 (F) of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 read with Sections 109 and 114, I. P. C. and under Sections 19 (D) and 19 (F) of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 read with Sections 109 and 114, I. P. C. and under Section 115 I. P. C. and under Section 502 read with Sections 109 and 114 I. P. C.

It is understood that the trial is likely to commence towards the end of the third week of May. Admission of members of the public to the court will be regulated by permits.

The Special Judge will hold his court in the Red Fort, Delhi.

Mr. Corea's Future

Not yet finally decided

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Is War Inevitable Today

(Continued from page 1)

led by Karl Haushofer, and although they held Mahan in great esteem they set Mackinder's concept against his in an attempt to rehabilitate land power. They declared triumphantly that their study of sea power had led to the conclusion that the day of island empires was drawing to a close and that in the future land power would be in the ascendant. They further declared that the world political potential of sea power had been in full retreat before the rapidly increasing potential of land power, long before the first submarine had plunged below the surface and the first plane taken to the air.

As things turned out, they had crowded too early. But this must also be recognized that conditions assumed by Mackinder, or even by the Geo-Politicians, had not been fulfilled. Mackinder had assumed that Germany might dominate Russia and Germany should unite their powers. So far from this subjugation or the alternative of union taking place, what actually happened was that Germany was involved in an indecisive and disastrous war with Russia.

Here we touch upon the central dilemma before all the great European land Powers who have been engaged in a struggle with England. They have always felt that they had no chance of success against their maritime opponent without the whole continent of Europe consolidated as one unit behind them. They had no idea of Mackinder's Heartland, but their conception of a united continent always embraced Russia. Thus, in their struggles with England, they were always driven to a secondary military campaign towards the East, which in the case of France no less than that of Germany developed into a conflict with Russia. This was the *Drang nach Osten* of all the European countries in its new form, a mortal conflict with the eastern continental neighbour or neighbours. Although inherited from the old antagonism between the Gallo-Roman and the Teuton, and in another phase from that of the Teuton and the Slav, the necessities of the war with the maritime Power converted these struggles for the defeat of the eastern neighbours into a by-product of the rivalry between the land Power and the maritime Power. These eastern wars were undertaken in the interest of the western, but, instead of being a help, they proved a hindrance. The ambitions of both Napoleon and Hitler, wrecked on Russia, or, to use Mackinder's phraseology, in an unsuccessful attempt to dominate the Heartland for a decisive struggle with British sea power.

Today Russia, the greatest land Power on the Eurasian continent, does not suffer from this handicap. The Heartland, the ideal strategic position for a suc-

cessful struggle with the greatest maritime Power, is Russia's in her own right. A war on two fronts, and the dispersal of strength which inevitably results from it, need no longer be Russia's portion as it had been of Napoleon's France and of Germany. Thus, as a land Power, the Soviet Union enjoys an immense advantage over the two older land Powers. She dominates the Eurasian continent from the Elbe to the Pacific.

This would appear to place Russia in a position of great and almost unassailable strength to challenge a maritime Power. But, on the other hand, the United States, the new maritime Power, is also different from England, the old. England was an island country with a small population which by itself could not provide a counter to the land army of the most powerful continental Powers. This inadequacy made England almost exclusively dependent on a European confederacy against the land Power. She could not bring any war against a European opponent to a successful conclusion by means of her own efforts unaided by others. But the United States is as great a continental Power as she is a maritime Power. She holds the same position in the New World as the Soviet Union does in the Old. That is to say, considered simply as land Powers, in each land mass, each country stands supreme and invulnerable.

But to this position of equality with Russia as a land Power, the United States adds the position of the greatest maritime Power of the world. Mahan was of opinion that no nation could hope to be a great land Power and a great sea Power as well. His country seems destined to disprove him. The path of conscription and universal military training on which the United States is embarking will not hamper the growth of her navy and mercantile marine. Thus America will have two unprecedented advantages in the place of Russia's one. Although the U. S. A. is taking no chances and making every effort to build up European, Middle Eastern, and Asiatic Confederacies allied to herself, if the worst comes to the worst, she can take on the Soviet Union along the entire circumference of the latter's territory with her own unaided strength. 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 Power and the greatest maritime Power, it will not be a struggle of the whale with the elephant. It will be a struggle of the amphibious Whalephibant with the Mammoth of the Eurasian plains. No student of history should have any doubt about the issue of such a struggle.

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VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM OR THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 9-4-48)

XCI

XX. THE KATHA UPANISHAD. (Contd.)

The analogies in the verses which we are dealing with, especially the comparison of the senses to horses, often vicious horses, and of the mind to the reins, are most beautiful indeed and very appropriate.

துன்பிய ஐம்புவலகைக் கழுவிய பட்டுத் துணைவானாய் அறிமது துயர் உறும் தோலையிர் ... (Siddhiyar)

The ancient soul that grieves, having got into the clutches of the five throttling sense savages and not knowing (its own nature and) its Lord also.

சாரும் கவாயும் மனக்காத்த கால்கிடெடட அதன்பிறகே ஐடும் தோழ்வாய் பயன் உளதோ ... (Thayumanavar)

When the mind-monkey roams aimlessly through hills and dales, what use is there in your running after it?

சத்துக் மனக்கரிய வசமா' நடத்தலாம், சாயுவெம்புல் வாயையுப் பட்டலாம், குதக்கக் குதக்கெடுமே சோள்னலாம், கடகெய் எடுத்து ஆட்டலாம்,

வெத்தழலில் இராய்வைத்து ஐத்துலோகத்தையும் வேத்தது விற்று உண்ணலாம், வேறு குறவர் காணாமல் உலாத்து உலாவலம், விண்ணவரை வலம் கோளலாம்

சத்தமழ் இனமமயே நே இருக்கலாம் மறிநெருசரித்திலும் புத்தலாம் சலாமெல் நடக்கலாம், கனலெய் இருக்கலம், தன்னகில் சித்தப்பெறலாம்,

சித்தவைய ஐடக்கியே கட்டா இருக்கிற் சிறம்அறிது சத்தாகி என் சித்தமிசை துடிக்கோண்ட அறிவான தேயவமே, தேசே மயானத்தமே. (ibid)

One can tame the tusker in rat breaking away from its stables can shackle the mouths of the bear and the fierce tiger, can ride on the back of the matchless lion, can lift up the snake and whirl it round, can place the five metals in the fire and transform them into gold and thus earn a living, can roam about in the world making one's self invisible to others, can overcome and enslave the celestials can retain perpetual youthhood, can leave one's own body and enter another, can walk on the surface of water, can sit in fire and can perform (other) miracles of incomparable nature; but Oh! Truth God Omniscent that hast made my heart Thy dwelling place Oh! Bliss of resplendent nature, it is most difficult, nay impossible, to remain quiescent subduing one's own mind!

The difficulty of holding the reins tight and controlling the mind and the senses is most vividly put in this last quotation from Thayumanavar.

The greatness of the all-pervading God the goal referred to in verse 9 as compared with material objects, the senses, the mind &c, is then described in equally beautiful language. Higher indeed than the senses (Indriyas) are their objects, higher than the objects is the mind (manas) higher than the mind Buddhi (intellect) higher than Buddhi the Atma Mahan, higher than the mahat the unmanifested (Auyaktam), higher than the unmanifested the Purushan. Higher than the Purushan there is nougth. This is the last limit and the supreme goal (verses 10 & 11)—mahat is a term that is generally applied to Buddhi or intellect.

Being hidden in all beings He (God) is not seen (by all). But He is realized by men of rare vision with attenuated mind. Let the wise subdue his speech and mind, subdue his mind by his intelligence, subdue his intelligence in the mahat (soul), subdue this also in the peaceful (unruffled) God. Arise, awake, approach the great (ones) and attend. The wise say that the road to Him (God) is difficult; to traverse like the sharp edge of a knife (verses 12 to 14).—In other words, God is everywhere but invisible to the worldly-minded. If a man wants to see God he should turn his mind &c, inwards without allowing them to stray outwards and get engrossed in the pleasures of the world. God would no doubt choose His devotee who is fit to receive the truth, but there should be what is called Irai Pani Nitral (இறை பனி நிற்றல்), "co-operation in subordination" not egotism. Then indeed would God choose such a devotee and "reveal His own truth" to him as stated in a previous verse (11, 23) and in the Mundaka Upanishad (III 2, 3) Cf.

உள்ளும் உருகில் உடன் ஆவர், அல்லது தெள்ளன் அரியர் என உத்தியற, சிற்றிசை தெள்ளன் என உத்தியற. (Thiruvunthiyar)

If the mind (heart) melts becomes attenuated, He becomes one (with you); He is impossible of realization otherwise;—He, the Supreme Wisdom-Bliss (God).

உள்ளும் முத்து அனைத்து உன்ன உருகலின் உள்ளும் உருகலின் உள்ளும் ஆம்—தெள்ளன் உணரும் அவர் தாங்கள் உளராக என்றும்

புள்ளவர் தில்லாய் பொருள், (Thirukalitr Padiyar)

If the mind and other faculties become after a ted and softened, He becomes one with you making the heart melt,—the Truth (God) impossible of attainment by those who try to comprehend Him by their egotistic endeavour.

(To be Continued).

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 872

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sellamuthu Aiyathurai of Atchuvely South, Atchuvely Deceased.

Sellamuttu Aiyathurai Ampikapathy of Atchuvely South, Atchuvely Petitioner

Vs.

Fonnupillai widow of Sellamuthu Aiyathurai of Atchuvely South, Atchuvely Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on 27th day of April 1948 in the presence of Mr. T. Gunaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 23rd April 1948 having been read:

It is ordered that the above named petitioner is declared entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondent or any others shall on or before the 28th day of May 1948 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 27th day of April 1948.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,

District Judge, Jaffna,

(O. 16, 21 & 25)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 376 PT.

In the matter of the intestate Estate and effects of the late Thambu Rajalingam of Tondamanar Deceased.

Thambu Ratnalingam of Tondamanar Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Manicam widow of Thambu 2. Veeragattipillai Rajasegaram 3. wife Arasarannammal all of Tondamanar. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before W. R. de Silva Esq., Addl. District Judge Point Pedro on the 3rd day of May 1948 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as an heir of the said deceased be declared entitled to take out letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of June 1948 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 3rd day of May 1948, Sgd. W. Richard de Silva D. J.

Drawn by 8 5-48 K. Ratnasingham Proctor for petitioner.

O, 17, 21 & 25

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For further particulars, please see Government Gazette of 7th May 1948.

Sgd. W. A. SHAW, Chief Engineer, C. G. R., Way & Works, C. G. R., Maradana.

(G. 18, 7, 14 & 21)

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