

THE Hindu Organ.

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



VOL. LIX.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1948

NO. 93.

The Architect Of Universal Religion

SRI RAMAKRISHNA DEV

His Legacy To Hindusthan

(By PROF. S. N. L. SRIVASTAVA M. A.)

THE Gurupoojah of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa is being celebrated today with eclat all over the world. The following article by the learned writer is of special interest in that, it explains the greatness of the Master's Message.

The task of appraising and evaluating, even in an inadequate measure, the imperishable and invaluable legacy of Sri Ramakrishna, by an ordinary mortal like the present writer, may indeed be likened, in the words of our great poet Kalidasa to the attempt of a dwarf to reach out his little hands to a fruit growing on high. Yet I could not help imposing on myself this audacious task, for, as the years roll on, the swiftly changing panorama of events, both in our own country and in the larger world around us brings home to my mind, in ever clearer relief, the greatness of the Master's message and the imperative need for us to-day. It is my unassailable faith that the modern world which has gone completely out of joint, can only be restored to health and order if it assimilates the message of Ramakrishna. Either it does so or it perishes.

In this short article I shall touch upon a few of the most conspicuous features of Sri Ramakrishna's life and consider their significance in the re-shaping of our contemporary civilisation. The episodes in the Master's great life are of such vital significance that considering them one cannot help thinking that Sri Ramakrishna's advent was a unique divine dispensation consciously designed to give a definite direction to the course of human history in the present era. The marvellous life lived by the Master was, so to say, a living Preamble to the New World Order that is to be or ought to be, a guide-book of humanity pitifully stranded in the bewitching realms of modern materialism. Let me take up just a few of the most conspicuous episodes in the great life and dwell on their significance.

1. The Revolt Against Secular Knowledge.

The first conspicuous landmark in the life of Ramakrishna is his revolt against secular knowledge. No sooner did he go to school than he left it in disgust. He played the truant. Why? Because with his penetrating insight he caught the central ill of all present-day education—knowledge is sought solely for money and all it can buy,



nothing beyond that. Learning has become secular a *outrance*. Of that knowledge which liberates man from the thralldom of his animal appetites and puts him in communion with the Most High, we seem to feel no need at all. The great lesson which our ancestors taught *sa vidya ya muktaye*—that is true learning which liberates—is today wholly lost upon us. Ramakrishna who was the incarnation of the spirit of ancient India had no alternative but to turn his face against this out-and-out secular and materialistic outlook of modern education which has totally banished from its purview all moral and objectives. And even today, on the verge of our national freedom when an all-round national planning has been announced and set afoot, one may look in vain, barring a few honourable exceptions here and there, for any indication of even the feeblest attempt at restoring our ancient educational outlook. That forgotten ideal is not even considered worth a moment's thought. In all the high-sounding schemes of educational reconstruction now on the anvil, a plan of religious instruction is conspicuous by its absence. How could it be otherwise when we are all the time turning towards U. S. A. or U. S. S. R. to set the forms for us in all matters? The present effort at nationalising education has concerned itself with matters which howsoever important are certainly not of the first importance—things like substituting English by vernaculars as media of instruction in schools and colleges etc, while allowing the same system

TO BECOME BLISS

"My Lord! Of the different religions not one teaches alike; and the Great ones who have renounced, and are Speechless will not teach; the three-eyed Lord, who is the Teacher straightway absorbs one into Himself and instructs by intuition; then who will teach me in so many words that I may be free from birth and death and be in everlasting Bliss; and as the Yogis will claim my austerities and penances as theirs, I would like to be alone by myself and be at rest, but even then you instigate the Maya of the Mind to test me; then pray tell me how is your Slave to become Bliss itself."

—Thayumanavar.

Altar Built

On Spot Where Gandhiji Fell

THE Special Representative of the Amrita Bazaar Patrika writes:—Birla House where the Father of the Nation lived his last days and where he met his great end is now wearing a deserted look. Albuquerque Road which was one of the busiest roads of Delhi during the last four months is now very lonely. At the gates of this great house you will find two tall darwans standing lest any visitor goes in. At the outside wall of this house one would see at almost every hour of the day a small gathering of men, women

and children, standing in silence and paying their homage to Gandhiji. The entry of Birla House is rather difficult these days. I went to pay my homage this morning and after getting permission from Shri G. D. Birla I was allowed in the prayer ground. Surrounded by flower beds of various beautiful flowers I saw a small cemented basework at the spot where Gandhiji fell at the assassin's bullets. This basement which is about one and half square feet and about six inches in height bears inscription of words "Hae Ram"—the last words which came from Gandhiji's mouth as assassin's bullets pierced through his heart; Only a few fresh flowers were lying on it and I am told that the head mali of the Birla House who was present at the time of Gandhiji's assassination worships this altar with flowers that he plucks from his flower bed every morning.

I wanted to pay a visit to the room where Gandhiji spent his last days and I was told that room is now locked and no one is allowed to see it.

He Admits

Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation since its foundation, said "The United Nations to-day is not what it was intended to be.

"Its members are not doing all they could be doing to make it work", he said. "We have failed to take definite action on problems of great and urgent importance—the control of atomic energy, provision of armed forces to serve the United Nations and the reduction and control of armaments."

(Continued on page 5)

NOTICE

New Portable Water Pump. H.P. American Johnson Motors. Petrol driven Engine fitted to Compact Stand with pump 1½ inches intake and 1½ inch delivery. Very economical. Light and easy to handle. Ideal for watering Plantations, Fields etc., from wells or streams.

Price Rs. 750/- or nearest offer. Rabot., Imperial Garages., Kandy. Mis 256. 9 & 12.)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1948.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India replying to the debate on foreign affairs in the Dominion Parliament of India explained what position India would hold in international affairs. The Indian Government had decided that India would be a completely Independent and Sovereign Republic or Commonwealth or State. No decision had, however, been made regarding the country's relations with England or the British Commonwealth or any group. If Britain wanted India's friendship, co operation and collaboration she could not expect cordial relations with India without winning India's confidence. There is a section in Britain which is entirely anti Indian. The British Publicity Organisation in America continued in its anti-Indian propaganda even after India attained Independence. Unless and until that section (of the press and people in Britain) which deliberately and offensively misrepresented India changed its attitude Britain cannot reasonably hope for India's support.

India was not intent on dominating or subjugating other countries; nor would she tolerate domination of any part of Asia by any European or other Powers. Her attitude towards Indonesia had irritated Holland to make false accusations against her (India's) policy. Still she fully sympathised with Indonesia and other Asian countries which fought for their freedom.

India did not want to align herself with any bloc in international affairs; a straightforward, honest and independent policy was the best. The wisdom of following such a policy was questioned by some of the speakers who participated in the debate. From the ideological point of view such a policy will be the best, but in practice whether it will be beneficial or not has to be proved by the course of events. There is the risk of alienating

the sympathy of all blocs some of which may be opposed to each other.

Although India could not be considered a Big Power from the military point of view yet she was not frightened by any power or group. She would always advocate an idealistic approach which would win the sympathy and hope of millions of people in the world. It was not India's policy to offend others or come into conflict with others. There was a deterioration in the world situation, but that should not hinder India from following the right course of action.

Ceylon will be greatly affected by India's foreign policy. At present Britain has the right to maintain in the Island such forces as may be mutually agreed upon by Britain and Ceylon for the defence of either country. There is no reason to think that India's policy towards Britain would be hostile, and all would be well with Ceylon so long as Britain and India are well inclined towards each other. The position of Indians in Ceylon and in other countries was also referred to by India's Prime Minister. Agreement has been reached between India and Ceylon on this question. It is to be hoped that Indians in Ceylon who have settled down in the Island and made it their home will have no cause to grumble. Such Indians as have come to Ceylon and yet want to consider India as their home cannot hope for rights of citizenship in the Island.

King May Visit India

The United Press of America News Service informs that King George's Australian tour next year may be extended to include Malaya, Ceylon, India and Pakistan on his return voyage.

It was stressed that no official intimation of this development had been received. However, it was understood that both India and Pakistan official quarters had discussed the possibilities of Their Majesties visiting Bombay and Karachi for a brief visit.

Gandhian Calendar

Mr Brahma Saray, of Dehra Dun has drawn up an elaborate "Gandhian calendar" which he suggests should replace the existing one.

The names of the months as suggested by him are: Jawahar, Vallabh, Subhash, Saroj, Moti, Rajgop Azad, Jagjivan, Rajendar, Nanak, Viji, and Prakash (Abbreviations of names of national leaders).

The seven days of the week, he names: Sathnam, Bhakti, Satya, Ahimsa, Tyag, Shanti and Upvas.

He has sent copies of the calendar to the leaders "not only for appreciation but approval."

The UNESCO (the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organisation) has invited Ceylon to participate in its conference of Information which begins at Geneva on March 23.

RAMAKRISHNA AND RAMANA

Some Striking Parallels In Their Teachings

19th Century

Mr. Kristodas Pal,

Author and Journalist: "Sir, this cant of renunciation has almost ruined the country. For this reason the Indians are a subject-nation today. Doing good to others bringing education to the door of the ignorant and, above all, improving the material condition of the country these should be our duty now. The cry of religion and renunciation would, on the contrary, only weaken us. You should advise the young men of Bengal to resort to such acts only as will uplift the country."

Sri Ramakrishna (in an animated voice): "You appear to be a man of poor understanding. You dare to slight in these terms a thing which all our scriptures describe as the greatest of all virtues! By reading two pages of English you think that you know the world. You seem to think you are omniscient. How do you dare talk of helping the world? The Lord will look to it. You have 'nt the power in you to do it. Can you explain to me how you can work for others? I know what you mean by helping them. To feed a number of persons, to treat them when they are sick to construct a road or excavate a well, is that all? These are good deeds, no doubt, but how trifling in comparison with the vastness of the universe! How far can a man advance in this line? How many people can you save from famine? God alone can look after the world. Let a man first realise Him. Let him get the authority and be endowed with His power; then and then alone he can think of doing good to others. A man should first be purged of all egoism. Then alone will the blissful Mother ask him to work for the world. Deprecating the Christian and the Brahmo preachers' constant harping on the idea that we are weak and miserable sinners, Sri Ramakrishna said: If you always thought you were a sinner, you would really become a sinner."

JAFFNA AND MUNICIPALITY

Mr. C. Ponnambalam Chairman of the local U. C. has drawn the attention of the Commissioner of Local Government to the creation of electoral divisions for the municipal elections and the preparation of voters' registers, which, he suggested, should be begun on or before April 1 next.

Mr. Ponnambalam has also requested the Commissioner to place before the Minister for Health and Local Administration all communications addressed to him on that subject.

The Commissioner in reply has stated that the question of the preliminary steps to be taken in connection with the elevation of Jaffna to municipal status on January 1, 1949, is receiving his "active consideration."

20th. Century

Dr. Paul Brunton.

Author and Journalist: "Would Maharshi express an opinion about the future of the world as we are living in critical times (1931)?"

Sri Ramana: "Why should you trouble yourself about the future? You do not properly know about the present! Take care of the present; the future will then take care of itself."

Paul Brunton: "Will the world soon enter a new era of friendliness and mutual help, or will it go down into chaos and war?"

Sri Ramana: "There is One who governs the world, and it is His look-out to look after the world. He who has given life to the world, knows how to look after it also. He bears the burden of this world, not you."

Paul Brunton: "Yes, if one looks around with unprejudiced eyes, it is difficult to see where this benevolent regard comes in."

Sri Ramana: "As you are so, is the world. Without understanding yourself, what is the use of trying to understand the world? This is a question that seekers after truth need not consider. People waste their energies over all such questions. First, find out the truth behind yourself; then you will be in a better position to understand the truth behind the world, of which you yourself is a part."

Paul Brunton: "The path is full of difficulties, and I am so conscious of my own weaknesses."

Sri Ramana: "This is the surest way to handicap one-self, this burdening of one's mind with the fear of failure, and thought of one's failings. That fear is not true. The greatest error of a man is to think that he is weak by nature evil by nature. Every one is divine and strong in his real nature. What are weak and evil are the habits, his desires and thoughts, but not himself."

One Devotee: "Cannot Grace hasten ripeness in the seeker?"

Sri Ramana: "Leave it all to the Master. Surrender to Him without reserve. One of two things must be done: either surrender yourself, because you realise your inability and need a Higher Power to help you; or investigate into the cause of misery, go into the Source and so merge in the self. Either way you will be free from misery. God or Guru never forsakes the devotee who has surrendered himself."

Swooned on Motor Cycle

Sub-Inspector Peter Selvadurai Officer-in-charge, Kayts Police is in the Jaffna Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries on the head and fracture of the ribs.

Mr. Selvadurai left Kayts on the morning of March 8, to attend the Jaffna Assizes having been out all night on the track of certain men involved in a pending murder inquiry.

While passing the petrol station at Karainagar, Mr. Selvadurai is said to have fainted and fallen on the road from the motor cycle he was riding.

Unreliable Sinhalese Tradition

Eye-wash Versions Disproved

Kataragama Belongs to Hindus

THE Sinhalese claim to Kataragama is based on baseless traditions. In the following further extracts from the Appeal for the Restoration of Kataragama to its rightful owners viz Hindus, all the arguments of the Sinhalese Buddhists to keep the Temple under their control are effectively refuted.

One Version of the Tradition.

We find that there are several versions of the Tradition regarding the Kataragama Devio on the strength of which our Buddhist brethren claim his temple as theirs and deny us our right to manage it. According to the version given in the letter of the Venerable Rev. Thero referred to earlier in this brochure, that tradition is—

(a) Kanda Kumaran came to Lanka from India with his Devi and brother Laksman (sic),

(b) they landed at Devandra and travelling east arrived at Valve Gang,

(c) Kanda Kumaran asked the Tamils who were in a caravan taking salt from Hambantota to help him and his party to cross the river but the Tamils had refused,

(d) the Sinhalese helped Kumaran and his party to cross the river,

(e) later, Kanda Kumaran met Valli and married her,

(f) this Kanda Kumaran talks to certain persons even now and he has contempt for Skanda Deva, and

(g) Skanda Deva had told Dutugemunu that no Tamil Hindu is to "even hold a candle" at the Dewale rites.

These are all the details given in three letters; no reply has been received to the enquiry made as to why Skanda Devi had told King Dutugemunu that the Tamil Hindus should not hold even a candle at the Dewale rites when the Tamils had not done any wrong to Skanda Devi whom Kanda Kumaran is treating with contempt.

Another Version

Mr. H. E. Amerasekere, Retired Mudaliyar, Magum Pattu, close to Kataragama, has given two versions regarding the Kataragama Devio in his article, "The Kataragama God, Shrine and Legends" which appeared in the issues of July and August, 1931, of "The Ceylon Literary Register. One of these versions is based on a verse of the Sinhalese Poet Sri Rahula which Mr. Amerasekere has translated as follows:—

"With joyous mind bow down and offer the tribute of your heart to the god-king Mahasen, refulgent in the blaze of glory acquired what time he seized the spear against the Titan King Padura Asura and piercing transcended (Mount) Meru."

It has been inferred from this verse that King Mahasen, who had according to Buddhist annals reigned at Kataragama when Lord Buddha visited the place 569 B. C., had been deified as Kataragama Devio.

As there is no record that so recently as 569 B. C. human kings were waging wars with Asuras, this inference from the solitary verse of a Poet who lived several centuries later is obviously far fetched. Moreover, Lord Skanda is referred

to in the Skanda Purana as the Generalissimo of the Devas and "Maha Senan" might have been used by the Poet in the sense of "Great General."

A Third Version

The other version given by Mr. Amerasekere is that Kanda Kumaran married Valli and became king of the Kataragama district and, later, brought down his first consort Thevanai Amma and a number of Brahmin attendants from India and settled down at Kataragama.

This contradicts the first version given in a paragraph above according to which Kanda Kumaran's first Devi had accompanied him in his very first visit to Ceylon.

Further, according to the version of the tradition given by Mr. Amerasekere, Kataragama Devio was a Prince of Kosala and he came to Ceylon in a gal-poruwa (granite raft) and landed at Devunuwera and went to the hill Vedakitiya Kande and not to Valve Gang.

Further Elaboration

In his letter of 25th January, 1938, to the "Ceylon Daily News," Mr. Amerasekere has added that, according to a time-honoured legend the Sinhalese had befriended the god in his earthly career and, therefore, they were his "chosen people" while the Hindus who failed to recognise him when he was in the Island on his temporal mission were denied ministerial and sacerdotal functions of his devale.

Still further Elaboration of the Third Version.

In his letter published in the "Times of Ceylon" Sunday Illustrated of 20th February, 1938, Mr. J. M. Seneviratne states that Mr. Amerasekere had told him in support of the legend that—

"the God in bestowing favours on the Sinhalese devotees does not require from them vows that involve sufferings, while in the case of the Hindu votaries he exacts, as penalties, severe penance practised by them."

Our comments on this are given in a paragraph below.

A Fourth Version.

This version appears to have been first published in "Loris" (the journal of Ceylon Wild Life) and a summary of it is given in Mr. Seneviratne's letter referred to in the preceding paragraph. According to this summary—

(a) the God first set foot on this Island at Mahampura—not at Devendra as in the first version

(b) he asked the Tamils to build him a house—not to help him and his party to cross the river as in the first version

(c) he told the Tamils—not to King Dutugemunu—as follows:

"As a punishment for your incivility to me when I first came to

Maldives Relations with Ceylon

A Commonwealth Relations Office spokesman told *Reuter* in London that the new treaty being negotiated between Britain and the Maldives Islands would arrange that in future the affairs of the islands would be dealt with through United Kingdom authorities in Ceylon.

The spokesman pointed out that since Ceylon had attained Dominion Status and the Maldives Islands had ceased to be a dependency of Ceylon, the Governor General of Ceylon would not now be "the appropriate channel" for conducting such affairs.

"It is not known in London when the agreement will be concluded," the spokesman added.

Indian Speaker's Salary

An order issued by the Governor-General of India provides that, until provision is made by the Dominion Legislature, the President of the Constituent Assembly and the speaker of the Dominion Legislature shall be paid a salary of Rs. 3,000 per month each and a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 per month each. Each of them shall be entitled, without payment of rent, to the use of a fully furnished residence in New Delhi.

This order shall have effect in respect of the President from January 14, 1948 and in respect of the Speaker from January 1, 1948.

In respect of the period before January 1, 1948 the Speaker shall be paid a consolidated salary of Rs. 4,000 per month.

To The Universal Spirit

Loud from the gaping wounds of aching earth,
To mourn Mahatma's loss with woe and shame,
A cry arises—Hark! it calls Thy name,
O Universal Spirit, that our birth
Doth watch with equal love and pain and mirth
And make our common lot—"O Thou! the same
Good God that gaveth life an end and aim,
That madeth man, not creeper, and findeth worth
In nations great and small, arrest the arm
That shames the moral law and curb Thy sons
From killing each in rank and savage fight;
Pray! cure the bigot's mind and th' grievous harm
Th' it man hath done to man; assert, at once,
The bond of Love, Peace, Brotherhood and Light!"

—PREMASUNDARAN.
(Written on 22-2-48 the day of immersion of Mahatma Gandhiji's ashes in the sacred waters at Keerimalai).

THEY ARE SOCIALISTS

Women Make Their Demands

THE newly formed Women's Socialists Organisation of Ceylon known as Eksath Kantha Peramuna in Sinhalese and Mathar Ikkiya Munnani in Tamil held its first public meeting at the Colombo Town Hall last week end. It is significant to note that the women who constitute the organisation are mostly wives of political leaders holding divergent views. Mrs. Doreen Wikremasinghe wife of the Communists' President, Mrs. Vivienne Gunawardane, wife of the Sama Samajist, Mrs. Edith Ludowyk, wife of the Professor, Mrs D. C. Wijewardane wife of a shareholder in the Lake House Press and many other women are members of this organisation. This women's Socialist organisation has made seven demands which are as follows:—

(1) A food policy guaranteeing minimum food requirements of the people at a price they could pay.

(2) Suitable, socially desirable work for unemployed men and women; until then adequate unemployment pay be granted.

Maternity Benefits

(3) Since malnutrition is the major cause of the alarmingly high maternal and infant mortality rates, the Government should immediately grant (a) maternity benefits to all women whose monthly family income is less than Rs. 100; and (b) family allowances for every child from birth to 14 years in families whose monthly income is less than Rs. 100. In addition the State should make it obligatory on all employers of ten or more women to provide a creche at the place of work. The State should also open up nursery schools, starting in the most necessitous areas.

Old Age Pensions

(4) Pensions for all women over 55 years and men over 60 years.

(5) The Government should accept full responsibility for housing throughout the Island.

(6) All civic and trade union rights for all men and women including Government employees, and the reinstatement of all workers victimised in the last June strikes.

(7) For the implementation of above resolutions we demand direct taxation instead of indirect taxation. We demand further the creation of new wealth through a planned economy which through industrialisation and mechanised agriculture will utilise every available resource of the island.

WHICH IS TRUE?

Banda and His A'pura Speech

THE Times of Ceylon dated 9-3-48 writes:

"The Times of Ceylon" understands that Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike's speech at Anuradhapura last week, when he called on the Senanayake Cabinet to do its duty by the people or get out, was discussed by the Cabinet yesterday and several members took strong exception to the remarks and demanded an explanation.

Several also asked the Prime Minister to disclose the "important memorandum" which Mr. Bandaranaike said he had submitted to the Government and which he claimed was a panacea for all ills.

Mr. Bandaranaike, called upon to explain, is understood to have blamed the Press, described the whole incident as a misunderstanding, and regretted that a wrong impression had been created in the minds of his colleagues.

Interviewed this morning, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister, told "The Times of Ceylon": "I do not know what Mr. Bandaranaike's plan is."

Mr. Senanayake when pressed further said: "I wish this matter decently buried."

* * *

"Misleading"

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike Minister of Health and Local Government, has requested the "Daily News" to publish the following statement:

"A very misleading and completely inaccurate report has appeared in a publication (not the "Daily News"), which I wish to contradict as a false impression might be created in the minds of the public. This refers to an incident arising out of a speech made by me at Anuradhapura.

"It is stated that at a Cabinet meeting I blamed the Press, described the whole incident as a misunderstanding, and expressed regret. This is entirely false.

"It is also stated that Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Prime Minister, told that paper's correspondent: 'I do not know what Mr. Bandaranaike's plan is.' I have spoken to Mr. Senanayake and he has authorised me to say that he did not make this statement.

"As a matter of fact the plan to which I referred will be discussed the Cabinet next Thursday morning."

* * *

No Bandaranaike Plan Exists

The "Times of Ceylon" dated 10-3-48 writes:

"The Times of Ceylon" understands that there is no "Bandaranaike Plan" before the Cabinet.

The memorandum which has been submitted to the Cabinet (Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike now admits) is one prepared by a sub-committee of the Cabinet.

One of the authors of the memorandum is Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike and the other, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Prime Minister, interviewed yesterday said: "I do not know what Mr. Bandaranaike's plan is. I cannot disclose what took place at

140 Millions!

What We Spend On Flour

Food Minister Ratnanaike is anxious to reduce the import of flour, for according to him the Government spends Rs. 140 millions a year on that commodity alone. In an interview granted to a Press Representative the Food Minister disclosed that he has formulated a Two Year Plan to eliminate imported flour and a Three Year Plan to reduce the loss arising out of the import of flour. Mr. Ratnanaike continuing said: "Every year we spend 140 Millions of Rupees on imported flour. My plan is to reduce the import to the barest minimum.

"17,000 tons of flour are consumed in Ceylon every month for which we have to spend 11 millions of rupees."

The Minister expressed his belief that the importers of flour will be forced to reduce the price if the public do not patronise flour.

Gampola Election Inquiry

Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardena M. P. for Gampola and Minister without Portfolio, has decided not to contest the petition filed by the runner-up, Mr. R. S. Pelpola, challenging his election on the grounds of general intimidation and undue influence.

Mr. U. A. Jayasundera, Senior Counsel for Mr. Gunawardena, announced this on Wednesday when Mr. Justice Windham opened the inquiry into the petition after having over-ruled preliminary objections to certain of the charges.

After the evidence of the Returning Officer at Uduwela and an estate labourer on the charge of general intimidation. Mr. Jayasundera said that his client had decided not to contest the petition.

Mr. E. F. N. Gratiaen, K. C. for the petitioner, said that he was not offering any evidence on the charge of undue influence.

His Lordship reserved judgment until today.

NOTICE OF SALE

The undersigned will sell 1250 empty gunnies by public auction at the Subsidiary Foodstuffs Store at Bankshall Street, Jaffna at 11 A. M. on 12-3-48.

Sgd. E. J. RAJARATNAM
Asst. Govt. Agent (E)
6th March, 1948.
(G. 160. 12-3-48.)

the Cabinet meeting. I wish the matter decently buried."

Mr. Senanayake evidently knew of only the joint memorandum referred to above. He of course, was unaware of a "Bandaranaike plan".

Crime Decreasing

Police Chief's Hope

ACCORDING to I. G. P., Mr. F. Aluvihare, a general decrease in crime is discernible. Cases of arson and grievous hurt, however show an increase. The following statistics indicate the general decrease in crime in comparison with the incidence of crime in 1947.

	Jan. 1948.	Jan. 1947.
Homicide	40	50
Abduction	7	12
Theft	605	768
Cattle stealing	164	267

In the course of an interview granted to a Press Representative Mr. Aluvihare stated that crimes of violence such as the use of the knife were on the increase, but gang robberies, burglaries and thefts showed a marked decrease.

According to Mr. Aluvihare this increase in knifing and such violent crimes was not a phenomenon peculiar to Ceylon only. All over the world the war has brought in its aftermath an increase in the number of serious crimes.

Mr. Aluvihare told that the situation had improved as far as armed criminals were concerned: the worst of them were behind iron bars.

One of the general factors responsible for the general decrease in crime, said Mr. Aluvihare was the mobility of the Police. He said: "mobility is one of the finest preventives against crime because the criminal does not know when the police will swoop down on him".

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(held at Chavakachcheri)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6.

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagammah wife of Subramaniam of Chavakachcheri North.

Deceased.
Thambiah Suppiramaniam of Chavakachcheri North. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Subramaniam Nadarajah of do
2. Kumaru Karthigesu of Chavakachcheri North.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st respondent and that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner coming on for disposal before W. Thalgodapitiya Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of January 1948 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthigesu proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, be issued to the petitioner as the husband of the abovenamed deceased, unless the respondents abovenamed appear before this court on the 16th day of February 1948 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 13th day of February 1948.

Sgd. Percy Albert de Silva Senaratna
Addl. District Judge.

Extended for 15-3-48.

(O. 163. 9 & 12).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 722.
In the matter of the estate of the late Viyalachy widow of Panchachcharam Kandiah deceased of Mallakam.

Kandiah Panchachcharam of Mallakam, Petitioner.
Saravanamuttu Vythilingam of Mallakam.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 10th day of June, 1947 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Rajaratnam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 12th May, 1947 having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the Respondent or others shall on or before the 17th day of July, 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of June, 1947.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.
Time to show cause extended for 12-3-48.

Intld: R. R. S.
District Judge.

(O. 722. 9 & 12).

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

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary No. 848

Notice is hereby given that after the expiry of fifteen days from the date hereof application will be made to the District Court of Jaffna under the British Courts Probate Resealing Ordinance for the sealing of Probate of the will in respect of the estate of Nannithamby Elaiathamby of Mallagam Jaffna late of Taiping in Malayan Union granted by the Supreme Court of Ipoh in Malayan Union on the 27th day of May 1947.

S. Kanagasabapathy.

Proctor for Elaiathamby Palanivelu, of Mallagam Jaffna, Annapillai widow of Elaiathamby, Elaiathamby Karalapillai and Elaiathamby Sanmugam all of Mallagam presently of Taiping in Malayan Union, the 1st named personally and as Attorney of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th named.

2nd March 1948.

(O. 165. 9 & 12).

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THE ARCHITECT OF UNIVERSAL RELIGION

(Continued from page 1)

society in worthier patterns! If India is really to fulfil her spiritual mission in the world, if we really and sincerely believe spiritually to be the *raison d'être* of our national existence, then our educational institutions must, in the inspiring words of Vivekananda—

Wake up the note! The song that had its birth Far off, where world's taint could never reach; In mountain caves, and glades of forests deep, Whose calm no sigh for lust or wealth or fame could ever dare to break; where rolled the stream Of knowledge, truth, and bliss that follows both.

This is the ideal which has to be put in the van of our programme of *nationalising* education in India. Ramakrishna's recital from education is an epic episode which registers the severest indictment on modern educational outlook by the ancient educational spirit of India. This significant episode is a call to those who have to-day the power in their hands to shape the future destiny of education in India, to turn over a new leaf in their educational policy.

II. Vindication of the intuitive mode of knowledge.

Ramakrishna turned his back on schooling of the usual type and in the general sense of the term; yet he commanded knowledge which no literacy or book-learning could yield. He joined the galaxy of illiterate saints of India and came out with a mighty vindication of that mode of knowledge, the cultivation of which had ever characterised the Indian approach to the ultimate problems of God and reality. Dr Jung has very aptly remarked: 'It is the East that has taught another wide more profound and a higher understanding that is understanding the high life. (The Secret of Golden Flower). Ramakrishna was a full blossomed flower of this 'higher understanding'. Ramakrishna's life of the continuous incursion of the creative intuition, yielding knowledge unattainable by the plodding intellect of man, has demonstrated to us, in the words of Richard Jefferies, that 'Earth holds secrets enough to give our race the life of the fabled Immortals.' It is a happy augury of the times that eminent contemporary thinkers have realised the limitations of the intellectual understanding and admitted the claims of intuition to be a higher organ of knowledge. Prof. Henri Bergson's advocacy of intuition for the exploration of the ultimate nature of reality is well known. The American poet-philosopher George Santayana beautifully brings out the limitations of intellect in the following poem:

Our knowledge is a torch of smoky pine,
That lights the pathway but one step ahead.
Across a void of mystery and dread
Bid then, the tender light of faith to shine,
By which alone the mortal heart is led.
Unto the thinking of the thought divine.

III. Perfect conquest of Lust and the detachment to Wealth.
A third exemplary feature of the life of the Master is his unique

demonstration of the most perfect conquest of lust and the completest detachment to wealth. Saints all over the world have ever endeavoured to rise above the allurements of lust and wealth, but Ramakrishna's conquest of lust and wealth has a uniqueness about it which, perhaps is unparalleled in all recorded history. Ramakrishna demonstrated in a telling manner that the condition *sine qua non* of spiritual life worth the name is the completest eradication of lust and the desire to possess. This eradication Ramakrishna effected with an unprecedented thoroughness. By his extraordinary conquest of lust and wealth Ramakrishna demonstrated to the world what the 'flawless ideal' of spiritual life really is. What an extraordinary marriage was his! The marriage of souls united in God! A marriage untainted by the faintest sprinkle of carnal desire! Earth will be transformed into heaven if the married couples of the world made it obligatory for them to fill even a small part of their lives with the purity of Ramakrishna's married life. By his unique marriage Ramakrishna has blazed a trail for the thoughtful married people of the world to follow in howsoever humble a measure they may be able to do it. Saints have striven after purity by forsaking their wives and going into retirement from the world; here was a saint who lived the highest spiritual life in closest company with his wife. He's not Ramakrishna bequeathed unto married men an ideal to be striven after? In striving after such ideals alone can humanity find, to borrow a phrase from William James, 'a heroic substitute for war'. Ramakrishna did not merely abstain from carnality. If he had merely done that, the result would have been simply negative. He raised his wife to a divine status. He worshipped her as the Divine Mother Herself. Whoever raised woman to a higher pinnacle of glory? The will to abjure all possessions had sunk so deep in the 'unconscious' of Ramakrishna that his muscles would tangibly contract when a coin would be brought near them while he was asleep. A farther limit of renunciation is difficult to conceive. Such self-conquest is far more glorious than the conquest of the entire world. It is given to India alone to produce such men.

To be continued

Notice of Application

Notice is hereby given that after the expiry of fifteen days from the date hereof application will be made to the District Court of Jaffna under the British Courts Letters of Probate Resealing Ordinance for the re-sealing of the Letters of administration in respect of the estate of Vallipuram Seeniappah of Urelu Jaffna late of Kuala Lumpur in the State of Selangor in Malayan Union granted by the Supreme Court of Kuala Lumpur in the State of Selangor in Malayan Union on 27th May 1947 under petition No. 247 of 1947.

This 26th day of February 1948.

A. NAGENDRA,

Proctor for Parasakthi widow of Vallipuram Seeniappah of Urelu Jaffna. (Court order dated 23.4.48.)

(O. 127, 12 & 16)

New Approach?

Kashmir Issue at U.N.O.

The Special Correspondent of Reuter at Lake Success writes:—

A new approach to the Kashmir problem will be tried when the Security Council resumes its debate on Kashmir.

The United States delegation was understood to have been active in diplomatic conversations with other Council delegations in an attempt to devise a formula which would be acceptable to both India and Pakistan.

Although the exact nature of the new approach was not revealed, well informed sources predicted that the trend of thought would be along the following lines:

(1) The Council would acknowledge that there was some justification in the Indian complaint that Kashmir raiders were obtaining aid in Pakistan though not necessarily Government assistance.

On this point the Council was considered likely to request the Pakistan Government to use its best efforts to stop alleged illegal activity on their territory or by their nationals.

(2) The disputed problem of the interim administration of Kashmir during the holding of a plebiscite might according to the same sources, be solved by broadening the present administration under Sheikh Abdullah on a wider political basis.

(3) On the question of Indian troops in Kashmir it was understood that the new line of the Council's approach might be to consent to their presence but at the same time to ensure that their activities were of a purely military character and did not include police duties.

It was believed that there was no crystallised resolution in view and that discussion in the Council might produce substantial changes.

India Urges Speedy Solution

Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Leader of the Indian Delegation appealed to the Security Council on Tuesday for a speedy solution of the 'knotty problem' of Kashmir.

Speaking in the Council for the first time since his return from New Delhi where he consulted his Government, Mr. Ayyangar said that fighting was still going on in Kashmir.

He told the Council that for some days he had been in consultation with his Government on Kashmir and they had explored all avenues of settlement.

Mr. Ayyangar said his delegation was quite prepared to consider any reasonable plan that might be put forward by any member of the Security Council to ensure that Indian armed forces "do not interfere" during the holding of the plebiscite in Kashmir.

"The retention of the armed forces in the State is an obligation for ensuring Kashmir from external aggression and for maintaining internal law and order. It is only for these two reasons that we shall retain armed forces in the State."

"We are anxious as anybody else that this plebiscite should be conducted in a perfectly free and unfettered manner."

ORDER NISI

DECLARING WILL PROVED

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 800

Sangarappillai Sittampalam of Mallakam presently of Colombo

Vs. Petitioner.

1. V. K. Mylvaganam and wife
2. Annarooranammah both of Mallekam
3. Sangarappillai Kathirgamanathan of Colombo
4. Sivakamasuathareswary daughter of Sangarappillai of Mallakam

In the matter of the last will and testament and codicil of the late Sittampalam Sangarappillai deceased of Mallakam

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of November 1947 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovesaid petitioner dated 25th October 1946, affidavit of attesting notary and witnesses dated 30th October 1947 having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of Sittampalam Sangarappillai deceased dated 10th May 1940 and numbered 472 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or one of them shall on or before the 21st day of January 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the 1st and 2nd respondents be appointed guardian ad litem over the 3rd and 4th respondents and that the said Sangarappillai Sittampalam petitioner is the executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 21st day of January 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said Petitioner do produce the said minors in Court on the said date.

This 3rd day of November 1947.
S. d. R. R. Selvadurai.

Drawn by District Judge.

Sed S. T. Rajaratnam

Proctor for Petitioner.

Time to show cause is extended for 17-3-48.

Intd. R. R. S.

D. J.

(O. 166, 12 & 16)

It has been decided to have the Civic administration Chavakachcheri vested in Town Council.

Steps are being taken to establish a Municipality for Negombo with effect from January 1, 1948.

Mr. H. G. S. Ratnaweera (Communist) was elected to represent the Suduwela Ward in the Colombo Municipal Council.

A sentence of 5 months rigorous imprisonment was awarded to Kanagasundaram a car driver by the Jaffna Magistrate on the accused pleading guilty to the charge of negligent driving of a motor car and thereby caused the death of one Seemampillai of Navanthurai.

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(Std. 43, 12-3 to 2-4-48)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 852

Arunasalam Tillaiyampalam Arumugam of Karainagar West
Vs
Petitioner

1. Arumugam Wijewaratnam
2. Arumugam Tharmakulasingham both of the same place minors appearing by their guardian-ad-fitem the 3rd Respondent
3. Theivanai widow of Velauther Nagamuttu of the same place. Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Pangamuttu wife of Arunasalam Tillaiyampalam Arumugam deceased of Karainagar West

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of March 1948 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 28th February 1948 having been read.

It is ordered that the said 3rd respondent, be appointed guardian ad-fitem over the minors the 1st & 2nd respondents and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her lawful husband and that he is entitled to have Letters of administration issued to him according to unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 17th day of March 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

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)

tioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her lawful husband and that he is entitled to have Letters of administration issued to him according to unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 17th day of March 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 1st day of March 1948
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. A. Kanagasabai
Proctor for Petitioners
(O. 165-12 & 16)

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Printed and Published by Pandit V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarpannai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarpannai, Jaffna, on Friday, March 12, 1948.

Chief Editor: T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI