

C.S.R.
DEPEND ON THE MARK
FOR EXCELLENCE
OHMA WATER
THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

THE Hindu Organ.

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

The **C.S.R.** Mark of
Quality
ASK FOR THESE THEY ARE THE BEST
ROSE WATER
LAVANDAR
THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

VOL. LXI.
NO. 20

JAFFNA TUESDAY JUNE 14, 1949

PRICE
10 CENTS

AUSTRALIAN ADMISSION

Racial Discrimination "Inevitable"

"It is true that a measure of discrimination on racial grounds is being exercised in the administration of Australian immigration policy," the Immigration Minister, Mr. Arthur Calwell, told the Australian House of Representatives at Canberra. "That is inevitable in a policy based upon a concept that the homogeneous character of the population shall be maintained," he said. "Australia does not stand alone in this regard."

Mr. Calwell was moving the second reading of the Immigration Amendment Bill. Later he moved the second reading of the Wartime Refugees Bill. These Bills seek to rectify flaws in the Immigration Act disclosed in a recent High Court judgment affecting Mrs. Annie O'Keefe, an Indonesian who entered Australia during the war and married an Australian, John William O'Keefe in 1947.

A Misunderstanding

Mr. Calwell said the purpose of the Immigration Amendment Bill was to restore the control over aliens which the immigration authorities had previously exercised.

He added that Australia's immigration policy had been magnified and distorted in a fashion that had led to the mistaken belief on the part of many of her northern neighbours that Australia regarded them as racially inferior and, because of that, applied to them a policy of total exclusion.

"Our policy is not and never has been directed at the total exclusion of non-Europeans," Mr. Calwell said, "nor has it been based on any assumption of racial superiority."

Preservation of Race Homogeneity

"The idea underlying our policy is preservation of the homogeneous character of our population and avoidance of the friction that inevitably follows the influx of people having different standards, traditions and national characteristics," Mr. Calwell said. "This Government will resolutely resist any attempt to whittle down our established immigration policy."

"The nature of this continent is not such that it could offer any worthwhile relief to the many millions of people who unfortunately are compelled by various causes to lead miserable undernourished lives in overcrowded Asia."

Mr. Calwell said Australia could best help these northern neighbours by offering training to their young men and women and technological knowledge to their industrialists and by trading with them and helping them in every way towards a higher standard of living in their own countries.

World Peace By Moral Rearmament

Moral rearmament "is urgently required to unite a world which is torn asunder," Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Indian Minister of Labour, declared in a message to the Moral Rearmament World Assembly at Caux-Sur-Montreux.

His message, read by Mr. A. Sinha, son of Lord Sinha of Raipur, affirmed: "Moral rearmament is bound to succeed in making the world worth living in."

Maung Pye, Editor of Rangoon's "Burman", described his changed attitude towards the Japanese.

"Moral rearmament has healed my bitter heart against what I thought were my bitterest enemies," he said. "It will heal the hearts of all the peoples of the world."

Four Absolute Standards

Mr. Pye said he was translating into Burmese the script of "The Good Road", a film being made by the movement at Lausanne, and also Dr. Buchman's book, "Re-making the World". He would broadcast Dr. Buchman's speech to the Assembly on his return to Burma.

Mr. Parki Soekawati, son of President Soekawati of East Indonesia, told the Assembly: "Moral rearmament gives the four absolute standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love." Living to these standards and to God should bring peace and order into the world. He said that the Indonesian Government would send six picked youths for training in moral rearmament.

Decline in Death Rate

Lowest Last Year

Statistics compiled by the Registrar-General show that the death rate dropped to a record low level last year. All death rates, general, infant and maternal, are the lowest on record.

The birth rate, 40.6 per thousand of the population, is higher than the corresponding rates for 1944-47, and is equal to the rate for 1943 which was highest since 1928.

The number of non-Muslim marriages working out at 12.2 per thousand of the population, is higher than in 1947 but lower than in 1942-46. Figures for 1947 worked out at 11.8 per thousand.

Birth Rate Higher

The population at the end of 1948, excluding military and shipping population, was estimated at 7,193,000 as against 6,979,000 at the end of 1947.

The number of births registered during 1948 was 287,697 of which 146,323 were male and 141,374 female. In Colombo city the birth rate was 54.6 per thousand as against 49.2 in the preceding year. The total number of deaths registered were 93,713, of this total 47,850 being deaths of males and 45,863 of females. The resulting death rate was 13.2 per thousand of the population. In the city of Colombo alone, the death rate was 23.1 per thousand.

The number of infant deaths registered was 26,507, giving an infant mortality rate of 92 per thousand live births. The rate for Colombo alone was 120 per thousand live births. Maternal deaths amounted to 2,345, while the maternal mortality rate was 8.2 per thousand live births. The rate in Colombo was 11.9 per thousand, while the corresponding rate for 1947 was 17.2.

The Jaffna Oriental Studies Society

26th Annual Meeting

The 26th Annual Meeting of the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society has been fixed for June 25, at 2 p.m. at the Vaidheswara Vidyalayam.

Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy M. Sc, Acting Director of Education is expected to preside.

The election of two representatives to the Ceylon University Court is one of the items in the program. Those who wish to join as members and those members who have not paid their subscriptions are requested by the Secretary, Mr. A. Saravanamuttu District Inspector of Schools, Jaffna to remit the subscription of Rupees Five before June 22 and get themselves enrolled as members. Only duly enrolled members will have the right to vote at the meeting.

KASHMIR TRUCE TERMS

Unreserved Acceptance Not Favoured

THE Governments of India and Pakistan have not acceded to the Commission's request for the unreserved acceptance of the truce terms presented on April 28, says an official statement from the UNCIP Headquarters in Srinagar on June 6.

The statement says: "Since June 1 when the replies were first made known, the Commission has been giving its undivided attention to the situation in the light of these replies. The Commission notes that the gap between the Indian point of view and that of Pakistan on certain issues has so far not appreciably narrowed. This gap relates mainly to the disposition and withdrawal of troops from the State in such a way as to prepare the ground for the holding of the plebiscite to which both the Governments are committed."

It will be remembered that the major first step, "cease-fire", accepted by the two Governments, was achieved on January 1, 1949. However upto the present moment, after four months of discussion and negotiation, agreement on the implementation of the truce has not yet been reached.

Sincere Desire For Solution

The Commission in the absence of a concerted and common initiative on the part of the two Governments presented its own terms on April 15. After having received the reactions of the two parties and having studied them carefully, the Commission revised its first proposals in an effort to meet as far as it was practicable the points of view of the two Governments. The Commission then presented its modified terms on April 28 confident of having worked out a just and fair truce agreement.

At the present time the Commission is studying the replies of the two Governments in detail and will decide on its plan for the future after consideration of all the relevant factors. The Commission is fully aware of the importance and significance of the problem. It notes that the Governments and peoples of India and Pakistan sincerely desire a peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute—indeed both India and Pakistan have emphasised this in their replies. Therefore the Commission has by no means lost its confidence in the successful outcome. Such procedure as it may adopt will in the minds of the Commission be the one most likely to further that end."

Child Falls Off Train

A six years old child fell off the Jaffna mail train at Meesalai on Sunday and was seriously injured. The train was halted to pick up the child. As the injuries were serious the child was immediately rushed to the Chavakachcheri Hospital.

U.N.O & The Press

How To Contact Non-Official Bodies

The U. N. O Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and the Press approved a proposal submitted by Mr. Devadas Gandhi, of India, which would authorise the Sub-Commission to seek information from Press, Radio and Newsreel associations on their operations.

The resolution approved by a vote of 9 to 2, requests the Economic and Social Council to authorise U. N. O. Secretary-General, M. Trygve Lie to do the following:

(1) Request Governments to submit lists, including names, addresses and full particulars, of national press, information, broadcasting and newsreel enterprise or associations, from which the Sub-Commission can request information or opinion related to its objectives.

(2) Obtain such information from other non-Governmental organisations as the Sub-Commission may decide.

Non-official Organisations

Explaining his proposal, Mr. Gandhi said its substance was a desire to contact non-official organisations.

"The rest of the resolution is tacitful," he continued. "In the ultimate analysis whatever measures we command will be up to the Governments to accept and implement. Therefore, it is tacitful to ask Governments to furnish a list of organisations and to communicate with those organisations through Governments."

"If, however, the Governments fail to mention bona fide organisations of pressmen, etc., that, in itself, will be a good basis for us to judge the conditions of freedom of information in those particular countries," Mr. Gandhi asserted.

Mr. Gandhi emphasised the importance of being able to communicate with non-official organisations.

"The Governments are only a medium for obtaining certain kinds of information," he commented. "They certainly cannot restrict us in our work."

The Sub-Commission also decided to request the Secretary-General to question Governments further on legislation and practices relating to freedom of information.

One such questionnaire has already been sent to U. N. O. member Governments, and 33 nations replied.

Municipal News

Municipal Model Market

Mr. P. M. John's motion suggesting that a plan and specification based on the blue-print of the Department of Town and Country Planning should be prepared and that a Model Market for Jaffna should be built on loan to be obtained for that purpose was adopted at the last monthly meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council.

It was also decided to refer the blue-prints to the works committee.

Mr. E. T. Hitchcock moved that entertainment tax on a play to be staged in aid of the St. Patrick's College Building Fund as requested by Rev. Fr. T. M. F. Long, O. M. I., be waived.

Messrs. T. S. Durairajah and Kathi S. M. Aboobucker opposed the motion while Messrs. P. M. John and C. Ponnambalam supported it. The motion was carried after the Mayor had explained that there was provision in the ordinance to waive entertainment taxes on shows for educational purposes.

Mr. T. S. Durairajah's motion

Marshall Plan To Save

Asian Democracy

Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, called for a "Marshall Plan for Asia".

In a letter in the "New York Times" he said: "If effective collaboration with Asia is not available and if a Pacific Pact is not feasible, then let us have a Marshall Plan for Asia and save the day for democracy in Asia."

Mr. Singh wrote that Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Secretary for State, "hastily and perhaps conveniently accepted Pandit Nehru's statement that a Pacific Defence Pact could not take place until present internal conflicts in Asia were resolved".

as amended by Mr. A. M. Brodie with the mover's consent and seconded by Mr. C. T. Hitchcock.

"This Council resolves to obtain cash security, in accordance with the rate and terms prevailing in the Public Works Department, from all contractors whose tenders are accepted before the agreements are signed" was carried.

Telegraph Facilities at Neeraviady Sub-Post Office

Mr. Silva, the Chief Postmaster of Jaffna declared open on June, the newly installed telephone service at Neeraviady Sub Post Office.

He put through the official telephone call from the Neeraviady Sub-Post Office and thereby raised it to the Status of a Telegraph Office.

Hereafter the public will have the added facility of despatching Telegrams and booking private telephone calls from this office.

Mr. E. P. Rasiah put through the first few unofficial telephone calls and spoke to the Government Agent, Medical Officer of Health and the Supdt. of Police and sent the thanks and greetings of the public for the speedy installation of the Telephone Service.

The G. A. contratulated Mr. Rasiah and Mr. Vitilingam, the Sub-Postmaster, in getting this telephone service early.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1949

Treasure These Thoughts

When you are attuned to the Cosmic melody
You know that all lives are one
Now Love holds its feast every-where
And joy reigns supreme flooding all the spheres
Your life is an orchestra of ravishing music
Blending sweetness, love and joy
Into a beautiful and harmonious whole
The being of your Beloved, yourself His image.

—SWAMY RAMDAS—

RADIO RATIONING

NO STATEMENT OR CRITICISM or opinion of any man of responsibility in this Island is made but with some pungency providing the public mind with not food for thought but cause for misgiving, misapprehension and misunderstanding. We have no concern for the resignation of Mr S. L. B. Kapukotuwa, Assistant Director of Education, from the chairmanship of the Radio Sinhalese Program Committee; but certainly we have to take exception to the suggestions he had made regarding the re-arrangement of broad casts on a racial basis. With great ease and satisfaction he quotes figures to establish his fantastic theory that the redistribution of programs should proceed on racial lines. Though such irresponsible statements and incongruous inferences should be dismissed with pure scorn and utter contempt, it is our duty to draw the attention of the public to the ridiculousness of making provision for the cultural and artistic education of the people of a country on a basis of the languages they speak.

If Mr. Kapukotuwa's connection with the Education Department has not made him think in a manner acceptable to the thinking world, it is for the Government to tell him gently that they are not in need of demagogic advice from one who has by his strange method of reasoning exhibited his inability to grasp the real significance of such subjects as art and music which like the elements are above clan or community.

To the Minister of Telecommunications we would suggest that the Radio Department requires instant attention in the matter of arranging for broadcast items of good quality, popular taste, cultural value and educational worth; but in no circumstances should such items be rationed on any basis except that of the general good of the country.

INDIAN LETTER

THE VEGETABLE OIL AGE

(BY LANKA)

A source of much agitation, and perhaps irritation in many people's insides, so-called vegetable oils (Vanaspatti in Hindustani) have come to occupy a dangerously large place in the life of India's millions. Starting in the early years of the Century with refined Coconut oil market for cooking purposes, ground nut, cottonseed and any odd vegetable had become handy for the extraction of oil both for adulteration with ghee and gingilly oil, and for disposal individually. The war created a boom for the vegetable oils and they became very common and in many cases much sought after as a substitute for ghee at less cost to the pocket but at the expense of health. At various stages government thought of banning them or restricting their sale, but influential capitalist ownership of the factories was able to stem the tide, though at one stage government proceeded to put the oils to scientific test. Science was of many opinions, and oil-manufacturers were not slow to propagandise the favourable opinions. The government of India have now made an order that from August the words "Vanaspatti" or "Vegetable products" should not be used on the containers of hydrogenated vegetable oil product, and containers of such products should be described as "hydrogenated groundnut, cotton-seed or coconut oil as the case may be. The reason is that hydrogenation removes certain useful properties from the natural oils and thus deprives them of their food and nutrition value, but the people use the hydrogenated oils as substitutes for costly and nutritional ghee. An offshoot of the Madras Government's action to arrest the adulteration of ghee with such oils by requiring all public restaurants to display notices that their preparations are prepared from, or are not prepared from pure ghee, is the attempt of restaurants to avoid prosecution by notifying that their preparations are not made of pure ghee! Even parties who profess to use only ghee prefer to say they don't—just to escape the processes of the law. Thus is foodstuff played with!

More about Oils

Researches conducted by the Hyderabad Department of Agriculture have shown that oils of castor, groundnut, mustard, sesamum and tobacco serve as powerful insecticides, if tried in an emulsion form, against numerous sucking and leaf-eating insects that cause damages to crops.

The results with the use of some of the oils have been corroborated by other workers.

Parliamentary Puzzle

A member of the Constituent Assembly asked the President's permission to sleep in the Chamber while "a few members who have monopolised the debates speak on every article (of the Constitution) on every amendment and on every amendment to an amendment". Either they should not be allowed more than two or three minutes to speak, he said, or the President must allow other members to sleep on the couches or do something else. The President, however, was helpless in the matter and could only leave it to the good sense of the members. Thus is a Consti-

tution born!

Postal Delays

In a recent letter I mentioned about postal delays and the prevailing practice of not putting the delivery stamp on letters at the place of delivery. It led to the public suspicion that the stamping was done away with to hide the fact of the delays in the all-up air mail service. The Postal Department has now issued a Communique that delivery stamping was stopped to save time and speed up delivery of mails, but in view of public suspicion stamping has been resumed. Delays, of course, remain!

India's troubles and headaches have not gone with the merger of Travancore and Quilon, the two South Indian States. The little pockets of French territories Chandranagore, Pondicherry and Karaikal which at one time were supposed to come into the Indian Union, now having begun to show their teeth in the form of French instigated complaints of India's blockading them! Portuguese Goa, the Portuguese government at Lisbon assure the world will just go on (Goan) nothing having changed! But Patel and Menon have the know-how.

Sanskrit As State Language

Claims Urged By Scholars

Prominent Sanskrit scholars assembling at a conference in Calcutta urged that Sanskrit should be made the State Language of India.

Dr. P. K. Acharya, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Allahabad University, presiding, over the conference (Sanskrit Rashtriya Bhasha Prachar Samiti) deplored "the common tendency to insist that Hindi should be *lingua franca* of India." It was "a wrong notion that Sanskrit was a difficult language to learn, he said, citing the examples of foreigners learning the language in six months. He said that Hindi, with as many as 18 varieties was not suited to be the common language of the country.

Mr. J. B. Choudhury, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Calcutta, welcomed the decision of the Government of India to adopt the Upanishadic text "Satyameva Jayate" on the crest of India. "I hope this will pave the way for the adoption of Sanskrit as the State language of India" he said.

Dr. S. Mukherjee, Ashutosh Professor and Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Calcutta University, described Sanskrit as "the richest language in the world", and said he was convinced that just as Muslims in other parts of the world did not object to the national language of the country in which they were residing, Indian Muslims also would have no objection to Sanskrit.

Broadcast Basis On Communal Lines

Mr. S. L. B. Kapukotuwa, who has resigned from the office of Chairman, Sinhalese Programmes Committee, has submitted two memoranda to the Minister of Telecommunications and to the Postmaster-General on ways and means of improving the standard of Sinhalese broadcasts.

Mr. Kapukotuwa says: "The latest figures available reveal that the number of Sinhalese listeners-in exceed European, Tamil, Muslim and Burgher listeners-in put together.

The following are the figures for May: Sinhalese; 14,482; Tamil 3,821; European; 2,987; Muslim; 1,068.

In spite of this state of affairs he adds an anomalous situation has arisen as regards the allocation of radio time for various programmes.

Mr. Kapukotuwa continues:

"Although the English programmes cater only for a very small fraction of listeners-in, two-thirds of radio-time time is devoted to English programmes, the Sinhalese and Tamil programmes occupy only one-third of the time.

"A desire on the part of the authorities to nurse the English programmes at the cost of majority of radio-set owners is seen by the costs of maintenance incurred in respect of English Sinhalese and Tamil programmes.

"In March, the latest month for which figures of cost are available. The following position has been recorded:—English: Rs. 7,216; Sinhalese Rs. 7,100; Tamil Rs. 2,956.

An improved standard of Sinhalese and Tamil broadcast performances cannot be secured if no uniformity in the payments to artists is not achieved. There have been instances when certain artists performing in English programmes have been paid almost twice as much as an "A" grade Sinhalese or Tamil artiste.

"An attempt should be made to adjust various programmes either on racial or linguistic ratios if broadcasting in Ceylon is to be of maximum benefit".

Two Deaths in Air Crash

Trainee-pilot Mr. Jaya Sundharan Aruliah son of Mr. T. P. Aruliah, office Assistant, Ratnapura Kachcheri, and air mechanic Mr. Elmo Laurence died almost instantaneously as a Stenson Sentinel (VPCAD) crashed near Chilaw on Friday night.

According to an eye-witness the pilot attempted to land on a field and failed. Thereupon the plane somersaulted twice and crashed.

WEDDING

SHANMUGANAYAGAM—SIVASUBRAMANIAM

The solemnization of the marriage of Mr. C. Shanmuganayagam, Advocate, son of Gate Mudaliyar and Mrs. N. Canaganayagam, of Kandy, to Valliamma, daughter of Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor, and Mrs. Sivasubramaniam, of Colombo, took place recently at Munieswaram Temple.

We wish the newly-married couple long life, happiness and prosperity.

THE ESSENTIALS FOR DISCIPLESHIP

The Pure Mind Becomes Illumined

WE are apt to talk lightly about the relation of the spiritual Teacher and the disciple as if it were an easy thing to be a disciple. A real disciple is as much rarer as a real Guru, nay, sometimes rarer. Therefore there is a saying extant among us that though teachers can be had in lakhs, it is difficult to have even one genuine disciple. That is because the role of the disciple is very difficult. It is true that there are thousands professing their allegiance to and claiming the discipleship of a particular teacher but are they all worthy of him? The claim can be conceded to in the same sense as all are the children of God; but the true children of God are those who constantly live, move and have their being in Him and not in their ignorant, little, separate selves. Such is the case with disciples also. There are disciples and disciples. The relation between the Teacher and the taught is not based on mere external and physical contact. It goes much deeper. There must be conscious inner union with the Guru based upon a psychic or spiritual relation. This is very difficult to achieve and when it is there, we find a great and wonderful outflowing of the results of such union. The life of Ramakrishna-Vivekananda, to quote only one instance, is an outstanding example of this.

Quiet Down The Mind

Next, the mind must be made to quiet down. It is rushing about. Just as I sit down to meditate, all the vilest subjects in the world come up. The whole thing is nauseating. Why should the mind think thoughts I do not want to think? I am, as it were, a slave to mind. No spiritual knowledge is possible so long as the mind is restless and out of control. Again, the disciple must have great powers of endurance. Life seems comfortable and you find the mind behaves well when everything is going on well with you. But if something goes wrong, your mind loses its balance. That is not good. Bear all evil and misery without hurt, without one murmur, without one thought of unhappiness, resistance, remedy or retaliation. That is true endurance and that you must acquire. Forget your life and death, your pains and pleasures, your name and fame and realize that you are neither body nor mind but the pure Spirit.

Faith in Guru

Next, the disciple must have faith in the Guru. You must find a teacher, a true teacher and you must remember that he is not just a man. The real teacher is not in the body; he is not the physical man. The power of the teacher may come to us in many ways if only we are susceptible to his influence. Learning is not a condition of spiritual growth nor is scholarship. The touch of the Guru, the transmittal of spiritual energy, will quicken your heart. Then will begin the growth. That is the real baptism by fire. There is no more stopping for you. On and on you go. Scriptures and holy books are wonderful but you cannot find the living power therein. The power that can transform life in a moment can be found only in the illumined souls, those shining lights who appear from time to time. We are only hollow talk-talk, not teachers. We only disturb the world by talking, making bad vibrations. The Guru is the bright mark which God wears in order to come to us. As we look steadily on, the mask gradually falls off and God is revealed. No wonder then that the disciple looks upon him as God Himself and trusts him, reveres him, obeys him and follows him unquestioningly.

The Four Conditions

"The one important thing in the attainment of spirituality is the attitude of the pupil. When the right attitude is there, illumination comes easily. It is not easy to be a disciple; great preparations are necessary; many conditions have to be fulfilled. The four principal conditions laid down by the Vedantists are as follow:—

Give Up All Desires

1. That the student who wants to know the truth must give up all desires for gain in this world or in the life to come. The truth is not what we see. What we see is not the truth so long as any desire creeps into the mind. God is true and the world is not true. So long as there is in the heart the least desire for the world, truth will not come. The disciple should be able to say, "As I feel now, I am this body—this huge mass of flesh. This is what I feel I am. I refuse to believe that". He seeks to know the truth and truth alone.

Get Established in Spiritual Virtues

2. That the disciple must be able to control the internal and the external senses and be established in other spiritual virtues. All these senses, external and internal, must be under the disciple's control. By hard practice he has to arrive at the stage where he can assert his mind against the senses, against the command of Nature? He should be able to say to his mind, "You are mine; I order you, do not see or hear anything"; and the mind will not see or hear anything. No form or sound will reach the mind. In that state the mind has become free of the domination of the senses, has become separate from them. No longer is it attached to the senses or the body. The external things cannot order the mind now, the mind refuses to attach itself to them. When you have arrived at that point

Freedom From Desire

3. That the disciple must conceive an extreme desire to be free. Desire is increased by desire. Knowing all this, people still plunge into it all the time. Life after life they have been going after the objects of desire, suffering extremely in consequence, yet they cannot give up desire. Even religion, which should rescue them from this terrible bondage to desire, they have made a means of satisfying desire. Oh, the degradation, the misery of it! The little flesh, the five senses, the stomach! What is the world but a combination of stomach and sex? Look at millions of men and women—that is what they are living for. Take these away and they will find their life empty, meaningless and intolerable. Such are we. And such is our mind; it is continually hankering for ways

(Continued on page 3)

MULTI PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES Aid To Discharged Prisoners

A prisoner who comes out from a jail after serving his term of imprisonment, suffers from great social handicaps and is not in a position unaided to earn an honest livelihood. His condition is worse than that of a discharged patient from a hospital who is in danger of having a relapse of illness, if he is not properly looked after during the convalescent period. A prisoner often gains a few pounds in weight in jail as he leads a regular life and all his physical wants are looked after. But mentally he comes out worse. An ordered life inside the prison creates loss of initiative. When he comes out of jail, he is like a man on crutches and needs help. The stigma of conviction is on him. He is not welcome in his home or in his neighbourhood. People do not trust him and are reluctant to employ him. If he is not helped at this stage, he will mix with his old jail companions and drift into crime and find his way back to jail.

Concern of the State

Also important is the after conduct of the discharged prisoner from the point of view of the state. The Government spends money and energy on the detection and arrest of the criminal, on his prosecution, on his upkeep in jail. If after all this, the result is that the discharged prisoner again takes to crime, all the money and energy spent on him has not only gone waste but the Government is asked to incur the same expenditure over again. It is therefore in the interest of the Government to see that the discharged prisoner earns an honest livelihood and does not revert to crime. It is thus necessary to provide help and aid to discharged prisoners. It is also necessary that some restrictions should be placed on discharged prisoners who are prematurely released either through the remission system or under the Prisoners' Release on Probation Act (Act VIII of 1938) or on the recommendation of the Revising Board or under Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code. A condition should be inserted in the release order that such a prisoner shall remain under supervision of the District Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committee of the district to which he belongs or in which he is likely to live and that he shall obey the instructions of the District Committee or any person authorized by it regarding residence, employment and abstinence from intoxicating drugs. This will give sufficient control and authority over discharged prisoners which does not exist at the moment.

Aid Committees

One of the best ways of helping discharged prisoners is through Multipurpose Co-operative Schemes, which should function in each district under the general supervision of Probation Officers. To begin with they may be started in the districts which have full-fledged Homes for Discharged Prisoners sponsored by Discharged Prisoners Aid Committees, as there will be facilities for giving food and shelter to discharged prisoners. These Multipurpose Co-operative Societies could give training in cottage industries to such discharged prisoners as may need them and could also carry on certain cottage industries in which they

could be employed. The Director of Industries should also extend his help to give training to discharged prisoners in suitable cottage industries. He may further help in giving technical assistance and advice about starting suitable cottage industries when these Co-operative Societies commence functioning. Those cottage industries will be selected generally which the prisoners have learnt in the jail or which they knew from outside. Other cottage industries can also be selected in which a discharged prisoner can be trained easily either through the classes which are being run by the Industries Department or by the proposed Co-operative Societies themselves. The cottage industries that may be started are cloth weaving, newar making, shoe making, tailoring, durce or carpet weaving, wooden toy making, soap making, mat weaving and oil pressing. It should be decided on the advice of the Industries Department as to which cottage industry should be started in which district.

A few months back the United Provinces Discharged Prisoners Aid Society on a requisition by the Government have supplied to the Government of United Provinces a detailed scheme (including By-Laws) for a discharged Prisoners' Cooperative Multipurpose Society, which the Government intend setting up in each district. The jail authorities should be asked to popularise the scheme amongst the prisoners, who may, by intensive propaganda inside, be persuaded and prepared to take the fullest advantage of these schemes. The Prison Programme should be so modified and the prisoners may be taught such industries in jails as may fit them most suitably for work in these Co-operative Societies.

If it can be said with confidence that if the necessary help and cooperation is extended by the Government and Jail, Industries and Cooperative Departments, the formation of these Multipurpose Co-operative Societies will be justified. They will help in a real and effective reformation and rehabilitation of discharged prisoners, apart from being an economic gain in a province-wide industrial development.

—The Penal Reformer.

Reception at Mannar to Minister Ponnambalam

A factory for making pottery was one of the demands made by Mr. V. A. Alagacoone, Chairman Mannar Town Council, while welcoming Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Minister for Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries.

Replying to the address of welcome Mr. Ponnambalam said that he was fully aware of the needs of Mannar and that he would give his full attention to them. He added that although he had accepted a Ministry there was no change in him except that he had advanced 18 years of age,

Co-operative Dispensary for Tellippallai

Declared Open By
M. P.

"It would be uncomfortable for a Member of Parliament to ask for the establishment of Government Institutions such as hospitals, dispensaries, post offices for, particular villages. But the people of Tellippallai have relieved me of such a difficult position by themselves organising a Co-operative Dispensary" said Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam K. C., M. P. when he declared open the Tellippallai Co-operative Dispensary on June 10.

Mr. S. K. Rasiah who presided at the public meeting detailed the efforts of the organisers and appealed for continuing help from members and well-wishers.

Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies remarked that the people should view such a Co-operative Dispensary the second of the kind in the Island, as a Life-Extension Institute.

Mr. R. N. Sivapirakasam speaking next said that it has now been accepted by all world leaders that the peace of the world depended entirely on Co-operation and added that the worth of the Co-operative spirit was not a mere theoretical trisun and that it ought to be put into practice in every walk of life and extended beyond local surroundings.

Mr. E. J. Rajaratnam A. G. A. Jaffna said that people should not clamour for Government Hospitals as even in England and other Western countries the practise was for such institutions to be established by the people themselves.

Mr. Chelvanayakam after making the remarks quoted above congratulated the people and wished them great success in their noble undertaking.

Mr. T. K. Rajasekaram, Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

As soon as the Dispensary was declared open there was a busy sale of patent drugs and medicine.

The Essentials For Discipleship

(Continued from Page 2)

and means to satisfy the hunger of stomach and sex. Renunciation of the senses and desires is the only way out of this misery. If you want to be spiritual, you must renounce. This is the real test. Give up the world—this nonsense of the senses. There is only one real desire and that is to know what is true, to be spiritual. No more of materialism, no more of this egoism. I must become spiritual. Such must be the strong and intense desire. The more you think of yourself as shining immortal spirit, the more eager you will be to be absolutely free of the bondage of matter, body and senses. This is the intense desire to be free.

Know the Real from the Unreal

4. The fourth and last condition of discipleship is the discrimination of the real from the unreal. There is only one thing that is real—God. The mind must become more and more conscious of God alone until everything else appears as it really is—unreal.

Let us once again summarise the points with the following extract from Vivekananda's treatise on Bhakti Yoga: The conditions necessary for the taught are purity, a real thirst after knowledge, and perseverance. No impure soul can be really religious. Purity in thought, speech and act, is absolutely necessary for any one to be religious. As to the thirst after knowledge, it is an old law that we all get whatever we want. None of us can get anything other than what we fix our hearts upon. To pant for religion truly is a very difficult thing, not at all so easy as we generally imagine. Hearing religious talks, reading religious books, it is no proof yet of a real want felt in the heart; there must be a continuous struggle, a constant fight, an unremitting grappling with our lower nature, till the higher want is actually felt and the victory is achieved. It is not a question of one or two days, of years, or of lives; the struggle may have to go on for hundreds of lifetimes. The success sometimes may come immediately, but we must be ready to wait patiently even for what may look like an infinite length of time. The student who sets out with such a spirit of perseverance, will surely find success and realization at last.

(A summary of Vivekananda's discourse on Discipleship.)
(From the Vedanta Kesari)

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Moscow's Importance Recognised Philosopher As Ambassador

INDIA, the cradle of philosophy is sending its most eminent scholar-philosopher to Moscow,

Sir Sarvapali Radhakrishnan, India's Ambassador-designate to the Soviet Union has few equals in the world as orator, thinker and writer. His mastery over Oriental and Occidental schools of philosophy is excelled by few men in the world.

'Spare and slight in the build, with a keen and alert face and a pair of bright brown eyes. Sir Radhakrishnan is always dressed in Indian style, with the flowing long coat and white turban.

In Sir Radhakrishnan India is sending to the most important European capital one of the greatest among her great sons—an ardent exponent of the Indian Philosophy of truth, love, catholicism and universalism.

According to the 60-year-old philosopher, India, with her distinctive spiritual outlook, "can provide the world with the soul it is seeking."

Sir Radhakrishnan's politics, too, is distinctive. "Politics," he says, "is never the art of obtaining political power. It is an essential branch of the art of promoting human welfare."

Teaching Career

A native of the village of Tiruttani in South India, Radhakrishnan started his career as a teacher of philosophy in Madras and Mysore. To many Indian leaders today, he is still "Professor Radhakrishnan".

He was appointed to the King George V Chair in Philosophy in the University of Calcutta from 1921 to 1931 and was later named Hibbert lecturer on "An Idealist View of Life." He also filled for some time the Chair of Comparative Religions at Manchester College, Oxford, and was appointed Upton Lecturer, Oxford (1926) and Haskel Lecturer, University of Chicago (1926).

University Vice-Chancellor

A Spalding Professor at Oxford, Sir Radhakrishnan was for many years Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra and Benares Hindu Universities.

The teaching, lecturing and writing abilities of Sir Radhakrishnan attracted world-wide attention and he travelled widely in England, America and China. He went on a Cultural Mission to China in 1944 when he delivered a series of lectures on the Cultural and Religious relations between India and China and discussed the various aspects of Chinese life—political, educational and religious.

UNESCO Delegation Leader

In 1946 Sir Radhakrishnan was appointed by the Government of India as leader of the Indian delegation to the UNESCO and was elected to preside over one of its committees.

An authority on Indian "Vedanta" Sir Radhakrishnan possesses the magic of intense vitality. To him Indian Philosophy is not the mere clinging to the dead past but a progressive and living force.

Sir Radhakrishnan first came into political prominence when in

1945, after the termination of World War II, he came out with his famous book "Is this Peace?"

Reminding the world that politics is "a branch of ethics", the Indian Philosopher in his book examined with detachment and objectivity the last stages of the war and the subsequent 'peace' and their impact on humanity. He stressed that peace was already lost during the winning of the war, since the same sort of men and the same ideas and institutions that produced the catastrophe were to be allowed to dominate the peace table.

A firm believer in 'Universalism', Sir Radhakrishnan strongly holds that it has been innate in the Indian character. According to him, "it never took the shape of an ambition for world domination in India; it has expressed itself in world sympathy, understanding-open-mindedness and so has contributed to the enrichment of the world."

As a writer, Sir Radhakrishnan has a number of books to his credit. His latest book (1948) is an English commentary on 'Bhagavadgita'. His other books include: Indian Philosophy, The Hindu View of Life, and Idealist View of Life, East and West in Religion, Kalki or the Future of Civilisation, Eastern Religions and Western Thought, Mahatma Gandhi, The Heart of Hindustan, India and China, Freedom and Culture, Gautama the Buddha, and Is This Peace?

Husband and Wife Hacked to Death

It is reported that one Mr. Venasithamby, an aged Malayan Pensioner, and his wife were found hacked to death in their residence at Chunnakam on Tuesday. Blood-stains are said to have been seen in the walls.

In this connection one Mr. Nagalingam of Araly has been taken into Police Custody.

Jaffna Hindu College Carnival Committee

NOTICE

A meeting of the above Committee will be held at the Jaffna Hindu College on Saturday 25-6-1949 at 4 P.M.

AGENDA

1. Passing of Carnival audited accounts.
2. Any other business.

A. Cumaraswamy,
Jt. Secretary.

WANTED

Wanted an Assistant Editor, with a good knowledge of Tamil and English for the Intusathanam. Applicants should have passed at least S. S. C. (English and Tamil). Please apply enclosing testimonial and stating salary required before 30-6-49 to the Manager, Saivaprakasam Press, Jaffna.

(M. 52, 14-28)

They Come to Jaffna!

N. S. KRISHNAN AND T. A. MATHURAM

THE MONARCHS OF MIRTH
AND THEIR TROUPE OF 21 ARTISTES

To St. Patrick's College Grounds, Jaffna
on Saturday, 25th June 1949.

RATES: Patrons or Ringside Rs. 25/-. Chairs Reserved 12/-. Unreserved 8/-. Benches 5/-.

Box Plans at Jaffna Apothecaries & Co. and St. Patrick's College, Book-Depot.

Sale of Tickets begins on Friday the 10th inst.

Selling Agents: St. Patrick's College. The Agents for each area will be announced soon.

Book your tickets early and avoid disappointment

(M. 53, 14 to 24)

Mr. Sarat Bose's Election Message

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Founder-President of the Socialist Republican Party, who is contesting the bye-election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from the South Calcutta constituency, has sent a message to the electors from Switzerland.

Mr. Bose proceeded to Switzerland some weeks ago for treatment on medical advice. He is expected to return towards the end of July.

Explained his differences with the Congress, Mr. Bose says that in December, 1946, it became clear to him that the majority of the Congress High Command were anxious for a compromise with British imperialism and that British diplomacy had got the better of them. He felt, therefore, that he would be utterly false to his conscience, convictions and fighting traditions if he continued to be a member of the Congress Working Committee and of the Congress.

Mr. Bose continues that since the attainment of Dominion Status, he has been noticing "with consternation the progressive deterioration in our administrations, Central and Provincial and the rapid increase in them of nepotism favouritism and corruption. The State machinery is being run by a handful of capitalists and those who were until yesterday reactionaries and exploiters have now become our masters and benefactors. No wonder that black-marketing, profiteering and graft have increased in geometrical progression. The Press has been gagged, civil liberties of the people have been ruthlessly suppressed and the demands of the exploited, the repressed and the neglected have been met by lathis, tear-gas, batons, bayonets and bullets as in British times. Inflation has not been checked, prices of the necessities of life have been soaring higher and higher and food and clothing are beyond the reach of the poor and middle classes. Our one-party Legislatures, Central and Provincial, are merely registering the dictates of the few high and mighty", Mr. Bose adds that "every word of this applies to West Bengal. The very existence of West Bengal is at stake. If she is to live and if we are to build a new and greater Bengal and a new and greater India, the fight has to be carried on all fronts, including the legislative front".

Action Against N. D. P. A. Co-Op Union

In the District Court of Jaffna, Mr. V. R. Murugasu, former Secretary of the Northern Division Agricultural Producers' Co-op. Union, Ltd., Jaffna, filed a plaint against the Union and averred inter alia that the said Managing Committee through its President purported to interdict the plaintiff from his office as from the 18th day of November 1948 and to dismiss the plaintiff as from the 10th day of May 1949 and have taken up steps thereafter to refer the dispute between the Plaintiff and the Defendant Union to the Registrar of Co-op. Societies for Arbitration.

The Plaintiff further avers that the Managing Committee of the Defendant Union is illegally constituted and therefore the Defendant Union cannot avail of the provisions of Section 45 of Chapter 107 of the Legislative

Freedom of Peaceful Assembly

Human Rights Sub-Commission

The Sub-Commission on Human Rights has adopted the articles in the Draft covenant relating to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, cables the PTI correspondent at the United Nations headquarters.

The articles laid down that everyone shall have these rights subject only to requirements of public order and security and the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

References to pre-war power alignment were made during discussion on the articles.

After Mrs. Roosevelt (United States) had proposed there should be no restrictions apart from those dictated by national security, general interest and protection of health or morals. M. Alexander P. Pavlov (Soviet Russia) said the right of assembly was proclaimed in a general way.

"Progressive" groups, he said, were in practice denied the use of premises if they held a meeting, whereas "Fascist and anti-democratic demonstrations" were tolerated. He mentioned in this connection "the Mosely campaigns in England".

M. Pavlov then proposed an alternate text of the article which, while guaranteeing by law the right to assembly, said "all societies, unions and other organisations of a Fascist nature and their activity in whatever form shall be forbidden by law on pain of punishment".

Miss Marguerite Bowie, Britain, said she could not understand how a representative of a country "allied to Hitler in 1939" could reproach the British Government for allowing such "silly" persons as Mosely to make use of the traditional freedom of assembly.

M. Pavlov replied that it was the United Kingdom that had made a deal with Fascism in Munich and had thereby sacrificed Czechoslovakia.

Mrs. Roosevelt cut short the discussion by saying that attacks on Governments could not be permitted in the guise of speeches on amendments. "It is most convenient to have that kind of memory which recalls only one side of the picture" she said.

The Soviet text of the article was rejected, the second paragraph, dealing with Fascist demonstration, being defeated by a roll-call vote of eight to three (USSR, Ukraine and Yugoslavia), with four abstentions (China, Egypt, Guatemala and Iran).

PERSONAL

Miss Yagalethimi Elayatham, by of the Queen Mary's College, Madras and daughter of Mr. A. Elayathamby of Urumparai, a Malayan pensioner, has passed the B. A. examination of the Madras University in the 2nd Class, specialising in Geography.

Enactments of Ceylon, and prayed for.

(a) for a declaration that all actions taken or purported to have been taken by its Managing Committee since October 1948 regarding the plaintiff are ultra vires and illegal.

(b) for an injunction on the defendant Union restraining them from referring or proceeding with their application for Arbitration under section 45 of Chapter 107 of the Legislative Enactments of Ceylon pending the final decision of this action.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1050

In the matter of the estate of the late Rasamany wife of M. Kurusamy of Nallur, Jaffna

Deceased

Murugesu Kurusamy of Nallur, Jaffna

Va

Minors
(1) Gnanasavudary daughter of Kurusamy,
(2) Pathmavathy daughter of Kurusamy, and
(3) Thailaymuttu widow of Murugesu, all of Nallur, Jaffna

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonasekera Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 16th day of May, 1949, in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 16th May, 1949 having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the above-named 1st and 2nd Respondents, and that letters of administration to the estate of the deceased Rasamany be issued to the petitioner unless the Respondents above-named or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 4th day of July, 1949 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said minors be produced in court on the said date

This 16th day of May, 1949,
Sgd. S. S. J. Goonasekera
District Judge.

(O 28, 10 & 14)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 406

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Pancharatnam wife of Sinnakkuddiar Vallipuram of Puloly South, Point Pedro

Deceased.

Sinnakkuddiar Vallipuram of Puloly South, Point Pedro

Va Petitioner

1. Vallipuram Vigneswaren of de
2. Mutiah Thuraiatnam of de
presently Jail Guard Mahara
Prisons Guardian-ad-litem over
the minor 1st respondent

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. R. Wijeyatilleke Esquire District Judge Point Pedro on the 29th day of March 1949 in the presence of Mr. T. Ponnambalam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner above-named and the affidavit of the Petitioner above-named dated 28th day of March 1949 having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent above-named be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and the Petitioner be and he is declared entitled as husband of the deceased above-named to have letters of administration issued to him in respect of the estate of the above-named deceased unless the respondents above-named or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 22nd day of June 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of May 1949,
Sgd. S. R. Wijeyatilleke
District Judge.

Drawn by
T. Ponnambalam
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O 29, 14 & 17)

AUSTINS LAST LONGER

Why?—because Austin workers, whose fine training has become world-famous, produce a car completely dependable in every way.



Austin A 40 has everything you look for in a car—pleasing lines, effortless performance and roomy restful comfort.

You buy a car

—but you INVEST in an AUSTIN

WALKER SONS & CO., LTD.

Sub Agents:- The Jaffna Co-operative Stores.

(Std 17 7-6-29-7)

DIABETES

ABRAHA SINDURAM—INFALLIBLE REMEDY

Several highly qualified English doctors have certified its efficacy. Dr. M. G. Ramachandra Row, M.B.C.M.; Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Pudukotah Certifies:—Within fifteen days he was free from any sugar.

Trial will convince.

Vaidyar K. S. Paripurnananda,
Regd. Medical Practitioner (Madras)
Kailasapillayar Kovilady, Nallur,
Jaffna.

Std. 4, 28-3—12-6-49

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,867.00
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 on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
(T's) Shroff.

ARRIVED LATELY!!!

DIRECT SHIPMENT PER S.S. DUINO



TITAN

BRAND

CEMENT

MADE IN ITALY

Most popular & highly appreciated
for 100 years in Ceylon

Manufactured to suit all climates of the Island

AVAILABLE IN PAPER PACKETS OF 112 LBS.

CALL IN FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS FROM:—

Abdulhusein Jafferjee,

51, K. K. S. Road, JAFFNA.

Bank of Ceylon

(Incorporated by Ordinance No. 53 of 1938)

Bankers to the Government of Ceylon

Subscribed Capital Rs. 4,500,000.00
Paid up Capital Rs. 3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,600,000.00

Head Office
Bristol Street,
COLOMBO.

Foreign Department
C. O. H. Building
York St. COLOMBO

BRANCHES—PETTAH (COLOMBO), KANDY, GALLE, TRINCOMALEE, PANANDURA, KURUNEGALA, BADULLA, BATTICALOA, AND

LOCAL BRANCH OFFICE

242 HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA

The Bank offers special facilities to Customers

Current Accounts Cheques payable in all principal towns in Ceylon (except Trincomalee, Badulla and Batticaloa) collected free of charge.

Savings Deposits Maximum Rs. 10,000/- Interest 1½% per annum. Withdrawals on demand.

Fixed Deposits Rates on application.

Loans & Overdrafts Against approved securities.

Foreign Exchange Our Foreign Department is specially equipped to undertake all classes of foreign exchange business. Agencies established all over the world—London Agents—Barclays Bank Ltd. New York Agents—Irving Trust Co. Special facilities for T. T. and draft on India and Malaya.

T. S. Muttulingasamy
Agent

Std. 54, 1-8 to 30-9-49)

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond) residing at 245 Naval Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakash Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna on Tuesday, June 14, 1949.

Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI