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Greatness of Hindu Dharma

Caste---Its Origin

HOW THE SYSTEM HAS DEGENERATED

(By THE HON. P. V. RAJAMANNAR,
Chief Justice, Madras)

(Continued from last issue)

I hope I am not indulging in day-dreaming of the worst sort if I contemplate some day in the future when every town will have on its outskirts a colony of the aged, the retired people, leading a peaceful and non-attached life, a life of simplicity, of very few needs, of very few desires. They would be away from active life and the hurly-burly of life's struggles, though the younger people, both of their family and others, would often go to them, seek their advice, solace and inspiration. I ask you, would that not be a much more happy state of things than what we meet sometimes today when the retired man wants more luxuries than the active young man? Retirement now always has been understood to mean a stage in which all unfulfilled desires of the younger days should be satisfied out of an accumulated bank balance. I have known some retired men actually leading a richer life in their retirement than in their days of service. I therefore in all earnestness put forth the ideal of this ashram for adoption, no doubt, with necessary modifications to suit our conditions and environment.

The last ashram is certainly not the ashram which every one can attain. It consists of a complete renunciation of the world, absolute detachment from the home, from friends and relatives. It can easily be understood why this ashram is not for all. It is only by a rigorous course of self-denial and discipline that this ashrama can be reached as life's culmination. It is also not desirable that individuals who have really not reached that stage should go about with mere outer trappings and proclaim to the world that they have reached that stage.

Now, look at this conception in its entirety! Is it not a perfect symphony of the whole man? Do not these four stages lead to the complete integration and fulfilment of a man's personality? Paul Deussen declaimed: "The entire history of mankind has not produced anything that approaches in grandeur this ideal."

Just as the four-fold scheme of Ashramas was conceived and elaborated to express and provide for the fulfilment of the individual's entire personality, in the same way the four-fold scheme of the varnas was developed to achieve an integration of national life. It sums up the whole philosophy of social organisation. You are of course all familiar with the names of the four Varnas, viz., Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vysia, Sudra. The theory or the principle underlying the Varna division which I propose to place before you to night

has nothing to do with the caste system as it exists today. I am free to confess that I am neither an admirer nor an advocate of the present system of caste founded on the mere accident of birth, and full of rigid barriers and inflexible restrictions and inelastic rules. When I tell you the sociological and metaphysical implications of the system in its ideal and abstract purity, you will be surprised how far from it is the present system of caste and how often fundamentally opposed to it.

I seek this evening to present this fourfold scheme as the basis of a universal and natural classification and as applicable to society in any age or country including the present and including the countries other than India. Let us examine the scheme closely.

First, the Brahmana: From the descriptions of the duties and functions of this class, it is clear that they are teachers and priests. They are the custodians of knowledge; they are the philosophers; they are the men of intellect.

Then comes the Kshatriya: This class would include the army i.e., the military men, civil servants, legislators and those in charge of the Government and administration of the State. They are the men of action.

The third is the Vysia: This class would include merchants and industrialists, and acquirers of wealth.

And the last class is Sudra: The worker, the labouring man, the tiller of the soil and the man engaged in service.

Shortly put, the four divisions comprise (1) the learned, (2) the warrior or ruler, (3) the merchant and (4) the labourer. A moment's thought will convince you that these are natural divisions. Whether it be a primitive community or a modern nation, its population will naturally fall into these four broad categories. The fourfold function of social man was considered as normally inherent in the psychological and economic needs of every community.

These are four distinct orders of the active nature of four fundamental types of the soul in nature, and the proper function of each human being, corresponds to his type of nature. Karma, or work, is determined by Guna. Work is to be based on his Swabhava. It should be "Swabhava Niyatam Karma." There are four broad types of human beings (Continued on page 4)

TAX INCREASE

Full Effect Now

The full effect of the new taxation proposals announced by the Minister of Finance on December last year in moving the second reading of the first National Budget of Ceylon for 1947-48 is beginning to be felt only now with regard to all the commodities that came under the new imports.

In the case of liquor and tobacco, the new taxes came on then with almost lightning effect and the day after the budget announcement was made cigarette and certain varieties of liquor rose in price.

There were other varieties of goods such as those that fell within the groups relating to perfumery, cosmetics, and tinny foods, the prices of which did not rise so rapidly as those of liquor and tobacco, as they were not commodities which commanded regular sales on a vast scale.

The time has now come when these luxuries too have begun to bear the full burden of the new taxation.

The new levies are expected to bring in a sum of Rs. 40,000,000 annually, but as the 1947-48 financial year will not have full benefit, only a portion of this amount can be expected this year.

Posed as Woman for 26 Years

Jacques Schindenhauer, a Frenchman who beat 205 women for the title of "Miss Seduction" in 1935, asked a Paris court today "what's wrong with wearing skirts? Priests and lawyers do it."

Schindenhauer, his long blonde hair plaited and wearing heavy make-up, faced a magistrate on charges of falsifying his record and fraud.

He had successfully posed as a woman for the past 26 years.

A gendarme committed suicide several years ago when he discovered the identity of his blonde "girl friend".

A private detective agency employed him as an inspector. During the war he reverted to male status, joined the army and later married. His wife has one child.

A doctor told the court today that Schindenhauer was suffering from glandular abnormalities. "He is not necessarily a homosexual," he added.

Mr. De Valera To Visit India

The Irish leader, Mr. De Valera is visiting India at an early date. Mr. De Valera will first reach Calcutta where he will stay at the Government House with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal and later come to New Delhi.

DOCTOR'S DEATH:

Poison Theory

Dr. G. Christie Phillips, a retired Government medical officer, who was admitted to the Jaffna Civil Hospital on Saturday night in an unconscious condition, died shortly afterwards.

At the inquest held the following day by Mr. S. F. X. Annasampillai, the Coroner, Prof. F. H. V. Guasegaram, of the Ceylon University, testified that the deceased was his wife's cousin, a lived next door to his house, at Nallur, where he (witness) was holidaying.

Every now and again the deceased drank for two or three days without taking food. That at times caused prolonged hiccoughs. About 12 p.m. on Saturday, he found the deceased drinking. He advised him to eat some food and went home. The deceased, who complained of an attack of hiccoughing, spoke to him about a certain medicine which he used to take when he got hiccoughs.

Later he found the deceased fallen on the floor in his office room, unconscious and gasping for breath. He summoned Dr. S. Ramanathan of the Civil Hospital, who ordered the immediate removal of the deceased to the hospital. He (witness) saw no reason to suspect foul play.

The deceased, witness continued, appeared to have taken by error an overdose of the medicine for the hiccough. In his office room was found an empty phial of hydrocyanic and a tumbler containing some and white sediment.

Dr. S. Ramanathan, Physician, Civil Hospital, Jaffna, testified that he suspected poisoning and brought the deceased to the hospital. The deceased had probably taken an overdose of hydrocyanic acid.

Dr. St. John Puvirajasinghe, J.M.O., Jaffna, who held the post-mortem, stated that the stomach and its contents were being forwarded to the Government Analyst for examination. The Coroner said he would await the analyst's report.

High-Handed Casts

According to a report from Sitamarhi in Patna caste discrimination cost a Harijan boy, Mangar Dhoobi, his life.

Mangar, aged about 11, was at a well taking his bath. A few drops of water happened to fall on the body of two "higher caste" persons who had been washing nearby.

One of them became angry and is alleged to have struck the Harijan boy on the neck while he was stooping to draw water.

Mangar fell inside the well. When he was taken out, he was dead. The police of Sitamarhi is investigating the case.

In order to study agricultural conditions and methods that would be useful and applicable to Ceylon, three officers of the Department of Agriculture left for Australia on Sunday last.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR GANDHIJI

Posthumous award Possible

There is a probability of the Nobel Peace Prize being given to Mahatma Gandhi as a posthumous award.

Dr. Samar Sen of the Dacca University, who was on a lecture tour in Norway, last year and who has recently returned to India, told the United Press of India that there was general regret in Europe that the Nobel Prize for Peace was not awarded to Mahatma Gandhi during his life time though he was the greatest apostle of peace. Dr. Sen further said serious attempts were now being made to make a posthumous award of the Peace Prize to Gandhiji.

There is no precedence for such a posthumous award of the Nobel Prize and certain formalities have to be complied with. According to Dr. Sen, the Prize was about to be given to Gandhiji last year, but it was decided at the last moment to postpone the award by one year in view of the Punjab riots and the Indo-Pakistan quarrels. Dr. Sen added that there were two outstanding instances where the reluctance of the Nobel Prize authorities to offend certain powerful foreign countries, made them postpone the award again and again until it was too late and they were those of Tolstoy and Gandhiji.

Madame E. Green Balch, a well-known peace-worker and Nobel Laureate now in Norway, is trying to ensure that similar instances would not recur in the future and that formalities were not now allowed to stand in the way of a posthumous award to Gandhiji.

The Nobel Peace Prize, it may be mentioned here, is awarded by the Norwegian Parliament. At the request of certain members of the Prize Committee, Dr. Samar Sen recently contacted Dr. Rajendra Prasad the Congress President, and Pandit Nehru, India's Prime Minister, and it is understood that certain documents required by the Committee have been sent to the authorities concerned.

The Prize, if awarded to Gandhiji, is likely to go to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund earmarked for the work of promotion of peace.

Very Unpopular

Hadiji Mohammed Yusof, leader of the Malayan Delegation to the United Nations Economic Commission sessions which are being held at Ootacamund told a "Times of Ceylon" representative that Ceylonese troops stationed in Malaya had become very unpopular following numerous incidents in which they have figured.

"The troops are very restive and have caused a lot of trouble," he added.

Mr. Yusof said that the latest incident in which Ceylon troops were involved was at Kedah, where they clashed with a Malayan Regiment.

Bande Mataram

How And When It Became India's National Anthem

By J. CHAUDHURI, B.A. (Oxon), M.A. (Cal.),
Barrister-at-Law, Editor, "Calcutta Weekly Notes".

"BANDE MATHARAM"—the magic word that has stirred million of Indians to fight for their motherland owes its origin to Bankim Chandra Chatterjee who in his famous Bengalee novel "Ananda Math" uses the word as the clarion call of the freedom fighters. "Bande Matharam" has an honoured place in India. Lanka too is free. But it is regrettable there is no song that can be truly called national and which can cement the ties between the different communities living here, as has been done by "Bande Matharam" in India.

THE entire nationalist movement in India owes a most powerful stimulus to the magic cry "Bande Matharam". In an inspired moment Bankim Chandra coined the expression and enshrined in it the piety and devotion of the children of India to their beloved Motherland. But the word that was sleeping in the pages of "Ananda Math" was awakened into life and invested with a new force and significance when it came to be adopted as a universal clarion call in India's fight for freedom. And that took place as far back as 1905 when the struggle for Indian independence had its origin in Bengal as a protest against the partition of

the province and manifested itself in the Swadeshi movement and boycott of British goods. Since then no national function or meeting may start without the holy cry "Bande Matharam" and no national ceremony may be inaugurated without the "Bande Matharam" song. We have been so used to it that we have not perhaps paused to enquire as to how and when the expression crept into its pride of place in our national life.

At the initial stage of our national struggle every syllable of Bankim Chandra's historic song with its magnetic burden "Bande" (Continued on page 4)

U. N. P. WANTS

Wants A Million

Ambitious Programme Envisaged

THE UNP which has installed itself into office is nervous as regards its future. The recent bye-elections have proved to the UNP High Command that unless something is done to stop the rot that has set in the party will before long disintegrate itself. The following is the summary of the activities programmed by the UNP according to a correspondent of the UNP, the party organ.

It is understood that certain active U. N. P. workers are looking for suitable office accommodation in the Fort to enable Party men to meet each other more frequently than they can at the moment so that frequent interchange of views and discussions of day to day events will help to crystallise Party policy on various matters. This suggestion was made at a meeting of about 10 M. P.s and Senators last Friday after Parliament adjourned. A further stage was reached in the discussions and I understand on good authority that the following points emerged:—

(1) It was felt that a statement on Party policy which was at once comprehensive and detailed was a prime necessity. It was also stated that individual M. P.s and Senators might send their suggestions in the shape of memoranda to the Leader of the Party so that they may be available for discussion by a Committee or Committees that might possibly be set up to produce a draft for discussion by the Party executive.

(2) A suggestion was made that once the Party had a definite policy non Party men on the Government benches could be asked to make up their minds whether they were prepared to subscribe to it or not. Back Bench M. P.s were of the opinion that it was unsatisfactory to continue in the present way when it was not quite clear what the non-Government Party supporters desired should be the policy of Government.

(3) A long discussion took place with regard to the finances of the Party and it was suggested that the statement of the Chairman, Finance Committee, the Hon. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, that a million rupee fund was necessary should be supported by all who were interested in the U. N. P.

(4) One of the Party leaders who was present said that he considered it important to have a full time Secretary of the Party who could be expected to (Continued on page 3)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1948

CURRENCY CONTROL

THE EXTENSION OF exchange control to the sterling areas has been announced by the Minister of Finance and the Sterling Assets Agreement between Ceylon and the United Kingdom has come to force. The three main functions of the extension of exchange control are: (1) to conserve earnings of foreign exchange and to see that all such earnings are not kept by private individuals abroad but are surrendered to the control through its agents, the banks (2) to control expenditure of money on foreign transactions so that the value of Ceylon imports will not exceed the value of her exports and (3) to keep a record of all movements of funds of a capital nature. The details of the rules and regulations affecting exchange control have been published by the Controller of Exchange under five different heads viz exports and imports, accounts of non-residents maintained by persons or firms (other than Banks) in Ceylon i.e. "traders' accounts", remittances for miscellaneous trade purposes, remittances for personal reasons and exports of currency notes. The main object of the new regulations is to promote the economic welfare of Ceylon.

The Director of Statistics in his introduction published in the Ceylon Year Book 1948 pointed out that before the war Ceylon was in the happy position of being just about able to pay for its imports from its exports; the end of 1946 saw Ceylon capable of exporting no more than she could in 1938; the demand for imported goods will be more in the future than in the past; at the end of 1946 the import index was 423 while the export index was only 265. The position today has not in any way improved. The cost of imports by far exceeds the value of exports: it is therefore necessary, in the interests of the Island, to curtail imports to the minimum requirements and to increase exports as much as possible. Pandit Nehru's statement, "Produce or Perish" is equally applicable to Ceylon as to India: therefore the new regulations which have for their objective the prevention of the value of imports exceeding the value of exports are commendable.

Foreign banks, insurance companies and other business concerns have been making huge profits in Ceylon for several decades. It is regrettable that local talent should have remained so undeveloped in the past as to have permitted such a state of affairs; during the last few years, however, Ceylonese enterprise has been directed towards banking, insurance and other business, but still it will not be wrong to say that more than 80 percent of business and other profit making concerns in the Island is in the hands of foreign companies or capitalists. Under the new regulations insurance companies will be debarrd from investing abroad surplus

funds arising out of premia collected on rupee policies; banks will be similarly debarrd from investing their surplus funds abroad except on short term securities.

Ceylon has been called the Tourists' Paradise. People from abroad spend part of their holiday in the Island attracted by climatic and other conditions. Ceylonese, however, prefer to go abroad for their holidays. While we expect foreigners to spend their money liberally in Ceylon we do not know if it will be proper to permit a sum of only Rs. 140/- per person for one person leaving the Island for a holiday. Under the new regulations currency note carried in excess of the said limit will be confiscated. Even persons of the lower middle class cannot hope for any comfort with such meagre allowances. We would suggest that the limit of Rs. 140/- per person per month be raised to at least Rs. 250/-.

HIS FIRST WORK

New broom sweeps well and a new whip makes the loudest noise. But whether or not the new Chief Whip functions well, he makes the loudest noise. We are told that Mr. Goonesinghe is all zeal and is trying to make his presence and influence felt in the government circles into which he has been taken by Mr. Senanayake at some weak moment. In his anxiety to demonstrate that he can be a schemer besides being a talker, Mr. Goonesinghe has, we are told, devised a scheme to ensure that M. P.'s are able to gain an effective hearing for the requests made to them by their constituents. But it should be noted that the M. P.'s who will be benefited by this scheme are those belonging to the U. N. P. and those independents who will dance to the tune of the caucus that reigns supreme in Lanka today.

Mr. Goonesinghe's scheme is fraught with dangers and it should be nipped in the bud. According to Mr. Goonesinghe's scheme, only those who support the government could have opportunity and facilities to obtain the requirements of their constituents. If that is so, what is the fate of those constituencies, whose members are in the opposition? The government though run by the U. N. P. members, should function for the benefit of the whole country irrespective of the party alignments. In the circumstances Mr. Goonesinghe's scheme will only aggravate the situation and increase the discontent in the country.

Mr. Goonesinghe is perhaps under the delusion that such tactics will bring into his net more fish. He will be disillusioned soon, for the tax payer has come to realise more than ever before, what these antics aim at. The by-elections have proved that the U. N. P. as a party is fast disintegrating and the cause for such ignominious disintegration should be laid at the door of short sighted people like Mr. Goonesinghe. The acts of discrimination envisaged by Mr. Goonesinghe will benefit neither the U. N. P. whose saviour he pretends to be nor the country at large. We are sorry that the Premier has been persuaded to give his sanction for this ill conceived scheme of Mr. Goonesinghe. We are sorry that a man who has been rightly acclaimed

as the architect of Lanka's freedom should have been enticed by men like the present Chief Whip and succumbed to a scheme which will sound the death knell of democracy in Free Lanka. The repercussions will be bad if not tragic and the time is not far off when Mr. Senanayake will have to cry in despair, "Save me from my friends".

EXIT SMUTS

Field Marshal Smuts has been defeated in the South African Elections and on Dr. Malan leader of the Nationalist Party of South Africa has fallen the mantle of the Prime Minister of the Union. The victory of Dr. Malan, to speak the truth, has cast a gloom on the British Empire and especially on India where many misgivings are being felt. It is feared that with the emergence of Dr. Malan as Head of the Union of South Africa the Indian problem there will assume a critical turn, for the Nationalist Party as proclaimed in their six point programme on the Indian question are admittedly hostile and hold out grave threats of a dark future for the Indians and other Asians settled in the Union of South Africa. When one considers that it was Dr. Malan who unequivocally declared that he would segregate Indians completely and ship them out of the country, one cannot be too optimistic as to the future of the Indians in that continent.

The dark clouds that have gathered in South Africa due to Dr. Malan's victory are not, however without their silver lining and the India Government, in spite of the past antics of the would-be Prime Minister of South Africa, is not prepared to view things in a pessimistic manner. It is pointed out in this connection that the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 which was acclaimed by some as the Magna Carta of Indians of South Africa was negotiated and arrived at with a Nationalist Party Government under General Hertzog, Dr. Malan's former leader. Again in 1934, it was the Nationalist Party Government of South Africa that arranged a conference of its representatives with the representatives of the Government of India to review the Cape Town Agreement and caused a joint statement to be issued affirming that both the governments would continue to co-operate in the common object of harmonising their respective interests in regard to the Indian residents in the Union. Since 1932 many events that went a long way in estranging the feelings of both sides have occurred culminating in the abominable Pegging Act enacted recently. The submission of the South-Africa-India dispute arising out of the Pegging Act to the U. N. O. did not solve the problem.

Whether or not Dr. Malan and his Party carry out the threats they held out against the Indians in their election manifestos, the Government of India have to be ever watchful. Time and again Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has declared in no unambiguous terms that India will not tolerate oppression of her nationals in foreign countries. Dr. Malan and his Nationalists should know that they will have to deal with a country which has come to her own and which is resurgent. Racial pride has been the root cause of Hitler's downfall; Mussolini's ship of state foundered on the rock of racial pride. We

Broadcasting In Ceylon

Radio: Its Potentialities

Tamil Programmes Review And Comment

The value of broadcasting as a powerful medium for the education and enlightenment of the people has not yet been fully realised in Ceylon. Periodical talks, discussion and plays touching on problems of current interest will go a long way to educate the public. The different aspects of a question should be presented fully and impartially to the public who should be free to form their own judgments. Music has been proclaimed as the finest of the fine arts. It gives the noblest and purest of pleasures to man, and the radio could bring this form of pleasure to price and paper alike. This art is no more the monopoly of kings and courtiers. Ceylon is however the earliest of the Crown colonies to provide a broadcasting service.

The first regular broadcasting service was inaugurated on the 16th of December 1925. From that time onwards the Colombo Radio Station has gone through various stages of development. More attention was paid to the engineering side and at present the engineering side is fairly well developed. New and modern studios have been provided at Torrington Square and the present radio station, it is understood, will be shifted shortly to the new site. Adequate attention was not paid to the programme side, due to lack of public interest and various other reasons. There is in recent times, an awakening among the public and the Government, and attempts are being made to reorganise the programme side.

A Controlling Board later called the Advisory Board was constituted in 1932 to advise the Post-

master General on broadcasting matters. Mudaliar C. Rijnanayagam was nominated to represent the Tamil section. The Advisory board played an important part in the selection of artists and arrangement of items until the appointment of a Superintendent for the broadcasting station. On the orders of the Minister the Superintendent was put in sole charge of the programmes.

This arrangement had its benefits as far as the English items were concerned. "The change doubtless provided for greater variety and elasticity in programmes and a large number of undiscovered speakers, pianists, violinists, singers, kaffirina and

BY S. SRINIVASAN

harmonica players appeared before the microphone". It is no wonder that the superintendent discovered new pianist, kaffirina and harmonica players in keeping with Ceylon's status as a slave country under a Western power. With-out a solid cultural background and tradition in music dance or drama the major part of Ceylon afforded a fertile virgin soil for the seeds of Western culture. The local people took pride in humming western tunes and felt shy of anything oriental. There were however a section of the people who had imbibed a part of the ancient cultural tradition from that vast reservoir of oriental culture, India. There was no incentive or public interest to revive or build up a cultural tradition befitting the ancient races that occupy the island. Programmes were generally

drawn up with a view to satisfy listeners with Western tastes. Oriental items were neglected.

The Superintendent had no knowledge of the Tamil language, and therefore could not take personal interest in the improvement of the Tamil items. The announcer had a free hand in the selection of artists and arrangement of items. The result was, unsatisfactory. There was much public criticism. In October 1938 a system of audition panels was introduced. These panels furnished reports to the Superintendent of the quality of the performances of the artists. As the composition of the panels varied with each set of artists, the artists were not judged by any uniform standard.

Government expenditure on the items was utterly inadequate. Artists were not paid well and outstanding artists could hardly accept broadcasting items as expenses they had to incur in travelling, payment to accompanists were much higher than the remuneration paid to them. This situation indirectly helped the artists in Colombo to monopolise the station's Tamil items. The E. B. C. spends 51% of its income on programmes whereas Ceylon spends only 24% of its income on this section. It is however a welcome sign that the remuneration paid to artists has since been raised.

In 1940 the Minister for Communications and Works appointed a Commission to advise him on the reorganisation of broadcasting in Ceylon. The commission with Mr. K. Vaidyanathan C. C. S. as chairman made extensive inquiries and submitted their report in June 1941. The report was submitted during war time and as such it could safely be presumed that the commission had modified many of their intended recommendations to suit a time of emergency. The whole question has to be gone through afresh. The Vaidyanathan Committee report was published seven years ago and within these seven years

(Continued on page 3)

NEW SET UP IN INDIA

What Russia Thinks

Sm. Pandit's Efforts For Closer Cultural Contacts

In a finely proportioned house which once belonged to Sergei Kussevisky, the conductor, Sm. Vijayalakshmi Pandit recently spoke about India, the world and her own embassy in an interview with the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". "We are very new in an international field", said Sm. Pandit, "and the intention of the Government of India is to create so many goodwill missions—which is what our embassies and legations at present, largely are. When I first arrived in Moscow I was very well received by Russians. I was the 'lady who won that brilliant victory over South Africa at United Nations'. But on the whole we are not having as many contacts with Russians as I hoped we should have". She continued "We are anxious to have the greatest possible contacts, notably on the cultural plane and we are now trying to organise an exhibition of Indian art in Moscow. We cannot bring the whole of the London exhibition here—it would cost too much—but we are hoping to bring a representative selection. I also want to bring here some Indian dancers. I think, the average educated Russian knows a good deal more about India than the same kind of people in many other countries. But this applies mostly to the past history of India. I know", she added "what the Marxist interpretation of India is—the Indian people continue to be exploited by their bourgeoisie". Also at the time of Gandhiji's death there was a tendency here to say that now that Gandhiji was dead India would more than before fall back upon the British. Altogether I have found a tendency to dismiss us and our efforts as being of little consequence and to identify us too much with Britain and not to take enough notice of our leaders' desire to build upon independent foreign policy which is so important in South East Asia."

"The impression we have been trying to give is that there is no question of antagonism against anybody but we must have the intervening period which we can build up our own country economically—let the outside world judge us then. Since August 15 we have been faced with problems which would have overwhelmed most other Governments, yet we have managed to do a lot". Sm. Pandit concluded: "As for our foreign policy there is no reason why we should align ourselves with anybody. Certainly West has not made such a good job of it in the past nor are its prospects for the future so very bright. We have our own independent foreign policy and we have our own way of life—though we are willing to adopt certain good features, whether of Russia or of the west."

Good News Soon About Kashmir

The Kashmir Premier, Sheikh Abdullah, declared last week that the people of Kashmir and India would very shortly hear heartening news about the final defeat of the enemy in the State.

Addressing a public meeting at Red Square at Srinagar, Sheikh Abdullah said that the Indian Army was playing a heroic role in Kashmir and the day was not far off when the Kashmiris would hear that their newly won freedom had been finally made safe from Pakistan marauders.

Referring to the proposal for a plebiscite, the Premier said: "The question of a plebiscite does not arise as long as a single raider is found on the soil of Jammu and Kashmir. That question can be considered only when the lakhs of people who have been forced to quit their homes in the areas devastated by the enemy are rehabilitated."

BY THE WAY

Congregational Prayer

Colombo showed the way; and we are glad to learn that other districts are following. The congregational prayer inaugurated at Sri Subramania Swami temple at Gintupitya Street Colombo continues to draw hundreds of devotees on Sundays. We understand that congregational prayer has been inaugurated at Well-wattai also. Not to lag behind the Hindus of Colombo, our countrymen settled at Nawalapitya have also started congregational prayer. We understand that Baddulla, Kurunegala and Kandy will have this type of prayer soon. It is a pity that Jaffna has not yet thought of this aspect of worship. It is high time for the Jaffna Hindus to stop discussing and disputing. The days of discussion and passing resolutions have passed. What is needed today is action. Hinduism should be revitalised; Colombo Hindus have shown the way. They are own people. Let us follow them. Let *Shiva Nana* reverberate in every nook and corner of all Hindu Temples.

are told that Dr. Malan like Hitler and Mussolini is also a teetotaler and a vegetarian. Most of the diysyncracies of those two dictators have been imbibed by Dr. Malan we are also told. It is our prayer that the Boer doctor will not follow the path trod by those megalomaniacs. That path leads to destruction and self humolation.

Irony of Fate

Veer Savakar, the dove of India's fighters for freedom, is today in that India for the freedom of which he sacrificed his all, arraigned in the dock as a criminal connected with the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. It is an irony of fate that this gallant son of Bharata Varsha who defied the mightiest empire on earth, swam the English Channel in his bid for freedom, served years of torment in distant Andamans and braved the perils of a merciless bureaucrat in his quest for freedom, is today charged with the murder of the greatest man of the modern world—Mahatma Gandhi. The matter is sub-judice and this is no occasion for discussing the right or wrong attitude and conduct of Savakar. Yet regenerate Hindus cannot and would not forget Veer Savakar and his past sacrifices.

Hyderabad

There are hopeful signs that the Hyderabad issue will be settled amicably. The Nizam, it is stated, has grown wiser and is in a mood to surrender his "independence" to the India Government in the matter of Defence, Communications and External Affairs. But there is a flaw in the reported agreement. According to the "Hindu" Correspondent the interim government envisaged in the agreement will consist of 60 per cent Hindus and 40 per cent Muslims. This is unjust when one considers the fact

that Hindus constitute nearly 90 per cent of the population in the State. We hope however that this will be only an interim arrangement and that the Hindus will have their rightful share in the administration of the State before long with the advent of full fledged democracy.

The Agricultural Corps.

Our contemporary, the "Search Light" has come out with what is supposed to be a revelation. It comes out with the story that a person who has not passed even the Senior local is made the Acting Commissioner of the Agricultural Corps. This is no revelation to us. We know what this Corps is and how it is manned. As an esteemed correspondent said in this paper some months ago, it is a corps meant not to develop the agricultural resources of the country but to find places for the stooges of certain great men. If a clerk of class III Clerical service can become a Superintendent of the Corps, if an ex-police sergeant can become an Officer-in-Charge in a camp of the Corps, and if an ex-overseer in the E. S. L. C. could be made another Officer-in-Charge, why cannot an ordinary teacher become the Commissioner himself? Educational qualifications, and experience in agriculture can be safely relegated to the background if an aspirant is posted in the Corps his only backing of a "Great One." Let us not forget that we are living in Free Lanka!

Communism Is No Panacea

Its Utopia—A Myth

AN APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

(By RABINDRA NATH DATTA, Calcutta)

WHY are people becoming increasingly Communist? Is Communism the panacea for our economic ills? These questions are answered in this article.

Why is it that so many of our countrymen have become or are becoming believers in Communism? The reason is not far to seek. The vast majority of our people cannot help feeling a sense of frustration and insecurity in their every day life. They cannot purge their mind of the thought that they are constantly being exploited, being grievously wronged. In such a gloomy atmosphere, it is no wonder that the people will want a thorough change in the system of the Government and since only an alternative system of government left to our choice (Fascism being gone out of the picture at the present moment) is Communism, people go easily Communist-minded. Many of them even think that if Democratic India be changed into Communist India by some means or other, all problems will be solved automatically by the magic wand of Communism. It is, of course, doubtful whether many of them have not become Communists just to grasp political power or they are not playing into the hands of Soviet Russia and their massive propaganda machine. Nevertheless, I repeat there are certainly some people who truly believe that by overnight change into Communism all obstacles would be liquidated.

It is the duty of our Government and all right thinking men to tell them that there is no short cut to Utopia. It is their duty to depict the picture in its true perspective considering all the merits and demerits of Communism, keeping our land in the background. It must be brought home to the sponsors of Communism in our country that by violence and questionable means no results could be obtained although the goal may be an ideal one. The end cannot justify the means. Another point is this: though we are quite free to formulate plans for solving our various problems, we are certainly not independent, in the widest sense of the word in pursuing a policy which is quite different from the existing one. It goes without saying that in this atomic age all nations are more or less interdependent and any comprehensive planning in respect of political, economic and even social policy, if done unilaterally by an individual nation without the goodwill of the other

Broadcasting In Ceylon

(Continued from page 2)

momentous changes have taken place. Ceylon is today an independent Dominion. It is therefore necessary to revise our sense of values. There are already signs of a cultural revival in Ceylon. Indigenous music, drama and dance should be revived. Sinhalese music today is man's imitation of North Indian music.

The Tamils have inherited an ancient system of music of their own. Swami Vipulananda in his monumental research work 'Yalnoal' has explained this system in detail. The present musical system of the Tamils called the Carnatic system is common to the whole of South India. In ancient times India had one main system of music. The division into Carnatic and Hindustani music is only about a thousand years old. "Musis" says Margaret Cousins, "is the oldest of the arts of the Orient and the youngest of the arts of the Occident." Carnatic music is an extremely scientific system of music. Efforts should be made to popularise this system of music among the Sinhalese. A Tamil singer does not hesitate to sing songs in Telugu or Sanskrit. It would therefore not be difficult to compose kirtanams (songs) in Sinhalese and sing them. This would certainly be one of the best ways of popularising Carnatic music among the Sinhalese. A common system of music will help to create greater harmony between the two communities.

Present State of Things

Some of the recommendations contained in the Vaithianathan Committee report were implemented. Separate Programme Committees were appointed for the Tamil, Sinhalese and English sections. Each committee consists of six members nominated by the P. M. G. The chairman will hold office for two years. The two most senior members of the committee will retire each year in rotation. The Advisory committee consists of the Director of Broadcasting and the chairman of the various Programme Committees. The Tamil programme committee consists of eminent persons who have already shown their keenness to improve the standard of the Tamil items. Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P., the chairman of this committee has devoted and is devoting a good part of his time for the cultural advancement of the Tamils. He could aptly be described as the father of Tamil culture in Ceylon. Mr. M. S. Thiruvilangam, one of the most active members of the committee is a great lover of Tamil literature, music and drama. He has distinguished himself in amateur acting. Mr. A. M. A. Azeez C. C. S., another member of the committee is one of the most cultured Muslims of the day. He is a proud product of Jaffna. Mudaliyar K. Sabanathan is a reputed Tamil research scholar. Mrs. Padmini Mithendran, the only lady member of the committee is a high class amateur musician who comes from a musical family. The Tamils, naturally, would expect much from a committee of persons of such eminence. This is, however, an uphill task, difficult and sometimes unpleasant. The public should give full cooperation in their task of undoing much of the mischief that has been done by a system which permitted the Tamil announcer to play more important parts in selecting and arranging items. The Trincomalee and Madras stations have set up a very high standard especially in music. They have the men and material for excellent items. It is undoubtedly difficult for the Colombo Station's Tamil programmes to reach anywhere near that standard. It is a pity that Ceylon has not, up to this date

SEAT FOR SMUTS

General Smuts has accepted the offer of a seat in the South African Parliament from Mr. C. W. Clerk, Member for Pretoria East.

General Smuts, in his first public announcement since his defeat at the General Election last week, said that "he hoped to continue as Leader of the U. I. D. Party."

"If there is any blame for the party's fall let it be mine" he said.

Immediately after his defeat General Smuts said that he would retire to his farm, but only to await events.

Dr. Daniel Malan, Leader of the victorious Nationalist Party, has agreed to form a new Government.

The composition of the new Cabinet is expected to be announced before the end of the week.

Mr. Malan's first act as Prime Minister Designate was to send a message to General Smuts assuring him that all arrangements made for his trip to Britain and Holland must continue as before.

General Smuts, is due in London on Sunday on his way to Cambridge where he is to be installed as Chancellor of the University on June 10.

Dr. Malan's message which said that all expenses for the visit would be paid by the Union Government, was regarded in political circles as a tribute to General Smuts and mark of appreciation of the esteem in which he is held abroad.

Scots Want Their Own Parliament

The annual conference of the Scottish National Party has approved a resolution demanding a "free, independent Scottish Parliament as a worthy national memorial for the Scotsmen and women who fell in the cause of freedom."

R. Michie of Dundee, said: "In the late war the propagandists told us we were fighting for freedom, but for whose freedom were we fighting?"

"Scotsmen, as a nation, have lost every vestige of freedom they ever had. Today, you are seeing your natural resources being pillaged by an alien power, and I don't care whether the alien power be Russian, American or English. An alien power is an alien power."

"We are asking for a free independent Scottish Parliament and when we get that we will know that those people who gave their lives for freedom on this occasion also gave their lives for Scotland."

produced a single artist of the eminence of Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar, Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer or G. N. Palasubramaniam. Nor has Ceylon produced even second rate artists. This is, generally, due to lack of sustained interest in the art and the absence of families noted for their music tradition. In passing I may mention that some Indian musicians who cannot be compared even to the third rate musicians of India and therefore have no scope in India have come down to Ceylon and settled down here as they find full scope for their music 'talent' in Ceylon especially in Colombo and Jaffna. A good number of Tamil parents have entrusted the music education of their children to these quacks in music. The future of music in this country can very well be imagined. The necessity of an institution for the teaching of Carnatic music in Ceylon was long felt. Due to his untiring efforts Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P. has established a school of music in Colombo called the 'Isai Kalai Manram'. The Tamils of Colombo do not appear to take full advantage of this institution. Many in Jaffna have expressed the wish that an academy of music should be established in Jaffna. If the public take a keen interest it will not be difficult to establish one early. Recognised experts from India should be entrusted with the training of students.

(To be continued)

More Concessions On Railway For M. P's

The House Committee of the House of Representatives has decided that members should be granted free sleeping berth accommodation on the railway when travelling in any part of the island on their concession periodical tickets.

The Committee was of opinion that action should be taken to obtain the added concession and directed the Clerk to the House of Representatives (Mr. R. St. L. P. Deraniyagala) to take up the matter with the Government.

It was further decided that no priority should be claimed on behalf of members over ordinary travelling public in the reservation of berths except on journeys to or from a meeting of the House.

A letter written by Mr. K. Kanagaratnam (Vaddukoddai) in regard to concessions on the Railway for Ceylon for the families of Members of Parliament similar to those granted to members of the Empire Parliamentary Association by the Indian Railways was also considered but the Committee were of opinion that the House should not ask for those concessions.

In view of the fact that members were allowed at present to originate local and trunk calls on State business from their private bungalow telephones or from Post Offices nearest to their permanent residence as well as from the House of Representatives, it was decided that the concession of permitting members to originate official calls from private telephones of third parties should not be claimed. A proposal by Mr. W. Dahanayake (Galle) that the proceedings of the House should be broadcast was turned down.

PERSONAL

Mr. A. K. Subramaniam, Asst. Editor, "Hindu Organ" and "Ithasathanam" has been appointed a Translator in the Education Department and will assume his new duties shortly.

Premier Commends U. N. O. Appeal

A Press communique yesterday by the Office of the Prime Minister says that an appeal is being conducted in Ceylon, under the auspices of the United Nations Organisation, for obtaining voluntary contributions for meeting the emergency needs of children, adolescents and expectant and nursing mothers in the war-ravaged countries of the world.

Although the appeal is primarily meant for helping those who are most in need, the Far Eastern Representative of the Appeal who was recently in Ceylon has assured the Government that the Secretary-General of the U. N. O. will be agreeable to the major portion of the collections being used for the relief of children in this country.

The Prime Minister has great pleasure in commending the appeal for the early consideration of the public.

Hyderabad Situation

Early Settlement Expected

THE Correspondent of the Madras Hindu writes from Hyderabad:

"I understand from a highly reliable source that the chances of settlement of the Indo-Hyderabad issue are very bright and a settlement would be an accomplished fact probably before the end of the coming week."

It is stated that the Prime Minister, Mr. Laik Ali, is trying his best to get the proposals of the Indian Union through.

It is further reported that H. E. H. the Nizam has accepted the broad outlines of the scheme though there is no official confirmation of the report. There is some opposition from the Majlis to some details of the scheme particularly those relating to the issue of Responsible Government, the composition of the Interim Government, the Legislature and the Constituent Assembly. But it is believed in informed circles that they are such as could be settled by mutual discussions.

The fact that the Prime Minister invited Mr. Munshi to a dinner and the proposed visit of Mr. V. P. Menon to Hyderabad are considered significant in this context and it is believed in all circles, official, and non-official, Hindu and Muslim that the Majlis President is at present in a constructive frame of mind and he is keen on enabling the State Government to enter into an honourable arrangement with the Indian Union, consistent with the privileged position the Muslims had been occupying in the State.

It is stated that the Government of India have suggested that the State should cede Defence, Communications and Foreign Affairs to India for a period of ten years. In the alternative, the question of accession to the Indian Union should be decided by a plebiscite.

So far as the internal problem is concerned, the Indian Union desires that the Nizam should accept the principle of Responsible Government and set up an Interim Government and a Constituent Assembly on the basis of 60 per cent Hindus and 40 per cent Muslims, the Hindus including the Scheduled Castes. The Indian Government also stipulated the same percentage in the composition of the Legislature.

The question of the disbandment of the Razakars has receded to the background as an issue which could be settled by the Interim Government. It is stated that the official stand of the Majlis so far has been parity, but it is believed that neither the Majlis nor the Indian Union would precipitate a breakdown on this issue, in view of the disastrous consequences that might attend both the parties resulting in a rupture of Indo-Hyderabad relations.

Mr. V. P. Menon's visit to Hyderabad, it is believed, would help the parties to hammer out a solution of the problem.

Twenty-four hours ago it was believed that "only a miracle could avoid a breakdown in Indo-Hyderabad relations. But now the position is the very reverse and it would be a great surprise if the Indo-Hyderabad negotiations fizzled out."

Increased Salary for Estate Teachers

The Ceylon Estates Staffs' Union, it is understood, has made representations to the Minister of Education through its Secretary, Senator L. B. Jayasena, regarding the grave dissatisfaction that prevails amongst estate teachers at present. It has been pointed out that estate teachers are paid miserable salaries; a teacher in a single session school receives only Rs. 20 per month and 25 per cent of the salary as dearness allowance, while a teacher of a double session school is paid Rs. 40 per month and 25 per cent, as dearness allowance.

Many estates have, it is gathered, been generous enough to supplement these by extra payments and dearness allowance at full Government rates but they have not been reimbursed by way of an increase in the grant allowed by the Government.

It is now learned that Senator Jayasena has heard from the Minister of Education that payment of an all-round increase of Rs. 180 per year on the rates of salaries payable to estate school teachers has been approved and the revised rates will be made payable with retrospective effect from October 1, 1947.

Revenue Excess 73 Million

Revenue exceeded expenditure by Rs. 73,008,498 during the first six months of the current financial year, according to a Treasury statement issued on Tuesday last.

The revenue was Rs. 250,600,688. The revenue estimate for the whole year is Rs. 481,551,387.

The main source of revenue was Rs. 158,457,213 from Customs as against Rs. 91,612,884 during the corresponding six months in the previous year.

The expenditure for the six months was Rs. 177,592,499 as against Rs. 165,651,488 during the corresponding period in the previous year. The estimate of expenditure for the whole year is Rs. 440,736,492.

The expenditure figures exclude food subsidies and losses on the Railway and advance accounts ultimately chargeable to votes amounting to approximately Rs. 16,000,000 a month to end of January, 1948, and at the rate of about Rs. 13,000,000 a month thereafter.

The main item of expenditure was Rs. 40,802,178 on Education, against Rs. 32,119,878 in the corresponding six months last year. The total provision for Education this year is Rs. 86,329,772.

Sugar and Flour to be De-Controlled

Mr. A. Ratanayaka, Minister for Food and Co-operative Undertakings, announced in the House of Representatives on Thursday that as the stock position had improved and as regular supplies were assured, the Cabinet had decided to de-control the sale and distribution of sugar and flour.

A New Dispensary And Eye Clinic

Dr. D. C. Richards, retired Health Officer, and School Medical Officer, Malayan Medical Service, has opened a Dispensary and Eye Clinic at his residence No. 342, Navalar Road, Nallur South.

Mr. W. A. de Silva To Act As Director Of Education

The Public Services Commission has appointed Mr. W. A. de Silva, C. C. S., the Additional Director, as the Acting Director of Education during the absence of Dr. Ian Sandeman who will be away on a six months' holiday.

Dr. Sandeman will be leaving for England in the middle of this month.

It is gathered that during his stay in England, Dr. Sandeman will make a study of the Butler Act and its application to Ceylon.

The Butler Act confers a modified system of free education and some educationists in Ceylon are of the view that instead of having free education from the Kindergarten to the University it would be desirable to have a modified scheme on the lines of the Butler Act.

This has been suggested in view of the mounting bill on Education.

Wants A Million

(Continued from page 1)

devote all his time to Party work so that electoral areas could have their own branch offices regardless of whether they were represented by U. N. P. candidates or not. This meant nearly 140 branch offices directed from the centre and responsible to the centre and the organisation of such offices and their supervision could not adequately be handled except by a full time officer with long experience in politics and with the necessary drive and energy. It might be necessary, it was stated to pay such a man a salary of about Rs. 1,000 per month.

There was popular support for this suggestion and it was felt that there was little time to lose before getting down to the details of these proposals.

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Motor Car Vauxhall 14 Z 5212 in perfect running order, new tyres, daily use in Colombo Rs. 3,000/- or nearest offer—Apply S. J. C. Kadigamar, 17 Queen's Road, Colombo. (M. 35, 4, & 8.)

Greatness Of Hindu Dharma

(Continued from page 1)

man nature, each with its appropriate functions and characteristic kinds of work. The type indicates what ought to be a man's appropriate field, and an ideal state should provide him with that appropriate bundle of functions which suits his nature. An individual's inborn nature must determine the kind of work allotted to him. It is the nature that must be the starting point for development.

You now clearly perceive that the system which I have presented to you cannot be the same as the caste system now prevailing. Now caste has a hereditary basis. But heredity itself does not completely determine the nature of man. In the present day, even as regards special kinds of functions, there is utter confusion. Agriculture, trade, government, and service are the professions often exercised by all classes, from the Brahmana down to the Sudra. Though the hereditary principle might have worked, if at all it ever did work in very early times, in the present age hereditary convention cannot work satisfactorily. An individual's inborn character and capacity might to a certain extent be influenced by heredity. But Sahaja Swabhava (innate nature) has not always a hereditary basis.

This division into four orders is based on sound psychological ethical and economic grounds. In every country, there are these four types of men. Some are by temperament intellectual, some active some with acquisitive tendencies and some with special aptitude for labour, all depending upon the tastes and tendencies with which they are born. In the perfect state each type must be assigned a task true to its type and in conformity with the individual's inherent temperament. This is likely to lead to the conservation of social energies. After all, it must be realised that all men are not equally endowed with the same kind of physical, mental and spiritual capacities.

Finally, I put forth the plea that in any progressive society, there should be all these four types. It will be a sad day if the whole society is only composed of Vysias, that is, persons engaged in money-making; it will be equally sad to have a nation of Sudras, all engaged in labour. There have been attempts to create such states. But, in all, humility, I venture to say that such attempts have not really succeeded. Even in such a society, you will find sooner or later, sooner that later, individuals falling into all the four classes. There will be intellectuals engaged in scientific research or creating public opinion and in literary writing; there will be a body of men who exercise governmental power though in the name of the people; there will again be a few in charge of the industries of the State and lastly those engaged in manual labour, i. e., the common worker.

I shall cite to you a passage from one of our great thinkers, Arabin Ghosh on this subject. "In any society, we should have all four types. Even if for example, we could create a purely productive and commercial society, such as modern times have attempted, or for that matter, a Sudra society of labour or the proletariat such as attracts the most modern mind and is now being attempted in one part of Europe and advocated in others, there would still be the thinkers, moved to find the law and truth and guiding rule of the whole nature, the captains and leaders of industry who would make all this productive activity an excuse for the satisfaction of their need of adventure and battle and leadership and dominance, the many typically productive and wealth-getting men, the average workers satisfied with a modicum

The Law Society Of Ceylon

The May Meeting of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society of Ceylon was held on Saturday May 15 1948, at 11 a. m. at the District Court, Colombo. Mr. S. J. C. Kadigamar, President, presided and there were present Messrs. E. M. Karunaratne (Galle) and Louis V. B. De Jacolyn (Avisawella), Vice-Presidents, and representatives from Kegalle, Ratnapura, Chillaw, Negombo, Hatton, Kandy, Kalutara, Kurunegalla, Avisawella, Nuwara Eliya, Puttalam, Point Pedro, Dandegamuwa, Panadura, Matara and Colombo.

Among the various matters dealt with, the Council considered the report of the Cadre Commission with special reference to the proposals relating to the administration of Justice, Courts, Masters in Chambers etc. A letter from Registrar General with regard to amendments to the Notaries Ordinance, submitted by the Ceylon Notaries Association, was also considered and the Secretary directed to reply in terms of decisions arrived at. Among other matters discussed were Headquarters for the Secretary the proposals of the Ministry of Justice re building new Courts in Colombo.

The President announced his proposals regarding the Benevolent Fund he is building up and a donation to it by Messrs. Julius & Cressy.

Messrs. Merrill Pereira, S. Somasunderam, G. G. Perera, P. Tambiraja, P. Marapana, Shirley Corea, C. Thanabalingham, F. Rustonjee, N. J. V. Cooray, A. C. Mohamudo and E. M. Karunaratna took part in the discussions.

A meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee preceded the Meeting of the Council.

Woman Takes the Chair

For the first time in history a woman presided over proceedings in the Chamber of the House of Commons on Monday. She is Mrs. Florence Paton, Labour Member of Parliament who had been selected by the Speaker to take charge during a debate in committee on Scottish estimates.

Members on all sides gave a welcoming cheer as Mrs. Paton—a trim bespectacled figure in a neat black costume with a white blouse—took over.

She presided with complete confidence for two hours. Her only regret was that her husband, who is also a Member of Parliament, could not be present.

OBITUARY

Mrs. L. S. Thangaratnam

Mrs. Thangaratnam Lewis Supramaniam beloved wife of Mr. Lewis Supramaniam and the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Suppiah Curtis of Green Hospital Manipay passed away at 9.30 p. m., on Saturday the 15th and the funeral took place on Monday the 17th morning and was well attended. She leaves behind her husband six sons and two daughters besides a great number of relations and friends to bemoan her loss.

of labour and the reward of their labour."

Let us in India not make that mistake; let us have a rich national life, rich in all its aspects providing for the free and full exercise of all the functions in accordance with the fundamental types of human nature; let us not exclude or decry one type and glorify another. Let us, therefore, in the free India of the future, strive for the establishment of a social order which would fully provide for the integration of human personality and the integration of national life.

BANDE MATARAM

(Continued from page 1)

Mataram' came to acquire a hypnotic power when it was sung in a resonant and soulanimating voice. The mere cry 'Bande Mataram' stirred the patriotic feeling of our people to their very depths. It is no wonder that the world became the bug bear of our autocratic alien rulers, and a special ordinance called "The Anti-Bande Mataram Circular" was promulgated only for the purpose of putting down this cry that seemed to sound like the crack of doom in the frightened ears of British Raj. At the historic Barisal Conference in April, 1905, a self-sacrificing and courageous band of Bengalee youths with the moral support of their leaders defied this arbitrary ukase and the armed forces of Czarist rulers by shouting 'Bande Mataram' at every brutal lathi stroke and thus conserved 'Bande Mataram' and the ode to their Motherland with 'Bande Mataram' as its refrain, by the blood of martyrdom. There was something mystical in the word that filled our hearts with a fright proportionate to the hope and strength that it inspired in us. The Barisal Conference may very properly be styled the Battle of Bande Mataram which we ultimately won.

Since 1905 India's freedom movement has assumed numerous phases and forms, and countless creeds and camps have divided the different workers in the field. But everywhere 'Bande Mataram' has been intuitively and unquestioningly accepted as the one great watchword that admits of no variation or change.

It is interesting to recall the occasion when by the merest accident or some inscrutable inspiration this epoch-making and triumphant entry of the expression into our national life took place. Surendranath Banerjee with some of his followers, including my humble self, went to Dacca in the summer of 1905 to inaugurate the Swadeshi and Boycott movement for enforcing the annulment of the partition arbitrarily brought about by Lord Curzon in pursuance of the diabolical policy of 'Divide and Rule'. The party arrived at Narayanganj and from among the crowd that had come to welcome the great apostle of national and communal unity and sworn foe of the partition there went forth a cry 'Bande Mataram'. At once, by a sort of infection, the word was caught up by everyone and warily echoed by Surendranath himself and those in his company. Since that day the previous national cries 'Bharat Mata-Ki Jai', 'Jai Bharat Jai', etc., were all given the go-by and the one expression that replaced them all was 'Bande Mataram'. It soon passed out of the bounds of Bengal and was adopted as the signal of all national functions and the motto of patriotic fervour from one end of the country to another.

After the annulment of the partition Mahatma Gandhi entered into the field of Indian politics and guided it along channels peculiarly his own. He has recorded that he was somehow fascinated and enthralled by the song and the expression 'Bande Mataram' before he knew anything about Bankim Chandra or his inspiring hymn. All through his eventual career as the commander in our battle for freedom Mahatmaji assigned to 'Bande Mataram' the status of the National Anthem of India.

If ever a mere word has worked a miracle it is this 'Bande Mataram'. Miraculous in its literary origin it is equally miraculous in its incursion into the life of an entire people panting for freedom. Never has a single phrase provided such a complete and perfectly satisfying expression to the deep and diverse emotions that seize the heart of a nation in bondage while it is shaking off the shackles of centuries.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 377 P. T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Kanapathipillai Vaithilingam of Karaveddy North

Deceased

Theivanaipillai widow of Kanapathipillai Vaithilingam of Karaveddy North

Thambiah Ponnuthurai and wife Sivapackiam of Karaveddy North Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before W. R. de Silva Esq. District Judge on the 5th day of May 1948 in the presence of Messrs Kandiah and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 5th day of May 1948 having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the petitioner is the Administratrix of the estate of the late Kanapathipillai Vaithilingam and that she is entitled to have Letters of Administration issued to her unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of June 1948 show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 5th day of May 1948
Sgd. W. R. de Silva
District Judge

(O. 22. 1 & 4.)

SALE OF ARRACK RENT—MANKULAM TAVERN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Tenders are hereby invited for the purpose of the exclusive privilege of selling arrack at the arrack tavern referred to below during the period 1-7-48 to 30-9-48. Tenders will close at 10-30 a. m. on 12-6-48. 2. Prospective tenderers are referred to full particulars appearing in notice published in Government Gazette of 4-6-48.

A. S. Kohoban Wickrema,
A. G. A. Vavuniya.

The Kachcheri,
Vavuniya, 28th May 1948.

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

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 859, T.

In the matter of the last will and Testament of the late Kamadchi ammah widow of Arumugam of Nallor Deceased

A. Kumaraswamy of Nallor and Petitioner

1. Amirthavally widow of Kandiah
2. S. Navaratnam 3. S. Gnana-
vally
4. S. Kanagaratnam
5. S. Manonmany all of Nallor Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of March 1948 in the presence of Mr. C. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the Notary attesting the Last Will and of the witness having been filed.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem of 4 & 5 Respondents and the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased bearing No. 411 now filed in this case be declared proved and probate issued to petitioner as executor named in the said Last Will unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before 11 June 1948 show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 26th day of May 1948.
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge

(O. 21. 1 & 4)

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