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High Thinking And Simple Writing

BY M. KUNHAPPA

THE important role to be played by the writers of India in shaping the destiny of this country has been emphasised so often that it is likely to be taken for granted. A closer examination of the role, its aim and objects would however lead us to the conclusion that high thinking and plain writing is what is required now.

The immediate future in India will witness a rapid increase in the number of men and women asking for more and more matter to read in their mother-tongue. The literacy drive in Indian languages, through night and day schools will create a reader—public immensely larger than any we have seen so far. Industrialisation of the country with its consequential increase in the urban population will produce more readers; for, paradoxically enough, the leisurely cultivator spends less time in reading than the busy worker in industries. The agriculturist goes home and minds his roof or his fence, when he is not feeding the cattle or tending his vegetable patch. Raising the standard of income will leave more annas in the pockets of the populace for buying books, journals and papers. Educated women too will swell the army of readers; and women of course, are notoriously more voracious readers than men.

Literature For The People

What Kind of matter will our writers in India's languages serve up for these millions of Indian readers, is the important question. The question is important because what people read affects their decisions, actions and character; and in a democracy it is the free action of the individual which ultimately decides the fate of the nation. If what each man does for his own good conduces to the general good of the community as a whole, freedom and democracy will thrive; the country will become great. On the other hand, when the selfish acts of individuals endanger the life of the nation one of two things is bound to happen; foreign domination will step in to exploit the resources of the country or despotism will creep in to regimentalise the men and the women towards civic activities. The steps are as logical and clear as those in an Euclidean proposition. The quality of reading matter served up is again important because, some kind of reading matter is bound to make an appearance when there is a demand for it.

Nature abhors a vacuum in the mental world also. If good matter is not present, bad matter will certainly rush in. Add to it, the cupidity of businessmen, who adulterated our ghee, put pebbles in our rice and sandstone in the atta and you can be sure that there will be enough and more of unscrupulous men who will want to collect the extra annas in the pockets of the man in street and pile up his own Lakhs. The thing has happened in Western countries in the nineteenth century, along with the Industrial Revolution and there is no reason for us to be complacent about it. Perhaps there is more reason not to be complacent at all.

Avoid Sensationalism

Cheap Sensationalism ill informed criticism of peoples and countries, sentimental sob stuff, deliberate mischief making, should be eliminated as far as possible from the Indian Press. Let there be news, interesting sensational news too; but let there be no sensation mongering. The unnecessary publication of details of court proceedings of rape cases we could do well without. News could be suplemented by informed comments (as is done in English now) helping people to understand the causes and implications regarding events of social or political importance. Educative articles on other nations and peoples need not be all-panegyric. What is wanted is sensible appraisement and not blind praise; sympathetic criticism and not drain inspector's reports. As a background to the daily news, there should be popular articles in all languages on alstruse themes; short studies on great subjects. A general body of light literature on serious subjects is necessary to finish off the education which the majority of the masses are likely to get under a universal scheme of mass literacy. When people become literate en masse there will be a large proportion of men and women who can read and write, but are otherwise not well informed. Their further education is in the hands of the press.

Palatable Writing

You will have people who can read, and who want to read, but who are unable to understand technical terms or to follow intricate points at issue. Nor will they be able to hold their concentrations on abstract themes for long stretches at a time. Interest will be their main guide. They will read what interests them, be it good for them or be it bad. The writer's business it is, to make what is good and healty and educative, into interesting readable matter. The writer's business it is to bring out the connection between abstract theories and the practical applications of it in every day life. The writers' business it is to explain in simple words the meaning of technical terms. That is why it is said that high thinking and plain writing is what is required at present, and more so in the near future.

Writings on modern subjects in Indian languages now a days fall between two stools. The English knowing reader has no need for it, while the others can not always follow it. Technical terms translated into Indian words, before the ideas concerned have taken root in the minds of the masses are a stumbling block to the reader. You hesitate over it for a second, translate it mentally back into English, get the idea and continue reading. When you do not know English, you gather an imperfect and not always correct idea from the context and the connotation of the Sanskrit terms used, and continue reading.

Let Specialists Write

While Popular articles on philosophy, biology, economics, etc., are written in English by Russell, Huxley, and others of the first rank, you rarely get Raman, Meghnad, Saha, Bhatnagar and others writting on their own subjects in Indian languages. Then places are filled by fresh graduates or by College Professors with the result that the works usually have an amateurship freshness or a scholarly mildewish about them I am sorry to have to say this, because those who do write now are even otherwise doing a thankless task and a wageless job. Yes; writing articles on modern Indian languages is like that. It speaks very highly of the public spirit of the men who do it, that they do attempt this task for the sake of their countrymen's benefit.

Quite often they do bring off brilliant essays. An Independent India, discarding English at break-neck speed has however, need for information first hand. It wants them written in an interesting manner that will stimulate further interest in the subject. It wants them properly orientated with the needs of the people. It wants the great sons of India to speak direct, each on his subject, to the millions in the land hungering and thirsting after knowledge. It wants all this and much more it wants them all quick.

—*From the Bharat Jyoti.*

"SECURITY COUNCIL" — A MISNOMER

Itself insecure—Patel's Indictment

SARDAR Vallabhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister, addressing officers and men of the Royal Indian Air Force station at Palam in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations declared that Gandhi's principle of resolving diffrences was arbitration. If this principle was accepted there would be no trouble in the world.

'But," he said, "look at the U. N. O. That is an organisation meant to lay the foundations of world unity and peace But its members are not able to resolve their own differences The Security Council so far has not solved any problem be it Palestine or anything else that came up before it. It would be more appropriate to call it an insecurity Council disturbing the peace of the world".

Mr Sardar asserted that the U. N. O. had not been able to do anything. He referred to the Kashmir dispute which India had referred to it for a speedy end. He added:- "If the Security Council releases us from that embarassment we shall perform the Kashmir operation also with the least amount of danger, as in case of Hyderabad".

British References to Hyderabad

Referring to Hyderabad, he said: "People talk of our aggression against Hyderabad How can one have aggression against one's own people What is Hyderabad? Is the Nizam who is Hyderabad or is it the people who are Hyderabad. The British people still think that Hyderabad is still their preserve. They have not yet forgotten that they were rulers here. They do not understand that they have no place here. I hope this will be the last debate in Parliament in which reference will be made to India. Otherwise we do not want to be forced into a friendship which is not wanted. We have self-respect enough to stand aloof if need be against the whole world.

National Languages in Law Courts

The Attorney-General, Mr. Alan Rose K. C., has been appointed Chairman of a Committee that is to be set up to examine the recommendations of the Select Committee on Official Languages with regard to the administration of justice in the national languages of the country.

The other members of the Committee are Mr. M. F. S. Pulle, K. C., Solicitor-General, and Mr. P. C. Villavarayen, Legal Draftsman.

The Minister of Justice, who appointed the Committee, has requested the Committee for an early interim report.

Minister Regrets Misuse of Radio

for Political Propaganda

In a letter to Mr. Pieter Keuneman M. P., Mr. C. Sittampalam, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, admitted that "a speech was delivered by a member of the Labour Party against Marxism and the leftist parties", and expressed regret for the incident.

Continuing this correspondence, Mr. Keuneman has sent the following letter to the Minister:

"It is my opinion that this admission by the Minister does not acquit the Government of the charge that the radio is being used for partisan, political propaganda by the United National Party and its supporters against other parties, while opportunities are denied those who are attacked to defend themselves or to reply to the charges which are hurled against them.

"In a number of ways, both direct and indirect, the radio is being used by the Party in power today to attack the policies and ideologies of opposing parties and even those parties themselves. For instance, it is my opinion that the occasion of the death of Mr. Jinnah was used as propaganda for the U. N. P. rally in Galle Face, in the news broadcast made over Colombo Radio."

PERSONAL

Mr. M. Kanagasabay, acting General Manager of Railways, has been elected a member of the Institute of Transport. Mr. Kanagasabay is the first Ceylonese to be elected a member.

He joined the Institute after passing the normal examinations held in London in 1923.

Shaw On Self And Some Others

Bernard Shaw thinks that Ernest Bevin is "just like Bismarck." And he regards Joseph Stalin as the greatest living statesman.

He gave these views to U. S. correspondent Johannes Steel, recently, and the interview is published in the "National Gazette." Here are some of Mr. Shaw's views as expressed on that occasion:

Wallace: "Tell the American people that Shaw says Wallace is the only one among the candidates who is a social philosopher—the only man who can do something about the international situation because he knows something about it. Tell the American people—every single vote for Wallace is a vote for advance."

War: War between the United States and the Soviet Union would ruin them both. Certainly England couldn't pay for it."

Russia: "The misinformation about the Soviet Union in the U. S. is colossal America must batter inform herself. The Soviet Union is a great experiment."

Bevin: "The trouble with the world is its bad manners Take Bevin, for instance—just another Bismarck. Why not talk decently to the Russians?"

Stalin: "To the question, whom did he consider the Greatest statesman in the world, Shaw replied: "There are three great men living today. One of them is a great statesman. His name is Joseph Stalin. The second is a great mathematician: his name is Einstein. The third one is a great playwright: modesty forbids me to mention his name."

Candidates For Colombo South Seat

Four candidates, Messrs. T F. Jayewardene (U.N.P.), P. Saravanamuttu (Independent Socialist), Bernard Soysa (B.L.P.I.) and Dr. A. P. de Zoysa (Independent) will contest the Colombo South Seat in the House of Representatives

Nomination papers were received by the Returning Officer, Mr. R. M. Davies at the Colombo Katchcheri.

Three others also submitted nomination papers. All these were rejected, as they had not complied with the deposit.

The following symbols were allocated to the candidates:—Dr. de Zoysa, House; Mr. Saravanamuttu, Cart Wheel; Mr. Jayewardene, Lamp; and Mr Bernard Soysa, Star.

Polling day was fixed for November 20.

MAINTAIN MORAL ORDER

To Avoid Chaos in Civilised Life

THE moral order is in jeopardy not only in our own country (as we only know too well at what price) but all over the globe. The funeral of traditions has been sounding its mournful cymbals in one spot after another. Customs and usages are being invalided with scant ritual. There is in fact and everywhere a serious threat to the intellectual and moral foundations on which civilised life must rest if it is not to break up in chaos.

It is a singular and arresting phenomenon. Two global wars in a single generation have left their peculiar stress on the face of mankind: that life is trifling and matter all-powerful. It is the same lesson that science by its inroads on the more hidden workings of nature has been throwing up, our planet thereby shrinking from its former vastness to the position of a fragile football for other heavenly bodies. This has led to the odd inference that human life is a little bubble with neither inheritance nor promise. Indeed, it would almost seem that we are determined to put up the utmost sound, since tomorrow we perish and disappear.

The result is a new freedom, personal and group freedom, resounding with clash and conflict: a freedom of independence and disobedience—a retaliatory freedom, in which each has his grievance and knows how to exact a price.

The revolt is general, both young and old plunging forward, without premeditation or plan: a guerilla warfare, its outer manifestation giving no index of the magnitude of its actual 'Front' in the mind. So, in brief, this is the century of nightmares, a strange novel age untouched by the head of bygone times.

It is not realised that men themselves are responsible for war and all the associated destruction and terror: that science has only yielded supplementary proof of the wonderful status of the human mind and imagination: that the smallness of the earth among the endless orbs in the Universe only testifies to the Supreme Architect, or that the very power by which we compute our insignificance in the Mysterious Scheme' is proof of a rare and immortal worth absent in matter or other forms of life. The creative human intelligence gleams with a unique flame, and though men sometimes behave worse than animals they sometimes behave like gods, a condition unknown among animals. So, if we fall we will do so solely by our own deeds.

Freedom is not free. Freedom is limitation. The greater the freedom the less the liberty; the fullest freedom being wholy subordinate to sovereign conscience and judgment. Truth is a vassal: morality a serf: and therein lie the beauty and splendour of both. God is not free himself. When freedom is free it rains ugliness, disorder and darkness and men lose their noble outlook.

The call is for collective regeneration, for cleansing the mind of battling impulses and aims. Knowledge is not enough and unassimilated knowledge is great peril. The splitting of the atom has proved a symbolic act: for there have occurree manifold fissions in judgment. This broken psychology needs urgent reassembly.

Men see the way they go and know the road is wrong and dangerous: yet lack the will and power to halt. The intellectual sky is harassed by squalls and life's first scriptures seem to have taken refuge in the deeper caverns of the mind. Seldom have franquillity and reflection been so much in need. A little philosophy offers much respite from the gallons of liquor of one kind and another by which the age is fuddled. War is difficult to make and annihilatingly ruinous to each party and yet each seems to be 'spoiling' for it. Peace is easier than war and conducive to happiness and yet everyone seems to be flying from it. Few value wisdom and of these fewer have a voice'. Those who hold the reins of common fortunes ride the glittering steeds of domination and plunge into the shadow, dragging others with them. Counterfeit democracy has usurped the traditional kingship of Understandings.

When men and women begin to think and act for themselves realising that it isn't to be free to swallow a slogan and surrender the personality to its dictatorship, that greater freedoms are nourished and sustained by greater controls, that freedom is self-government', then will dawn the democracy of the common man whose equal kinship with all mankind, though suppressed, yet remains the only authentic note of human existence.

—N. K. Venkateswaran
(*Social Reformer*)

Sir C. P's Visit Put Off

The proposed visit of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer to Colombo on 4th inst on his way to Australia has been postpond as he is travelling via Calcutta. Information has been received by the Ramakrishna Mission, Ceylon Branch, that he expects to visit Ceylon towards the end of this year after finishing his lecture tour of Australia and NewZealand. The distinguished visitor is expected to stay in Ceylon for about ten days. A programme of lectures is being arranged in co-operation with a few cultural institutions at Colombo and at out stations.

MARSHALL PLAN FOR ASIA

Ceylon Included

The "Wall Street Journal" says Ceylon will be among the 15 eastern countries participating in a "Marshall Plan" for Asia which is aimed at increasing industrialisation in the East except Japan.

WANTED

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1948

Treasure These Thoughts

"Listen to the Truth of Religion that is not sprung from subjective delusions of the mind".

—MANUSMRITI II.

THE U. N. O.

THREE YEARS HAVE ELAPSED since the powers engaged in world war II stopped fighting; it was thought that it would be possible not only to conclude a treaty of peace between the warring nations but also to establish enduring peace among the nations of the world. Great hopes were entertained regarding the U.N.O., the deliberations of which august body have borne little fruit. Among the questions that were referred to the Security Council may be mentioned the Indonesian dispute, the tribal invasion of Kashmir in which Pakistan later admitted participation and, the fighting between Jews and Arabs in Palestine. Beyond drawing up schemes for a cease fire and making suggestions for settlement which have in more than one instance been repudiated by the parties concerned, nothing has been done. It is regrettable that Count Bernadotte the United Nations mediator should have been shot dead while he was still busy and actively engaged in negotiating a settlement between Arabs and Jews. The assassination to some extent reflects the scant regard which some quarters have for the U. N. O. Pakistan's rejection of the cease fire proposals made by the U. N. O Kashmir Commission is another instance. South Africa threatens to withdraw from the U. N. O., should that body persist in making any adverse decisions regarding the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

Sardar Patel referred the other day to the unsatisfactory manner in which the Security Council has been functioning. When India made complaint to the Security Council regarding Pakistan's complicity in the invasion of Kashmir, Sir Zafrulla Khan was able not only to confuse the issue by denying that Pakistan played any part in helping the tribes to invade Kashmir but also to enlarge the scope of the Kashmir Commission by including several charges against India. When the Commission visited India, Pakistan admitted that her army was fighting in Kashmir. The proposals of the Commission for a cease fire have, however, been rejected by Pakistan and fighting still continues in the beautiful valley of Kashmir.

The Security Council has not been able to settle the dispute although more than nine months have elapsed. People are begining to lose faith in the U. N. O.

The decision of the Security Council to inquire into the complaint made by the Nizam against India in spite of the protest made by the Indian delegate and the refusal to permit Hyderabad to withdraw her complaint and plead the charter as an excuse for retaining the Hyderabad issue in the agenda, all tend to show that the Security Council is engaged more in a game of power politics than in settling disputes between nations. The Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and the U. S. A. have referred the Berlin Crisis to the Security Council. How the Council will deal with this question remains to be seen. The debate on atomic control shows to what extent the big powers can hope to agree. If things proceed as in the past three years it cannot but be stated that the Security Council is fast becoming a farce. The statement of the Deputy Prime Minister of India that the Security Council is changing its complexion and becoming an Insecurity Council threatens to turn out true.

Still the Prime Minister of of India states that he has faith in the U. N. O. Hate suspicion and distrust have been the causes for division among the different nations constituting the U. N. O. It cannot be said that all hope is lost and that the U. N. O. has failed to achieve its objective. It is to be hoped that enduring peace will be established by the victorious and vanquished nations co-operating with each other for the betterment of mankind without reference to class colour or creed.

RADIO REGULATIONS

The hammer of heckling with which the leftist opposition in Parliament incessantly strike at the Government does produce some result. The stormy petrel of communist politics got it, as if it were, out of the horse's mouth that the radio, which the Government assured was not to be used for propagating party propaganda, had been handled by a Minister, in one instance, for disseminating feelings of discord among the labour masses and for the furtherance of the policy of his party.

It is gratifying to note, however, that the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications immediately admitted the violation of the Radio regulations by a colleague of his in the Cabinet and expressed regret for the incident. This Minister though a member of the Cabinet formed by the U. N. P. still remains a no-party man. The public have a right to demand of the head of the Government for a full and frank statement of the Government policy regarding the use of the radio by the members of the Government party.

The microphone and the radio are two of the most effective machines for purposes of propaganda and, therefore, the need for an unequivocal clarification of the Government policy is very great. The public cannot agree to maintain a service which the Government party may use, now and again, for clever propaganda enabling one party to steal a political march over another.

ONE THING AND ANOTHER

BY YALPADI

Smuts in a New Role

The spectacle of General Smuts, leading the Opposition in the South African Parliament, telling Dr. Malan, the Premier, that S. A. representative Louw's threat in the U. N. General Assembly of likely withdrawal of South Africa from the U. N. if the latter discussed the Indian case, would do no good to South Africa, might have been strange to students of world politics. Smuts had, two years ago, reeling under the lashes of Vijayalakshmi Pandit in the U.N., tried all his best to pretend that the U. N. had no jurisdiction to discuss a domestic matter, and reports of his sour speeches made it appear that he would advise the withdrawal of S. Africa from that world organisation. His sly dig at Malan now that Indian interests had "fulsomely" congratulated him on defeating Smuts in the elections, and now were chagrined to find Malan as deadly opposed to them as ever, takes one back to the pitiful defeat of Smuts' government in the last elections. Now he wants Malan not to think of quitting U. N. O.

●

Poor Perspicacity

One would recall, no doubt, the relief some Indian publicists and politicians of S. Africa felt, rather too audibly, at the riddance of Smuts from a government that had become determined to oust Indians. They need not have gone so far as to praise or congratulate Malan in the hour of their glee at Smuts' downfall. It is too common a fault with Indian leaders to fall into the unwary habit of accepting qualities of public men on hearsay or conjecture. A few Indians, however, had even then deprecated counting on Malan's favourable response and also warned about being more anti-Indian than Smuts. Malan himself now states that while he appreciated Indian congratulation on his defeat of Smuts he would not allow anyone to change his policy. That's that, from the horse's mouth, as it were!

●

Razakar Round-up

The rounding up of Razakars and reports of their being herded into camps in various parts of Madras and Bombay and Bihar Provinces might induce temperamental persons to ask to send a few of them round on a show to interested localities. Who are the Razakars, and won't people like to see them in flesh and blood, after the blood - bath they had played in these past few months? And alongside of Razakars have come to notice another band—the Deendars—a very colourful crowd too!

●

And Deendars!

Brought into being by a fanatic Hyderabadi, Siddique Chennabasaveswar, these fellows have, while not joining the Razakars, closely followed the Razakar plan. Note the double-barrelled name of the leader, half Muslim, half Lingayat (Hindu). Preaching as early as 1924 in the local mosque that he was an *avatar* of Sri Krishna and Chennabasava (founder of Lingayat sect) Siddique made the most fantastic claims and urged his audience to join his brand of Islam. He collected a couple of hundred disciples, green-cloaked them and spread his gospel. Soon externed from the State, he migrated far north to the frontier where he worked on the tribal fanaticism against the British but was bundled back to his home. Under a sort of internment he carried on his propaganda, and it has been said to his 'credit' that he adjured a former Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, to embrace Islam, and even wrote to King George to do likewise. Did he stop here? Soon after, he gave the same advice to Nehru and Patel and threatened them that the fate of Gandhiji would overtake them if they heeded not. Latterly he had proclaimed *Jehad* and urged his *Deendars* to do their worst in fulfilment. To-day they are being dug out of their dens and driven into detention camps. So, that's the Deendars.

●

Fama for Gopal!

In many circles in India the opinion was expressed during and after the presentation of the Kashmir case before the U. N. O. that one of the two Ramaswamis of Madras might have made a better job of it and clinched the issue more forcefully than Sri N. Gopalaswami Iyengar. His sticking to the strict limits of constitutional propriety of an ancient order put him at a disadvantage with so seasoned an advocate as Sir Zafrullah Khan armed with all the aids and artifices of the profession. And Gopalaswami Iyengar gloried in lengthy speeches which he grumbled all the Indian papers did not publish fully, as though that was the cause of the failure at Lake Success!

●

Ramaswami—the Seasoned Debater

Thus one of the Ramaswami's was commissioned to present the Hyderabad case at Paris. He is Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliyar, one of the foremost Indians who has perhaps done the trip between India and the West more times than anybody would care to count—all on work of public service. A debater who has improved his blade with every stroke of it. A man who started as a camp follower of the first protagonists of the Non brahmin separatist movement known as the Justice party in South India. And a journalist of the Justice brand. Quickly rising to governmental positions after severe trouncing in popular elections he had carved a name for himself by ability. It showed Nehru's wideness of outlook when he pitched upon such an Opposition man to take up Free India's cause in a world council. And Ramaswami has done it well too, scotching the Hyderabad hydra-headed charges in true swordsman's style and finish.

●

The Rama Tribe

The other Ramaswami Ceylon expected to hear in the next few weeks, but it is now stated his visit is put off. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayer, long known as the able Dewan of Travancore, had latterly lost some of his lustre when he proceeded too far out to crush popular agitation in Travancore and had to pay for it rather dearly. Disappointed with politics he took to lecturing America on philosophy, somewhat as our Ramanathan, once disappointed with office, went out to America to preach philosophy and religion. Sir C. P. could have presented India's case on any world platform in unrivalled brilliance, but he cannot get his self out of the affair to the extent needed to accomodate himself to team work. Anyhow one Ramaswami has done what the other might have been expected to do. Proud India.

●

Another Axis!

Truth will out, as it has been, step by step, in the case of Pakistan's professions and practices. First Kashmir, then Hyderabad, now South Africa. Sir Zafrulla Khan was a staunch supporter of the Indian case against South Africa in the Security Council of the U.N.O. last year, before complications set in at home. This time an axis seems to be in the forging between S. Africa and Karachi. India's inclusion of Pakistan among the Asiatic countries at one with India's problem saw the cat pop out of the S. African bag in the shape of a suggestion that Pakistan could speak for herself and on her own. So that when the question is presented against S. Africa as affecting the people of India the Continent as she was before partition, Pakistan is likely to protest that her interests are apart from those of separated India. The Argentine—Karachi Axis will then pass through Africa.

●

Ceylon Man's Distinction

Ceylon must be proud of the elevation of one of her sons to a post of importance in India. Mr. E. W. Ariyanayakam, the distinguished Jaffnese who has for many years been associated with Mahatma Gandhi in his constructive programme and directed the Hindustani Talimi Sangha at Wardha, has now been asked by the Government of India to become a member of the Central Advisory Board of Education for three years. The Talimi Sangha is the New Education society started under Gandhiji's auspices and has given Indian education a new orientation. Mr. Ariyanayakam was earlier connected with Tagore in the Shantiniketan project.

Teacher and Student Accused of Murder

A one-armed man related in the Chavakachcheri Magistrate's Court a story of having been assaulted, even after his right arm had been severed, by a gang who are accused of the murder of one man and the attempted murder of two.

Of the 12 men charged in this connexion by the Chavakachcheri police, one is a student, Saravanamuttu Navaratnam, and another, Sangarapillai Arumugam, is a teacher at the Sri Somaskanda Vidyasalai.

The charges include the alleged murder of Sinnathamby Ponnan by stabbing him with a knife, and the attempted murder of both Sangaran Sinnappen, by cutting off of his right arm, and Sinnatamby Appakutty.

Sangaran Sinnappen said in evidence that on August 26, about 6.30 p. m., he met two of the accused at Mattuvil. One of them carried a sword and the other a club. Through fear he tried to retreat. The two accused shouted, 'Sinnappan is coming" and chased after him for about 60 yards.

Whistle brought others

Then one of the men whistled and other people came up.

One man held witness from behind and the man with the sword severed his right arm. The hand fell on the ground. Two men then hit at him with clubs and he warded off the blows with his left arm. Another man cut him twice in the leg. Yet another man cut him three or four times in the left arm. He managed to run away.

Kaddyan Kanapathy said in evidence that when he was returning home, he saw three of the accused chasing after Sinnathamby Ponnen. One of the accused men stabbed Ponnen with a knife in the chest

After further evidence, the Magistrate, Mr. W. W. Mutturajah committed all the accused to the Supreme Court for trial.

Mr. C. A. Lourensz, A.S.P. led evidence. Mr. R. L. Pereira, K. C., with Mr. J Rajaratnam instructed by Messrs. V. S. Karthigesu, Sam A. Sabapathy and V. Kanagasabai defended.

Sidelights and Lightsides

(BY SQUINT EYE)

The sight of a garland gives me a headache, said Minister A Ratnayake, at a Nawalapitiya Co-operative Urban Bank reception at which the customary garland was absent.

Did Nawalapitiya take the hint!

• • •

As for sight of garlands giving headaches, they must make such as are to be worn not seen—with a couple of Aspro's worked in!

• • •

Razakars in full while khaddar dress and Gandhi caps on head have been caught while trying to escape through Indian police guard, by the villagers of Barsi. Some of such disguised men after arrest showed the hiding places of arms and ammunitions.

Khaddar has sometimes been known to cover a multitude of sins.

• • •

A new Universal Air Travel plan which will enable travellers to buy air transport on credit almost anywhere in the world, was to be put into operation on Oct. 1, by agreement between International Airlines and the domestic airlines of North America.

That would make travel so popular—creditable?

• • •

Mr. Habib Rahimtoolah, Pakistan High Commissioner in London, to whose personal account a million odd sterling was transferred from Hyderabad funds in a London Bank just before the debacle, has told Reuter that "he had nothing to say," when questioned about it.

If his purse could be as light as his heart!

• • •

Dr. Jose Arce, the Argentine member in the U N O Security Council, "would not believe in any telegrams or letters signed by the Nizam as long as the Nizam himself does not come before them".

If that creates a precedent no future complaint can go before UNO unless the parties concerned present themselves in person for Arces to enact their farces!

• • •

Did the Nizam of Hyderabad sign the withdrawal of the UNO complaint as a free man, queried the dismissed delegation, and the Indian delegate countered with the question whether he appointed the delegation as a free man, or created the Laik Ministry as a free man.

The Nizam has always been represented as wanting Freedom—Independence!

• • •

"The basis of our policy is fear—fear of you, fear of your government, fear of your policy" said Dr. Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, looking straight at the Russian delegation at the U. N. General Assembly.

That was a fearless statement, fearlessly made, by a fearless man!

• • •

The Safety Director of Louisville, Kentucky, forbade the local Civil Rights Committee to hold a mixed picnic of Negroes and Whites in a City park on Saturday, because the communists had planned to use the picnic as an occasion for staging a demonstration.

Demonstration that black and white could mix, or if mixed couldn't be separated?

• • •

Mr. Jerome Klahr Huddle, Chairman of U. N, Kashmir Commission, with the party, is in Geneva to draft the interim report for the Security Council.

Said Kashmir U. N. Chairman Huddle

I bet this d—thing is a muddle;
Worse in Hyderabad;
Didn't drive people mad;
Here our heads are all in a fuddle.

• • •

Kashmir's Lot is with India—Sheik Abdullah.

Hyderabad's lottery was in Pakistan.

• • •

"The existing legislation in the S. A. Union for the representation of Indians was dangerous, and would lead to the representation of Indians by Indians in Parliament and gradually there would be complete equality between European and non European," said Dr. Malan in a Parliament debate.

A consummation doubly to be deprecated!

Navalar Day

Elaborate Programme to be Arranged

The Vivekananda Society, Colombo has decided to celebrate Navalar Day on the 29th of November on a grand scale. A whole day programme has been arranged. An oratorical contest will be held.

Srila Sri Navalar was the "Champion Reformer of the Hindus" at a difficult period in the history of Hinduism. What Swami Vivekananda and Swami Dhayananda Saraswathi did to Hinduism in North India, Navalar did for South India and Ceylon.

A strong Sub-committee has been elected by the Executive Committee of the Society to arrange the programme of the celebrations. It is understood that a part of the proceedings of the day will be relayed from the Society Hall by the Colombo Broadcasting Station.

HYDERABAD ISSUE

Ramaswamimudaliar Creates impression on Security Council

The Hyderabad case is not expected to be raised in the Security Council for some considerable time and the issue is now virtually settled it is learned.

The facts laid before the Council by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar at the last meeting, regarding the events leading up to the Nizam's surrender, are understood to have made a strong impression on many Council members. Even those who were most critical of India's action are believed to have realised that there was a danger of over simplification in the Hyderabad case and that the new facts brought forward by the Indian delegation have considerably altered the circumstances surrounding the issue.

The next meeting of the Security Council will be concerned with the Berlin question and it is learned reliably that the Hyderabad item will be allowed to lapse more or less by "default".

Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations

In Tri. comalee

The Gandhi Seva Sangam celebrated the Gandhi Jayanti on Saturday October 2, at Hindu College. The proceedings began with the recital of "Ragupathy Ragava Raja Ram".

Pandit I. Saravanamuttu, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, extended a cordial welcome to the speakers.

Mr. M. Ramachandran, Principal of Trincomalee Hindu College, in his presidential address stressed on the need for Gandhi Seva Sangams.

Pandit (Miss) Rajeswary spoke next on the place of women in the Gandhi movement.

Mr. K. N. Sivapirakasam referred to the religious aspect of Gandhiji.

Pandit P. Krishnapillai dwelt on the importance of spinning and weaving and the wearing of Khaddar.

Mr. P. Sinnadurai and S. Nadarajah appealed to the audience for work among the masses.

With a vote of thanks proposed by the Secretary, Mr. K Rajagopal the meeting ended at 10 p.m.

In Anuradhapura

The Anuradhapura Vivekananda Society celebrated the Jayanti at the premises of the Sri Kathirasan Temple on Sunday, October 3.

Mr. K. Krishnapillai, Education Officer, Anuradhapura presided.

After the singing of "Bande Mataram" Mr. R. N. Sivaprakasam spoke on the need for a correct understanding of the Gandhian ideal and said that the realisation of the existence of God was the corner stone of the Gandhian cult.

Pandit P. Krishnapillai referred to simple ways of living which made Gandhi a Mahatma.

Mr. K. Rajagopal gave an account of his personal experience in the Satyagraha movement.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. K. Arulambalam, Head Master of the Vidyalayam, the celebrations ended at 9 p. m.

In Jaffna

"Mahatmaji has not died in vain. His death has cemented Hindu-Muslim unity and concord. His birthday should be celebrated like the Deepavali and the Christmas, as a national holiday", said Dr. M. K. Mathew, president of the Jaffna District Committee of the Ceylon Indian Congress, presiding at the public meeting held at 5 p. m. on Saturday, October 2, at Vaidyeswara Vidyalaya, Vannarponnai, to celebrate the 80th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Various aspects of the life and work of Gandhiji were touched upon in their speeches by Messrs. S. H. Perinpanayagam, N. P. Pillai, V. Ramaswami Sarma, K. K Nadarajah, A. Sitaraman and Mrs. Nathan. The meeting followed a procession taken along the Grand Bazaar Road, conveying Mahatmaji's portrait.

Earlier in the day the Indian National Flag was unfurled in the school quadrangle by Mr. N. Ponniah, the editor of 'The Elakesari'. He next presided over a Spinning Competition organised by the local Charka Sangh, in which about three dozen youngsters of both sexes participated.

The celebrations concluded at 8 p. m. with the of singing 'Vande Mataram.'

In Colombo

Mahatma Gandhiji's 80th birthday was celebrated by the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, on Saturday last. Mr. K. V. S. Sundaram, one of the Vice-presidents presided. Bala Bharathi S. Selvadurai and S. Palaniveipillai spoke on the ideals of Gandhiji.

Sri Nageshwari Thambimuttu and Mr. K. Chellathambi sang Bharathi songs.

COLOMBO LETTER

T. C. Baiting

THE action of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress in joining the Government of the day and taking part in the moulding of the future set-up of the country has not been well received in certain quarters of the U. N. P., the governing clique. The recent utterances of some of the leading lights of the party are quite disappointing if not disgusting. The utterances of Sir John Kotelawala at the U. N. P. Rally at Negombo were quite unwarranted, uncalled for and provoking in the extreme. The Tamil Congress, in the gallant colonel's view, was communal; and because the Congress found that communalism would not pay it changed its policy and joined the Government. The Tamil Congress was never communal in its outlook and if the organisation as representing the mass of Tamil opinion was sceptical of Government's policy and refused to toe the line with them, the cause for it should be traced to certain of the U. N. P. leaders themselves. Whatever be the past, the time has definitely come when past recriminations should stop. Whether one likes it or not, the fact that the Tamils have a vital part to perform in the affairs of the country cannot and should not be forgotten. It would be well for the future of the country if certain of the Sinhalese leaders of the type of Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike and Sir John Kotelawala forget to think of Ceylon as "*Appa Lanka*". The Tamils and the other minorities have as much right as the Sinhalese to consider Ceylon as their own home. Fortunately for Ceylon there are a large number of people from among the Sinhalese who heartily welcome the Tamil Congress co-operation and quite rightly feel indignant at the Congress-baiting pranks of certain of their leaders.

* * *

Rift among Leftis's

The Leftists are as divided among themselves as ever, and to expect unity in their ranks is to expect the impossible. The cleavage among them is impossible to be bridged. Apart from the apparent ideological differences among them, there are various other factors which are at work to widen the gulf further and further. It is the question of leadership that is at the root of the cleavage, and none of the three leaders is prepared to budge an inch from the position he has taken to elbow out his "comrades" and to work in concert. Young Pieter Keuneman has successfully, by subtle manipulation, ousted Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe from the leadership of the Communist Party, and today nothing is heard of the erstwhile vociferous doctor, and it is freely rumoured the doctor will found another party. The doctor is an adept in founding new parties, but the question is whether he will have any following. Adroit Mr. Senanayake has played his cards well and the impression has been created that the Leftists are all a set of opportunists thriving on bunkum and vile abuse.

* * *

Colombo South Seat.

There is going to be a keen contest at Colombo South, arising out of the unseating of Mr. R. A. De Mel. The U. N. P. elated at its success at Badegama and its recent rally is all out to capture this seat: it has nominated Mr. T. F. Jayawardane as its candidate and brisk canvassing is going on. Though there are four candidates in the field, the real contest is between Mr. P. Saravanamuttu and the U. N. P candidate. It is too early now to forecast the result, but the trend of feeling is that Mr. Saravanamuttu will emerge out successful, unless of course the U. N. P. candidate raises the communal cry. Already a whispering campaign is afoot that a Tamil who has unseated a Sinhalese should not be allowed to enter Parliament from an electorate which is predominantly Sinhalese. The U. N. P. which cries hoarse over its nationistic character should, if it is true to its ideals, see that such cries are not raised, especially so at a time when the Tamils have extended their co-operation and goodwill. There is absolutely no need for communal slogans at this time.

* * *

Thick-skinned Mule

The editorial note of the "Hindu Organ" on the Colombo Broadcasting Station Tamil programmes was timely. If at all there is an organisation which can be rightly called the thick-skinned mule impervious to public opinion it is the Tamil section of the Broadcasting Station. It is a pity that this section with Mr. K. Kanagaratnam as its Chairman is unable to mend its ways. Mr. Kanagaratnam, I understand, is very anxious to improve matters there, but from what we can gleam, he is powerless, and various factors are at work which damp his zeal and initiative. What is called the Programme Committee of the Tamil section is a farce and every Tom, Dick and Harry has a say in it. There is a widespread feeling that the Programme Committee is a hot bed of nepotism and favouritism. Nothing further can be expected of a body consisting of people the majority of whom are ignorant of histrionic arts. You have only to write something. You may copy it from *Periaphur nam* or *Skandha puranam*, if you are only a friend of x or y who has say in the Programme Committee. You need not wait for formal approval even. Your name will be announced in the Radio Times. You go to the Station and read the script before the mike, and down goes Rs. 25/ of the poor tax payer's money. But if unfortunately, you are not known to the Big one of the Programme Committee, rest assured that your manuscript will be returned to you, perhaps with the thanks of Miss. Elias. Sometimes the MSS will be returned as the subject matter therein "is controversial and political". But if the Big one has no reasons to offer, it will be returned to you without assigning reasons for its rejection. The children's section, the news and views section and the book review section are glaring examples to show how the poor tax-payer's money is squandered for the benefit of a few individuals who are in the good books of a few in the Programme Committee. It is no wonder that nobody tunes to Colombo Station to hear Tamil items. I understand that the Public Radio installed at Dr. Subramaniam's Park by the Jaffna U. C. does not receive Colombo items, it gives only items from Trichy. This is a pointer, and it would be well for the Colombo Broadcasting Station authorities to take note of this. Mr. Kanagaratnam, as president of the Tamil Programme Committee, should either mend its ways or end it altogether. He can do it if he only devotes a little more attention to it.

* * *

A Hindu College at Colombo

The Colombo Vivekananda Society is at it. Thanks to its energetic General Secretary Mudr. Kula Sabanathan and its evergreen President Mr. K. Kanagaratnam the Society has launched on an ambitious programme. The Committee of Management of the Society has as its aim the founding of a Hindu College in the metropolis to cater to the needs of the Hindu children. The drive and energy of Mr. V. Gunaratnam, membership Secretary, have already brought in hundreds of new members to the Society, and it is the ambition of the Managing Committee to make every Hindu resident in Ceylon a member of the Society so that it will truly be the accredited organisation of the Hindus. Under the management of Mr. A. C. Nadarajah, the Vidyalayam of the Society is making rapid progress. The number of students on roll is well over 500, and I understand that many hundreds were refused admission for want of accomodation. This defect has to be remedied, and the earlier it is done the better it will be for the Hindu community in Colombo.

Gandhiji's Early Writings

London Discovery

The earliest published writings of Mahatma Gandhi have been discovered in a London office and are to be presented to Mr. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India, on Saturday.

Published in 1891 in "The Vegetarian," the magazine of the London Vegetarian Society, the writings were discovered by Mr. Roy Walker, author of a biography of Mr. Gandhi. The Mahatma was only 21, and just about to be called to the Bar when the series of nine articles, with an interview and a photograph, were published.

England the Centre of Civilisation

Mr. Gandhi, who has mentioned subscribing to the magazine in his Autobiography, wrote of traditional Indian vegetarianism, of the life of the Indian shepherd, which would be ideal "but for the paucity of baths," and of Indian customs and festivals.

He gave as reasons for coming to Britain his ambition to study law and his desire to "see England, the land of philosophers and poets, the very centre of civilisation."

Many of his later ideas and ideals can be traced in these early works.

At a public ceremony in London on October 2, the Mahatma's birthday, the writings, now beautifully bound, will be presented by Mr. H. S. L. Polak who was Mr. Gandhi's close companion during the South African struggle. They are to be preserved in the library of India House in London.

Character Underneath Brown Skin

Dr. Josiah Oldfield, who shared a room with Mahatma Gandhi during those early days in London and was Editor of "The Vegetarian" when the articles were published, has written an appreciation of his old comrade in the summer number of the 1948 "Vegetarian News", a number almost entirely devoted to the Mahatma's life and beliefs.

"He served on the Committee of the London Vegetarian Society without even saying much or taking part in the heated discussions that arose from time to time," Dr. Oldfield wrote.

"Little by little one began to think of him as an unimportant person. Before long, however, a question of principle came up and then the character underneath the gentle brown skin and humble timidity appeared.

Healing and Harmonising

"We lived together in great harmony and a sure that everything we did should help to heal and harmonise the world. I have no sense of sorrow in the death of Mahatma Gandhi, and I feel sure that if he were sitting by me now as I write, in the warm, evening in the old Jamaica town of Kingston, and I said to him, 'Gandhi you are going to be shot next week, he would answer': 'Well I suppose it is for some good purpose, and if so, I shall welcome death as a new opening for my future work for humanity, but pray do not let the instrument of God's will be punished for doing what he believes to be a right thing for him to do."—

Mr. D. F. Karaka Arrested

The Police arrested today, Mr. D. F. Karaka, author and editor of the weekly "March," in connection with a Cartoon, which appeared in the issue of July 14 and an article published in its issue dated August 11.

The Police, who arrested Mr. Karaka under Section 292, I. P. C., also seized copies of "March" dated July 14 and August 11.

Mr Karaka was released on bail of Rs. 1,000.

Northern Assizes

Murder Case Fails Against Brothers

On a unanimous verdict of not guilty by the jury, Mr. Justice Windham, at the Northern Assizes acquitted and discharged two brothers, Arumugam Velayuthapillai and Arumugam Krishnapillai, both of Inuvil, who were accused of the murder of Thambar Weeragathy, a tapper by stabbing him on April 16, last.

Vairamuttu Appiah (16) testified that he accompanied the deceased, his fraternal uncle back home after tapping toddy. On the way the first accused came from the direction of his house and asked deceased to stop. About that time deceased was carrying a pot of toddy.

The first accused stabbed the deceased in his back. Deceased fell down, got up and started running but the first accused held him. The second accused then stabbed him in the chest.

NEWS

We want NEWS of popular interest from every quarter. Something happens, everyday, everywhere; if you can jot it down clearly, briefly, in readable, interesting language, readers of the Hindu Organ will appreciate it. Let the News be authentic. When you have it please send it quick to The Editor, Hindu Organ, Jaffna.

Regular correspondents in important places are also welcome.

ORDER ABSOLUTE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 924

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Chinnatamby Chettiar Sangaralingam Chettiar Nadarajah Chettiar of Vannarponnai East Deceased.

Visalatchy Ammal, daughter of Kayalveranam Chettiar of Vannarponnai West Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of August 1948, in the presence of Mr. S. Rasiah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the above-mentioned petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will dated 3 & 5th August 1948 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 14th March 1947 and numbered 149 and attested by Subbapillai Rasiah Notary Public be and the same is hereby declared proved.

This 11th day of August 1948.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva.
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Rasiah,
Proctor for Petitioner.
13-9-48.
Time to show cause extended to 11-10-48.
Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
D. J.
(O. 84. 5 & 8)

ANNOUNCEMENT

We have pleasure in announcing that as from 1st September, 1948 we have taken the management of:-

NEWTONS LIMITED.
House Furnishers and Decorators, Dispencers, Chemists and General Merchants
29, MAIN STREET,
JAFFNA.

Samuel Sons & Co. Ltd.
COLOMBO — JAFFNA.

(M 112 14 9 to 19-10-48)

Notice of Insolvency

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Insolvency Jurisdiction No. 205

In the matter of the Insolvency of Suppar Chelliah of Inuvil

Insolvent.

Subramaniam Velupillai of Thavady Petitioner.

Whereas the abovenamed Suppar Chelliah has filed a declaration of Insolvency and a Petition for the sequestration of her estate has also been filed by Subramaniam Veluppillai of Thavady under Insolvency Ordinance No 7 of 1853. Notice is hereby given that the said Court has adjudged the said Suppar Chelliah Insolvent accordingly and that the two public sittings of the Court to wit on 11th day October 1948 and on 30th November 1948 will take place for the said Insolvent to surrender and conform to agreeably to the provision of the said Ordinance and for the taking of other steps setforth on the said Ordinance of which creditors are hereby requested to take notice

By Order of Court
A. K. ALVAPILLAI,
Secretary D. C. Jaffna.

Jaffna the 29th day of September 1948
(O. 86 5 & 8)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 946

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Masilamany Thuraiappah of Chankanai Deceased.

Chinnachippillai widow of Thuraiappah of Chankanai

Vs. Petitioner

1. Masilamany Sangarappillai
2. Sinnathangam wife of Sangarappillai Mathavar
3. Thangachippillai widow of Kumarasamy all of Chankanai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on 27th September 1948 in the presence of Mr. S. Sivagnanam Proctor on the part of petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 23rd September 1948, together with Last Will No 985 dated 2nd November 1947 and attested by S. Sivagnanam Notary Public and the affidavit of the attesting notary and the subscribing witnesses dated 23rd September 1948 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of Masilamany Thuraiappah of Chankanai deceased dated 2nd November 1947 and now produced in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on or before 25th October 1948.

It is further declared that the said Chinachchippillai executrix named in the said will is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless sufficient cause to shown to the contrary on or before 25th October 1948.

1st October 1948.
R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Drawn by
S Sivagnanam
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 85. 5 & 8)

IN THE U. N. O.

Total Ban On Atomic Bomb

Vyshinsky's Call

The U. N. O. was told by the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, M. Vyshinsky, that "The United States is pursuing a dictatorial policy. They want to keep their stockpiles of atomic bombs under the illusion that they hold the monopoly in this domain".

He categorically rejected the proposals of the Atomic Energy Commission, approved by all the members except the Soviet Union and the Ukraine, for international control of atomic power

Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs and President of the U. N. O. General Assembly, said that regional pacts in themselves could not ensure the peace of the world and if pushed too far they might even disrupt the United Nations.

Mr. A. K. Subramaniam, formerly Asst. Editor, Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam and at present Translator Education Dept., has been elected Recording Secretary of the Vivekananda Society at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society.

KARACHCHI SCHEME

Revision of Specification

All proprietors of Irrigable Lands under the Iranamadu Karachchi Scheme are hereby notified that the revision of specification of all irrigable lands benefited by the Iranamadu Karachchi Scheme has been taken up and all proprietors are hereby requested to furnish the following particulars in respect of their lands, direct to the Village Cultivation Officer, Kilinochchi, or to me on or before October 31, 1948:

(1) The name of land owned

(2 Lot number in survey plan (if the land has been surveyed by Crown) and extent (in acres, roods and perches).

(3) If the land has been leased the name or names of the lessees with the extents leased to each of them and their address.

(4) The permanent address of the proprietor which appear in the specification.

2 Each proprietor should produce in person or forward under registered cover the deeds, Crown grants, L. D. C. permits, L. D. C grants and similar documents in support of his title to his land.

P. J. HUDSON,
G.A., N. P.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 28-9-48.
(G. 85. 5.)

GOOD NEWS

We have great pleasure to announce to the public that we have opened a branch of our Pharmacy in this locality at

76/3 KASTHURIYAR Rd. KANNATHIDDY JAFFNA

Special features:—

1. Our treatment is based entirely on Ayurvedic Science.
2. All our medicines are got down from India.
3. We provide facilities to treat chronic diseases either in our branch or in our head office
4. Special Malabar treatment for Rheumatism, Paralysis etc. is administered by expert hands.
5. We give best advice regarding any disease, whether the patient takes our treatment or not.
6. No contract system treatment undertaken.

CONSULTING HOURS:—
MORNING 7 a. m. to 12 noon
EVENING 4 p. m. to 7 p. m.

The Arya Pharmacy
(128, New Moor Street, Colombo)
76/3 Kasthuriar Rd. Kannathiddy
JAFFNA

(C. 5 5-10-48 to

VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM
OR
THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 24-9-48)

CI'I

XXI. THE CHANDOGYA UPANISHAD (Contd.)

Seventh Adhyayam

This chapter too is in the form of one continuous dialogue between a Guru and a disciple, the Guru in this case being the great Rishi Sanatkumarar who teaches his disciple Naradar various forms of meditation and ends by giving him an idea of the Great Infinite (God) and dwelling on the nature of the sanctified soul.

Section I commences by saying that Naradar approached Sanatkumarar and asked for instruction. The latter asked him to relate what he knew already so that he (Sanatkumarar) may supplement the same. Naradar replied: I know the Rig-Vedam, the Yajur-Vedam, the Sama-Vedam, fourth the Atharva-Vedam, fifth the Ithikasa-Puranas, grammer, rituals (Pitrya-Sraddha), mathematics, physics, chronology, logic, ethics and polity, technology (Niruktam or etymology), phonetics, prosody, Bhuta Vidya (literally science of spirits, refers to medical science presumably) Kshatra Vidya (science of war), astronomy Sarpa Vidya (science of snake charming, poisons and antidotes thereto) and the fine arts (including those of dancing, music, &c). All this I know (sruti 2).—Rather a formidable list this is indeed. Naradar would appear to be an encyclopaedia of all knowledge under the sun. But he confesses: But I know the Mantras or words only and not the substance (thereof). I have heard that people find relief from sorrow through men (teachers) like you. I am in grief, Oh Lord. Pray relieve me from this sorrow (sruti 3).—This reminds us immediately of such lines from the the Tamil as the following:

கற்றதனால் ஆய பயன் என் கொல், வாலறிவன்
நற்றாள் தொழாஅர் எனின் (Tirukkural)

What good is there for men in learning,
If it gives them for God no yearning?

ஆகமங்கள் எங்கே...பரகதி அருள் வடிவம் தானாமாய்
ஆண்டிலனேல்... (Tiru Kalitru Padyar)

Of what use is (the learning of) the Agamas, &c, if He (God) whose half is the Gracious Lady does not bestow His Grace (on the learned).

சாத்திரத்தை ஓதுவித்துச் சற்குருவின் தன்மையை
மாத்திரத்தே வாய்த்தவனாய் வந்துறுமே,—அந்த கடற்
தண்ணீர் குடித்தவர்க்குத் தாகம் தணிந்திடுமோ,
தெண்ணீர் வையாய் இதனைச் செப்பு. (Ibid).

Immediately on hearing the (gracious) words of the Gnana Guru only do the benefits accrue to those who learn the Shastras. (Otherwise such learning is like) the drinking of the (salt) water of the bellowing sea (which) does not quench one's thirst...

The Sruti proceeds: Sanatkumarar replied, all you have learnt is only nominal. Rig-Vedam is a name, so are Yajur-Vedam, Sama-Vedam....All these are mere names. Meditate on the names. He who meditates on the names as Brahman is, as it were, lord and master as far as the names reach (sruties 4 and 5).—In other words, God is nameless and formless (ஞாநம் ஞேயம் ஒன்றும் இல்லாச்), names set a limit to His august nature and meditation with names results in benefits up to a certain point only, as far as such names go.—Naradar then enquires if there is anything greater than names.

Section II gives Sanatkumarar's reply which states that speech is greater than names and enjoins meditation on speech as Brahman. Speech (Vach, வாக்கு) as we have explained elsewhere, is known in its initial or extremely subtle state as அநுத்தும வாக்கு or நாதம் (Nadam) and represents sound or the spoken word, while the same reduced to writing is known as Bindu (விந்து) and this latter seems to be what is called namam or name in the Upanishad. These (Vach and Namam) represent what is known as the world of words (சொற்பிரபஞ்சம்), consisting of mantras (மந்திரங்கள் words), Padas (பதங்கள் syllables) and Vannas (வர்ணங்கள், letters) in Siddhantic parlance.

Section III speaks of the mind (manas) as greater than speech and enjoins meditation thereon as Brahman, Sections IV to XIV similarly speak of will (Sankalpam, creative will) consideration or thought (chittam), reflection or contemplation (Dhyanam), understanding or knowledge (Vigaanam), power (Balam), food (annam), water (Ap), fire (Tejas), Akas (space or ether), memory (Smara) and hope or wish (Asai) as great, every succeeding category being described as greater than the one preceding it, and enjoins meditation on them one by one as Brahman.—The word 'mind' is both a generic term indicating all the Antakaranas or inner faculties and also a specific term applied to a particular aspect thereof. Our readers will remember that the Antakaranas are generally divided into Manas, Chittam, Ahankaram and Buddhi. Here however it will be noted that finer subdivisions are indicated, the agencies of thinking (Manas), willing, consideration, reflection, understanding, power (mental vigour), memory and hope being all modifications of the mind, and that the Bhutas or elements (akas, &c) are thrown in in their midst. And of these latter, Vayu is not mentioned at all, having evidently to be taken as included either under fire or under Akas, and food takes the place of Prithvi or earth, being its most important representative.

(To be Continued).

TENDER NOTICE

Ceylon Government Railway

The Chairman, Way and Works Head Office Tender Board, will receive, at the Chief Engineer's Office, C. G. R., MacCallum Road, Maradana, tenders up to 12 noon on Friday, October 15, 1948, for the construction of a Bungalow for the Station Master and two Bungalows for the Officers-in-charge at the Kalawewa Railway Station.

For further particulars, please see Government Gazette of 24th September, 1948.

Sgd. W. A. SHAW.
Chief Engineer.

Way & Works Office, C. G. R, MacCallum Road, Maradana.
(G. 82, 28, 1 & 5)

WANTED

Applications are invited for the post of "Clerk-overseer" on or before the 15th October 1948. Qualification. S. S. C. or equivalent examination with knowledge of book-keeping, typewriting. State previous experience. Age not above 35. Salary scale Rs. 70—150 / Rs. 5 with dearness allowance.

K. S PILLAY,
Honorary Secretary,
Co-operative Union Hospital
Moolai, Chulipuram.

(M. 128, 1 & 5)

NOTICE

In the Court of Requests of Jaffna
No. B/ 1647

Mootatamby Ratnam and another of Vannarponnai Plaintiffs

Vs

1. Sinnatamby Kuddithamby
2. Kuddithamby Sivasupramaniam
3. Leelawathy daughter of Kuddithamby and
4. Annaledchumy daughter of Kuddithamby all of Kandermadam Jaffna Defendants

Any person or persons interested in the above action is hereby noticed to show cause, if any, on or before the 30th day of September 1948, why a sum of Rupees Two hundred and ninety five Rs. 295/-) belonging to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th defendants and lying in credit in this case should not be paid to them.

Sgd. D. H. PANDITHA GUNAWARDENE
Commissioner of Requests

Time to show cause is extended till 29 10-48.

(Initialled) D. H. P. G.
C. R.

(O. 82, 1 & 5)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 937

In the matter of the estate of Sathasivam Thambirajah of Navaly North Deceased.

1. Rajaratnam Pathmanathan and wife
2. Parameshvary of Navaly North presently of Colombo Petitioners

and

Rasamma widow of Thambirajah of Navaly North Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W de Silva Esqr., District Judge of Jaffna on the 30th day of August, 1948 in the presence of Mr. M. Ehamparanathan Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the 2nd Petitioner dated 26th August, 1948 having been read; it is declared that the 2nd Petitioner is the sole heir of the deceased intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 6th day of October, 1948, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. L. W. de SILVA,
District Judge.

Jaffna this 30th day of August 1948
Drawn by
Sgd. M. Ehamparanathan,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 83. 1 & 5)

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(M. 122)—28,-9-48, 5, 19, 26-10-48.

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Agent

[Std. 54, 1-8 to 30-9-49]

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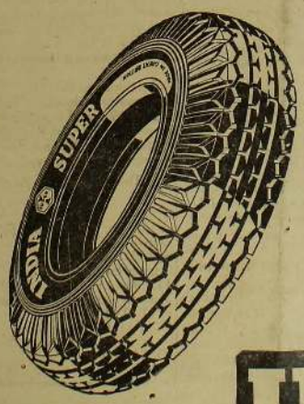

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(Std. 53 1-8 to 28-2-49)

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Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMIPILLAI.