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THE SAIVA PRANASA 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"

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VOL. LX.

JAFFNA, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1948

NO. 13

Hindu Social Philosophy

Planned Economy In Hindu Society

WEALTH NO CRITERION OF IMPORTANCE

(By M. A. VENKATA RAO)

TO Stop the controversy concerning current issues such as those of capitalism, socialism and communism, the ideal of social righteousness as envisaged by the Hindu Society should be followed. Hindu Dharma does not consider wealth as a criterion of importance. All diseases of the modern world will be impossible under the planned economy suggested by Hindu ideals.

Pandit Nehru's attack on the demand for a Hindu state has served the useful purpose of inducing a sharper consciousness of the social ideals implied in the Indian tradition. Restatements of the fundamentals of the Hindu view of life are appearing in profusion in current periodicals. This tendency is natural to every period of advance. Protestantism appealed from the Church back to Christ, from dogma to the living word of the Master. It would be useful therefore to indicate the element of permanent value in the Hindu vision of life. Such a search for traditional truth relevant to present needs is paralleled in the West by efforts to give a religious orientation to the social message of revolutionary socialism. Tolstoy familiarised Europe with the appeal of communism to believers in the Gospel of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Ruskin attempted to steal the thunder from the warcy of communism with the doctrine that the only wealth was Life. Middleton Murry made an effort to back communism with a re-interpreted Christianity. Principal A. D. Lindsay gave added force to this stream of thought. These efforts are motivated by the desire to offset the disintegrating doctrines of class war. Similarly a recapture of the integral unity of individual and class and society implied in the Hindu ideals of Dharma may help to preserve a unitary outlook amidst the confusing and conflicting cries and slogans heard on all sides in Indian society at the present time.

The meaning of Dharma

How then is the term Dharma to be understood to yield a clue to a social synthesis relevant to present problems? Now first of all, the scheme of Varaha Asrama Dharma, to give it its full nomenclature, recognises like Plato and Aristotle that human nature runs into types. It provides for the major types of mind and correlates them with the main needs of society, viz leadership, defence, production and manual labour. Class difference was a throw-up of history but this theory and organisation aimed at harnessing the raw forces of human nature to the service of an orderly society. Indian thinkers formulated different proximate ideals for these classes, divergent paths of con-

tribution to social welfare. The ethic of war and administration expected of the kshatriya class preserved the martial character "in stock" in Professor James' phrase, and appealed abundantly to the instincts of adventure and of heroism, which are restrained and civilised by the consciousness of defending social values. The knightly virtues were expected of all who came to occupy, by birth or accident, by force or guile, the seats of power in the polity. Power was sought to be famed by suggestion and social expectation. Maintenance of dharma or social ideals and way of life of the race become the accepted pattern of duty to those in power. Power was not put in the first place, it took second rank. The sage was accorded highest social honour. He contented himself with the role of law-making and did not aspire for the position of ruler. The class at the head of society set before itself ideals of a super-social order. They governed the state from without by precept and force of example—and not by direct exercise of power. They eminently fulfilled the criterion of Socrates that only those should be entrusted with power who are unwilling to assume it. They aimed at a life higher than the rest of society. Contemplation of truth, discovery and invention meant more to them than the joy of tyranny or government. Concentration of mind, self-absorption steadily pointing upward like a flame in a windless spot, the transparent and serene function of mind above the waves of passion and petty agitation, reflecting as in the clear undisturbed waters of the sky and clouds, a vision of God in everything like light or ether or life pervading the limbs of the body—became national values and came to form the permanent background of the spiritual mind of the Indian. These and similar ideas from the imperishable treasure out of which must issue again the renaissance of India, counteracting the self-generated poison of the societies of today.

The Power of Ideals

Sociologically, the functions assigned to sanyasis (monks) and brahmins (interpreters of spiritual value) must be resuscitated today and made to become the motive force of a social contribution. It is only the living example of men fired by ideals (Continued on page 4)

Stalin's Son—A Hero

Stalin's son, 27-year-old fair-haired Major General Vassily Stalin, is in the news again despite his father's wish to keep him out.

Young Stalin became a national hero during the war, when he was among the Air Force officers commended for gallantry in one of his father's Orders of the Day. Light of the World

Young Stalin as a boy was always more interested in sports than books. He led his school's pioneer troop—Russian version of the Boy Scouts—at fourteen.

He and his 25-year-old sister Svetlana (it means "light of the world") are the children of Marshal Stalin's second wife, Nadezhdu Alleluievna, who died in 1940. Stalin married her when she was seventeen and he 40.

Svetlana is a slightly-built girl—fast growing plumper—and has dark red hair and laughing Slavonic eyes. Born in the Kremlin, she had no playmates as a child and was rarely seen in Moscow's streets.

About five years ago she married a Moscow University student and they had a baby in 1945.

Stalin's eldest son Jakob, 'child of his first marriage, is 40. He was captured by the Germans, but escaped. He has two children, a boy and a girl.

A life size image of Buddha which according to the Archaeological Commissioner dates back to the early century of the Christian era has been discovered at Devinuvara in the Southern Province.

Goal of All Beings

Realisation Of The Eternal

(By SWAMI RAMDAS)

The soul is free and immortal. By the knowledge of this truth it is released from the bondage of the individual sense and the resultant limitations and narrowness imposed on it through ignorance. The soul's freedom means realisation of its identity with God, the Universal Spirit. It is now the physical and psychic being of the individual becomes a vehicle for the expression of God's light, power and peace.

Therefore the sole aim of every human being should be to dispel ignorance and attain knowledge. Knowledge breaks all fetters and raises the soul to the highest spiritual eminence.

The all-purifying knowledge is gained by worshipping God within the heart. The externalised mind should be drawn within to adore this great Reality. The cravings for ephemeral things of life must die before the fullness of spiritual vision and experience is achieved. When the mind loses itself in the radiance of God, the ego-sense disappears and the soul attains liberation.

German Goods For Ceylon Soon

Businessmen's Hopes

Hopes of resumption of trade between the Russian Zone in Germany and Ceylon "very soon" are expressed by German businessmen in communication with commercial establishments in Colombo.

On this basis, inquiries are being made from local business houses about the nature and extent of the goods which they are likely to purchase from Germany and the kind and volume of Ceylon products that would be available for export to Germany.

Inquiries are also being made regarding the arrangements that are desired to be made in Germany with the object of having Ceylon products exhibited in the German International Fairs.

Thousands of businessmen are said to be visiting Germany for these great Fairs.

Pending the resumption of trade between Germany and other countries, including Ceylon, appeals from businessmen in the Russian Zone of Germany have been received by their representatives in Colombo for tea and coffee on a system of barter, in order to overcome the exchange restrictions.

The consumption of coffee and tea, according to one businessman from Germany, is advised by doctors there as a substitute for medical preparations intended to combat certain diseases contracted by German prisoners during their captivity.

For this reason, these two products are said to be in considerable demand but difficult to be obtained, as payments cannot yet be made for them outside Germany.

SOVIET "WAR OF NERVES"

Greatest Danger To Peace

Britain's Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said that the greatest danger of another world war lay in Russia's present war of nerves.

Addressing the annual conference of the Labour Party he said that Britain was facing the possibility of asking the United States for another loan.

"I cannot change Communism in Russia and I am not going to try to do so", Mr. Bevin told the delegates during a foreign affairs debate. He added: "I cannot pursue and have no intention of pursuing a policy in Eastern Europe to change by force many things in these States with which I do not agree."

Referring to the recent crisis in Berlin with the Russian authorities, he said, "If we had not kept very cool, trouble might have ensued." Whatever the provocation, we intend to stay in Berlin.

Other highlights of Mr. Bevin's broad review of Britain's foreign policy were: firstly, Britain was not prepared to sit idly by and see the Communists seize points in Western Europe. Secondly, the Western Union defence talks were not directed against anybody but designed to give the Governments the means of life for their people in the event of attack. Thirdly, the Council of Foreign Ministers should agree to convene an immediate conference among the nations which participated in the war against Japan. Fourthly, one lift of a finger "from a place you know" would halt the civil war in Greece.

Girl 'chained to bed'

Muslim's Action

A telephone message led to the discovery by the Grandpass police in Colombo of a young woman chained to a bed in a house in Nigal gun Street, Grandpass. The chains were fastened with three padlocks.

This was alleged before Mr. V. T. Panditha Gunawardene, Additional Colombo Magistrate, who subsequently ordered bail in Rs. 1,000 until May 31, on A. C. M. Haniffa, of Nigalagam Street, who was alleged to have chained up his daughter, Ummana Umma, to a bed for over three weeks.

Ummana Umma had stated to the police that her father had chained her to the bed for the last 22 days and forced her to eat a certain pill and raw pineapples. She was in a delicate state of health. Her father had prevented her from going to her husband, Meysdeen.

Ceylon's Army Act

As a prelude to the formation of the Ceylon Army, the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs is now engaged in drafting the Ceylon Army Act.

The new enactment is necessary because the existing Ceylon Defence Force Ordinance applies only to a volunteer force and its provisions do not apply to a regular army.

The framers of the new act will draw inspiration from the British Army Act.

LIVING UPON THE POWERLESS

I think that the eye of the weak, of the sage and of the serpent is most unbearable do not assail the weak. Son, consider that the powerless must never be insulted; let not the eyes of the weak burn you and your kinsmen. If one insulted, beaten or harassed, does not get his saviour, in that kingdom, divine punishment kills the king. My son, remaining in power, don't you live upon the powerless people. The tears that fall from those who weep, being falsely accused, kill the sons and cattle of those who make the false accusation.

Mahabharat: Santi-Parva.

School for Gangsters

Marshall Amir Ahmadi, Persia's Minister of the Interior, is going to establish schools for gangsters—not to teach them to be gangsters, of course, but to teach them not to be, reports a London paper.

He has started a drive to round up what he terms "a bunch of hoodlums, misguided as a result of the war, who have embarked on anti-social activities."

One set of the gangsters operates a "protection racket" like those associated with Chicago's lawless days. They use the knife rather than the gun, stabbing, often fatally, citizens who refuse to pay protection money.

Prison sentences not having cured those who have been

New Director of Education

Answering Mr. W. Dahanayake who said in the House of Representatives last week that he understood a retired Indian Civil Servant was to be appointed Director of Education, Major E. A. Nugawela, Minister for Education said the appointment was in the hands of the Public Service Commission. He hoped the best candidate would be chosen.

caught, Marshal Ahmadi has decided on fresh measures. He is having the gangsters "collected" and sent to distant outposts.

There, far from the temptations of the capital, they are to be taught trades to equip them for useful citizenship.

Arab-Jewish War

Will Have World Effects

THE unholy war in the Holy Land will be a long affair. As it develops and spreads to the oil regions of the Near East, it will have a disastrous effect upon the world situation generally states the "Free Press Journal" of Bombay.

On paper, things look bleak for the Jews. They are threatened by the Armies from seven Arab States. The strength of the Armies of the Arab League is 122,000, besides the "Liberation Army" now fighting in Palestine.

Well equipped are the men of the Arab Legion of King Abdullah of Transjordan who also commands an efficient Air Unit. Egypt and Iraq have a modern Tank Force and the Syrian Army is equipped with British and French supplies.

But the age-long rivalries between the Arab kings will hardly allow such Armies to be forged into one solid striking force. The feud between Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and Abdullah of Transjordan, for instance, may still play a major part in the development during the next few weeks.

The Jews claim that the Haganah is better organised, better trained and disciplined, and better led than the Arabs. The Jewish plan is to concentrate on a solid block of land, roughly the size of the territory assigned to them by the United Nations and to withdraw from those areas which cannot be readily defended.

The Haganah is about 110,000 strong and the Jews will be able to mobilise a further 150,000. They count on reinforcements from ab-

road once the British blockade is lifted. The Egyptian threat of a sea blockade is little more than a pretence.

The Haganah has a nucleus of 30,000 men who fought in the British Army, 3,000 served in the R. A. F. and over 300 in the Commandos. There are three different forces in Haganah: Palmach (Commando Force) whose strength is a military secret (experts put it at 15,000); Khish (Field Force) consisting of tough young men without dependants; and Khim, the Home Guard equipped with small field artillery.

Recently, the Irgun Zvai Leumi the Jewish extremists, have joined Palmach and submitted to the Haganah discipline.

The Arabs plan a war in two stages: first against the communications to dislocate Jewish settlements and then an all-out attack by land and air.

Lt. General Tasku Okada, former Commander of the 13th Japanese Army has been sentenced to death by an American Military Commission for beheading captured American fliers in Japan during the war.



WANTED

Wanted Managers and Salesmen for the Retail Depots of the Jaffna Co-operative Stores Union Limited, Jaffna. Security rupees five hundred cash for the Manager. Please apply to the Secretary stating qualifications with testimonials on or before 31-5-48. Salary according to ability (M 30, 25 & 29)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1948

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES

THE CEYLON YEAR BOOK, 1948 which is the official statistical annual of the social, economic and general conditions of the Island has been published by the Director of Statistics. A brief survey of the period 1939-1946 has been made and the economic, social and general conditions of the country in 1946 are set out. The publication is somewhat late, as other government publications have been during the last few years. The national income of Ceylon was estimated in 1944 at 1701 million rupees compared to 584 millions in 1938, and out of the 1701 million rupees referred to above a sum of 400 million rupees came from the imperial government and it has been pointed out that after the war this source will not be available. Whether the increase in the national income indicates the prosperity of the country is doubtful for the purchasing value of a rupee has deteriorated to about 40 percent of its pre-war level. A re-distribution of incomes has taken place. The middle class suffered most. They are far less well off than they used to be. Those who have benefitted are the big capitalists and workers whose wages have risen considerably as a result of action taken under the Wages Boards Ordinance. The worker is now in a position to spend his money on things which he rarely bought previously as cigarettes, fruits and selective clothes.

nate the arrangements made with England for the bulk purchase of tea; and all regulations restricting free trade in tea were repealed. Tea remains the most valuable export commodity of Ceylon. In 1945 Ceylon entered into a contract with England regarding copra. England agreed to purchase the full exportable surplus of local copra for five years at a fixed price, subject however, to the condition that Ceylon was free to export allotted quotas of desiccated coconut and processed oil. Though the agreement guaranteed a fair price to the local producer it is still not possible to state whether Ceylon will, in the long run, gain or lose.

Some changes have taken place regarding industry. Cottage industries received a fillip during the war. It was not possible to develop the handloom industry to the extent it could have been on account of the scarcity of yarn. About forty thousand people received training in cottage industries including about twenty-five thousand weavers by the end of 1946. Government ran a number of factories such as the Steel Rolling Factory, the Glass Factory and Paper Factory. The fate of many of these factories appears to be sealed. The greatest achievement may be said to be the establishment of the Cement Factory at Kankasanturai. All steps are being taken by government for establishing the Cement Factory as soon as possible.

To what extent a country which is not self-sufficient in food can suffer has been amply proved by the events that happened during the war years. Ceylon still continues to depend on other countries for her food in spite of the vast sums of money which have already been spent on colonization schemes. Among other things may be mentioned the development of Co-operative societies, free education and last, but not least, the change of status from that of a premier crown colony into that of a Dominion.

CEYLON AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The state of unemployment is alarming and we are told that 44,000 unemployed are registered in the various Employment Exchanges in the Island. We agree with the leftists in their assertion that the actual number of unemployed is much more than this number for the obvious reason that there are thousands of people who, though unemployed have not registered their names in these Exchanges. This is a sad state of affairs and needs immediate attention.

Unfortunately for Ceylon the country is today administered by men who excel in talk but fail in action. The Leader of the House and the leading light of the U. N. P. Mr. Bandaranaike some time ago in sounding phrases and reasoned sentences warned us and threatened his colleagues that unless the present policy of the government is drastically revised and a solution found for unemployment Ceylon would be overtaken by a revolution within twelve months. We are yet to learn the steps which are being taken by Mr. Bandaranaike and his colleagues to stem the tide of unemployment. But it is high time that we warn Mr. Bandaranaike and his henchmen in the Cabinet

that the unemployed thousands cannot any more be pacified by paper schemes or by honeyed words to alleviate the distress caused by unemployment. Something has to be done, and that too immediately to arrest unemployment.

We are not enamoured, however, of Mr. Jayab's scheme of granting dole to the unemployed, for we feel that it will defeat its very purpose and that it will merely encourage the lazy and the malingering to abandon hard work for a parasitic existence. What is needed today is not dole but actual work, and this can be provided if the grandiose schemes enumerated by the sub-Committee appointed in 1933 to report on post war problems, are taken in hand immediately.

It would do well for the party in power to take note of the fact that communism, thrives on economic discontent; unemployment, poverty and bad living conditions are the best soil for the healthy growth of communism; if the government has any ambition to survive the onslaught of the leftists, it should boldly tackle the demon of unemployment and adopt a policy of employment for all. Inauguration of road and building programmes, clearing jungles and repairing the dilapidated and disused tanks and rehabilitating cottage industries are moves in the right direction to stamp out unemployment.

THE COLONEL & THE DOLE

That protagonist of Efficient Socialism, the gallant Col. Kotelawala has at last given his ideas of the much advertised "Efficient Socialism." The gallant colonel in one of his recent statements, it is reported, condemned old age pensions, for they according to him "would detract from the Ceylon tradition of filial piety and rob children of the merit of looking after their aged parents." The chivalrous colonel does not want the people of free Lanka to be deprived of their merit and their nibbana by an unsympathetic and irreligious government and hence his homily. We are beholden to the colonel for his religious fervour and for his solicitude for the common man and woman. But then, Mr. Kotelawala seems to forget that not all beings are born with silver spoons and that not all are blessed with plum-bago mines and rubber plantations to sustain them not only in their days of revelry but also in their old age. Why and how the filial piety of the children would be deprived by the grant of old age pension to their parents are beyond our understanding and comprehension. Mr. Kotelawala has not explained. Has the filial piety of the children of retired government employees been deprived by the grant of pension and other old age amenities to those who have served government? To be explicit the colonel does not seem to understand, what he is about. Contradictory statements have, since of late, become a characteristic of him; this is understandable in view of the tug of war that is going on inside the Cabinet for power and prestige. But, it does not become a responsible minister to preach homilies to deprive the ordinary man or woman of the share of the amenities he or she is entitled to in a civilised society.

Office Acceptance By T. C.

"G. G." to Visit Jaffna

COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION

(By Our Political Correspondent)

ACCORDING to our Political Correspondent, the hope of this Tamil Congress entering the Cabinet of the country, is not bright

The Tamil Daily from Colombo Virakesari has on Friday last published a report from its Political Correspondent who states that there is a likelihood of the Tamil Congress taking part in the administration of the country. According to him an understanding has been nearly arrived by the Premier and the Tamil Congress High Command, as a result of which agreement, at least two portfolios will be given to the Congress; Messrs. Kanagaratnam and G. G. Panambalam are tipped as the future ministers from the Congress side. The Correspondent further states that Mr. C. Suntheralingham, the present Commerce Minister may go to Japan as an Envoy or Trade Representative of the Ceylon Government.

As far as I gather, the question of including the Tamil Congress in the Cabinet has not so far risen and what the political correspondent of the "Virakesari" states is only wishful thinking. Circles who have this view consider the elevation of Mr. Goonesinghe, said to be a rabid communist, to Cabinet rank is a pointer. At present, with the elevation of Mr. Goonesinghe, there is only one vacancy in the Cabinet, and that will not be filled up till the result of the Gampola election is known. There Mr. R. S. S. Goonewardane, ex-Chief Whip is contesting against two Leftists and an independent. Hope runs high in U. N. P. circles that because of the rift among the leftists - Mr. Goonewardane will have an easy walk over. If, as the U. N. P. circles fondly hope, Mr. Goonewardane is re-elected, surely there will have to be reserved a place for him and it is said that Mr. George E.

de Silva's place would be given to him.

As regards the vacancy to be created by the departure of Sir Oliver to England, no definite plan has yet been made by the Prime Minister till now. As I stated earlier in one of the issues of this paper there are three aspirants for this portfolio, and I am reliably informed that it will go only to a Senator and not to a member of the House of Representatives. Messrs. C. Coomaraswamy, A. Mahadeva and G. C. S. Corea are the aspirants for the Home Ministry and the three have equal chance.

I am told by one who is in the know of things that Mr. Mahadeva's case is being considered by the Cabinet "very sympathetically" and a decision will be made very soon. Mr. Mahadeva doesn't relish much the idea of going outside Ceylon and he will prefer a Cabinet post at the Secretariat to an Ambassadorial post outside Ceylon. Mr. Corea too, if my information is correct, is not enamoured of the Ambassadorial job at Washington. A tug of war is going on in the Cabinet between the supporters of Mr. Mahadeva and those of Mr. Corea; but from what I could gather from U. N. P. circles, the Prime Minister's leanings are more towards Mr. Mahadeva than towards Mr. Corea, though he has not so far expressed his views. In fact he is trying his best to persuade Mr. Corea to accept the Washington post and to make the way clear for Mr. Mahadeva.

Whether the Tamil Congress will be included in the Cabinet or not is an issue that will be settled once and for

all in the coming week. It is said that one or two influential members of the U. N. P. did approach the Tamil Congress and wanted to have the reaction of its High Command to the offer of inclusion in the Cabinet. I understand that with the exception of Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, others were and are for accepting the offer if and when made. Mr. Chelvanayagam is vehemently anti U. N. P. as he is anti leftist and in the present circumstances, he is against office acceptance. But his is a lonely voice.

I understand that "G. C." will be coming to Jaffna this week end and will stay for about a week. During his stay he will have consultations with the local Congressites regarding the question of office acceptance. He will also discuss the question of Tamil Congressites contesting the coming Municipal election in Jaffna.

The coming elections to the Municipality of Jaffna will give many surprises. Besides the old stagers there will be many new aspirants. The democratic spirit instilled by the Tamil Congress chief in the last Parliamentary elections in Jaffna when the Tamil Congress swept the polls, has created a new set of great ones who are itching to serve the ratepayers in the infant Municipality of Jaffna. They have already proved their mettle in the last elections and all the influence, wealth and power of the U. N. P. candidates and the backing of the Senanayake administration failed to stop their enthusiasm for the Tamil Congress cause. Is it not therefore reasonable for them to expect their services to be rewarded by the voters and the Congress High Command in a tangible manner? The new democratic spirit generated by the Tamil Congress Chief has created overnight a band of "somebodies" who were a year ago "nobodies" and if today some of the Tamil Congress stalwarts find themselves pitted against these somebodies they have themselves to blame for such state of affairs.

There will be contests in almost all the wards. The Tamil Congress—or at least its High Command—has decided to test its strength and its hold on the public once more and in all the (Continued on page 3).

EDUCATION FOR INDUSTRY

Industrial Bias In Schools

M. S. U. Somasegram M. A. Education Officer (Northern Division), lecturing on "Education for Industry", at a meeting of the Jaffna Town Teachers' Association, held at St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, said that in the middle of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, 10 per cent. of the pupils in England followed a course of secondary education. They were trying to raise the 10 per cent. to 25 per cent.

In England the cost of education was met by a 50 per cent. contribution from the Central Exchequer and 50 per cent. from local rates. In Ceylon the Central Government provided 100 per cent. Twenty-five per cent. or even more would be receiving secondary education, but would that benefit the country? Everybody wanted to supervise, and watch, but few wanted to work. That wrong attitude spelt disaster to the country. What part were the schools going to take in creating the right attitude towards work?

The present scheme of studies provide for gardening, for handwork in schools, but how many schools, he asked, took up those subjects. And, of those, which included them in the timetable, how many took up the periods seriously?

The schools in the past were mostly concerned with training their boys for Government service. It was up to the schools to create an industrial bias in the schools by getting children interested in different forms of industry.

Mr. Cosmas W. D. Alwinne, president of the association, took the chair. Miss J. Sabaratnasighe, of the staff of the Hindu Ladies' College, was elected Hon. Secretary in place of Mr. E. Sabalingam, who had gone on study leave to the Government Training College.

Mr. S. Sivaprakasam in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said the chairman had compared the present state of education in Ceylon to the witches' cauldron in 'Macbeth.' What was stewing in the cauldron was the poor teacher.

BY THE WAY

Mr. Goonesinghe's remedy

Like the leopard that cannot change its skin, Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe, in spite of his elevation to a post where a careful barb on tongue has to be exercised, cannot change his anti-Indian prejudice. Res.onsibility has not, we hear, made its mark on him. In his reply to the debate on unemployment at the House of Representatives last week, Mr. Goonesinghe reminded his audience of his by-gone days at the Price Park and made an anti-Indian harangue. The Indians of whom there are eight lakhs in Ceylon, are taking the bread from the mouth of the Ceylonese said Mr. Goonesinghe. Mr. Goonesinghe has not yet realised the amount of harm he brought about in the relationship between India and Ceylon by his past antics. A stage has arrived when India and Ceylon have to be dependent on each other and it will be unwise in the circumstances for Prime Minister Senanayake to have men with unbridled tongue in his Cabinet. These men

of unguarded expressions will be more a liability than an asset.

Diet in Government Hospitals

The Parliamentary Advisory Committee of the Ministry for Health and Local Government has made a discovery: it has discovered that the diet provided in the hospitals was not up to the standard required for patients particularly those who were convalescing after serious illnesses. The discovery is belated, for times without number many complaints have been made to the authorities concerned regarding the defective food supplied in the hospital, but without any response from the Government. The entrusting of the supply of vegetables and other food requirements needed for the hospitals to the Marketing Department has not mended matters. It is high time for the authorities to order, a thorough probe into the feeding of the patients in the hospitals, and we can assure Government that there

will be interesting revelations.

Anglo-American Rift

The much talked of Anglo-American solidarity is no more thanks to the Israel war, and twice during the past fortnight America ignored Britain and made important moves in the international chess board. Already the accusation has been levelled against Britain that she is utilising her American grant to help the Arabs against the Jews whose friends the Americans are. The move by America to lift the embargo on the shipment of arms to Jews, if it fruitifies, will estrange further the relations of the two countries. American weapons to be received by the Jews will be used to kill Englishmen who today man Transjordan's forces. Britain pledged herself to support Arabs because of the oil in the Middle East. President Truman supports the Jews, because he wants a second term. Thus selfishness of the worst type is at the back of the present turmoil in Palestine.

4-year-old witness in murder case

When a four-year-old boy was asked to describe in the Matara Magistrate's Court, how his mother and his eldest brother lacked his sleeping father to death at dead of night at Rotumba, in Deniyaya, defence counsel objected on the grounds that it would be painful for a child of tender years to give evidence against his own mother. The Magistrate (Mr. G. E. Amarasinghe), overruling the objection, said it had been "painful all round".

In this case a woman named H. S. Dingo and her son, Dinoris, both of Rotumba, were accused of the murder of H. S. Theneis, husband of the first accused, by cutting him with an axe and a knife.

WANTED

Wanted cashier and typist clerk preferably with knowledge of shorthand for immediate appointment. Selected candidate should furnish cash security Rs. 2000 and Company security if required. Interest will be paid on the cash security. Salary including war allowance is Rs. 100 per month to start with. Convancing will be a disqualification. Applications will close on 10th June. The Managing Director, Trade & Transport Co. Ltd Jaffna. (M 31 25 & 28)



# What is Ram Rajya?

## Reign Of Truth & Non-violence

(By Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri.)

WHAT is Ram Rajya which Mahatma Gandhi wanted to establish on earth. Politically speaking, it is a democracy in which there will be no inequalities. The learned writer gives his version of Ram Rajya in his own inimitable way.

Mahatma Gandhi was not only a Ramabhakta who had Ram nam always on his lips and always delighted in Ram-dhun but was always despatching on the glory of Ramarajya and desired to establish Ramarajya on the earth. What did he mean by Ramarajya? He said: 'Ramarajya can be religiously translated as Kingdom of God on earth—politically translated it is a perfect democracy in which inequalities based on possession and non-possession, colour, race or creed or sex vanish. In it land and state belong to the people, justice is prompt, perfect and cheap and therefore there is freedom of worship, speech and the press—all this because of the reign of the self-imposed law of moral restraint'. He said further: 'My conception of swaraj is not one of political independence. I want to see Dharma Rajya (the kingdom of heaven on earth)—the reign of Truth and non-violence in every walk of life...to remain as slave is beneath the dignity of man'.

Thus according to him, Ramarajya consisted of a perfect democracy guided by Truth and non-violence and based on liberty and equality and fraternity and abounding in communal amity and prosperity and spirituality. He said, 'I too claim to be a socialist'. Thus in his conception the Indian society was to be organised on an equitarian basis; the economic ideal was to be industrial and agricultural self-sufficiency on the basis of controlled capital and controlled labour, capital acting in the spirit of trusteeship and labour acting in the spirit of service and both contributing to national unity and efficiency and welfare; and the political ideal was to be a socialistic democracy on the basis of parliamentary state socialism steering clear of plutocratic capitalism and fascism and communism. Over and above all these aspects, but controlling, vitalising, sweetening, humanising and divinising them was the human touch which was the essence of Ramarajya as described by the immortal Valmiki and later by poets like Kambar and Tulsidas and others who trod in his foot-steps and kept the flame of the concept of Ramarajya bright and unimpaired through the centuries. Mahatma desired this spiritual element of Ramarajya to pervade modern politics.

In the description of Ramarajya, we find the same conventional aspects which we find in the description of Dasaratha's sovereignty or other sovereignties. We are told that the trees brought forth flowers and fruits at all seasons (*mitya pushpa mitya phalah*); there were seasonal rains; the subjects were industrious and righteous; there were no epilemics; there were no thieves or robbers; there were no untimely deaths; and all were learned and virtuous, long-lived, prosperous, pious noble and wise. Wherein then, was the uniqueness of Ramarajya? Of all the divine incarnations Rama was the only one who condescended to be a human sovereign. He was not supplicated by the gods to reign on earth. They wanted him only to kill Ravana in war. Of his own account he promised to exercise sovereignty on the earth. Why did he do so? He did so to establish Dharma (Dharma samsthitapani). In the Yuddha kanda he says that his dearest vow (*vrata*) was to give protection and salvation (*abhaya*) to all who sought refuge in him. Here was the uniqueness of Ramarajya as compared with all ordinary earthly sovereignties. Valmiki says that during Rama's reign the subjects learnt the ways of righteousness by his precept and example and had no indi-

vidual or group conflicts and clashes, nay, each one became like unto Rama himself.

What is meant by saying that every man lived in the light of Rama's life and every woman lived in the light of Sita's life? Rama touched and transformed by personal and individual contact, the impersonal aspects of social and economic and political life. He embraced Goha, Sugriwa, Hanuman and Vibhishana with the same pure and intense personal affection with which he embraced Bharata and Lakshmana and Satrugna; Valmiki says that he rejected in the joys of all and grieved in the sorrows of all.

It is this warm personal touch bringing the life-giving light of the soul into the cold, impersonal and lifeless life of social and economic and political institutions that was the Rama-touch and the Rama effect in life. That was the Gandhi-touch and the Gandhi effect as well. What is the warmth of spirituality of life the body politic will be over taken by putrefaction. In a very famous and illuminating verse Valmiki says that the Rama Avatar had a combination of six virtues (*shad-guna*) different from the *shad-guna* of God and more charming and attractive to frail humanity than the latter.

An equally vital aspect was that individual and social and economic and political life was subordinated to the spiritual life and was irradiated by the light celestial. Another vital aspect that the higher was fired by a passion to uplift the lower to its own level. The law of protection and salvation is the highest law. But for these aspects mere social and economic and political life, sordid in itself at its best and shadowed by inevitable death would be a vanity and a mockery. Let us therefore chant Ram-dhuni as Mahatmaji did:

*Raghupati Rajah va Raja Ram Patita Pavana S tu Ram.*

### All-Ceylon Saiva Youth's Conference

The above conference was held at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant.

Mr. S. Natesan, B. A., B. L., Principal Parmeshwara College presided over the conference on the first day; Mudaliar S. Kandiah was the president of the conference on the second day. The third day's conference was presided over by Mr. S. Natesan.

Messrs. C. Nagiah, M. Gnanapragasam, M. Mylvaganam, A. Arulambalam, K. K. Natarajan and V. Somasundaram spoke on various subjects. A resolution calling upon the Saivites to stop the evil practice of animal sacrifice in temples was one of the resolutions passed at the conference.

### PAPER CONTROL FLAT NEWSPRINT

Importers, Dealers, Printers and the Public Generally are notified that from date all restrictions on the sale and use of flat newsprint are cancelled and no permits will henceforth be necessary.

This Department holds an adequate stock of flat newsprint and details of this, and other grades of paper available, may be obtained on application.

W. Francis Jones, Actg. Controller of Paper, Paper Control Department, Galle Face Hotel Annex, Colombo, 18th May, 1948. (G. 28, 25 & 28).

## Office Acceptance By T. C.

(Continued from page 2)

towards the Tamil Congress will nominate its candidates. But a difficulty has arisen for the Congress. In almost all the wards scramble for Municipal honours among congressites themselves is very keen and I will not be surprised if more than two or three Congressites contest in the same ward. In one ward alone there are five Congressites vying with each other for selection by the Parliamentary Board of the Congress. Each of the five men is loud in his avowal of being a real blue-blooded Congressite, and of his having a better claim on the organisation than his rivals in view of his past services to 'G. G.' and the Congress. If the Congress High Command selects one—as it is bound to do so—and rejects the other four the disappointed 'great ones' will not take the challenge lying down but will take it up with the electors and prove that they were right and the Congress High Command was wrong.

Another significant thing in the coming elections is that aspirants who refused to touch the Tamil Congress even with the end of an Ekel broom some months ago, have become staunch Congressmen and the slogan 'தமிழ் காங்கிரஸ் கொடுக்காத தலைவியிட்டுத் தலைபட்டா' which has become the battle cry of the Tamil Congress in the last elections has become their watch word. There is a genuine fear entertained by genuine Congressites that such a state of affairs should not be allowed to exist, and I understand many an S. O. C. message was despatched to the Congress Chief to visit Jaffna and set matters right with his magic touch. G. G.'s coming visit to Jaffna, is mainly in response to these urgent messages.

The leftists who have been of late been abnormally vociferous in this part of Lanka have also decided to test their hold on the masses in the coming Municipal elections. It is fortunate for Jaffna that Trotskyites and Stalinists have decided to pool all their resources and strength to defeat their rivals in the field. I am told that they are alive to the urgency of coining new slogans as their usual 'downing ones' will not be, they feel, appropriate for the coming conflict: I understand there was a suggestion to replace the erstwhile downing slogans with another downing one viz 'down with G. G.' but this did not have I am told much favour with the more matter of fact comrades for they know in the heart of hearts that G. G. is still the darling of the Jaffna man and that to drag in G. G.'s name in a downing slogan will simply down the comrades themselves to an ignominious fate. It is also significant to note that neither G. G.'s name nor the Tamil Congress is dragged in by the leftists in their harangues which have of late become rather frequent in Jaffna. They drag in Senanayake, Kotelawala, B. N. R. A. Ke, Suntherlingam and Chittampalam, but never G. G. That is a pointer; and it also testifies to the psychologic greatness of the comrades. Another affair of significance is that the comrades have selected a Brahmin as their candidate for a ward and it is stated that this Brahmin leftist is more leftist than many of the leftists and that his vocal process in chanting downing slogans is more than his ability to chant vedic slogans.

The coming elections will be a trying one for the Tamil Congress. The Urban Rate Payers' Central Association which came to being with much trumpeting and flourishing founded on the rock of local elections in spite of its initial sweeping victory, and today nobody knows the fate of that Association. It would be better for the Tamil Congress to take a lesson from this Ratepayers' Association and avoid the pitfalls into which the Association fell ignominiously never to recover.

## Premier's Message

### Appeal To Work For Peoples' Welfare

"In carrying out the responsible tasks that lie before us we need efficient trustworthy and sincere people. We should not be selfish, but work for the welfare of the others" thus declared Mr D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister in a Vesak message broadcast by the Colombo Radio Station on Saturday last.

The Prime Ministers' message states:—

This Vesak Day, the day on which the three momentous events in the Buddha's life—birth, enlightenment, and the attainment of Nibbana—took place, is a great day not only for the Buddhists of Ceylon but also for the rest of the world. This day is celebrated in the most festive manner throughout the Buddhist world in memory of that great teacher who taught the misery-stricken world the path that leads to emancipation from suffering. The Buddhists throughout the world celebrate this great day by decorating and illuminating their houses, giving alms to the poor and needy, worshipping at the various shrines, attending the various religious services in the Viharas and observing *Ata-Sil*. This has been our age-old tradition.

This being the first Vesak Festival that occurs after the dawn of Independence, it undoubtedly will be celebrated in the grandest possible manner. The population of this country is well nigh 66 lakhs and of this population about 42 lakhs embrace the Buddhist faith.

Our civilisation and culture have been shaped by the principles of patience, modesty, love and non violence, so well outlined in the Buddhist doctrine. It is a national characteristic of the people of this island to love and help each other like brothers in the common cause of the country. It is however, important that this quality should be developed in the future. Refraining from killing, robbing, illicit indulgence in sensual pleasures, speaking the untruth and taking intoxicants will undoubtedly help our national advancement.

In carrying out the responsible tasks that lie before us we need efficient trustworthy and sincere people. We should not be selfish, but work for the welfare of the others.

We can become a really great nation if only we strive hard on these lines. This day on which three great events in the life of Buddha occurred we should make a determined effort to develop our good qualities and live a righteous life a righteous life in accordance with the principles taught by the Noble One in his Doctrine. With this ardent hope I wish you a very happy Vesak.

### Equipment Grant To Schools

Dr. (Miss) E. M. Thillayampalam, Principal of Chundikulir College, said at a public meeting which followed the school's Parents' Day, that after the introduction of the Free Education Scheme the equipment grant received by the school was insufficient for its needs and appealed for support to provide buildings and other urgent requirements of the school.

Canon S. Somasundaram and Mrs. D. C. Arulanatham also spoke asking for co-operation with the principal in her appeal.

The Rev. J. T. Arulanatham Principal, St. John's College, who presided, said there were three sources from which their

### Next Elections In India

### Socialists' Prospects

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, the socialist leader, told in a Press interview at Delhi that he did not think that the Socialist Party would capture power during the next elections. But he had no doubt that the Socialists would be able to for a very strong opposition.

Mr. Narain said, in the next elections was corruption and violence from the Congress side. He had seen, how officials were being used by the Congress Party to-day to suppress rivals by dishonest and unfair means.

Giving his views of the Government of India's policy with regard to capital and labour, Mr. Narain said that there was confusion to-day in the Government policy towards capital and labour. While in the changing world certain amount of uncertainty was inevitable, the present confusion was due more to lack of policy or to conflicting policies of different departments of Government. He had no doubt that this confusion and conflict should have been ended if industry was to develop and if the interests of labour were to be safeguarded.

Quizzed about Hyderabad, Mr. Narain said that he was thoroughly dissatisfied with the way the Government were handling the situation. After Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Bomay speech, it was expected the Government would show greater firmness with Hyderabad; though the Situation had grown worse the Government of India seemed to be following the same weak-kneed policy.

The fact we should all keep in mind," he said, "is that the persons who pay have always a say in the matter of directing the policy of education." When the parents paid school fees for their children they had their share in directing the work of the school.

After nearly three years of Free Education the schools were compelled to seek the aid of the parents. "It will be a sad day for education," he added, "if the State alone takes the full responsibility for directing the work done in our schools."

### DIET IN GOVT. HOSPITALS

### Severe Criticism By Committee

Severe criticism of the diet provided in Government hospitals, and of the lack of an adequate supply of medicines, particularly penicillin, was made, it is learned, by the Parliamentary Advisory Committee of the Ministry for Health and Local Government at its last meeting. The severest criticism was levelled at the lack of penicillin, the wonder drug, which has meant so much since its discovery in saving human lives.

### No Refrigerators

As refrigerators were necessary for keeping stocks of penicillin at hand, it was pointed out by members of the Advisory Committee that there were many hospitals which had no refrigerators at all and as a result, could not have penicillin for the use of the patients. It was also stated that there was a general shortage of other necessary drugs which meant that patients could not receive the best treatment they were entitled to in State hospitals.

### Diet Not Up To Standard

The diet provided, it was further complained, was not up to the standard required for patients, particularly those who were convalescing after serious illnesses.

Another matter which engaged the attention of the Committee

### Pakistan's Capital

Karachi is to be the capital of Pakistan, the Constituent Assembly of the new Dominion has resolved.

The city has been the provisional capital since Pakistan came into existence. It is also the capital of the province of Sind. The Constituent Assembly resolved that all executive and administrative authority in respect of Karachi and such neighbouring areas, as in the opinion of the Central Government might be required for the purposes of the capital of Pakistan, should be vested in the Pakistan Government.

Legislative powers would be vested in the federal legislature.

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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, Vanniappanai, Jaffna (Std. 47, 27-4 to 30-5)

was the bad state of D. R. C. roads

It is learned that a suggestion was made that some of these roads might be handed over to the P. W. D. but it was pointed out that some D. R. C. roads which had already been handed over to the P. W. D., were yet in as bad a condition as they were.

## Indecent And Intolerable

### Archbishop on Sex Education

THE Catholic Archbishop of Colombo the Rt. Rev. Dr. Thomas Couray in a letter to the Prime Minister states his objection to the proposal to introduce sex instruction in the school curriculum. The proposal of the Education department is to organise group talks on sex to teachers as a preliminary to the introduction of this subject in the school curriculum.

The Archbishop states:—

The proposal, has caused me some surprise as I was under the impression that with the opposition raised some years ago when the idea was first mooted, the plan of introducing sex education in schools, had been abandoned by the Departments who sponsored it.

If the Press report is correct and the idea been resuscitated then my duty as Archbishop-Metropolitan obliges me to state that the Catholic Church has a definite ruling on the matter, expressed clearly by His Holiness Pope Pius XI in the Encyclical 'Christian Education of Youth', I attach the relevant passages. From this extract the following points emerge:

1. Some information on sex matters is necessary or opportune; but not such as a professional study of the subject requires, much less with an abundance of descriptive details that do not concern the young.

2. Such discreet information must be communicated by the child's God-given guardians and teachers, namely the parents. School-teachers cannot assume this responsibility without a definite mandate from these God-given guardians.

3. At all events sex instruction must be private; it cannot be made a subject for open session.

### Intolerable In Mixed Schools

"You will appreciate the wisdom of these measures which, far from being arbitrary or reactionary on-principle, are based on a sober realisation of the following facts adduced in the same Encyclical: (1) 'Particularly in young people, evil practices are the effect not so much of ignorance of intellect as of a weakness of will exposed to dangerous occasions.' (2) 'An unauthorised or unskillful person (such as most young teachers must prove on this point) volunteering sex information may do so with such details that it may happen that instead of extinguishing this fire of passion he unwittingly stirs or kindles it in the simple and tender heart of the child.' (3) Imparting sex-information in a public classroom would strip the matter of its sacredness, evoke titers and comments from coarser elements present even in select classes, cause greater discomfort and abashment to the more refined. In mixed schools where boys and girls are taught together the situation would be intolerable for the child of any decent family.' 'You will excuse me for this lengthy explanation, but I feel it is of the utmost importance to give you a full and fair view not only of our attitude but of the considerations that motivate it. Sex education is not merely a medical matter. It has also tremendous psychological, moral and religious implications. 'I am sure we can count on you to support this sober and sensible view of the question and bring your well-known sound common sense to bear on what, if reports are true, must be classified as a rather ill-considered scheme of a Department, which should realise that if a large section of parents is ill-equipped for imparting sex information tactfully, it is they and not the teachers that should be instructed.'"



### Hindu Social Philosophy

(Continued from page 1)

treating worldly aggrandisement with contempt that can purify the intoxication of wealth and power in modern society. Men poor in the possession of the goods of this world must yet stand erect and refuse to bow the knee to the holders of power, while absorbed in the pursuit of higher values. The spectacle of social contribution independent of society in inspiration is the great social invention needed at this hour of world crisis. The careers of Mahatma Gandhi, of Ramakrishna, of Vivekananda and a host of lesser known leaders in recent decades is inclusive testimony that India still preserves the ancient 'magie' and that she is able to apply it to modern conditions. The monastic achievements at their best in Europe, the Samurai order in Japan, the lives of innumerable men of science, artists and philosophers in modern Europe are further evidence of the practicability of self-dedicated life. Place a high ideal before man, set an example of single-minded devotion to the idea you preach.....and you will get enthusiastic response and lifelong adherence to the cause you recommend.....This is the lesson alike of Indian culture and of modern social psychology. There is no limit to the power of suggestion, imitation and sympathy. Consider the worship paid to nude ascetics in some sects and the adventure of the nudist movement in the West. Men dress themselves in women's clothes in imitation of the bride of Krishna in the Radhaswamy cult and ritual!

Varna Dharma or the duty of vocation subordinates artha or economic value to higher ends. The commercial and industrial class must be controlled at every stage and aspect of their work in the interests of society as a whole. Production, distribution, transport, exchange and even consumption were all subject in theory and practice to state regulation. A glance at the Arthashastra of Kautilya will bear out this contention. No laissez faire, no freedom of enterprise, no economic anarchy in the unlimited sense were recognised under any pretext. Ancient India contemplated a planned society in economic life as well as in higher spheres. Dharma or the ideal of social righteousness was regarded as supreme which rendered social coordination easy and natural.

Hence controversy concerning current issues such as those of capitalism, socialism and communism is stopped at the root. The economic plan must depend upon a study of the actual situation, of man-power, technology, and efficiency of direction and raw material. Different socio economic systems must be devised for different conditions of society. Rule and regulation must ensure equitable distribution and guide the release of human energy in different directions and quantities. Social equilibrium and social progress have to be planned from the point of view of the whole of society including the interests of all classes and groups. Neither the bourgeoisie nor the proletariat have any primary or indefensible right of precedence in value. Wealth is no criterion of importance, for both the top and bottom of society were paupers in this old scheme of society in India. False advertisements, cut-throat competition, unlimited right of production and exchange and investment, profit-grabbing fair or unfair—all these diseases of the modern world will be impossible under the planned economy suggested by Hindu ideals.

(To be continued)

## THE JAFFNA SAIVA PARIPALANA SABHAI ASHRAMA FUND

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THE Managing Committee of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai acknowledges with thanks the following donations from members of the Hindu public in aid of the Ashrama Fund.

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**T. Rajanayagam,**  
Treasurer.

(M. 13, 25-5-48.)

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### 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 Stanly Road (End).

**R. Papayah,**  
Optician,  
No. 133 Stanly Road (End)  
JAFFNA.

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

### TENDER NOTICE

The Assistant Government Agent, (Emergency), Jaffna, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Wednesday 2nd June, 1948, for the purchase of 7,163 torn and unserviceable Empty Gunny bags at the former I. P. S. Store, Kilinochchi.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application to the Assistant Government Agent, (Emergency), Jaffna, from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

**E. J. R. Jaratam,**  
A. G. A. (E), Jaffna,  
Kachcheri (E),  
Jaffna, 20th May, 1948.  
(G. 26, 25-5-48)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 875.

In the matter of the estate and effect of Parupathy wife of Kandiah Kathiravelu of Karainagar West late of Taiping in Perak in the Malayan Union Deceased

Kandiah Markandoo Karainagar West Vs Petitioner

Minor 1. Kathiravelu Kanagasooriar  
2. Suntharamma widow of Sithamparappillai as guardian ad litem of the minor both of Karainagar West Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of May 1948 in the presence of Mr. P. Sabaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 26th April 1948 having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent above named be and she is hereby appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st respondent who is a minor to represent him in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased Parupathy wife of Kathiravelu be granted to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 4th day of June 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 12th day of May 1948,  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

(O. 18, 25 & 28)

### 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 Atchuveley South, Atchuveley Deceased.

Sellamuthu Aiyathurai Ampikapathy of Atchuveley South, Atchuveley Petitioner.

Vs.

Ponnupillai widow of Sellamuthu Aiyathurai of Atchuveley South, Atchuveley 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 Tondamanur Deceased.  
Thambu Ratnalingam of Tondamanur Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Manicvam widow of Thambu  
2. Veeragattipillai Rajasegaram  
3. wife Arasaratnam all of Thondamanur, 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 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 19 8,  
Sgd. W. Richard de Silva  
D. J.

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

O. 17, 21 & 25

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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 Prekassa Press Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Tuesday, May 25, 1948.

Chief Editor: T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI