



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

THE Hindu Organ.

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

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THE PROBLEM OF THE JUVENILE OFFENDER

Approach From A New Angle

JUVENILE delinquency is one of the greatest problems facing the world to-day. It is not a new problem, by any means, and it is not the problem of any one country or of any one community. It is that most countries of the world are approaching the whole question from a new angle.

What exactly do we mean by juvenile delinquency? I think it may most accurately be described as the "violation of any law, or of any city or village ordinance" by children under sixteen years of age. In the light of present knowledge it seems obvious that children under the age of sixteen cannot be tried by the same means and punished by the same means and punished by the same laws which are applied to adult law-breakers. We have to remember, however, that little more than a hundred years ago, the conditions in which children lived were very different from the conditions which prevail to-day. In England, for example, in the early half of the nineteenth century, children were put to work almost as soon as they could walk. Women and children worked long hours in coal-mines and factories and on the land; children were employed, and treated with unbelievable inhumanity and brutality by chimney-sweeps who sent them through the huge labyrinths of chimneys in the rambling old-fashioned houses to remove the soot, and many cases were heard of children being suffocated in the course of their work. In the cities young children became trained pickpockets and thieves under the guidance of unscrupulous criminals. Schools were unheard of luxuries for the children of the poor who provided cheap labour for mines and factories. It was only with the awakening of social conscience towards the middle of the nineteenth cen-

tury that laws were passed to ameliorate the conditions of the poor, and the first glimmer of society's duty towards the masses of the people made itself felt. At that time Dickens was writing books which brought to light innumerable social injustices and cruelties. Kingsley and others of the Christian Socialist group, William Morris, John Stuart Mill and Karl Marx, all played an important part in opening the eyes of their contemporaries to the vile conditions under which the poor people lived, and the indignation which was aroused by their frank writings paved the way for legislation to improve their lot. To-day it seems inconceivable that it should have been necessary to pass the Mines Act forbidding the employment of women and of children under the age of ten years for underground work in coal mines, or that two years later a Factories Act should have been necessary to forbid the employment of children under nine and to limit the hours of work for older children, yet only just over a hundred years ago it was considered a natural thing to employ these small children for heavy work, and the Acts limiting their employment were considered an infringement of the rights of owners of mines and factories.

Free Education

The first suggestion of a national plan for education which would provide for the free education of the children of the working classes was greeted with a storm of opposition; but despite this, in 1881, education became compulsory for all children, a very limited type of education, granted, but the fact that some education was provided showed that there was a realization of the necessity of looking after the children of the working classes who, up till this time, had been looked on merely as beasts of burden.

In the meantime, General Booth had founded his Salvation Army and had set his followers to work among the poorest classes in London and the larger industrial towns of the country. His books, "The Life and Labour of the People" and "In Darkest England" revealed the unbelievable poverty of the English worker, and the disgraceful conditions under which he lived.

At this time the Law took the same course for children as for adults; sentences were extremely harsh—within living memory a man was hanged for stealing a sheep—prison conditions were atrocious and, worst of all child-

Thirukethesvaram Temple Restoration Society

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Thirukethesvaram Temple Restoration Society was held recently at the Old Kathiresan Temple, Bambalapatiya. Senator C. Coomaraswamy presided. Mr. S. Natesan was elected a Vice President of the Society. It was resolved that a Meeting of the Society be held on Thursday 6th October 1949 at 6.30 p. m. at the Old Kathiresan Temple, Bambalapatiya, to consider and adopt the draft rules and constitution of the Society.

The Committee was informed that meetings in support of the Temple Restoration Movement would be held at Kokuvi on 22nd September and at Chulipuram on 25th September. A Communication from the Society in Malaya formed to assist the movement was read, and was greatly appreciated.

Knowledge Of Biology Most Essential

—C. V. Raman

Sir C. V. Raman said that a study of histories of eminent scientists was more cultural than the study of the life histories of Napoleon, Timur the lame, Chenghis Khan and other "marauders".

Sir C. V. Raman, who was addressing a student meeting at the National College emphasised the cultural value of science and asked students to take to its study in a spirit of adventure, to find out things and not for a career alone.

He particularly stressed the value of biology today because things that matter most to us in practical life are biological sciences, and a knowledge of biology is often more essential than a knowledge of physical sciences.

"Science is the creation of human minds", he declared. "It is largely the result of the great work of a few leaders and of course carried on by a great army of supporters and followers. It has been so and it will be so".

On the cultural aspects of science he said: "Science is reconcilable with the highest things of ethical quality—truthfulness,

Praise for Indian Films

International Film Festival

India was one of the countries most strongly represented at this year's International Festival of Documentary Films, held in Edinburgh from August 21 to September 11.

Seven Indian films shown during the 3 weeks of the festival were highly praised both in the National Press and by filmmakers from many European countries.

Two of the subjects chosen concerned Indian dancing, in which there is considerable interest in Britain at the moment.

"Bharat Natyam", filmed against the traditional settings, showed details of India's great dedicational dance based on the ancient scriptures. The technique of 'mudras' (hand-gestures) was explained in an English commentary, and demonstration of the movements were given by Sumati Shanta and the child prodigy, Kusari Indrani.

self sacrifice and labour—a few these great qualities were needed by men of science." While scientists should get a basic knowledge of a general nature, everybody must have a knowledge of basic factors of science.

Jaffna Health League Jubilee Celebrations

MINISTER LAYS FOUNDATION STONE

Exhibition Opened By Govt. Agent

"I feel that the Minister of Health and Local Administration is the proper person to lay this foundation stone for he will reward you with a muadane gift, but I am deputising for him on his request and I promise to press on the Cabinet your requirements" said Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Minister for Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries, while laying the foundation stone for the Jubilee Health Centre at "Russel Square" last Saturday.

Dr. C. Candiah in calling upon the Minister to lay the foundation stone paid a very high tribute to the Minister and said that the day Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam joined the Cabinet was the dawn of a good era for Jaffna.

The Minister said that he was glad to see a large gathering of ladies present there and complimented them on their noble work they were doing. "The noblest social service one could do to humanity was providing health amenities to the suffering public" he said. He congratulated the Health League for its services and wished it every success.

Opening Of Carnival

The Minister was then taken in procession to Town Hall where the G. A. N. P. Mr. P. J. Hudson declared open the Health Exhibition and Carnival.

Mrs. P.R. Thambiaya welcomed the G. A. and the Minister and requested the G. A. to open the Exhibition.

Mr. Hudson in his opening speech paid a tribute to the generosity of the Jaffna man and said that when an international appeal for funds for the welfare of children came, Jaffna responded in such a generous manner that it ranked second only to Colombo. "This carnival and exhibition is for local funds and I hope that the public will respond more generously by loosening their purse strings", he said.

SAIVA SAINT THAYUMANAVA

His Contribution To Devotional Literature

(By Swami Ritajananda)

(Continued from our last issue)

"What time the Teacher of the silence
 Gave me His grace and made it grow
 How wonderful that all wordly kinships
 Should seem to me a passing show.

I counted not my gains or losses
 When first I gave myself to Thee,

For raining bliss, O Cloud, Grace-laden
 Thou mother-wise art e'er with me.

Thy grace is all I know, O Gracious,
 The ship that taketh me ashore:

The Hand that into it leadeth,
 Thy hand I hold, for ever more".

Sublimation of Instinct

In spite of the fact Thayumanava felt the grace of the Lord, he could not get peace of mind and enter the state of bliss easily. His struggles were many and he had to overcome a number of obstacles on his way. These made him feel often extremely depressed for not getting the beatific vision in spite of his prayers. Many psalms are devoted for showing his hardships and struggles, which are as a matter of fact the struggles of all mystics. Sublimation of the instincts without any effort is the lot of only a few highly evolved souls, while, many have to achieve it by an austere and self-disciplined life. The attachments to the body and the pleasures of the senses, which are naturally strong have to be overcome by discrimination and a vigilant life. The unreality of the world compared to the Absolute is explained elaborately by Thayumanava. The only noble state to be aimed at is indeed the state of 'Mouna' when the wandering mind is brought to rest on the Ultimate Reality.

"How'er much I learn, what-e'er discourse I hear
 My mind is not subdued, and not a whit
 The sense of 'I' has waned and in my heart
 A myriad longings bide!

Is there on earth
 E'er seen or heard, such crooked mind as mine!
 O Bliss, supreme, that fills embracing all
 The globes near us and systems far away,"

"How strange that we identify the Thing, which cannot be expressed by words as ourselves and think like that day and night" says he. The restless mind jumping from one object to another

stands as a stumbling block on the way to realization and he prays for a state where there is no mind.

"No limit is here for desires. Great emperors of vast territories will like to bridge the ocean. Men with wealth of Kubera desire to learn alchemy.

People, who have lived to a hoary age worry themselves seeking rejuvenating medicines to prolong their life.

When I think o'er all these things, I find the needs after all
 To me are food and a place of rest, which I get.

O my Lord, the Bliss-completed
 Stop my mind
 From jumping from desire to desire, Bliss me
 The mind-less pure state, O Lord the All-Pervading Bliss."

Goal of Life

At last the saint succeeded in his quest and now it is worth considering the state which became the goal of his life. When we study the saint's life, we see that it falls into line with the lives of many mystics and that his final realization also is not much different from theirs. It is said that when they are well established in the one pointed devotion to their ideal, they experience a state of bliss, incomparable with any earthly joy and which can never be expressed in words. In that state the subject feels a union with something greater than himself which may be called "the soul of the world, God or the Absolute according to choice." Its overwhelming presence makes the seeker feel helpless to do anything. St. Theresa, when she experienced this state felt sick and was unable even to pray. She says, "I was wrapt in spirit with such violence, that I could make no resistance, whatsoever." In another place she describes its action. "With the swiftness of a bullet from a gun an upward flight takes place in the interior of the soul—I know no other word to describe it than a flight. Although noiseless it is too manifest a movement to be an illusion and the soul is quite outside itself. At least that is the impression made upon it. Great mysteries are revealed to us in the meanwhile." Sri Ramakrishna, when trying to describe his first vision said, "The buildings, with their different parts the temples and all vanished from my sight, leaving no trace whatsoever and in their stead I saw a limitless infinite, effulgent ocean of consciousness. As far as the eyes could see, the shining billows were madly rushing at me from all sides with a terrific noise, to swallow me up! I was panting

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Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1949

Treasure These Thoughts

I do not rely on pious exercises on store of wealth or on the enjoyment of objects of desire. Let what will happen, O Lord, in accordance with the past karma. This is the boon dearest to my heart—that in this as well as in other births my devotion to Thy lotus feet may ever remain unshaken.

—Literature of Devotion—

PARTY DISCIPLINE

OPINION SEEMS TO BE DIVIDED even among Ministers on the question whether priority should be given to clothing or fishing tackle. The utterances of the Minister without Portfolio at the public meeting at Galle Face on last Saturday in connection with Dharmapala Day are hardly worthy of one in the Cabinet; his observation that the difficulty with the Industries Ministry was that it had a fifty-five man with his head turned towards Jaffna was peculiar for. Fanaticism may have a place in a totalitarian regime; democracy is based on the fundamental principle that all are equal; the superiority in wisdom which Mr. Goonesinha claims on the question at issue ought not to have made him utter such sentiments in public. Any action taken by any Minister has the sanction of the Cabinet; should one in the Cabinet disagree with the majority decision of the Cabinet it is the duty of such dissentient Minister to resign from the Cabinet; if such Minister be unwilling to resign for reasons of his own it is at least his duty to refrain from uttering in public words which bring discredit to any others in the Cabinet.

Unity of purpose is essential among members of the Cabinet for good Government. Every person is entitled to hold his own views which may be different from the views of others. Mr. Goonesinha, as a citizen of Ceylon, is free to differ from others but as Minister without Portfolio he cannot remain in the Cabinet and choose to defile the decisions of the Cabinet. Mr. Goonesinha's utterances on several occasions on several matters among which may be mentioned temperance, Municipal elections, the National Flag and the right of a member of the Opposition to represent Ceylon at the Parliamentary Conference held at Stockholm, make one think that he (Mr. Goonesinha) has scant regard for the Cabinet as a whole. The strength of the United National Party lies in different parties uniting together for the common weal of Ceylon and its weakness lies in the diverse elements which constitute the party holding different views and

NEHRU — IMPORTANT WORLD STATESMAN

British Writer's Warm Tribute

WITH the fall of the Chinese Republic and Russia's slow but steady advance towards the frontiers of Kashmir, India, as the only stable and independent Power in the East steps to the front of the international state. And Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, becomes one of the most important statesmen in the world, writes William Armstrong in the course of an article in *John Bull*.

Unlike some of them, he adds, Nehru looks the part. Whether lunching at Buckingham Palace or sitting in a British jail, he has a dynamic dignity that neither man nor situation can extinguish. "If I must arrest somebody, let it be Nehru," an English policeman told me in India before the war. "He's so damned decent about it."

Likes Modern Gadgets

His habits are western. Nehru likes modern gadgets, refrigerators, radio, symbols of the industrialized western life he would so dearly like to see in India.

His daughter, Indira, looks after him and presides at table. Nehru has no interest in food,

which he eats in raid swoop from behind a file or memorandum. He takes a little wine and smokes incessantly. Occasionally he is lured out to play ball with his grandchildren in the garden, but this, and a rare visit to the cinema, are all the relaxation he allows himself.

Fathomless Energy

His energy is fathomless and, like Napoleon, he wears out secretaries with alarming ease. He dislikes formality and likes getting new and interesting presents. When some farmers clubbed together and gave him a beautiful pony, Nehru rushed from a conference and, pursued by a secret service man, insisted on galloping the animal round the lawn.

Such little private life as he manages to get is impeccable. He is an attractive man, and women interest him, but since the death of his wife, in 1936, he has never thought of remarrying. At sixty, with country he deeply loves growing into a nation, Nehru lives a strangely lonely, dedicated life, in which the only graces are those that exist in his own warm humanity and nobly fastidious mind.

HINDU TEMPORALITIES ORDINANCE

Saiva Paripalana Sabai To Lead Deputation To Home Minister

IT was resolved at the 61st Annual General Meeting of the Saiva Paripalana Sabai held last Sunday to send a deputation to interview the Home Minister regarding an early promulgation of a Hindu Temporalities Ordinance to regulate the management of all the Hindu Temples and Madams in Ceylon.

giving expression to such views in public. To hold the diverse elements together is a difficult task but party discipline demands that members who defile the party should be expelled.

The Tamils in Ceylon have at all times played a prominent part in the political, economical and social progress of the Island. No party however powerful it may be can expect Tamils to lose their self-respect and yet remain within such party. It is an offence under the Ceylon Penal Code to raise discontent amongst the citizens or to promote feelings of ill will and hostility between different classes in the Island. It is to be hoped that no one in Ceylon much less Cabinet Ministers would indulge in any action which will result in class hatred. The Whip's antics are becoming numerous and it is the duty of the Prime Minister to put an end to such antics.

The following were nominated to form the deputation. Messrs. R. Sivagurunathan, T. Muttusampillai, V. Nagalingam, S. Sinnathambay and A. Arulambalam. Mr. A. Arulambalam was appointed as convener.

The meeting was held at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School with Mr. R. Sivagurunathan in the Chair.

The minutes of the 60th Annual General Meeting held on 21-6-48 and the Special General Meeting held on 30-12-48 were read and confirmed. Then the Secretary's report for the 1948-49 was read and adopted. A resolution ratifying the various resolutions and activities was next passed. The accounts of the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, the Printing Press and the Poonianachy Trust were adopted.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:

- President: Mr. R. Sivagurunathan.
- Vice Presidents:—Mr. T. Muttusampillai, Dr. C. Gurusamy.
- Secretary:—Mr. M. Mylvaganam.
- Asst. Secretary:—Mr. V. Vinai-thamby.
- Treasurer:—Mr. T. Rasanyakam.
- Asst. Treasurer:—Mr. S. Pasupathi Chettiar.
- Auditor:—Mr. A. Thuraisingam.

MUSIC COLUMN

THIYAGARAJA SWAMI THE SAINT-COMPOSER

More Details About His Life

A few pages, which are the only remnants of a work of biography of Thyagarajaswami, and great saint-composer of Carnatic music, written in 1904 by Sundaram Pantulu of Visakhapatnam in Telugu have been unearthed by Mr. Sundareswar Rao of Triplicane, Madras, recently.

opera, "Nowka Charitram", which he says combines the rases, Arputha (surprise), Baya (fear), and Kushi (pleasure). The Saint's compositions, adds the writer, touch all aspects of human life vividly.

There is also another interesting account in the article, which describes how the Saint chose his disciples. Some of his favourite disciples were: Ayya and Ramayya (both died towards the close of the 19th century), besides Walajabad Venkataraman Bhagavathar, Umayalpuram Krishna Bhagavathar and Tanjore Sundara Bhagavathar.

His contemporaries, says the writer, called him, "Abhinava Narada", "Sangeetha Sahitya Vidyanihi." He resuscitated obsolete ragas and melas and was therefore called the Brahman. In some of his compositions, traces of European, Japanese and Thailand tunes could be observed, says the writer.

Peaceful Passing Away

An interesting description found in this remnant is the passing away of the Saint in 1847. According to the writer, Thyagaraja did not suffer from any bodily ailment or mental suffering or poverty, but lived the life of a 'Mahrishi'. Just before his death, says the writer, Thyagarajah summoned his daughter, Sita Mahalakshmi, and his son-in-law to him and asked them to utter Ram Nam. While his disciples sang his favourite songs, the Saint ejaculated 'Janaki Jiva Smaranam' and passed away at about 12 noon.

His body was taken in procession to the burial ground the same evening at about 5 p. m and thousands of people of Thiruvayar followed the cortege. According to the writer, they sang in groups his own favourite compositions and Bhojan songs. Motiram Sahib, a scion of the family of Tanjore rulers, according to Sundaram Pantulu, gave the biggest donation for the funeral rites of the Saint.

Vivid Picture of Human Life

The writer also discussed at length the grandeur of the Saint's

According to Sundaram Pantulu, Mr. A. M. Chinasswami Mudaliar (author of *Oriental Music in European Notation*), was the first to popularise the Saint's compositions in the south and his task is comparable to Baghirath of the purana, who brought the Ganges down to earth. 'Baghirathaprayathnam' is the phrase used by Sundaram Pantulu.

In all public functions, which were presided over by European officers in Madras, Mr. Mudaliar, it is mentioned, insisted that the function should commence with the singing of the Saint's compositions and thus it is said that the interest of Western scholars for Carnatic music was roused.

Mr. Pantulu reveals in his work that some of the Saint's compositions could be played on most of the foreign musical instruments as well.—GLOBE

India Abolishes Privy Council Jurisdiction

Last Link Cut

Tributes were paid to the work of the Privy Council by members of the Indian Constituent Assembly when the House passed Law Minister Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Bill seeking to abolish the Council's 175-year-old jurisdiction to entertain appeals from the High Courts in India.

The Council's jurisdiction will cease on October 10 when appeals pending before it, with certain exceptions, will be transferred to India's Federal Court as an interim measure until India's Supreme Court comes into being with the commencement of the new constitution.

"Unflinching Independence"

Mr. K. M. Munshi, a member of the Drafting Committee, said the British Parliament and Privy Council were two great institutions which the Anglo-Saxon race had given to mankind, and expressed the hope that India's Supreme Court would carry forward the "Privy Council's traditions of judicial detachment, unflinching independence, and subordination of everything to the rule of law."

Mr. Ananthasayan Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker to the Indian Parliament, was less complimentary when he said: "I have the greatest respect for those judges of the Privy Council who judged between Indian and Indian and rendered them justice but there might have been occasions when we did not agree with them, when the interests of Englishmen clashed with those of Indians."

Social Legislation

"So far as social legislation is concerned", he added: "We had every grievance against the Privy Council."

It wanted to fossilize ancient practices and in many cases it did not interpret Hindu law as progressively as an Indian Supreme Court would have done."

Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand, a former Judge of the Lahore High Court said the Privy Council elucidated various Indian laws with "an absolutely detached mind", adding "although there have been lapses and mistakes, on the whole the Privy Council has been a great unifying body,"

AND **Lightsides**

(By Squint Eye)

Two more people are being added to the world's population every three seconds—day and night, year after year, said Sir John Russel in his presidential address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He added that during the last hundred years science had brought a great increase in the certainty and length of life, and as a result world population had risen more rapidly than ever before—by about 20 millions each year.

If some Scientists are to be believed Science also is now engaged in the task of reducing world population, it being unable to keep up with the downward trend of food supply!

This is how a consensually member in India describes the process of law-making in that country, which seems with stale but serviceable catchwords and phrases which are

the stock-in-trade of lawyers He was pleading for simpler language, and gave the description of the current tendency.

"We provide that a certain person is a man. We then decide that notwithstanding the declaration, he shall have the right to wear a saree. We then state that notwithstanding the fact that he is a man but has been permitted to wear a saree, he shall have the right to wear a Gandhi cap. Finally, we say that notwithstanding all these provisions, he will be at liberty to describe himself as a woman."

Thats more or less legal jargon Remove the words whereas, notwithstanding, herein before, and a few others from a lawyer's vocabulary and you at once disab'e him for his profession.

A United States Chemist has produced cloth 'from a

maize constituent. Just the thing for the sort of time we are in. When short of rice or a subsidiary food, you just can chew a corner of your clothing!

The two Houses of the new West German republic are known as the Bundesrat, and Bundestag.

The members may become known as Rats and Tags.

One of our Ministers is busy leading processions of workers in his workshops on pilgrimage to various shrines, other ministers are actively transplanting paddy plants, the Premier occupies himself with presiding at restorations and renovations, another minister is trying to fish in troubled waters.

If they are mostly occupied thus then who attends to government work?

THE PROBLEM OF THE — ‘JUVENILE OFFENDER’

(Continued from page 1)

special juvenile courts were erected to deal with the offences of children under the age of sixteen. This was a mile-stone indeed. It was an acknowledged recognition of the importance of treating children on their own level and not as miniature grown-ups. From Illinois the creation of juvenile courts spread not only through the United States, but to other countries of the world. The Juvenile Court aimed less at punishing offences than at discovering ways and means of preventing crime. By now it was realised to a great extent that juvenile delinquency was "more than a formal breach of conventions; it is indicative of an acute breakdown of the normal functions of family life" and that the work of the Court therefore, was to "protect children when their own parents have failed to do so."

It is generally found that the majority of young offenders come from cities rather than from rural areas. General over-crowding, poverty, ignorance and incompetence on the part of the parents, and the bad example of companions are all fundamentally responsible for juvenile delinquency. Of necessity, during periods of war—and in the last thirty-five years the world has passed through two major wars—and during periods of disturbances such as we have had in India since we achieved our independence, when millions of people lose their homes and become refugees, when the children lose that feeling of security which is essential to their well-being during the formative years of their lives; juvenile delinquency figures are bound to rise and the work of the Courts to become very heavy.

Surveillance of Probation Officers

This work comes under two distinct heads, civil and criminal. On the civil side, children who have committed no crime may be brought before the magistrate on any one of several grounds. Social workers may produce children in the Court who are homeless and destitute, or children whose parents are unable to give them proper care and attention and who are therefore in moral or physical danger; parents may themselves bring before the magistrate a child whom they find beyond their control. In these civil cases the magistrate, aided by reports from the Probation Officer of the district, examines all the circumstances of each individual child, and if he decides that the child is in actual danger of falling into evil ways if he is left with his parents, or if the child requires special treatment which cannot be effectively administered in his own home, he orders either detention in a Remand Home or boarding out with foster-parents who will be responsible for his care and upbringing. The decision to remove a child from his own home and parents is not one which is taken lightly. The Courts prefer, wherever possible to keep the children in their own homes under the surveillance of Probation officers, and it is only when this course fails beyond all question that children are sent to Homes or to foster-parents. In the setting of these civil cases the Courts rightly feel that they have done a great deal towards helping children whose way of life may tend towards producing potential

criminals. Now we turn to children who have already committed some offence and who have been brought before the magistrate by the Police. For a first offence, the procedure is, to all intents and purposes, the same. The actual offence is not dealt with as an isolated unit and punished as such. Again the circumstances of the delinquent's family, home and general background are examined, and in the majority of cases the offender is put on probation, that is, he is allowed to return to his home, provided that it is not definitely unsuitable, and to remain under the supervision of the Probation Officer who watches over his life and behaviour of the delinquent he brings him again before the magistrate for further consideration of the treatment of his case.

Vocational Training

Often the offender is found to be mentally or morally unstable and therefore not responsible for his actions. In such cases the child will require special care and attention which can be given only in a Home where there is a specially trained staff, who will carry out the desired treatment and report on the progress of the patient, for the mentally sick require even more careful attention than the physically sick. With hardened young "criminals" who have repeatedly come before the magistrate for one offence after another, undeterred either by their previous probation periods or by detention in the Remand Home, there is the Reform School, where the children are given vocational training to fit them for their future life. This is a form of detention free from the stigma of prison which affords the young delinquent an escape from his usual latter haunts where temptation is irresistible, and at the same time provides constructive training.

The Juvenile Court system, like all new attempts at reform, has met with its full measures of abuse and criticism; the general argument against it is that it treats young offenders too lightly and does not mete out a sufficiently severe punishment to suit the crime, and that there is, therefore, nothing to deter young people from their crimes. A little thought will show that, if the majority of children (excluding the very small percentage who are habitually criminally inclined through some mental abnormality) had the care and attention of their more fortunately placed fellow-children, there would be fewer juvenile delinquents. The new treatment meted out is still in an early stage of development, and there is still much room for improvement in the running of the Remand Home and Reform School, and in the training of the Probation Officers who are responsible for the complete understanding of the cases they investigate. But comparing the new approach to juvenile delinquency to that of fifty years ago, one feels that there is more hope for future generations under a system by which the State tries to train offenders to live as useful citizens instead of branding them as criminals at an early age without considering the circumstances through which they fell into ways of crime. When, in addition to this, adequate forms of healthy recreation are supplied through clubs, sports facilities and hobby centres, there is reasonable hope that crime statistics will fall appreciably.

Indian Social Reformer



Beheading News

Are you helped by headlines or hindered? Today's tendency in the newspaper world is to make headlines as spicy as possible, except, of course, in the conservative, orthodox press where headlines are as dull as ditch-water. And in the sensational press, at the other end you have headlines that scream beyond their measure and raise a hue and cry. Between these two extremes the sober press depends on headlines to help the reader who is in a hurry as well as him who cannot know what's where. Strange news, therefore, comes from Georgia in America that journalistic experts predict for the future a new newspaper format with no headlines as we know these. They have even produced their *Macon News sans headlines*. They argue that the reader in a hurry would like his news compartmentalised into broad sections, such as local, foreign, State, National &c. If you are old enough you will remember we had this technique some years back, and you had to read line after line to get at what you relished. I thought we had happily passed that stage. Perhaps the cycle turns full circle!

Pampering Tourists

I put my hand in your pocket and you put yours in mine, that's trade and business in this frantic age. The Daily News is very much interested in the tourist industry of the island as a money-earning method, same as our government, and is exploring ways of enticing tourists from abroad to spend their money in our country. India is also organising tourism, also as a money-earning measure. Of course other countries have had their tourist industry organised. But here we have our eyes on the foreigner's bulging pockets which we want him to empty here on short trips and long stays. It is all very well to publicise our beauty spots, but to dress and dance to get these foreigners to come here and disgorge their surplus cash suggests a morbid hankering after lucre. And when almost every country adopts the method it means a vicious circle is created in which if you are honest you are no better off than you were. The effect of tourists coming to the Island for a gay time and holiday, on the formation of the future of the Island's youth must be considered too. If in providing gaiety to the foreigner we adopted the same gay life, what then?

The Mammoth (h) e Procession

The thousands of mammoth-armed procession at Mahiyangana, must have been mystified by the Premier trying to help in the restoration of the ancient dagoba with the aid of a silver mammoth. He had been presented with Convention decrees that big personages should do small things in public in a singular and ostentatious manner. I recall an ancient Tamil theatrical performance of *Harichandra*, in which the famous Narayanawami Pillai acting the part of the King-Crematorium-care taker, had a silver staff. Admiring fans had presented him the silver staff and insisted on the hero using it in his act. No doubt he had his rich ornaments also. That kind of incongruity has largely gone out of practice

now, but still we have silver mammoths for prime-ministers!

Forging Fresh Chains?

"America as the greatest power in the world today must exercise that power for the good of the entire world", said the representative of an American syndicate prospecting in India for openings in the press. They have acquired a daily news paper in Lahore the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and are endeavouring to establish or acquire newspapers in India, hoping to form a chain by which means they admit they wish to influence Indian opinion in favour of America and promote goodwill. I like their frankness. But this intrusion of American industry and enterprise into the Indian newspaper domain must certainly prove to be the undoing of many local institutions. You know American big money and big ideas and big ways. And if America does not also establish its press in Ceylon the Indian plant will affect Ceylon in its own way. And the American syndicators want to have a chain of news papers too. Who in the East want to be in chains again?

Tale-piece

In his controversy with the Prime-Minister over the alleged corrupt practice of a Cabinet Minister, Dr. Colvin R. de Silva M. P., quoting at length from the British Hansard says, "all italics are mine". I locked over the two or three paragraphs but found italics were all Roman! That's one for our friend P. D.

Ceylonese Honoured In Johore

Mr. E. E. C. Thuraisingham, President of the Ceylon Federation of Malaya, received the Order of the Crown of Johore from the Sultan of Johore, one of the States of the Malay Federation.

At the same time Johore's highest title or "Dato" was conferred on him and on the founder President of the Malay Chinese Association, Tan Cheng Lock.

Mr. Thuraisingham is also Chairman of the Malaya's Communities Liaison Committee, founded on the initiative of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner General of South East Asia.

The British owned "Straits Times" greeted the award as "symbolic of the new conception of Malayan nationality" in which the communities of Malaya were moving with caution but vision towards common ground.

Sterling Devaluation.

Effect On Ceylon Rupee

A Gazette Extraordinary was issued stating:

In consequence of the devaluation of Sterling, the Board of Commissioners of Currency will take action to secure that, on and after the nineteenth day of September, 1949 the issue and payment, by the Board, of Ceylon rupees or of Indian rupees or Sterling under the Currency Ordinance, No. 21 of 1941, will be made on the basis that the Ceylon rupee has a par value equal to two grains and eighty-eight hundredths of a grain (2.88) of fine gold; the effect of this action is that the Ceylon rupee will continue to have a Sterling parity of one shilling and six pence.

Yesterday was proclaimed a Bank Holiday in Ceylon.

Ceylon Tamils Kalavirthy Sangam Kuala Lumpur

The nineteenth Annual General Meeting of the above Association was held on 12-9-49 at the Association premises in Imbi Road commencing at 5-00 p. m. and the election of office-bearers resulted as follows:-

President: Mr. V. Nadarajah.
Vice-Presidents: Messrs. N. S. Kandiah, A. Kandiah.

General Committee: Messrs. M. Kanagasabai, V. Ramanathan, S. Rasiab, N. Kathiravelu, S. Ampalam, T. Saravanamuthu, K. Navaratnam, K. Ratnasingam, A. Nadarajah and V. Markandoo.

The out-going President Mr. M. Kanagasabai expressed his sincere thanks to all who have helped to promote the activities of the Sangam.

Some encouraging remarks were offered by Mr. T. Sivaprasagam, M.B.E. and Mr. K. Ratnam. The former speaker extolled the valuable services of the out-going President whose untiring efforts combined with those of an energetic Committee have greatly helped to have such a large premises for the Sangam which was

Socialists' Victory

Bombay Corporation Bye-Elections

Socialist candidates captured all the four seats in the bye-elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation held last week according to official results announced in Bombay.

The bye-elections were caused by the continued absence of four Communist Councillors who are either detained under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act or have gone "underground."

All the four seats were contested by the Congress, the Socialists and the Communist Party, while additionally the Scheduled Caste Federation contested one of the seats.

This is the fourth successive Congress defeat in recent bye-elections from Bombay City to the Bombay Assembly and the Bombay Corporation.

a great asset to the Ceylon Tamils of Kuala Lumpur.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated at 7.00 p. m.

12 North Atlantic Treaty Powers

Defence Committee Set Up

The 12 North Atlantic Treaty Powers set up a Defence Committee and a detailed organisation to implement the Pact.

The plan was disclosed in a communique issued after representatives of the 12 Powers had met at Washington for an hour to inaugurate the North Atlantic Defence Council.

The defence plan provides for: (1) A Defence Committee of representatives of all the treaty countries. This Committee is to meet on October 5.

(2) A Military Committee of Chiefs of Staff from the 12 countries. It is to meet normally in Washington to provide general guidance of a military nature to a standing group and to advise the Defence Committee on unified defence of the North Atlantic area.

(3) A standing group of the representatives of Britain, France and the United States to co-ordinate and integrate defence plans originating in five regional planning groups.

(4) Five planning groups on a regional basis to prepare plans for the defence of these regions;

The planning groups are: North European region—Britain, Denmark and Norway.

The United States has agreed to take part in defence planning for this region.

West European region—Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Holland and the United States, Canada has agreed to take part in defence planning here.

The communique said that Denmark and Italy would also participate in this region.

South European and West Mediterranean region—Britain, France and Italy. The communique said the Defence Committee would arrange co-operation among the three European groups.

There were provisions for other

countries to participate in the different groups.

The fourth group was the Canadian-United States region.

The fifth was the North Atlantic Ocean region—Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Britain and the United States.

The communique defined the terms of reference of each regional group as being "to develop and recommend to the Military Committee through the standing group plans for the defence of the region and co-operate with the other regional groups with a view to eliminating conflict in, and in ensuring harmony among the various regional plans."

In the communique, the Council instructed the standing group to give guidance to the regional planning groups and to co-ordinate and integrate their plans.

The communique stated that the standing group should be so organised as to function continuously with its permanent site in Washington.

The communique does not give to the standing group or the organisations set up the power to make decisions binding on individual governments.

The communique stated after outlining the terms of reference of the standing group: "It is recognised that it is the responsibility of individual governments to provide for the implementation of plans to which they have agreed."

The Foreign Ministers agreed that the North Atlantic Council itself should meet at least annually. It would normally be composed of Foreign Ministers but "to enable the Council to meet promptly at any time". The diplomatic representatives in Washington could act as their Governments' representatives.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA No. 1105

1. Visaladchy alias Thangammah widow of Subramaniam and 2. Muttusamy Subramaniam both of Averangal Plaintiffs, Vs. Dead 1 Kandar Chinniah Kanagasabai and wife; Dead 2 Poornam both of Van-East; 3 Thamo-

Substituted-defendants in place of the deceased 1st defendant

17 Veluppillai Nallatamby; 18 Paramanathapillai Thiagarajah; 19 Paramanathapillai Sivadurai; 20 Ponnambalam Balasubramaniam; 21 Ponnambalam Kanesapillai alias Thurai; 22 Ponnambalam Vinayagamoorthy alias Rasah all of Jaffna;

(The 23rd to 37th subst-defts are same as 1st to 15th subst-defts)

Substituted defendants in place of the deceased 2nd Deft.

The abovenamed 1st to 15th subst-Defts, (who are same as 23rd to 37th subst-Defts).

You are hereby required to appear before this court on the 4th day of October, 1949 at 10 a.m. and show cause if any why the plaint filed in this case should not be amended by adding the following paragraph to wit:

"The plaintiffs and their predecessors in title have acquired a prescriptive right and title to the said undivided half share of the said land by a title adverse to and independent of that of the defendants and of all others whomsoever for over a period of ten years next immediately preceding the date of this action, in terms of section 3 of the prescription Ordinance."

This 13th day of September, 1949 By order.

V. M. Rajasingam G. C. Sgd S C Cathiravelu Proctor for Plff

(O 71 16 & 20)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No- 1068

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagamattu Kanapathippillai of Vaddukoddai West, Jaffna. Deceased.

Kanapathippillai Sinnathamby of Vaddukoddai West. Petitioner. Vs Kanapathippillai Kanagaratnam of do, presently of Singapore Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasekera, Esqr District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of June 1949 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased issued to him as the creditor of the estate unless the said respondent shall appear before this court on or before the 1st day of September 1949 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 29th day of June 1949. Sgd. S. S. J. GUNASEKERA, District Judge. Extended to 22-9-49, (O 72. 16, 20)

Order Nisi Declaring Will Proved

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No- 1080

Thambipillai Subramaniam of Nallore Petitioner

Vs

1 Thambipillai Sivagnanam of do 2 Thambipillai Sivalingam of do 3 Thambipillai Sivasanmugam of do 4 Thambipillai Sivasothy of do 5 Nagammah widow of Thambipillai of do Respondents

In the matter of the Estate of the late Vaitilingham Thambipillai deceased of Mallakam Deceased

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekere Esq, District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of August 1949 in the presence of Mr. K. V. Navaretnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 5th August 1949 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said intestate as his son and one of his heirs and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 21st day of September 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 5th day of August 1949 (Sgd) S. S. J. Goonesekere District Judge.

(O 73. 16 & 20)

SAIVA SAINT THAYUMANAVA

(Continued from page 1)

for breath. I was caught in the rush and collapsed unconscious. What was happening in the outside in the world I did not know. But within me there was a steady flow of undiluted bliss, altogether new. I felt the presence of the Divine Mother." Similar descriptions are given by many other mystics.

His Masterpiece

While trying to explain this state, it is often found that they draw comparisons with human love in its intensity, in order to make the bliss understandable. So we sometimes come across erotic symbologies in many compositions of the mystics, when they describe their rapturous experience. Such a presentation is found in "The Ananda Kalippu" or 'The Revel of Bliss—the masterpiece of Thayumanava. This poem brings out his whole spiritual life,—the beginning, the struggles and the final realization. The poem takes the form of a narration, in which a young girl describes to her friend, how she met her lover, the words he spoke and the happiness he gave.

"He, who is the first and the eternal and He, who shines as bliss and knowledge came to me as the silent one, my friend and said things unsayable.

How can I express his words? By guise, He took me alone and without any preparation suddenly took possession of me.

'Cut off all thy bonds and cling to me' said He and when I did so, how shall I tell you the thrill I got and what shall I say of His words!'

These are the lines describing how the saint met his Master and the initiation. Then he takes up how grace worked.

"Long have I wandered prattling like one possessed till deliverance came when my lord driving away the ghost of desires took me and kept me at His feet.

Controlling my passions, I grew my love for Him more and more and He took complete possession of me and I could not even utter a word.

I have lost my caste and position in society, my friend, and how can I live if I tell it out? Sister, He is no earthly lover, but my guardian and God."

Now let us see how he describes his bliss.

"He did a wonderful trick, and what a joy I felt! While the body felt the thrill, tears began to stream from the eyes like ocean waters flooding the shores.

He showed me my real nature, asking me to understand that I am none of the elements five, How clever was He to make me His own;

When I began to see how I got this life and death, I saw that all were due to the pranks of my mind,

My Lord came to me and asked me to see with the sight of grace but I foolishly tried to see with my eyes of dull intelligence and I only saw darkness and not even myself.

He asked me not to look myself different from Him, by two words and what a wonder! How shall I describe the bliss I got!

I reached the vast land of bliss

stretching for beyond. All the darkness in me disappeared and I saw nothing but His beauty."

This experience with its super joy, will make us see how insipid are the worldly pleasures and ridiculous it is to run after the transitory life, which is as light as sleep.

"Short lived is the body and why do you take it as real, my friend? And what reply will you give when he Lord of Death knocks at your door?

Are there greater fools than we, the strange pilgrims in this land of flesh, madly running after the flames of lust to be ajged and burnt losing our pure states.

Rightly has the Lord of love (Kama) lost his' body, knowing that beautiful bodies only feed hell-fire. And these are the truths taught by the scriptures.

Say, neither 'yes' nor 'no' to things of life, but keep yourself silent and watch The Lord Himself will teach you all!"

The whole poem is of thirty stanzas and set to music with a simple tune and a burden:

"Sankara Sankara Shambhu Shiva Sankara Sankara Sankara Shambha."

The beautiful imagery, the music and the high sentiments make the poem very popular.

All the compositions of Thayumanava, which are more than a thousand stanzas, are of great attraction. They represent the struggles of all real aspirants of spiritual life. He belongs to the class of saints who are beyond all sects and for whom the mystic union with the Lord is the goal of life. He clearly brings out his Master's instruction "Be quiet," when he asks us to completely surrender ourselves and patiently wait for the divine grace. He has presented his hardships and the realization of all mystics in a most attractive form and thereby done a noble contribution to the Tamil devotional literature.

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 4645

As per commission issued to me by the District Court, Jaffna in Case No. 4645, I shall sell the following property by public auction on the 17th October 1949 at about 4 p.m. at the spot.

Property Referred to :

An undivided 10, 1/6 Kules V. C. in and out of a divided extent of 17, 1/6 Kules with house and all other appurtenances belonging there to being the western portion of a piece of a land called "Iththiadi" in extent 2 Lms. V. C. and 15 1/2 Kules marked lot No 1 in plan No. 366 dated the 22nd January 1940 and prepared by V. Ramanathan, Licensed Surveyor situated at Vannarponnai West and the said lot 1 in extent 17, 1/6 is bounded on the East by lot 2 in the said plan on the North by the property of Usankeny Mohamed Sultan and others, on the West by the property belonging to Mudurasabudul School and on the South by Road.

Plaintiff: Meerrasahib Sultan Abdulcader of Vannarponnai West Vs Defendant: Mohamed Sultan, Mohedeen Sahul Hameed of Vannarponnai West

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T. S. Muttulingasamy Agent

Std. 24, 1-8 to 30-9-49]

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Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILAN

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