

THE Hindu Organ.



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An Appeal For Dispassionate Study

KATARAGAMA CONTROVERSY

Buddhists Have No Moral Right

IN the following extracts from the Appeal for the Restoration of Kataragama to its rightful owners, the memorialists appeal for dispassionate study of the problem by the Buddhists. The Buddhists who are no worshippers of this temple have no moral right to be in charge of the management of the temple.

An Explanation

A decision on the question of management of the Temple can be arrived at only after a full discussion on all the aspects of that question. Discussions are apt to create passions and hatred unless we—who swear by 'Ahimsa' in thought and deed and by Metta—take every precaution not to besmirch the fair name of our respective Dhamma (Dharma). To what extent we have kept to this resolve could be seen from these pages. In this and the succeeding sections, we offer our criticisms on the objections raised by two newspapers (owned by Buddhists) against claim for the management of the Kataragama Hindu Temple.

Founded by a Singhalese Buddhist King

A Temple is not a communal property. The question at issue is only whether it was founded by a Buddhist or a Hindu. Therefore, the community to which the founder belonged is quite irrelevant.

We regret that the 'Ceylon Observer' had, in its editorial of 17th June last, thought it fit to stress on the fact that King Dutugemunu who built the Temple was a 'Singhalese Buddhist' and that, therefore, the non-Singhalese Hindus cannot have any claim for the management of that Temple.

The Great Lord Buddha who had codemned caste distinctions, would not surely bless such stress on the community of his followers as 'Singhalese' and 'non-Singhalese', especially when that stress is made to appeal to the baser instincts for organising an opposition to the Hindus' claim for the management of a Hindu Shrine. We appeal to our brethren to see that newspapers and others who represent their side in the discussion of the question at issue maintain the discussion on the moral plane.

We have already shown in paragraphs above that the Shrine had existed from pre-historic times that Prince Dutugemunu had worshipped at that Shrine several years before he replaced the patronasami with a substantial building in repayment of the debt he owed to the presiding Deity for the favour which

he had shown him, etc. We are commenting on this tradition regarding the building of the Temple by Dutugemunu in a section below.

Donations of Land, etc.

It was recently reported in the newspapers that the Nawab of Bhopal had donated the land and contributed Rs. 25,000/ for building a Vihare to enshrine the 'Sanchi Relics'. Can the Bhopal Muslims of a subsequent generation claim the Vihare as belonging to them on the ground that it is standing on the land donated by a Muslim Ruler, etc.?

The Maharajah of Mysore has donated a land valued at over Rs. 100,000/- for building the Vihare at Bangalore. Can the Hindus of Mysore of a subsequent generation claim that Vihare as their property?

If the answers to the above two questions are in the negative how can the present generation of Buddhists—who are admittedly no worshippers of the presiding Deity—claim the Kataragama Hindu Shrine as its own?

If the Buddhists' claim to the Hindu is based on the ground of possession, our answer is that obviously, the Buddhist Rulers of the past had taken possession of this admittedly non-Buddhist Temple and that their continued possession of that Temple which had 'not been given' to them is inconsistent with the second Vow in the Panca, Atthanga and Dasa S'as, viz., 'I vow to abstain from taking anything not given to me.'

'Ceylon Observer's' Allegation

In its issue of 15th June last, the 'Ceylon Observer' reported that, at its 44th Annual General Meeting, the Colombo Viva-kananda Society had, on the ground that there should be no spirit of bargaining in matters religious, rejected the suggestion to demand the restoration of Kataragama to the Hindus "before the Buddha Gaya is restored to the Buddhists" and had unanimously adopted the motion to take early steps to get the Kataragama Temple placed under Hindu management without the addition of the words within quotation marks. Nevertheless, within two days,

THE TRUE BALANCE

'Burn thy selfishness, grind its ashes into ink, make a paper of your heart;

Make love of God your pen and your conscience the writer:

Under instructions from High write the Lord's name and meditate on His beautiful work;

Write the Lord's name, write the praise, and write that He is great beyond limit.

Friend, learn to write in this style, When the account is cast, this shall serve thee as the true balance.'

—Guru Nanak

World War in 1950 YUGOSLAV CIRCULAR

WAR by 1950! These words are at the head of a manifesto (printed in Yugoslav) which is being circulated among Yugoslav communists in Sydney, states a special correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald.

It is a Yugoslav Government manifesto

Investigating the sudden desire of many Yugoslavs to leave Austria, the correspondent says, he interviewed 40 or 50 Slavs. More than half were Communists and all were certain that war was inevitable within the next two years.

Many of them knew of the

manifesto, he went on, and they argued that, as war was inevitable and Russia would win it, it would be foolish to stay outside the fold as aliens in a foreign land.

Nazi Technique

The manifesto contained further information, Yugoslavia, it appeared, needed every man. If resistance to its demands were met pressure would be brought to bear. It was the old Nazi technique—"Your relations will be very sorry if you disobey. You know your own fate if you betray your Fatherland."

A chosen few would be returned to Australia after "training", the writer added.

More than 50 of the 246 Yugoslavs who left Sydney on the Yugoslav Government ship were unable to pay their fare, but they have an agreement with the Yugoslav Government to work on the land or on roads as fare repayment.

About 500 more will join the ship at Perth, Western Australia, and 800 more are awaiting passage.

Hindu Mahasabhaitees' Loss

More than Rs. 5,00,00,000 is reported to be the estimate of the financial loss suffered by the Hindu Mahasabha members as a result of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. Mr. L. B. Bhopalkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha says that the Mahasabhaitees had suffered a loss of about Rs. 3,00,00,000 in Sangli and about Rs. 52,00,000 in Poona alone.

there was an Editorial pronouncement in the same paper that the Hindus' "move is apparently intended to counter the demand for the restoration of Buddha Gaya to the Buddhists." Everyone could impute base motive to every other but it is most regrettable that this practice is resorted to even in the discussion regarding the claims for Holy Shrines—that too, with the full knowledge that there was absolutely no justification for alleging such improper motives.

Hindu Claim to Kataragama

That the Hindus, headed by Sir P. Arunachalam, had been making this claim since 1903 and that the maladministration of the Hindu Temple by the Buddhist Basanayaka Nilames is on record since 1871, etc., can be seen from the facts given on paragraphs below.

On 19th March, 1938, an All-Ceylon Hindu Meeting, convened by the Hindu Members of the

(Continued on page 5)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1948.

THE U. N. O.

THE DOCTRINE OF NON-VIOLENCE has been preached by men of religion at all times and in all ages. Gandhiji was the greatest exponent of the doctrine in recent times. Notwithstanding the fact that men realise the virtue of non-violence, wars have been fought in the past. The main cause of war may be said to be the greed for domination. Nearly a hundred years ago the poet Tennyson envisaged the time when the war-drum would throb no longer and the battle flags would be furled in the Parliament of Man and the Federation of the World. As years rolled on this idea gathered momentum, and after the first World War, wise men from different parts of the globe worked together for the realisation of their dream of enduring peace and succeeded in forming the League of Nations. Men all over the world welcomed the League and built high hopes regarding its utility; how their hopes have been blasted and how the League of Nations was dissolved without mourning or ceremony is a matter of history. No order or discipline can be maintained without, what is called in legal parlance, the necessary sanction. A state enforces law and order through its machinery of courts of law and its police force; in cases of emergency the assistance of the army is invoked. The state will miserably fail in maintaining law and order without the assistance of the different elements required therefor. The main cause for the failure of the League of Nations was the League's inability to enforce its decrees or decisions. Towards the close of the Second World War the U. N. O. was formed. History repeated itself. The Organisation was welcomed everywhere; people had great hope about it; but the trend of events shows that the same fate which has befallen its predecessor, the League, may befall the U. N. O. unless adequate steps are taken to prevent such a calamity. There appear to be plague spots in several places. In Indonesia, India, Palestine, Czechoslovakia, Greece and the Antarctic trouble is brewing. The efforts of the U. N. O. have not borne fruit. The decision to partition Palestine may, in the end, turn out to be a paper decision. Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Aiyangar, India's delegate on the Kashmir issue stated how the

A Great Scheme

Objective of Caste System

MR. P. V. RAJAMANNAR the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, delivering a Rectoral address of the Madura College, last week dwelt at length on what he described as the great scheme of life which has been worked out by ancients in India. He said that the fourfold scheme of *Purushartas*, *Ashramas* and *Varnas* was conceived and elaborated to express and provide for the fulfilment of individual and national personality and was intended to develop and achieve an integration of national life.

In this connection of life, the Chief Justice pointed out one would be struck at its marvellous catholicity and comprehensiveness. No aspect of man's nature was neglected or forgotten. There was the social and ethical side, there was the economic side, there was the aesthetic and the sexual side and finally the spiritual side. This was often forgotten by interested critics who spoke of the Indian ideal as a mortification of the flesh.

Mr. Rajamannar added, the principle underlying the *Varna* division had nothing to do with the caste system as it existed to-day founded on the mere accident of birth and full of rigid barriers and inflexible restrictions and inelastic rules. Explaining the sociological and metaphysical implications of the division of society into four *Varnas*, *Brahman*, *Kshatriya*, *Vysia* and *Sudra* as representing the learned, the warrior, the merchant and the labourer, Mr. Rajamannar said that these functions were universal and this classification of society was not peculiar to ancient India but was inherent in the life of all normal communities. An individual's born nature determined the kind of his work. In a perfect State, each type must be assigned a task in conformity with the individual's inherent temperament likely to lead to conservation of social energy.

"If free India is to flourish" said the Chief Justice, "everyone of its members must be given an opportunity for putting into the best use the particular faculties with which each individual by nature has

been endowed". Such an arrangement, he said, would also avoid overlapping and encroachment on each other's spheres, the unwholesome competition and the scramble prevailing to-day, the disruption of individual capacity. Business would not be controlled by politics, labour would not threaten a paralysis of Government and the intellectual would not become a mere propagandist or partisan. Equally, this broad division would not reduce all individuals to a flat dead level of uniformity. All the four *varnas* were integrated parts of social body and no part was higher than any of others.

Mr. Rajamannar put forth the plea that in any progressive society there should be all these four types and criticised the attempts to have a society composed of only one such type. Even if such a society were created, he said, sooner or later the individuals would naturally fall into the four classes: thinkers, warriors, merchants and workers.

Advising his countrymen not to make the mistake of attempting to create a one-class society, the Chief Justice said: "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 decri one type and glorify the other. 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."

Notes and Comments

Deceiving the Masses

Since the ban in the movement of country rice was lifted black market in the commodity has decreased to an appreciable degree, and

U. N. O. failed to make any immediate decision while Kashmir was burning. Regarding the partition of Palestine the British Colonial Secretary has told the Security Council that there could be no hope of Britain keeping her troops in Palestine any longer than the August deadline already set. The Big Powers are unable to agree; as days, weeks, months and years roll on their suspicion about one another's becoming more and more confirmed. Mutual distrust is becoming the order of the day. The U. N. O. will fail in its objective unless all nations, big and small, cooperate with one another in making the Organisation the success it deserves to be.

today a measure of country rice which was sold for Rs. 2-50 is obtainable for a rupee: there are signs of the price still coming down. With the availability of country rice in any amount, the demand for flour has gone down, and it is said that many consumers are refusing to buy flour, the regulated price of which is 33 cts per pound. There is a glut of flour in the market at Jaffna, and both the Coops. and the authorised private dealers are finding it difficult to dispose of their stock of flour. It has been brought to our notice that certain coops. are insisting on the purchase, by their registered clients, the 1 lb. of flour for each ration book if they (the clients) want to obtain the other rationed articles such as sugar and rice. We are yet to learn that flour has been made a compulsory article of diet by the Government. The attitude of the coops, and the other licensed dealers in trying to deceive their ignorant customers is most despicable. The coops. are meant to serve the people and not vice versa. We draw the attention of the Government to this matter and we hope that both the Food Commissioner and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies will pull up these licensed dealers and coops. and

Muslim Deputation to Pakistan

A deputation consisting of five Muslims on behalf of 100 Muslim residents of Delhi, who had pledged themselves to fulfil the mission of Mahatma Gandhi not to rest till all those non-Muslims who had been forced to migrate from Pakistan were settled back in their former homes, left for Lahore yesterday to negotiate with the Pakistan authorities and the leaders of the Muslim League and seek their co-operation.

On the eve of their departure the spokesman of the deputation said that the purpose of their mission would be defeated if they did not get co-operation from the Pakistan Government and the Muslim League leaders.

stop their game of deceiving the masses.

The Government and Black Market

We understand that the local branch of the Marketing Department sells to its "registered customers" country rice at the rate of a rupee per measure. This is blackmarketing in the worst form by the Government itself. Though there is no control at present on the price of country rice, the fact remains that Government purchases paddy from the cultivator at Rs. 8/- per bushel, which brings the cost of a measure of rice to nearly 70 cts. To sell rice bought at 70 cts. for a rupee is a crime against Society. The Government, instead of putting down blackmarket in this essential commodity by setting an example, has by its present action out heroded Herod. The Marketing Department, is not a concern for making huge profits. It is a department, we were taught to believe, which brings to the consuming public country produce at the cheapest price without the intervention of the middlemen. The Jaffna branch of the Department should be warned to stop this blackmarket, if confidence in Government undertakings is to grow unimpaired.

Prohibition In Madras

Total prohibition in the whole of Madras Province has been introduced by the Congress Government of the Province. In a message Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal congratulates Madras on its achievement and states that the introduction of total prohibition is the most appropriate memorial to Gandhiji. Mere introduction of prohibition will not solve the problem. Government should encourage savings habit among the Villagers and it should also give facilities for recreation to the poor labouring classes says Rajaji in his message. Prohibition has brought in its wake untold blessings to the people of Madras. There is a new awakening among the masses. The example of Madras should be emulated by the Ceylon Government too, if it is really solicitous towards the masses of the island.

Indian Labour

Seldom a day passes when some Indians are not caught for illegal immigration into Ceylon. This illegal immigration has become a menace and the sooner it is stopped, the better it will be for the economic welfare of Ceylon in general, and of Jaffna in particular. Already Indian immigrants have brought about a housing shortage in the Jaffna Town. They have ousted the local labourers in all walks of employment. Local labour is finding it extremely difficult to compete with the Indian labour and as a result unemployment among the indigenous population is steadily increasing. Something should be immediately done, before the problem takes a serious turn.

Prosperity Planning

Indian Committee's Recommendations

THE Economic Programme Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee under the Chairmanship of Pandit Nehru has submitted its report, a summary of which is reproduced below, as it is felt, the recommendations therein are applicable to conditions in Ceylon too.

The aims and objects of the programme are: A quick and progressive rise in the standard of living of the people by expanding the volume of production and full employment of man power and material resources; the achievement of a minimum national income variable according to the cost of living and productive efficiency; the fixing of a ceiling for incomes which should bear a reasonable proportion to the national minimum; equitable distribution of the existing income and wealth and prevention of the growth of disparities in this respect with the progress of industrialisation; widest diffusion of opportunities for occupations through an economy based on decentralisation and compatible with the requirements of an adequate standard of living and the country's internal and external security, national and regional self-sufficiency and a proper balance between rural and urban economy.

Elimination of Middlemen

The main recommendations relating to agriculture are: Minimum levels of assured production of food, cotton and building materials in every province and every prescribed area on the basis of a scheme of balanced cultivation; removal of all intermediaries between the tiller and the state and replacement of all middlemen by non-profit making agencies such as cooperatives; remunerative prices for basic agricultural products and living wage levels and relief of indebtedness for agricultural workers; non-recurring permanent land improvement, like anti-erosion, etc., through direct investment by the State; farms to demonstrate efficient and modern methods of agriculture and pilot schemes for experimenting with co-operative farming under state auspices; organisation of co-operative multi-purposes enterprises and unions for credit, processing and marketing and supply of manufactured goods from towns to villages; land generally to be owned by *bona fide* cultivators; fixing the maximum size of holdings and placing the surplus above the maximum at the disposal of the village co-operatives; consolidation of small holdings and prevention of further fragmentation; substitution of the land revenue system by progressive taxation of agricultural income; organisation of agricultural finance corporations operating through co-operative societies and statutory village panchayats with well defined powers and adequate financial resources; and machinery of conciliation between landless and landholding peasants.

Food and Cloth Industries Must be Decentralised

The main recommendations regarding industry (village, small scale and heavy categories) and spheres of industries are that industries producing articles of food and clothing and other consumer goods should constitute the decentralised sector of Indian economy

and should, as far as possible, be developed and run on a co-operative basis. Such industries should, for the most part, be run on cottage or small scale basis. Larger units are inevitable in the case of heavy industries, e. g., manufacture of machinery and other producer goods. The choice of size will be determined by the net balance of economic and social advantage, preference being for smaller as against larger units.

To avoid economic insecurity and destructive competition, the respective spheres of large scale, small scale and cottage industries should be demarcated. In the conditions prevalent in our country, emphasis will be on providing opportunities for the employment of our unutilised or partially-utilised man power and minimising the use of costly capital goods. Large-scale industry should be utilised to improve the economic basis and the operative efficiency of small scale and cottage industries. Certain lines of manufacture should be reserved for cottage industries. Cottage industries may be protected from the competition of large-scale industries through State control of competing large-scale industries, grant of subsidies or some method of price equalisation, control of investment and licensing of new undertakings.

Regional Self-sufficiency

Regional self-sufficiency should be the aim with regard to all types of industries. The location of industry should be so planned as to make a district of average size, having roughly a population of ten lakhs, as nearly self-sufficient as possible in respect of consumer goods supplying the daily needs of the people. Fiscal and other measures may be adopted to foster suitable industries in different regions especially in depressed areas.

The small scale and cottage industries should be promoted on non-profit lines through industrial co-operatives under State auspices, through non-official promotional bodies, the Government being represented in them but not controlling them. The structure that is built up should be a strong federal structure, consisting of primary societies, their regional unions and the apex federation. The industrial co-operatives should do the purchases, sales, arrangement of tools, workshops, guidance, and supervision. The major portion of the produce of these industries should be sold through consumers' and multi-purpose agriculturist societies. To create the right type of leadership in the development of these industries a cadre of organisers, technicians and secretaries, etc., with pay and conditions of service similar to that in public bodies, should be trained.

The Government should encourage the development of cottage industries by grant of direct loans and subsidies through co-operative societies in the initial stages, especially in the case of losing indu-

(Continued on page 4).

Will they Unite

"No" By Pakistan's Foreign Minister

SIR Mohammed Zafrul'ah Khan, Leader of the Pakistan delegation to the Security Council and Foreign Minister of his country, maintained in the course of a speech that the chances of Pakistan and India uniting in future into one nation were "next to nothing."

Speaking before a capacity audience at the Princeton University in New York on Wednesday night, Sir Zafrullah discussed "Pakistan and her neighbours". He said the only neighbour among the list which includes India, Afghanistan, Iran, Russia and China, which Pakistan has trouble with is India.

He maintained that a four fold reason of dissension was based on the issues of Junagadh and Kashmir, the genocide charge, and the division of military stores and assets. He said: "Once these problems are solved, there is no reason in heaven and earth why the two countries should not be friendly again."

Explaining the contention that Pakistan and India would never be one nation, he said. "Having an undivided India naturally has advantages. But even though India has the upper hand economically, the Pakistanis were aware that this would be the situation when partition had begun. Economic advantages are not as important as a people's culture. Economic equality is no equal for loss of individuality."

He asserted that there would have been no partition if the coun-

Conversions in W. Punjab

According to information from reliable sources, 1,12,895 Hindus and Sikhs had been converted in West Punjab during the last disturbances, while the number of persons killed was 63,881. The total loss of property is estimated at Rs. 34,71,58,000.

Gandhi Village

It is learned that the Ceylon Indian Congress proposes to establish a model village in memory of Mahatma Gandhi and aims to collect 15 lakhs of Rupees for the purpose.

It will be named the Gandhi village and contain industrial centres and schools for children conducted generally on Wardha Scheme lines.

The C. I. C. executive will meet shortly to consider details and a committee is likely to be appointed to put the scheme into operation.

Before a final decision is taken, the C. I. C. will discuss the matter with the Prime Minister. Government approval will be sought for its establishment.

It is likely that the C. I. C. will also ask for a donation from the Government.

tries had been able eventually to join forces.

Responding to a question from the audience as to the effect upon Pakistan if Communist forces won in China, which would bring Russia closer to Pakistan, the Muslim leader said, "Do not forget Russia is already our neighbour."

THE AIM OF CREATION

Some Questions Answered

(By P Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L.)

THE problem is why did God create the world? Period after period, there is a process of creation, and one of re-absorption. That is an eternal, endless process. It is not the continent alone that is created. There is an infinite variety and never-ending series of creatures, lives and beings in that magnificent container, all created by Him. They implicitly obey one grand law, the law of His life which none can transgress.

We take things as they are and ask why this wonderful and complex fabric of creation? What is the aim? No man was present before or at the time of creation and could give a satisfactory answer. It is said that creation is His Leela or dance. He is always in enjoyment of Anandam, joy. He wanted one to enjoy that Anandam. Out of that Anandam, He created not only one but multitudes upon multitudes. This Anandam became distributed among all that they may also enjoy the same. That is His Leela or dance.

The question then arises whether, if that be the aim of God, it is not reasonable and fair to attribute vanity and selfishness to Him. If the process of creation is one for His own amusement, is it proper on His part to command all creatures to be unselfish, and to

visit them with punishment if they turn selfish. The answer is that so far as He is concerned, He is prompted by an elph love towards His children for whom He made a sacrifice of but a part of what He is. But how may it be said that He loved them before He brought them into existence? How may it be said that out of the promptings of His love He created them to suffer misery and pain? There are other points relating to the same problem.

The Vedanta says that "there is no creation, no preservation nor destruction, no bondage or release, that the whole machinery of creation and so forth are the work of Maya, an aspect of His Prakriti, the aspect of Avidya or ignorance." In the Gita the Lord says: "Those devoid of Buddhi, think of Me, the unmanifest, as having manifested or, knowing not My supreme Nature most excellent. Nor am I of all discovered, enveloped in My Maya. Thus deluded, they knoweth Me not, the Unborn, changeless and imperishable". The answer is from Him direct and we have to remain satisfied with the same till we have a vision of Him face to face and elicit an answer if the answer given by Him to Arjuna is not deemed satisfactory. May our endeavour, therefore, be to procure a vision of Him face to face.

Prosperity Planning

(Continued from page 3)

tries and new industries, by using their products in their Departments, organising propaganda and advertisement and arranging the demonstration of and training in the application of better tools and processes and undertaking and encouraging research for the purpose of developing these industries efficiently and for the better utilisation of the available natural resources through a permanent Board of Research.

New undertakings in defence, key and public utility industries should be started under public ownership. New undertakings which are in the nature of monopolies or which in view of their scale of operations serve the country as a whole or cover more than one province, should be run on the basis of public ownership. This is subject to the limit of the State's resources and capacity at the time and the need of the nation to enlarge production and speed up development.

In respect of existing undertakings, the process of transfer from private to public ownership should commence after a period of five years. In special cases, a competent body may after proper examination, decide on an earlier transfer. The first five years should be treated as a period of preparation during which arrangements should be made to take over and run these undertakings efficiently. The progress of transition to public ownership should be controlled so as to avoid dislocation of the economic life in the country. State acquisition of these industries should take place when the excessive margins of profits prevailing in the existing abnormal conditions have declined to a reasonable level in consequence of the fall in price or under pressure of appropriate legislation or administrative measures.

To secure the efficient development and conduct of public-owned industries, suitable administrative agencies should be set up e.g. (1) creation of an Economic Civil Service which will furnish industry with executives of different grades, (2) training of requisite industrial cadre, (3) technical training and general education of the workers, (4) organisation of research and information, (5) control of investment and of shares or strategic resource, and (6) intensive and detailed economic surveys.

Departmental control should be confined to questions of policy. The system of statutory corporations should be developed with necessary adaptations to suit Indian conditions.

In private industry the existing system of managing agency should be abolished as early as possible. Private industry will be subject to regulations and control in the interest of national policy in industrial development.

Profit-Sharing

Return on capital will be computed on employed capital, i.e. capital plus reserves. Distributed profits will be taxed at a higher rate than undistributed profits. A five per cent dividend in terms of employed capital will be the maximum limit for the distribution of profits. After the date of declaration of the maximum limit, the amount of profits to be transferred to the reserve funds should be limited to such sums as in the opinion of competent authority may be utilised

for productive purposes by the industries. Out of the profits earned in an year, the surplus, after setting apart three per cent on employed capital as dividend and another portion to be ear-marked by Government for schemes of social welfare and industrial improvement, will be shared between the workers and the shareholders in the proportion to be fixed by Government—the employer's share not exceeding in any year a third of the basic wage or the national minimum whichever is higher.

All resources available for investment should be subject to the control of the State. The State should set up finance corporations. Banking and insurances should be nationalised.

Stable and friendly relations between labour and capital should be maintained through profit-sharing and increasing association of labour with management in industry and the establishment of works committees in each undertaking, regional labour boards with adequate and elected representation of labour in each industry, settlement of all disputes through conciliation, arbitration and adjudication and guarantee of a minimum wage, proper housing and insurance against old age, sickness and unemployment.

Regulated Distribution

To have a balanced progressive economy in which regulated distribution will form an integral part of a comprehensive economic plan for the country and to control wages and the prices of agricultural and manufactured commodities, distribution of consumer's goods should be cooperatively organised. A multi-purpose co-operative society with branches for agricultural producers, consumers and small industries should be set up to develop an integrated economy for the village. Co-operative consumer's societies may be organised for a locality or for groups of wage-earners and where possible for salary-earners in establishments of private or State concerns. The state may encourage the growth of the societies in various ways.

Pensioners' Photographs

With the introduction of the scheme for paying pensions at post offices, the Government has decided to ask all public servants, eligible for pensions who retire on or after March 1, 1948, to furnish in triplicate their photographs in passport-size to the Treasury.

The reverse of all copies of "photograph", a Treasury circular says, should be authenticated by the signatures or thumb-marks of the pensioners, countersigned by a staff officer of the particular department and forwarded to the Treasury with the application for pension.

The photographs will be affixed to the identity cards to be issued to the pensioners and the paying officers. One copy will be retained at the Treasury.

Pensioners resident in Kachcheri towns will now be paid at the respective kachcheris and those resident outside at post offices or Grade 'A' sub post offices closest to their residence.

Pensions will, however not be paid at grade 'B' sub-post offices.

Another Housing Scheme

For the Depressed Classes

Senator A. B. Rajendra has made representations to the Central Government that 25 per cent of the Karaiyoor model tenements be reserved for the depressed classes of the locality. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike referred this representation to Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman of the Local Urban Council. The Chairman differing from the views of Senator Rajendra recommends a separate housing scheme for the depressed classes.

Senator Rajendra is of opinion that the Depressed Classes at Karaiyoor live in the same slum conditions as others in the locality and alleges caste discrimination.

Mr. Ponnambalam states that the fisherfolk of Karaiyoor live in worse circumstances than the Depressed Classes but he admits that a housing scheme for the Depressed Classes is also necessary because the Depressed Classes in Karaiyoor are worse off than people in many other towns for whom housing schemes had been completed.

He observes that a good percentage of the Depressed Classes in Karaiyoor are conservancy labourer-employed by the Urban Council and that a scheme has been drawn up at his request by the Town Planner for housing this type of labour.

He suggests that a housing scheme for the Depressed Classes at Karaiyoor be inaugurated immediately and the whole cost be borne by the Central Government.

He declares that there is no caste discrimination. The fisherfolk live in "more appalling circumstances" than the Depressed Classes and the worst slums should be cleared first. It is not discrimination based on caste but on living conditions. It happens that fisherfolk form the bulk of the population in the worst slums.

The Urban Council Chairman, in conclusion, says that he hopes Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. P. for Jaffna, will take up the matter with the Minister.

Derailments

Two serious derailments have occurred within 12 hours of each other—the first on Monday afternoon on the Kelani Valley Line between Homagama and Kottawa,

J. H C BUILDING FUND

	Rs. Cts.
Previously acknowledged	6969 17
Mr. N. Cumaraswamy	5 00
" P. Tharmarajah	5 00
Through Mr. S. Jayaveerasingham	22 75
Mr. M. Ratnasabapathy	5 00
" S. Thavavinayagam	5 00
Students of S. S. C. A.	17 00
Mr. K. Balasingham	5 00
" P. Thiagarajah	10 00

Total 7043 92

V. BALASUNDARAM,
Treasurer,
J. H. C. Building Fund
Committee.

29-2-8.
(Mis. 250-5348.)

The Navatkuli Association

SILVER JUBILEE and EXHIBITION

25th, 26th, 27th, March 1948

at
Kaithady English School Ground

Space for business advertisement available on Rent.

Particulars from

Kaithady.

Hony: Secretary.

(Mis. 251, 5, 9 & 12.)

TENDER NOTICE

Quotations are called for, for the purchase of 4,300 Thaddayan matured Tobacco from the Tinnevely Experiment Station, Jaffna.

2. The successful tenderer will be notified in writing as to the acceptance of his quotation. On receipt of this letter he should deposit at least 1/4th of the amount quoted by him within 3 days of his being notified of acceptance of tender. The balance 3/4th of the amount due should be paid before the crop is harvested and removed.

3. The Director of Agriculture reserves the right to either accept or reject any of the tenders received.

4. Quotations should be addressed to the Divisional Agricultural Officer, N. D., Kilinochchi and should reach him before 2 p. m. on 15th March, 1948.

V. THURASINGHAM,
Divisional Agricultural Officer, N. D.
Kilinochchi, 19-2-48.
(M. 159, 2, 5, & 9.)

and the second about 2.30 a. m. on Tuesday on the Trincomalee Line between Moragollagama and Keki-rawa.

Sixty-eight people were injured, some seriously in the K. V. accident. Details of the other mishap are still lacking.

NOTICE

MR. SEENIVASAGHAM KANDASAMY'S

EMPLOYMENT AS

Agency Organiser

of the

Pearl Assurance Company Limited

was terminated on the 29th February 1948, and all representatives and policy holders of the said Company as well as the general public are hereby informed that Mr. Kandasamy is no longer authorised to collect moneys or to transact any business on behalf of the said Company. The said Company will not be responsible for any payments made to or business transacted with Mr. Kandasamy.

Harrisons & Crosfield, Limited

Life Branch Managers

Pearl Assurance Company Limited.

Colombo, 1-3-48.

(Mis. 253, 5-3-48.)

Advice To Tamils

Madras Minister On Ceylon's Independence

AN advice to the Tamils of Ceylon to contribute their utmost to peace and prosperity of Lanka was tendered by Dr. P. Subbarayan Home Minister to the Madras Government in the course of his address at the Ceylon Independence day celebrated at Madras:

The flag was hoisted by Dr. P. Subbarayan, Madras Home Minister, to the chanting of prith. Earlier, the Indian flag had been hoisted

A gathering of about 300, including Ministers, high officials and Ceylonese residents in Madras was present, and was welcomed by Bhikkhu Somanada, who spoke in Sinhalese.

Sri C. Seshachalam referred to the pride in which Ceylon held the Lion Flag, and particularly to the fact that it was on March 2, 1815 that it had been hauled down. It was fitting that the flag should be re-hoisted on the same date in 1948.

Dr. Subbarayan, who was proposed to the chair by Pandit E. S. Gopan, thanked the Ceylonese residents for giving him the opportunity to express his pleasure at Ceylon's attainment of Independence. He then called upon the gathering to observe two minutes' silence in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

Referring to his visit to Ceylon during the Independence celebrations, he said he had been struck by the orderliness and discipline of the people as compared with the behaviour of the Indians on August 15 last year.

Paying a tribute to British statesmanship, he said: "Ceylon and India must think of each other as friendly neighbours, for what affects one

affects the other. We are as jealous of Ceylon's Independence as of our own, because if Ceylon's freedom is threatened so is ours."

He then referred to the differences in Ceylon between the Tamils and the Singhalese and said the minority must learn to live in peace and amity with the majority. He was certain the Tamils would do their utmost to contribute to peace and prosperity in Ceylon.

Britain's Example

Mr. V. V. Giri, Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon, said he had found the people of Ceylon most friendly towards India.

"Now is the time for the Dutch and the French to follow Britain's great example", he declared. "The people of our countries look forward to the time when the whole of Asia will become Independent Socialist democracies"

Kumararajah Muthiah Chettiyar, of Chettinad, said: "If Ceylon has been able to gain freedom easier than India, it is a tribute to the great statesmanship of the island". He wished Indian leaders had shown the same qualities, particularly that of patience.

Mr. Gopala Reddy, Madras Finance Minister, paid a tribute to the high scales of salaries paid to workers in Ceylon. The island was 80 per cent literate, and he wished India could follow its example

APPEAL FOR DISPASSIONATE STUDY

(Continued from page 1)

State Council and by representative Hindus and Hindu institutions in all parts of Ceylon, was held at the Vivekananda Society Hall, Colombo, under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. Mahadeva (later Hon'ble the Home Minister in the last State Council) and Resolutions that steps should be taken to secure for the Hindus an effective share in the management of the ancient Shrine of Lord Skanda with a view to have their religious sentiments respected and to see that the unstinted offerings of the Hindu worshippers are utilised for the purpose of the Temple, were unanimously passed.

These Resolutions were forwarded, with a Memorandum and a number of documents supporting the Hindu claim, to the Hon'ble Sir Don Baron Jayatillake, Minister for Home Affairs, on 30th March, 1938; copies were also sent to the Trustee of the Kataragama Temple but in spite of several reminders, neither of them sent a reply. Further action had to be deferred as the Great World War II had started soon after.

A responsible newspaper claims to be the oldest in Ceylon would not be unaware of these facts. Nevertheless this Evening Daily has thought it proper to make the baseless and uncharitable insinuation against the Hindus in the name of Buddha Dhamma. We sincerely trust that our Buddhist brethren would discourage such sowing of hatred (Dosa) in the name of their great Dhamma.

Agreement with the "Ceylon Observer"

The "Ceylon Observer" has further stated: "A dispassionate examination of the two claims (Buddhists' and Hindus to Buddha Gaya and Kataragama Hindu Temple respectively) reveals that they are neither similar nor analogous." We fully agree with this view for the reasons given in the succeeding paragraph.

Hindus Venerate Buddha Swami Vivekanandaji—who had represented the Hindus at the Chicago Parliament of Religions—

has referred to Lord Buddha as 'the greatest man ever born.' A section of the Hindus believes that Lord Buddha is an Avatar (Incarnation) of Lord Vishnu and worships him as such.

Buddhists Do Not Venerate Lord Skanda

The Hindus have been worshipping the presiding Deity of the Kataragama Temple as the Supreme God from pre-historic times. The Buddhists regard him only as a minor deva who had not yet become even a "Sotapanna."

Even the Mahayana Buddhists who worship Lord Buddha as a God with "Trikaya" (Three Bodies) do not construct temples for devas who are not Buddhist Saints. But the Ceylon Theravada Buddhists, who view the Mahayana Theology with disfavour because of the worship of Lord Buddha as God, are contending that the ancient Buddhists had founded this minor Deva's temple and that they—who are in a position to offer him their "merit" and who are therefore, no worshippers at his temple—have the moral right to be in charge of the management of the Temple.

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)

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S. R. SATHASEEVAN

Sceavavasa, Kaithady.

(M. 248, 2 & 5)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 844

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnathamby Kandappu Sabaratnam of Thirunelvely, Jaffna, late of Kuala Lumpur in the Federated Malay States

Deceased.
Sivamuttu widow of S. Kandappu Sabaratnam of Thirunelvely.

Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minors 1. Sabaratnam Sanmuganathan
- 2. Parameswary daughter of Sabaratnam and
- 3. Maheswary daughter of Sabaratnam and
- 4. Sinnathamby Saravanamuttu all of Thirunelvely Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of February 1948 in the presence of Mr. V. Somasunderam Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the abovesaid 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1st to 3rd Respondents for the purpose of watching their interests in this case and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his lawful widow unless the Respondents or any other person appear before this Court on the 15th day of March 1948 and state objections to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Minors do appear in Court on the said date.

This 13th day of February 1948
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 182, 5 & 9)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 843

In the matter of the intestate estate of Selvaratnam wife of Sinnathamby Saravanamuttu of Thirunelvely, Jaffna, late of Quilon, Travancore in India Deceased

Sinnathamby Saravanamuttu of Thirunelvely, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

- 1. Loganayagi daughter of Saravanamuttu
- 2. Saravanamuttu Sivapathan
- 3. Saravanamuttu Subramaniam and
- 4. V. Subramaniam Kandiahpillai all of Thirunelvely Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of February 1948 in the presence of Mr. V. Somasunderam Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the abovesaid 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1st to 3rd Respondents for the purpose of watching their interests in this case and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her lawful husband unless the Respondents or any other person appear before this Court on the 15th day of March 1948 and state objections to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Minors do appear in Court on the said date.

This 13th day of February 1948
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 161, 5 & 9)

The Last Straw

Pakistan's Letter To Egypt

MORE news is available now regarding the Hindu extremists Plan in India to "reconquer" India. The News Review of London writes:—

"Last autumn" it writes, "a secret letter addressed by one of the Pakistan leaders to the Premier of Egypt was intercepted by agents of the Indian Government and sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Hindu Prime Minister of India. It called on the Egyptian Government to support a Holy War against the Dominion of India, and was couched in terms which made it seem likely that similar letters had been sent to other Muslim rulers. The interception of this letter greatly weakened the influence of those members of the Indian Government who were urging an understanding with Pakistan, and greatly encouraged the extremist Hindus, who had been attempting to undermine the country's partition.

Extremists' Plan

"Plans for incorporating Pakistan

into a Federal India within the next five years, if necessary by force, were drawn up by the extremists and submitted to the Indian Government. The first stage of the plan was to launch a movement in Bengal to secede from Pakistan and join a federalised India. Reconquest of the Punjab by the Sikhs was to come next. After that economic pressure was to be applied to the rest of Pakistan, compelling its incorporation into India. The N. W. Frontier region was then to be handed over to Afghanistan. Both Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru were resolutely opposed to that policy, and both were, therefore, marked down for assassination. The killing of Gandhiji indicates the danger in which Pandit Nehru now stands."

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 338PT

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Santhirasegarakurukkal Kumaraswamikkurukkal of Varany Karambaikurichy Deceased.

Kevuriamgab wife of Veluppillai Chelliah of Varany Karambaikurichy
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Annammah widow of Kumaraswamikkurukkal of Karanavai North
2. Veluppillai Chelliah of Varany Karambaikurichy

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. T. A. de Silva Esq. Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of March 1947 in the presence of Mr. C. Arumugam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner as sister of the deceased be declared entitled to obtain letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased and that letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on or before the 8th day of May 1947, and show sufficient

ABSOLUTE ORDER NISI
DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Tasty Jn. 702

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Doctor Karthigesu Ponniah deceased of Chundikudi

This matter coming on for final determination before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge on the 8th day of October 1947 in the presence of Mr. V. Nararatnam Rajah Proctor and the affidavits of the petitioner and the Witnesses to the Will having been read:

It is ordered that the order made on the 9th day of October 1947 be made absolute and that Probate of the Will of the said Doctor Karthigesu Ponniah be issued to the petitioner.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge

Retractable on 19-3-48

Sgd. R. R. S.
D. J.

(O. 160, 2 & 5)

cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 13th day of March 1947.

Sgd. G. C. F. A. de Silva
Addl. District Judge.

Extended for 2-1-48

Intld. G. C. T. A. de S.

A. D. J. 13 2 48.

Extended for 12-3-48

Intld. P. A. de S.

A. D. J.

(O 159, 2 & 5)

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