

For Your Printing

SAIVA
PRAKASA PRESS

HINDU ORGAN

FOR YOUR FUTURE

*
ConsultSRIPATHY (JR.)
C/o Hindu Organ.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.]

[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

[PHONE No. 56.

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. LXV. |

*

JAFFNA, FRIDAY APRIL 10, 1953

*

| NO 2

THE CONTROL AND
DIRECTION OF PASSIONS

First Step In Bhakti Yoga

"Those who with constant attention always worship You, and those who worship the undifferentiated, the absolute, of these who are the greatest Yogins?"—Arjuna asked of Sri Krishna. The answer was:—Those who concentrating their mind on Me worship Me with eternal constancy, and are endowed with the highest faith—they are My best worshippers; they are the greatest Yogins. Those that worship the Absolute, the Indescribable, the Undifferentiated, the Omnipresent, the Unthinkable, the All-comprehending, the Immovable, and the Eternal, by controlling the play of their organs and having the conviction of sameness in regard to all things they also, being engaged in doing good to all beings, come to Me alone. But to those whose minds have been devoted to the unmanifested Absolute, the difficulty of the struggle along the way is much greater, for it is indeed

(SIVATHONDAN)

with great difficulty that the path of the unmanifested Absolute is trodden by any embodied being. Those who, having offered up all their work unto Me, with entire reliance on Me, meditate on Me, and worship Me without any attachment of anything else to Me, I soon lift up from the ocean of death and ever-recurring birth, as their mind is wholly attached to Me." Jnana-Yoga and Bhakti-Yoga are both referred to here. Both may be said to have been defined in the above passage. Jnana-Yoga is grand; it is high philosophy, and almost every human being thinks, curiously enough, that he can surely do everything required of him by philosophy; but it is really difficult to live truly the life of philosophy. We are often apt to run

into great dangers in trying to guide our life by philosophy. This world may be said to be divided between persons of demonic nature who think the care-taking of the body to be the be-all and end-all of existence and persons of godly nature, who realise that the body is simply a means to an end, an instrument intended for the culture of the soul. The devil can and indeed does quote the scriptures for his own purpose; and thus the way of knowledge appears to offer justification to what the bad man does, as much as it offers inducements to what the good man does. This is the great danger in Jnana-Yoga. But Bhakti-Yoga is natural, sweet and gentle: the Bhakta does not take such high flights as the Jnana Yoga, and therefore he is not apt to have such big falls. Until the bondages of the soul pass away, it cannot of course be free, whatever may be the nature of the path that the religious man takes.

Here is a passage showing how in the case of one of the blessed Gopis the soul-binding chains of both merit and demerit were broken. "The intense pleasure in meditating on God took away the binding effects of her good deeds. Then her intense misery of soul in not attaining unto Him washed off all her sinful propensities; and then she became free."

The Inner Truth

In Bhakti Yoga the central secret is, therefore, to know that the various passions and feelings and emotions in the human heart are not wrong in themselves; only they have to be carefully controlled and given a highest condition of excellence. The highest direction is that which takes us to God;

Adequacy Of
Tamil Language

Addressing the Law College Tamil Society at the Central Y. M. C. A. on Saturday the 28th March 1953 on the occasion of the Annual Dinner and Oratorical Contest, Shri R. T. Chari, the Deputy High Commissioner, who was the chief guest, stated that he had been surprised to hear that there was a body called the Law College Tamil Society. When he had enquired from their President the circumstances in which Tamil speaking students of the Law College had formed a separate body, he had been told that there was a similar Sinhalese Society and that the Tamil Society was not political but devoted to the promotion of the Tamil language. This being so, he said, it was understandable that such a body should be set up.

The Deputy High Commissioner went on to say that in India too they had the same problem due to the revival of interest in the language of the country. Difficulty was encountered in making the local language the language of the Courts in India, because the statutes published and enacted in Indian languages and would take a length of time.

The Deputy High Commissioner observed that the excellent speeches in Tamil made by the competitors showed that Tamil as a language was capable of handling the most complicated and subtle ideas and that what defects there were were not due to the inadequacy of the language but to our imperfect knowledge of it.

every other direction is lower. We find that pleasures and pain are very common and oft recurring feelings in our lives. When a man feels pain because he has not wealth or some such worldly things, he is giving a wrong direction to the feeling. Still pain has its

(Continued on page 5)

EDUCATIONAL

QUESTIONS ON NATURAL
SCIENCE

UNESCO ANSWERS

Q. Astronomers speak of the existence of a 'cosmic dust' between the stars. What is it and how much of it is there?"

According to the theories of relativity, the universe contains a finite quantity of matter and not an infinite quantity, as many believe. Calculations have established that the total mass of the universe is 2×10^{55} grammes—a number so vast that it is difficult for the imagination to grasp 10^{55} corresponds to the figure 1 followed by 55 zeros.

Astronomers usually agree that this total mass is divided into two approximately equal parts. Thus, 10^{55} grammes is the mass of matter contained in all the stars and other heavenly bodies; the same amount is distributed between the stars in the form of cosmic dust and constitutes the substance of the nebulae.

Ready-Made Rain

"When was artificial rain first produced?"

On November 13, 1946, Langmuir and Schaeffer produced an artificial snowfall by spraying a large cloud with solid carbon dioxide ("dry ice"). The following year, thanks to the use of silver iodide crystals, the age-old dream of man made rain was realized. The technique of producing artificial rain has thus emerged from the laboratory stage, but is not yet sufficiently developed to produce consistent results.

Blood Groups

"What is meant by blood groups? How many such groups are now known?"

The discovery of blood groups, of blood factors and the study of laws governing their possible combinations, dates from

the work of Landsteiner between 1900 and 1911. The four blood groups first discovered remain the most widely known and also the most important, because of the need to reckon with them in the making of transfusions. The first of these groups is marked by the presence of a substance which is designated the "A Factor". The second contains the so-called "B Factor". The third group contains both A and B, while the fourth group is marked by the absence of either of the factors and is designated as the "O Group".

Other Factors

Persons in the "A" group can receive blood from As, ABs, or Os, but not from Bs; those in the "B" group similarly can receive blood from all but A donors. Those in the A B group may receive blood from donors in any of the four groups. Finally, those in the "O" group, while they may serve as donors for all groups, can receive blood only from others in their own group. Violation of these indicated precautions leads to quick coagulation of the blood, which is always serious and often fatal.

Subsequently, factors of less importance were discovered, which have been designated as M, N, P, and S factors. In 1937, Landsteiner and Wiener discovered the so-called Rhesus or Rh factor, which according to later studies, may contain various sub-factors—C, D, E, etc.—while Levine demonstrated that Erythroblastosis, a blood element affecting some new-born infants, was related to the presence of the Rh factor in one of the parents and its absence in the other. Finally, from 1946 to 1951, Lefteran, Kell, Lewis, Duffy and

(Continued on page 6)

NOTICE

The Offices of the 'Hindu Organ & Intusathanam' and the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed for the Hindu New Year Holidays from 13th to 18th of April. There will be no issue of the 'Hindu Organ and Intusathanam' on the 17th of April 1953

Manager.



தொகுப்பாளர்.

சமர்சிவாயவே ஞானமுகம் சக்ஷியும்
சமர்சிவாயவே காணநிலிச்சையும்
சமர்சிவாயவே காணிக்கேறத்தமே
சமர்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி காட்டுமே
தொகுப்பாளர்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1953

Treasure These Thoughts

Each soul is potentially divine.

The goal is to manifest this divine within by controlling nature, external and internal.

Do this either by work, or worship, or psychic control, or philosophy, by one or more, or all of these—and be free.

OVER-FLOW OF ONIONS

THE tobacco plant is fast losing its pride of place as a money crop with the cultivation of onions making a bold bid for permanent rank of superiority. The Government in its abundant enthusiasm for making this Island an agricultural paradise has thrown a great inducement to agriculturists for cultivating all available crops.

In the matter of onions the authorities have gone a step further, as in the case of paddy, and have guaranteed to purchase onions from Co-operative Agricultural Production Societies at determined prices. Cultivators taking the Government at its word had produced a bumper crop of onions during the last season. For a time it looked as if only half the quantity of produced onions would be purchased by the government. The non-availability of railway wagons for the transport of onions and the free flow of imported variety damped the enthusiasm of the Co-operative Agricultural Societies in the Peninsula and made them feel help-

less in the matter of appeasing the disappointed cultivators of the North. But the Northern Division Agricultural Producers' Union would not agree to take things lying down. It is heartening to note that the Executive Committee of this Union had left no stone unturned to acquaint the authorities with the critical situation with which the cultivators have been confronted and to make suitable suggestions for circumventing difficulties.

It does not require any persuasion to make the authorities realise the responsibility of their obligations to the cultivators. That the Government should purchase the whole quantity of crops cultivated by the Co-operative Agricultural Societies is a fundamental principle in the scheme of guaranteed prices. And more than that it is the duty of the Government to protect the interests of all cultivators whether they belong to Co-operative Societies or not.

We are glad to find that at the recent conference held between the Co-operative Agricultural Producers' Societies and the Acting Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture a suitable arrangement has been made to ease the situation.

SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS

The hardship to which candidates appearing for examinations have been put in the matter of obtaining the stamps necessary to be affixed to their applications has been commented upon so much that our attention has been drawn to it.

It is an irony of circumstances that in a country where there are as many post offices as there are villages the purchase of revenue stamps is not an easy affair. Well may a cynical critic exclaim 'Post Offices and Sub-Offices everywhere, but no stamps to buy.'

Examinations both academic and general are held almost all the year round, but on specified dates. Applications for these examinations require the affixing of revenue stamps. Invariably stamps of the denominations of rupees two, five and ten are mostly required. The number of candidates submitting applications for such examinations has, of late, increased several fold. In these circumstances

the Government should have made suitable arrangements for making the necessary stamps available to applicants. But this course of action does not seem to have been taken by the authorities.

Last Tuesday was the closing date for applications for the G. C. E. examination 1953 and the various Clerical Service examinations that have been scheduled to be held in the course of this year. But the candidates for these examinations had to set out on a voyage of inquiry about the availability of stamps of the denomination of rupees five and ten calling at every Post Office, Local Post Office and Sub-Post Office as far as they could pedal their bicycles.

We hope that hereafter the Department of Examinations would intimate to the Postal Department the dates of closing of applications for the various examinations in order that the stamps of the necessary denominations may be made available to applicants.

The sale of stamps at Post Offices must not be regarded as a minor matter. It may be safely assumed, that by far the largest single item of transaction in a Post Office is the sale of stamps. Hence the need for all Post Offices having sufficient number of stamps to meet the demand of the public.

HAIL VIJAYA

Against the fading twilight of Nandana, the dawn of Vijaya makes its majestic appearance. Like the quickening spray in a surging sea, the period of one revolution of the Earth round the Sun breaks in the wide expanse of Nature.

The self-same ceremony, the self-same new-year resolution greet Vijaya as they did welcome Nandana. The self-same endeavour is being seen in all rational beings to go one better in the coming year. But man in his weakness does not pause to draw the strength from the Almighty, the Beacon Light and the Guiding Star, the Supreme Source of all strength.

We invoke the Blessings of Parameshwara and wish our readers a happy New Year and hope that in the coming year every effort will be made by mankind to rectify the blunders committed during the closing year and to strive to annihilate falsehood and deceit by resolving to be truthful and honest.

TAMIL SINHALESE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH TEXTS

Urged As Far Back As 1879

THE birth-day of a great patriot is a big occasion, one such day falls on sixteenth April —(next week). Nothing would be more appropriate than the recollection of the prophetic words uttered by Sir P. Ramanathan (then Mr. P. Ramanathan) in his inimitable manner of lucid expression, during the course of a debate in the Legislative Council on 3rd December 1879. What vast strides of progress could have been made if the Government would have put into practice Sir P. Ramanathan's suggestions is a matter which needs no clarification.

True it is that foreign rule was an obstacle. But if from the Doughnomore days necessary action had been taken in the lines indicated by Sir Ramanathan the switch over to the mother-tongue medium would not appear to be a difficult task as it now appears.

THE PATRIOT'S WORDS

"The Hon the Sinhalese member has pointed out that the subject of providing Vernacular Schools with Sinhalese books has not received that attention from the Government which it called for, and has pathetically appealed to His Excellency not to allow the literature of his race to die out. I certainly think that Sinhalese schools should be furnished with a proper set of elementary books, but that alone is not sufficient. For what is the Sinhalese youth to do after he had read the reading books of standards 1, 2, 3 and 4? At present the great ambition of the Sinhalese youth, who has picked up a smattering of English in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, is to assume the external phases of western civilization only, without caring to aspire to those really sound elements of it which make that civilization valuable. When the Sinhalese youth comes to know a little English, his mind becomes unsettled. He discards the plough, the honourable and useful calling of his ancestors, idles away his time or becomes a petition-drawer or clerk on a miserable pittance. This is not as it should be. The Government has hitherto devoted large sums of money towards instructing the youths of this country in elementary English education and neglected to give them the opportunity of entering upon a higher course of study in their language. The future policy of the Government should be to spend largely on the promotion of vernacular education. It would not do to publish merely a graduated series of ordinary reading books for the first, second, third, and fourth standards. Would such books lead young Ceylon, to form a correct estimation of the things of the world, to cultivate habits of perseverance and industry and, most important of all, to beget in them a willingness to read useful books, think of what they have read,

and work in fields, that lie nearest to hand? These are some of the blessings aimed at by education. Surely by publishing Sinhalese or Tamil readers marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the Government could not well say to itself that it had done its duty by education.

What the Sinhalese and Tamil youth lack most is character. It is the duty of the Government to develop it. The youth of the country ought to be made to think on sound lines, without prejudice, wayward inclination or caprice. I know of no book that can effect this object better than Smiles' "Self-help," the like of which does not exist in Tamil or Sinhalese. The Government would confer a positive boon on the Ceylonese by obtaining a translation of that book. Another much-needed book I would mention is Dr Fleming's "Moral Science." There are several works on morals in Tamil literature, and I daresay in Sinhalese also, but they embody a collection of terse texts, very correct and excellent but something more is wanted. Those didactic sayings are not made to rest on a definite theory of morals. At least, readers are not taught the reasons of things. It is based on authority. In this respect, Hindu and Buddhist students are much in the same position as the Greek students were in the time of Sokrates. Your Excellency may remember a passage in the "Platonic Dialogues" where Meo asked Sokrates whether Virtue was docible. The answer was, it was not, and Sokrates explained the reason by saying that morality as then understood consisted merely of a collection of correct opinions, and that until those opinions were systematised and reduced to the precision and exactness of a science, they could not be taught effectually.

(Continued on page 3)

AGRICULTURAL

Producing More Food

Practical Propaganda Needed

POVERTY is simply the inability to acquire products which are essential to one's health and happiness; so that, the proper solution to poverty is a rapid and immense increase in production and if we properly set about it, this is nothing impossible. After all, production which is the solution to all ills appears to contain the secret of all life, which is itself a product.

Nature is the Prime Producer and before she could go into production, she converts chemicals and minerals into first, living vegetation and then various forms of amoebic, reptilian and mammalian organisms. Nature not only produced these forms of life but arranged that they should provide each others food supply, thus solving two important problems—equitable distribution and consumption without waste. She provided for future production not only by equipping plants with various methods of procreation but also by arranging that, by the very act of their destruction, death and decomposition, the Earth may be fed and revitalised with fertility to nurture and strengthen the off-spring of the Dead.

Nature, Providence, God, the Life Force—or by what ever name you may call the Creator and Planner—had done all this for countless ages, without any assistance by the inhabitants of the Earth. For a very long time, even after man's arrival on the scene, he is said to have taken no deliberate or independent part in the processes of production. He had got on, merely gathering the fruits from trees which he had not planted, killing the creatures he had not bred and reproducing his kind by mere instinct or intuition. Unaided by man and without his co-operation Nature was producing; but it was only a low volume of production.

When, however, man began to take a hand in Nature's production by cultivating the soil, developing domestic strains of wild cereals and domesticating and rearing as beasts of the field, the wild beasts of the forests and plains, we saw the first step in raising the volume of production and thereby reducing the cost of articles of food.

It seems really miraculous that early man, without any traditional knowledge handed down to him and starting completely from scratch, should have been able to discover methods of growing crops, making fire, inventing implements etc. unlike our modern scientists and inventors who had something bet-

fore them to develop and extend. Therefore, the achievements of the first civilization in raising the productions of things men needed, certainly deserve to be termed 'marvellous.'

Most early civilizations—and not a few more recent ones—attempted to solve their problems of production by the institution of slavery. To produce ample necessities and comforts for a few and to permit the privileged to

BY
E. P. RASIAH

develop the Arts, philosophy, religion and sciences, masses of men, women and children, without possessions, privileges, rights or even necessities were compelled to toil endlessly throughout their short and wretched lives. Indeed early civilizations suffered from the situation which we see even to this day in backward territories—a population suffering from malnutrition and general poverty to such a degree that they have not the strength, the spirit or

the ambition to improve or remedy their lot.

The history of the vast majority of mankind has been a history of Destitution. If civilisation means anything, it means that we should take notice of this Destitution and take action to remedy it. The problem was then, as it is now, of under-consumption resulting from under-production and that at high cost. To produce well by man-power, men must be healthy and happy and man must have plenty of food and some comforts but he cannot produce enough of these with his own power. The action must therefore be first of all to wards a great increase in food production with less use of human-power, so that labour could be made available for industrialisation and other avenues of production. Increased small-scale industrial and increased agricultural expansion in the backward areas—not one at the expense of the other—is what is required at the moment. Output per head is therefore the key to material progress. And man's problem always has been, and still is, to increase it.

The only way to increase production with the minimum of cost is to reduce to a minimum the use of man-power and animal-power. This can be done only with

(Continued on page 6)

SIXTY THREE YEARS AGO

WHAT WE WROTE

It has often been said by those who aspire to guide local public opinion that the absence of union among the Jaffnese is the chief cause of their political and social stagnation. But it never occurred to these sages that there are always two sides to a question and that union far from being a source of strength might often prove an obstacle to progress. The strength of a community, as has been truly observed by Mr John Stuart Mill, is the aggregate of the strength of the individual members that compose it. Where therefore a society consists of units in different stages of mental and moral development, and holding diverse and often antagonistic religious, and political tenets, there cannot be such a complete and perfect adaptation of the parts as will enable it to perform its functions as a harmonious whole. The weakest link always determines the strength of a chain, and whatever high degrees of culture most of the members might possess, a society rather loses than gains by admitting into its ranks a few or even one of doubtful moral principles or indifferent mental education. It is evident then that individual evolution must precede social evolution, if a society is to be capable of united action. To speak mathematically the units that make up a composite whole must be positive and integral. A union therefore that is not founded on honour, truth, justice and above all, on principles of a truism, runs the risk of breaking asunder, by bordering upon that familiarity which breedeth contempt

DRY ZONE DEVELOPMENT

Small Scale Works More Useful

IRRIGATION is a fundamental necessity in the Dry Zone for two reasons. Firstly, as a result of the long dry season from March to September—during which even the biggest tanks run dry—there is a lack of water for a second crop season. Secondly, the rain derived during the wet season, the period of the north-east monsoon, is quite unreliable. The variability of the rainfall during this period is high, because much of the rain is dependent on the frequency of tropical cyclones.

ment of Ceylon, had in the past been directed towards the restoration of some of the principal irrigation works of early Ceylon. But, in more recent years a more ambitious policy has been put under way, with the construction of large-scale irrigation works, relatively independent of the ancient irrigation systems. The best example of this effort is the Gal Oya Project in the Eastern Province, which is now nearing completion. This project, built under contract by an American firm at an esti-

[Improvement in irrigation facilities has been examined in the University of Ceylon Magazine in its latest issue. Relevant extracts are published in these columns to make our readers appreciate the fact that higher education today is not wholly academic]

These drawbacks can be overcome only if adequate measures are taken to conserve as much of the direct rainfall in the Dry Zone as possible, and also if the run off along the rivers flowing through the Dry Zone is regulated and stored. The latter measure is by far the more important of the two, since nearly all the rivers that flow through the Dry Zone radiate from the Central Highlands, and have their sources in a zone of very adequate and reliable rainfall. Direct rainfall contributes very little towards the capacity of the rivers in the Dry Zone. Much of the water that will be made available to the Dry Zone is therefore water that is imported from the Wet Zone of the island.

The policy of irrigation undertaken by the Govern-

mated cost of Rs. 600 million, is a multipurpose one which makes provision for a storage reservoir of 30 square miles, facilities for the generation of 8,000 k. w. of power, water for the double cropping of 30,000 acres, and for the single cropping of an additional 30,000 acres. A similar project is to be undertaken in the Dry Zone of the Southern Province on the Walawe Ganga, and work on this is expected to commence in 1953.

Effect Of Irrigation Facilities

The gradual improvement in irrigation facilities has seen a steady increase in the acreage under rice cultivation in the Dry Zone. Up to 1938 the

(Continued on page 4)

SUPER TILES

BASEL MISSION FORT BRAND
DOUBLE GROOVED ROOFING TILES

surpass anything yet accomplished in tile manufacture. The design is such that any possibility of leakage has been excluded and the tiles are unrivalled for strength, reliability and weather worthiness.

Apply to:

★
Wm. MATHER & SONS
Sole Agents,
JAFFNA.

DRY ZONE DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from page 3)

total acreage of paddy land under irrigation can be summarized as follows:—

Minor Irrigation Works
—170,426 acres.

Major Irrigation Works
—370,000 acres.

By 1947 this acreage has been increased to 662,877 acres, and by 1950 a further 34,452 acres has been opened up for cultivation. With the completion of the Gal Oya and Walawe Ganga Projects, there will be a further substantial increase in the production of rice, thereby producing a fairly good surplus in the Dry Zone for use in other parts of the Island.

With the development of irrigation as the basic framework a fairly systematic programme of colonization and alienation has been undertaken in the Dry Zone. Of the number of colonies established, the one at Minneriya based on the Parakrama Samudra irrigation project, is the best example and the one which today has shown the best results.

The achievements in the programme of settlement sponsored by the Government for the period 1947-1951 can be summarized as follows:—

Schemes	Acres	Families settled
Village Expansion	124,499	78,562
Colonization	47,720	5,965
Dry Farming	1,120	80
	182,328	88,690

Aid To The Peasant Cultivator

Together with these developments in Irrigation and Colonization have come roads and better facilities for the marketing of the produce of the Dry Zone. Considerable headway has been made in the construction of main trunk roads as well as minor village roads. The Government Marketing Department and other sales agencies, like the Agricultural Production and Sales Organization, have done much to give the peasant cultivator a fair return for his labour in the field. This favourable trend would well be expected to continue with the further development of the large number of Co-operative Farming and Sales Organizations which are now making good progress.

Despite the steady progress that has been made in the development of the Dry Zone, there are certain drawbacks in this programme that merit close attention. In the first instance the establishment of large single irrigation works on the scale

of the Gal Oya and Walawe Projects brings into existence certain problems.

The large single reservoir constructed in the middle reaches of a drainage basin, as is the case at Gal Oya may in the long run prove difficult to maintain on account of siltation. The river has its source in the plantation districts of the Highlands, where soil erosion is rampant, and thus the volume of silt carried down to the plains area is immense. The construction of a single reservoir, with nothing above it to slow down the velocity of the river during high water, on a drainage system which has a large catchment area makes the reservoir the sole recipient for all the debris and silt carried down. In addition the capital costs of such a big venture are immense and it would take years before such a single project begins to show results at a time when immediate results are required.

Furthermore, large-scale works like that of Gal Oya require a redistribution of the existing population within the region, for cultivation and deforestation would have to be curtailed in the upper parts of the basin in order to control soil erosion in an endeavour to avoid subsequent danger of siltation. This would mean that a vast number of rural settlements would have to be abandoned and that a mass concentration of the people on a more regimented mode of life would have to take place below the reservoir. In short, the fear is expressed that the development of these major projects while accomplishing one purpose—namely the increasing of rice production, may by doing so definitely hamper the equally important programme of fixing and rehabilitating of the already existing population and settlements in the Dry Zone. Further, such developments would result in the abandonment of fair tracts of agricultural land suitable for dry or shifting cultivation on the upper basin, and the decline and breakdown of the rural village communities which have for long been the mainstay of rural Ceylon. From these points of view, it would seem far more suitable to construct a large number of small scale works along an entire basin than to construct one large project in the middle reaches.

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATY'

FROM 12-4-53 TO 18-4-53

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

This is a propitious week for tackling something new. You will be making some important reshuffles. There is an indication for a stormy time at home end of week but serious controversies could be avoided. Health should be given particular care for some time.

TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]

You will find it difficult to make both ends meet this week. Unexpected turn of affairs may bother you much. Elderly people of the family will be on your way. Keep a cool head lest you get into difficulties.

GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

A profitable week for finances. You will succeed in most of your undertakings. But you will have to work hard and there will be no peace of mind. Don't make any important changes in a hurry.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Financially this week will prove to be very fortunate. You will find much advancement in your professional or business deals. Friends will be very helpful to you. Go ahead in your ventures.

LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

This will prove to be a bit troublesome week. You will find it difficult to settle any important affairs. Mental worries also shown. Avoid argumentative dispositions first two days.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Attai, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

Although there will be lot of disturbances at home first part of the week, you will not be affected by them. Secret enemies will try their best to upset you but their efforts will prove futile. Finances should improve by week end.

LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

Domestic upheavals likely this week. Thursday and Friday will upset your mental peace. Be careful in your dealings. Ill health in the family circle also likely.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

A good week for all undertakings. You will triumph over your competitors. Conditions in the domestic circles also should improve. Last day of the week must be spent with care.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

You will meet with much opposition in your affairs this week. Financial difficulties also shown. But you will be able to get over them before end of week. Official troubles also likely.

CAPRICORNUS Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

Vehicles may cause you much annoyance and expenditure this week. Family life will be harmonious. You will have much happiness through children. Success in litigation also promised.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]

You will find much improvements in your personal as well as domestic and professional affairs this week. Brothers and sisters will prove very helpful. Gains through lands and landed properties also promised.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

You must be very cautious in all your affairs this week. Your friends will be quick to misunderstand you. Official troubles also indicated. Avoid arguments.

Neat And Good PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ARTISTIC AND COMMERCIAL

We are specially equipped to give you

PROMPT SERVICE

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCEN YOU

THE SAIYA PRAKASA PRESS

(THE "HINDU ORGAN" PRESS)

JAFFNA

PHONE No. 56.

Wanted

Wanted a Thiruppani Kannaikappillai with experience of Building work for Tiruketheesvaram Temple reconstruction, among other qualifications good knowledge of Tamil essential; knowledge of English useful. The applicant is expected to be a Hindu and to live at Tiruketheesvaram. Apply stating salary expected to Secretary, Tiruketheesvaram Temple Restoration Society, 156 Hultsdorf Street, Colombo 12. (M. 2 10)

WANTED

Wanted a Clerk to be in charge of Tiruketheesvaram Temple Restoration Society Office at Old Kathiresan Temple, Galle Road, Bambalapitiya; among other qualifications knowledge of Tamil and English required. Applicant is expected to be a Hindu. Apply stating salary expected to the Secretary, Tiruketheesvaram Temple Restoration Society 156 Hultsdorf Street, Colombo 12. (M. 1. 10.)

Tamil Sinhalese Translation Of English Texts

(Continued from page 2)

Sokrates, therefore, advised Meno to imitate good men as best he might. In those days, as now, men and women could become good only by association with those that are good. Western educationists have theories of morals, and a consideration of these theories is of itself enlightening and stirring. The roots of ethical conduct as well as its main and subordinate divisions are clearly discussed. Dr. Fleming's work on morals would be very useful to the class of young men I am referring to, and that is why I give prominence to it now. I would also mention that Balfour Stewart's work on Botany might well be translated. That science would not be too much for young Ceylon as Your Excellency is aware that little children learn some of its elementary truths under the "Kindergarten" system advocated by Froebel. There is another book which, if translated, would be of immense service in the suppression of superstition and prejudice, and that is Lewes' 'Physiology of Common Life.' The perusal of a translation of these and similar books would furnish much food for reflection to many a Ceylonese young man and make them quiet useful citizens, willing to improve themselves and those that are about them. In the case of those who have the advantage of a higher education, a higher English education I mean, they have always an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, if they can, and leaving a mark on the country.

For the translation of the books indicated, the Government ought to offer facilities. In the neighbouring continent, for instance, the Indian Government offered a prize of Rs. 1,000 for a medical work, and Surgeon Major Moore quite recently drew the prize for his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Otherwise, what incentive to action would translators have in translating? I think a Commission ought to be appointed for the selection of books to be translated, but it ought to be a mixed Commission, to which men of learning and practical ability should be appointed.

Campaign Of Persecution In French India

Shri K. Parasuram, the President of Merger Committee in Yanam, one of the French settlements in India, has said that the Administration there has started a campaign of persecution of persons in favour of the territory's merger with the Indian Union. The French Admini-

Turkish Delegation on Democratic India

Giving their impressions on the conclusion of their tour of the country, the members of the Turkish Parliamentary delegation said that they had seen in India parliamentary democracy at work with full freedom of speech, expression and thought.

The leader of the delegation, Mr. Haluk Saman, compared India with his country in many respects—fight for freedom, work of reconstruction and of secular democracy. In Turkey, Mr. Saman said, religion had nothing to do with the State policy. Turkey's relations with other countries were based essentially on national benefit and had nothing to do with religion.

Mr. Saman said: "We had opportunities of seeing some of your important undertakings. We were impressed by the vigour with which people were working to fulfil their tasks. Your huge multipurpose projects, your great research laboratories, your factories, your Universities and your other industrial activities have won our admiration. Being your friends and well-wishers, we send you our sincere greetings. We are confident that you have laid the foundations of a prosperous state and we are indeed fortunate to have visited your country that is taking a new shape.

"We are not unmindful of your difficulties. We realize that your problems are as big as your vast population but with the will and the ability of your beloved leaders, you will achieve big results.

"We cannot help pointing out how millions of people of different religions—having different languages and customs—are living harmoniously and are endeavouring to fit themselves into a single unit. This has deeply impressed us and we feel that this has resulted from your faith in secular democracy. This ideology of mutual tolerance gives value to life and constitutes a guarantee for a happy future not only for the people of India but for whole humanity".

nistrator and the Inspector of Police were daily summoning influential citizens and interrogating them about their political leanings. He added that those citizens who supported the merger movement were threatened with grave consequences and compelled to give written declaration that they favoured the continuance of the French rule. A spate of anti-Indian propaganda had simultaneously been launched.

Past Students' Re-Union, Mahajana College

A re-union of the Past Students of Mahajana College, Tellippalai, came off on Saturday, 4th instant at 4 p. m. A closely fought Soccer Match between the Past Students and the Present boys ended in a victory for the latter. In volley ball too the present boys scored a triumph over their more elderly rivals. A largely attended garden party then followed.

At the business meeting presided over by Mr. T. T. Jayaratnam, the Principal, it was resolved to form an Alumni Association. The following office-bearers were then elected: President: the Principal (ex-officio); Vice-Presidents: Mr. C. Vanda-singam M. P., Mr. N. Sanga-rapillai B. A.; and Mr. M. Sithambaramban, Prctor. J. C.; Hon. Joint Secretaries: Mr. S. Rajaratnam and Mr. S. Karthigesu Iyer Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. Nagalingam. 14 others were also elected to the Executive Committee.

It was also resolved to organise a Branch Association in Colombo and Mr. S. Kandapillai, Exports Branch, H. M. Customs, Colombo, was unanimously elected Organising Secretary. A lively discussion ensued regarding the relationship between the Branch and the Parent Association.

With a vote of thanks the function terminated at 7.30 p. m.

Parameshvara College

It has been decided to offer three scholarships in the Senior H. S. C. class in memory of Sir Pennambalam Ramanathan and three Scholarships in the Junior H. S. C. class in memory of Lady R. L. Ramapathan.

Students selected for these Scholarships will be provided free board and lodging at the College Hostel and be exempted from payment of all fees.

Applicants for these scholarships must have obtained at least four credit passes at the S. S. C. Examination. They will also be required to sit for a selection test.

All applications for these scholarships should be made on forms which may be obtained on application at the College Office, and they should reach the Principal before 1st May 1953.

PRINCIPAL
Parameshvara College
Jaffna. 7.4.53.
(M. 4, 10 & 24)

Ceylon Government Railway Level Crossing Repairs

The Level Crossing at 252 miles 48 chains (Railway Mileage) between Chunnakam and Kankasanturai Stations, will be partially closed to vehicular traffic from 6.00 p. m. to 10.00 p. m. on 21.4.53 and totally closed from 10.00 p. m. on 21.4.53 to 4.00 a. m. on 22.4.53, for effecting repairs. During this period any urgent traffic will be assisted over the crossing.
(G. I 10)

FORECASTS FOR

19-25-4-1953

"SRI PATHY"

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

This will be a very interesting week. But you will be working hard. Some disappointments in your personal affairs shown but they will not upset you much. Health still a problem.

TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]

This is likely to be a restless week. Financial difficulties also shown. Family life will not be very harmonious. Likelihood of some misunderstandings and quarrels.

GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

Relatives likely to cause you much anxiety this week. You will have to work hard but this is not likely to depress you. The extra effort is sure to bring in good reward. Don't make any reshuffles.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

This is likely to be a week of interesting activities. You will be shouldering heavy responsibilities. Your merits will be recognized and there is every chance of your getting a promotion or favourable transfer in the near future. You may make negotiations now.

LEO Maha, Pooru, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

An elderly relative may cause you much annoyance this week. You will be over spending and living beyond your means. Misunderstanding with friends shown week end.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atta, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

Health will not be good this week. Indications for minor accidents also shown. Official troubles may upset you. But it will prove to be a storm in a tea cup. Financial gains promised week end.

LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

It is likely to be a week of much upsets. Domestic troubles and quarrels with friends shown. Do not go out of the way to help friends lest you yourself get into difficulties.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

The first two days of the week likely to worry you

much. Domestic troubles and mental strain shown. Rest of the week is quite favourable. Success in new undertakings and financial gains promised.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

Family affairs will be very far from satisfactory this week. Financial upsets and worries shown. Health too should be given particular care. Avoid quarrels specially Tuesday and Wednesday.

CAPRICORNUS Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

The first half of the week likely to bring in much advantage in your professional deals. Gains through lands and landed properties also shown. Thursday and Friday will upset you much. Domestic troubles and loss of money shown. Week end turns favourable again.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]

Some favourable changes indicated this week. Jealous friends or relatives may cause some mischief but they will not succeed much. Professionally you will have a good time week end.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

Keep in touch with old associates this week. You will stand to gain much through them. In laws may create some trouble which will upset your domestic peace.

The Control And Direction Of Passions

(Continue from page 1)

uses. Let a man feel pain that he has not reached the Highest, that he has not reached God, it is a wrong direction given to the faculty of joy; it should be given a higher direction, it must be made to serve the Highest Ideal. Pleasure in that kind of ideal must surely be our highest joy. This same thing is true of all our other feelings. The Bhakta says that not one of them is wrong, he gets hold of them all and points them unflinchingly towards God.

THE HINDU ORGAN & INTHUSATHANAM

The revised rates of subscription with effect from 1-4-1953 will be as follows:—

	(Post) Rs. cts.	(Delivery) Rs. cts.
English	9 00	6 00
Tamil	9 00	6 00
English & Tamil	13 00	10 00
Outside Ceylon.		
	Rs. cts.	
English	10 00	
Tamil	10 00	
English & Tamil	15 00	

Manager.

Producing More Food

(Continued from page 3)

the aid of science and engineering, the development of healthy strains of seed, control of pests and weeds, correct use of fertilisers of all kind, organic and chemical and farm machinery, such as Tractors with their ancillary equipments. But to start the process of re-orientation, we must modernise agriculture, in the backward areas. Over 90% of the world's agriculture is conducted the way it has been conducted since the dawn of history. 70 per cent of the world's population and countless millions of unproductive power-animals work on only to stifle the land for lack of knowledge in modernised intensive cultivation. Our task must therefore be to free the world of the burden of power animals and human-power.

A tremendous effort is needed in the spreading of modern techniques of husbandry and in teaching farmers to use and maintain the new Tractor-machinery. This means enabling them to produce more at lower cost and bringing down prices.

Harry Ferguson at an International Food Conference in U. S. A. about 1947 stated.

"My whole economic philosophy and all my efforts are guided by the knowledge that the best way to improve the total economy will be through cutting down the cost of production of agricultural products, which control the cost of living..... To sum up, I should say that the basic problem is to raise the output per head of farm-workers throughout the world so that there shall be enough food for all at a price all can afford while freeing man power for the low cost manufacture of capital and consumer goods so that there shall be a plentiful supply of all that man needs and wants."

We have to only create the will and resolution and provide the training and education to enable all our cultivators

to benefit from the technical knowledge and use of Tractors. This can be achieved with proper propaganda.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1582

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kandiah Thangarajah of Chundikuly Jaffna. Deceased. Thavamaay widow of Kandiah Thangarajah of Chundikuly Jaffna. Petitioner Vs.

1. Neelambikai daughter of Kandiah Thangarajah
2. Vimalambikai daughter of Kandiah Thangarajah
3. Naku'ambikai daughter of Kandiah Thangarajah all of Chundikuly Jaffna.
4. Sithambarapillai Arumugam of Thavalai Iyattalai and
5. Kandiah Subramaniam of Chundikuly Jaffna, the 1st and 2nd respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 4th respondent and the 3rd respondent is also a minor appearing by his guardian ad litem the 5th respondent.

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 23rd day of February 1953 in the presence of Mr. K. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the above named 4th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents and the 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 3rd respondent for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them in this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 29

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thambipillai Rasaratnam of Chavakachcheri. Deceased. Thangkammah widow of Thambipillai Rasaratnam of Chavakachcheri

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Rasaratnam Jeyaratnarajah
2. Jeyanithi daughter of T Rasaratnam
3. Rasaratnam Jeyaananthan
4. Rasaratnam Jeyaseelan all of Chavakachcheri minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 5th respondent
5. Thambipillai Ponnuthurai of Pandatharippu Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esq. District Judge, Chavakachcheri on the 10th day of February 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. K. Thiravianayagam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the above-named 5th respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1 to 4 respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them in these proceedings, and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as his widow, unless the said respondents or any others interested shall appear before this Court on the 9th day of March 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 5th respondent do produce the said 1 to 4 respondents in court on the said date.

This 16th day of February 1951.

Sgd A. W. NADARAJAH,
District Judge

Drawn by 16-2-53.

Sgd S. K. Thiravianayagam,
Proctor for Petitioner.

Extended for 30-3-53.

Extended for 11th May 1953

Sgd. A. W. N.

D J

9-3-53.

(O. 2, 3 & 10)

unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 24th day of April 1953 and state objection or sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors before this court on the said date.

This 23rd day of February 1953.

(Sgd) S. RAJARATNAM,
Drawn by District Judge.

(Sgd) K. Nadarajah,
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 1, 3 & 10)

Questions On Natural Science

(Continued from page 1)

Kidd identified blood factors which bear their names and which are more briefly described as Lu, K, Le, Fy, J.

Uses

This gives some idea of the present complexities of the question of blood groups. Apart from its great importance in connection with transfusions, this study has many complications, ranging from police techniques and medical jurisprudence (identification of blood stains at the scene of a crime, settlement of paternity disputes, etc.), to theoretical studies in physical anthropology and includes chemical research and studies of heredity. It has been calculated that the factors named above could exist in 152,710,400 different combinations.

Survival Stage

"What is the lowest temperature at which living beings can survive?"

Experiments have shown survival of life, at least in some forms, as possible at most at absolute zero, i. e. the lowest temperature which is theoretically possible. This is about 273.15°C below zero (minus 459.6°F). In 1950, Paul Becquerel immersed two species of tiny animalcules in iron alum powder.

Twice, and for a duration of two hours each time, they were subjected to a temperature less than 0.05° above absolute zero. Two hours later, restored to ordinary temperature, these animalcules returned to active normal life.

Largest Living Thing

"What is the largest known living thing and how large is it?"

It is a seaweed whose scientific name is nereocystis. A specimen obtained in 1920 had a length of 305 metres (990 feet).

Science and our Forebears

"What chemical elements were known to ancient peoples?"

While modern chemistry has established the existence of some hundred different elements, only nine of these were known before the Christian era: copper, tin, gold, silver, iron, lead, sulphur, mercury and carbon. This discovery of each of these elements had the most profound technical and social effects. With his knowledge of the smelting of copper, man was able to make his first useful metal objects. The importance of iron was so great as to give its name to an entire period of history.

—UNESCO.

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold.

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 12% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABA!,
Sbruff.

வாங்குகிற வறுதல் பெய்க மலிவானது காக்க மண்ணை
கொண்டு வரக் கொடுக்க குறைவிலா துயிர்களை வாங்க
நாள்மறை யறங்க கொடுக்க கற்றவம் வேண்டி மக்க
மேன்மைகொள் வகை சீதி விளங்குக அவக பெய்கலாம்.

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond.) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday April 10, 1953.