

# THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)  
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JAFFNA FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1949

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## HIGHEST FORM OF BAKTHI MEDITATION BRINGS BLISS

The mind is a veil that shuts you from the splendour of your Immortal Spirit, which is your real Being. Tear up this veil, by means of constant meditation.

THE restraining of all outgoing tendencies of the mind, and making it flow continuously as a current in the contemplation of God is called meditation. All types of preliminary sadhana culminate in meditation. Meditation is common to all systems of yoga. It is the highest form of Bhakti. It is the direct step to the realisation of the Truth. Mystics of all times and countries have had their acme of spiritual experience only in meditation. Bhagavan Ramakrishna used to say that he who has attained the stage of meditation has well-nigh reached the goal. In Chapter VI of the Gita, the Lord extols Dhyana like this:

"He who practises meditation is greater than one engaged in austerities, greater than one who is engaged in studies, greater than one who engages him-

self in the rights and duties prescribed by the Shastras".

Several Upanishads assert that "the Supreme is not to be apprehended by the senses, not by speech, not by pilgrimages, not by charities; but he whose intellect is purified by the Light of Knowledge beholds Him who is without parts, through meditation". The Atma-Gita assures one, that "He who meditates continuously will, without fail, reap the fruit of Release."

### Quiet Mind's Agitation

It should not however be imagined that the man in the world cannot practice meditation. Arjuna was a warrior and yet he was asked to meditate. The busiest man can find time to practise meditation if he is earnest. Beyond the commonplace trivialities of the daily round,—beyond the hum-drum existence of daily life, there is a finer and fairer plane of existence, which is peace itself. The purest joy is for him who has quelled and quieted the agitations of the mind.

The aspirant is therefore asked to retire to a secluded place and sitting alone, with mind free from thoughts of possession and desires, to concentrate his mind on God. His mind should be steady, it is said, as the flame of a lamp in a windless spot.

The first step in meditation is bodily stillness. So we are asked to sit with the body, head, and neck erect, not shaking but steady, and eyes fixed on a point between the eyebrows.

### God Thoughts

The second step is to fill the mind with God-thoughts, to the exclusion of every other thought. This is not an easy affair. Hosts of other thoughts assail you in the beginning. Matters pertaining to the world, worldly duties, desires patent and latent, all bombard your mind and drag it in so many directions. To attempt time and again, to draw the mind inward, and keep it fixed on the subject of meditation is itself the effort of many days. The difficulty of practice should not discourage the sadhaka. By practice and detachment from sense-objects, one will succeed in the end. A stage will come when the mind begins to taste the sweetness of internal calm; and then meditation becomes easy. Repetition of a Mantra for some time before meditation makes the mind calm and prepare the way. The real beginning of meditation, however, is when all the out-going tendencies are absent and the mind continuously flows as a current in the contemplation of God. Then, the period of meditation should be gradually extended.

A high stage is reached, when the mind forgets all external

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## Cure For Dysentery

### Streptomycin Treatment

Tests in the United States show that diarrhoea, the leading cause of death among infants and young children, can be cured in 24 to 48 hours by the "wonder drug" streptomycin. The tests are described in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, by Dr. Sidney Ross, pediatrician of the Children's Hospital at Washington, and his associates.

Streptomycin treatment in the tests was directed against diarrhoea caused by Shigello-sis, a major form of bacillary dysentery that is very often fatal to children. But limited tests indicate that streptomycin may be equally effective in curing many types of diarrhoea, the doctors report.

### Critical Cases

During the test period, Dr. Ross said, a total of 34 children suffering from Shigellosis were admitted to the hospital. Twenty-five of these children were in the acutely ill phase of the disease, with extremely high fever, severe intestinal disturbances, and partial dehydration of the body. Streptomycin, given by mouth, broke the fever and reduced the diarrhoea of even the most acutely ill children within 12 to 14 hours after it was administered. All trace of the dysentery germs disappeared from the bodies of the children within 48 hours.

Dr. Ross credited the streptomycin treatment as one factor responsible for reducing the mortality among children admitted to the hospital with diarrhoea from 15 percent to one percent in a 2-year period. Other factors that contributed to saving the lives of the children were prompt recognition of the critical nature of the diarrhoea, and speedy restoration of water to the child's body, he said.

## Paranthan Farmers' Union

### M. P. Advocates Compulsory Farming

The second annual General Meeting of the Paranthan Farmers' Union was held at Kunchu Paranthan, Government School, on Sunday 6.11.49, at 3 p. m. Under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. Kumarasamy M. P. for Chavakachcheri. A large and representative gathering representing the farmers of all parts of Paranthan and Karachi division were present. "It is more than an year ago that the Paranthan Farmers' Union was formed with the object of safeguarding the interests of the farmers. Since the attainment of Independence many events of outstanding importance have occurred which affect the people of Ceylon—the present as well as the future. Karachi is the hinterland of the people of Jaffna Peninsula. Hence it is very important and necessary that development of this area is required for the land hungry and overcrowded Urban areas in Jaffna" said Mr. Kumarasamy in his presidential address. Continuing he said, "I feel that I would not be satisfied if I do not take this opportunity to thank the Prime Minister for his active steps for raising the bund of the Iranamadu tank and thereby increasing the water supply which was much needed for the paddy fields. This generous act of the Prime Minister after the gaining of the Independence will stand a permanent monument of the bonds of cordiality and affection of the people of the North and the South."

### Diffusion of Population

Further speaking Mr. V. Kumarasamy said "I deprecate the present tendency of the educated and supposed to be enlightened people to crowd round towns. A diffusion of population from the crowded Urban areas into the

(Continued on page 3)

## THE WORLD RICE OUTPUT

### How To Increase It

#### Facts About Fertilisers

CAN we achieve the goal of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs by 1951? In the following article in Madras Sunday Times Clive Battagan gives some useful hints as to how to increase the yield of rice per acre which in this country is the lowest in the world.

No food crop produced for and by man is of quite the same importance as rice, the staple food of more than half the world's total population and on which millions in Asia practically wholly subsist.

World War II caused much destruction of rice crops in Asia, the abandonment of cultivated areas and the failure to maintain irrigation systems. It produced too, considerable political unrest which had the effect of further interference with rice growing. These things help to account for the post-war decline in Asian rice production.

The full gravity of the rice situation is, however, due to the fact that for decades past rice production has failed to keep pace with the growth of the rice-eating population. As the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations stated in a recent report: "In the period between the two world wars production of rice in South and East Asia increased by less than 10 per cent, whereas the population, according to available evidence, increased by more than 20 per cent. The rate of increase of the basically rice-eating population of the world approximates ten millions each year."

#### Huge Annual Loss

Among the measures recommended by the Rice Conference at Baguio in 1948 to meet the deficiencies of rice production was a campaign to reduce preventable losses of rice through insect and rodent infestation, faulty methods of storing, wasteful milling and indifferent processes of household preparation. Figures placed before the conference indicated that more than 10,000,000 metric tons of rice were annually lost through these causes.

Obviously, there is scope for improvement here, but it is to be feared that centuries-old habits are not easily susceptible to reform and that the only part of these suggestions likely to be found generally practicable will be the control of insect infestation by the use of insecticides.

More promising measures are some extension of the areas sown and efforts to improve crop yield through seed selection, better drainage and fertilisation.

Mechanisation, of course—as it has been so successfully employed in the United States and Australia, and as it is being experiment-

ed within British Guiana and Malaya at present—is hardly suitable to Asia generally with its abundance of labour, small holdings and its lack of capital.

#### Use of Fertilisers

It is in the use of chemical fertilisers to improve the yield of rice crops that perhaps the best hope of solving Asia's rice problem lies.

Throughout extensive areas of Asia scarcely any chemical fertiliser has ever been used for the cultivation of rice, even in the principal rice-exporting regions such as Burma, Thailand (Siam) and Indo China. It has only been the ploughing-in of the stubble and of the weeds that grow while the land is fallow that has restored a certain degree of fertility to the soil and though the land continues to yield crops the yields are not what they would be if proper methods of fertilisation were applied.

Hitherto chemical fertilisation for rice crops has been a chancy business; it has had its successes and its apparently inexplicable failures. Now, however, science has stepped in to resolve difficulties and open the way to a clearer understanding of the right types of fertilisers to employ in particular cases.

#### Scientific Content

Studying marsh conditions in Cumberland, Professor W. H. Pearsall, of University College London, found it possible by electrical processes definitely to ascertain in water-logged soil the precise limits of the oxygen-containing top layer and of the non-oxygen containing layer underneath. This is a highly important discovery because the effectiveness of different chemical fertilisers is dependent on the presence or absence of oxygen. It has been extremely difficult hitherto to discover at just what levels in a wet soil the oxygen-containing and non-containing layers are in varying conditions of weather, water and of the soil itself.

#### Scientific Basis

Briefly, to quote from Sir John Russell's presidential address to the British Association, Professor Pearsall has given the world for the first time a scientific basis for the manuring of the rice crop; another example of the far-reaching results that may come from a purely academic enquiry well carried out."

Japan, which has produced relatively big rice yields in the past through the use of chemical fertilisers, has been very quick, as Sir John Russell also mentioned in his address, to give practical application to Professor Pearsall's discovery.

## HIS SWEET NAME

When the rhythm of His Sweet Name  
Vibrates my being  
Am lost in a strange ecstasy.  
Now I dissolve in Him  
And know and feel am one with all.

—SWAMI RAMDAS.

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(M. 162-4 & 11.)



**Hindu Organ**

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1941

**Treasure These  
Thoughts**

Peace is what all desire: but  
all care not for those things  
which appertain to true patience.  
—THOMAS A KEMPIS

**HINDU TEMPORALITIES**

THE NEED FOR LEGISLATION providing for the proper control and administration of Hindu Temples is engaging the attention of the State as well as that of the public. A special committee has been appointed to examine the question, hear evidence from all interested parties and make its recommendations. Memoranda have been submitted by parties with divergent views and some of the memoranda have been published. Most of the Managers of Hindu Temples in Jaffna oppose any interference by the State with their management; some Societies like the Veda Agama Saiva Sidhanta Sabhai have expressed their sympathy with the view taken by the managers. Many Societies like the Gandhi Sangam appear to think that legislation is necessary to control the management and administration of Hindu Temples. The Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai has also submitted a memorandum. Opinion is divided even among men of letters and learning; some of them are opposed to legislation while others are in favour of legislation regarding Hindu Temporalities.

A large majority of the managers of Hindu Temples think that temples have been founded by their ancestors on their private properties; they claim to be proprietors of the Temples, and as such proprietors they think that legislation by the State will amount to interference by the State with their rights of property. If one examines the question carefully, one would find that some temples have been undoubtedly built by the founders on their private property, but what was

the object of the founders, and for whose benefit were the temples founded? It has to be conceded that all temples were founded primarily for the promotion of religion and for the benefit of the people. The Supreme Court has held in a series of cases that where temples have been built on private property, legal title vests in the founders or their heirs subject to the trust. It may be mentioned here that those who claimed proprietorship of the Maviddapuram Kandeswamy Temple and the Nallur Kandeswamy Temple have been declared *de jure* trustees only, without any right of proprietorship; according to history, the former temple was founded by Maruthapuraveekavally, a Chola Princess, and the latter by Ehuvaneka Bahau; still certain priests claimed to be the proprietors of the former temple and the Mappanars of the latter. Both the priests and the Mappanars failed to satisfy court that they had any title to lands on which the temples were built; they have been however declared to be hereditary trustees of the temples. It cannot be imagined that a hereditary trustee who is not the proprietor of a temple can claim to have unrestricted control of temporalities. Where temples have been built on private property the legal position is that the legal title vests in the heirs of the founder subject always to the trust; the beneficiaries are the public who worship in the temples and contribute the major part of the cost of upkeep and maintenance of the temple. Some managers have gone to the extent of claiming that a gift to the temple is a gift to the manager. It is needless to state that such a tall claim cannot be supported.

The Vannarponnai Sivan Temple was founded by certain Vythilingam Chettiar; the fabric of the temple probably stands on property which belonged to the said Chettiar. The descendants of the Chettiar claim to be absolute proprietors of the temple. If one looks back one would find that at one time the founder's descendants, unable to manage the temple, handed over the management to Nattukottai Chetties; later the late Ponnuswamy Chettiar managed to obtain control of the temple and its temporalities. The temple has been endowed with extensive properties situated in different places all over the peninsula and other parts of the island. The pious donors who gifted the properties cannot be said to have made the gifts for the absolute benefit of the founder or his descendants. It is therefore necessary that trustees should account for properties entrusted to them without pretending that they are the absolute owners of trust properties. To enforce the obligation of trustees to account for trust properties the state cannot but introduce legislation. No purpose would be served by protecting managers or trustees of temples from the obligation or duty of rendering accounts.

A great Hindu who has retired from the noble profession of teaching has not failed

to state his views; he is opposed to the State taking control of temples; according to him the experiment tried in India is an utter failure; members of Boards of trustees appointed by the State have polluted the holy precincts of temples by sitting on chairs within the temple premises, smoking cigarettes and sometimes even indulging in intoxicating drinks; he states that misappropriation by managers of temple funds is the lesser evil. His views deserve consideration. Under no circumstances should the State appoint officers who would in any manner desecrate the temple. The object of legislation should be the fulfilment of the objects of trusts. The memorandum submitted by the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai contemplates the supervision and control of trustees or managers of temples and not the taking over of the management from the hands of the managers. The body authorised by the State to supervise the administration of trusts should have absolutely no authority to interfere with the performance of poojabs or other religious rites or ceremonies in temples.

Regarding the question of animal sacrifice it must be stated at once that this barbarous practice does not exist in most of the temples; in the few temples where it prevails, it ought to be stopped. Slaughter of animals is prohibited under Municipal Law at all places which are not licensed. If this rule of law is enforced there will be no need for incorporating any provision in the Hindu Temporalities Ordinance. A section of the public is voiceless that this practice should be stopped by legislation while another section is opposed to legislation although it concedes that the practice is bad. There is no virtue in opposing something which is considered good by both sections.

We shall reserve our comments on the much debated question of Temple Entry for Harijans and other matters for another occasion for want of space.

**D. R. O. For Jaffna  
Town Division**

**Mr. S. Srinivasan  
Appointed**

Mr. S. Srinivasan, Supernumerary D. R. O., Jaffna Kachcheri, has been appointed as the first D. R. O. of the Jaffna Division with effect from 10-11-41 in succession to Mudaliyar C. Venasi (thambu who was officiating as the last Manager and has been transferred to Kandy Kachcheri). Mr. Srinivasan has taken a great interest in social and cultural work in Jaffna. His enthusiasm for reconstruction work will be advantageous to his new official duties, and Jaffna Town Division is fortunate in getting the services of a young and energetic Revenue Officer.

**HINDU TEMPORALITIES COMMITTEE**

**MORE MEMORANDA  
SUBMITTED**

**Principals Of Some Hindu Colleges  
Want Reform**

THESE are the recommendations made by the Principals of some leading Hindu Institutions to the Committee:

We have the honour to state that we are in complete agreement with the aims for which the Special Committee has been appointed, and to subscribe our support for the same:

Re (a) Control of Hindu Temporalities and Endowments, we are of opinion that no Hindu Temple can be considered as the private and personal property of any single individual. A place of common worship must be presumed to belong to the people who worship there. It is not in the interest of the Hindu Public that the present 'managers' should continue to exercise free and unfettered authority over the disposal of temple revenues. Therefore we would gladly welcome strict public supervision of all temple administration, particularly in the matter of funds.

We regret we are not now in a position to submit definite proposals as to how or to what extent the Government may exercise such supervision. In religious matters it is difficult to determine exactly where or when public officers must cease to exercise control and give place to priests. At this stage we can only suggest that the final authority in whom the administration of temples is vested must be a Civil Servant professing the Hindu faith, and no other. We hope to be able to submit a more definite scheme embodying fuller details when we interview you during your sittings in Jaffna.

Re (b) Prohibition of animal sacrifices in Hindu Temples, there is a very strong body of enlightened opinion among the Hindus who feel that this antiquated and inhuman form of worship must be abolished by law. In conception as in practice, this custom is offensive to all decent men, to say nothing of Hindus, and from humanitarian point of view the sooner this practice is ended, the better.

Re (c) Unrestricted access to all Hindu temples given to all Hindus will also receive the enthusiastic approval of all enlightened Hindus. We unequivocally condemn any kind of discrimination in any place of public worship. All sections of the Hindu community must have this right of entry for worship, assured to them by law.

Before we subscribe to the above we would like to meet the possible objection likely to be raised by reactionary sections among the Hindus, that the Government should hold itself neutral in religious disputes nor interfere in the practice of religion. Such an objection might have been plausible in the past when we were under a foreign government. But in an independent and democratic country, the government truly reflects the wishes of the people and any government that seeks to remove certain abuses in our religion only obeys the wishes of the people expressed through their votes. These reforms will regenerate our ancient faith and free it from some of its glaring abuses.

Yours faithfully,  
A. Kumaraswamy,  
Principal, Jaffna Hindu College

- S Swaminathan,  
Principal, Jaffna Saiva Training College,
- S H Perinpanayagam,  
Principal, Hindu College, Kokuvil,  
C Subramaniam,  
Principal, Skandavarodaya College,
- C Sarogini Rao,  
Principal, Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College,
- S Ambika'pakan,  
Principal, Ramakrishna Mission Vadeshwara Vidyalaya

The Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, the leading Saiva organisation in Sri Lanka has submitted the following memorandum:

I. A Hindu Temporalities Ordinance providing for the proper administrations of Hindu Public Charitable Trust is a long felt need.

A Hindu Public Charitable Trust should be so defined as to include all Hindu Temples, Madams, Madalayams or Chatirams which have received or receive assistance in the form of gifts of land, money or other articles from members of the (Hindu) public.

The management and administration of Hindu Public Charitable Trusts ought to be subject to the control and supervision of the Hindu Board of Trustees consisting of the Hindu Public Trustee and five other members. The Board ought to consist of, besides the Hindu Public Trustee appointed by Government, 2 members to be appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Home Minister. Two members to be elected by the Hindu Incorporated Societies or Boards in Ceylon such as the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Hindu Board of Education, the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College and one member to be elected by the Hindu Members of Parliament. It will be desirable that the Board has its head office at Jaffna. The Hindu Public Trustee and other members of the Board ought to be Hindus. The Hindu Public Trustee should be the Chief Executive Officer of the Board.

It is not sought to take away the management of Hindu Temples from the hands of hereditary managers or trustees or boards of trustees elected under any existing scheme; all trustees or managers or managing boards, however, ought to function under the supervision and control of the Hindu Board of Trustees.

The trustee, manager or managing board of every Hindu Charitable Trust ought to submit to the Hindu Board of Trustees accounts of all income and expenditure pertaining to such Trust. The accounts submitted ought to have been audited by a recognised Auditor or Firm of Auditors where the income exceeds Rs. 300/- per annum.

The net income of every Hindu Public Charitable Trust ought to be utilised only for the objects of such trust and promoting Hindu Religion.

It should be possible for the Hindu Board of Trustees to take over the trusteeship or management (Continued on page 3)



**Plight of Co-operative Officers**

Sir,—Ceylon has well earned a place in the Co-operative world although lessons have yet to be learned, defects remedied and progress made in many directions. Unlike in the West where the movement sprang from the hearts and minds of the mass of people and became a remarkable achievement after a century of experiment and effort, with perhaps more failures than successes, here in Ceylon and in India it was the Government which took the initiative, guided it, fed it and protected the Societies from mismanagement, fraud and the like while at the same time infusing the significance of co-operation into the minds of a people disrupted and disorganised under the yoke of foreign rules.

The Stores Societies were really foisted on the people by the Government during a period of emergency to save the people from the evils of profiteering, racketeering and blackmarketing. It is remarkable that within so short a time of six or seven years the masses have begun to understand the lines on which co-operative and commercial success can be attained. Any one who has had anything to do with credit societies or stores societies or special type societies will readily admit that it is chiefly the indefatigable energy, hard work and devotion of the officers of the Co-operative Department that had brought about the phenomenal success of so many societies which rose like mushrooms in every nook and corner of the country. The officers of this Department are perhaps among the hardest worked officers of the Government. The Assistant Registrar and his band of Inspectors have to supervise as big an area as that of a Government Agent and be responsible for the misdeeds of societies which are independent and self-governing. They have to show nothing but courtesy, tact and patience with the people, for their task is not to rule or control with authority but to guide and advice, while at the same time be firm and see that things do not go wrong. They work on Saturdays, Sundays and on public holidays and at any part of the night, since meetings must be held and accounts gone through with the members at times which would suit the convenience of farmers and similar working-class of the people. Yet, what is their remuneration?

An Assistant Registrar gets a salary of Rs. 400-00 per mensem to start with. Many Inspectors have to rise to the position of an Assistant Registrar after years of service as Inspectors. An Inspector is started with Rs. 120-00 per mensem—the average wage of a carpenter or mason. Still worse is the case of a Sub-Inspector who is started with Rs. 70-00 per mensem. In 1943 there was a mass recruitment of Sub Inspectors who are now disillusioned as to their future. All of them have passed either the S. S. C. or the London Matriculation Examination. They are still not counted as Government servants although their salaries are paid out of Government funds. They now number

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 2)

about a thousand. One can well imagine how many years it will take for any one of them to become an Inspector according to seniority. Only when they become Inspectors they will be considered as Government servants and be entitled to pension rights. The worst feature of the system is that when a Sub-Inspector becomes an Inspector after ten or fifteen or twenty years service he starts as a new entrant to Government service, and all his previous service as Sub-Inspector will not be counted for pension purposes. He gets only one single Railway warrant in a year and his wife and children are not entitled to that privilege.

A very large percentage of our societies are managed by men who cannot keep a simple Cash Book or Goods account book properly. It is the Sub-Inspector who has to visit the societies in his area regularly, write up the books and make the Trading account, Profit and Loss account and the Balance Sheet before auditing them. He has also to be the friend, philosopher and guide of the societies and point out irregularities without giving offence or treading on the toes of the sharks and crooks that may abound there. In short, the success or failure of many a society

rests in his hands to a great extent.

I have not yet come across a fully contented Sub-Inspector. His duties are onerous and he does not know what his future is going to be. He has not the security of Government service and he seems to be indefinitely a temporary hand. I do not what the feelings of the Inspectors and the Assistant Registrars are. Perhaps realising their responsibility and being anxious to be loyal and devoted in the service of their country they are keeping their grievances to themselves. This is, I think, a matter which should engage the attention of the forthcoming Congress of Co-operative Societies. However much co-operators may be enthusiastic about their work, the movement will not become the success it ought to be for some years to come unless their official friends and guides are also contented and equally enthusiastic. Next to teachers, the co-operative officers are perhaps the most aggrieved and silent workers in a noble cause. There are no chances for corruption in their work even as in that of the teachers. They have to work the spirit of missionaries and due recognition must be given to it. If the Congress of Co-operative Societies will press this question I am sure the Prime Minister, whose drive and keen interest brought

about the present phenomenal success, and the Minister of Food and Co-operative Under-takings whose solicitude is well-known will not fail to go into the matter with due care and do justice.

Yours faithfully, C. N. DEVARAJAN President,

Manipay Co-op: Stores Society Ltd. Jaffna 9th November 1949.

Ghandiji's Ceylon Visit - A Compilation

Sir,

Mahatma Gandhiji visited Ceylon in November 1927, and spent about a month in the Island visiting various parts of the Island, he addressed large gatherings, visited schools and colleges and gave interviews to small groups of persons interested in his work, signed autographs and in various other ways left a deep impress of his personality on the minds of a large number of Ceylonese.

It is considered desirable a volume containing his addresses and discourses during his stay in our midst should be published to serve as a constant reminder of his life and teachings to the younger generation. It has been our misfortune that such a work has not yet been undertaken.

The All Ceylon Ghandhiji Ser-

va Sangam has now undertaken to compile such a volume both in Tamil and Sinhalese having as the basis the book 'With Ghandiji in Ceylon' written by Mr. Mahadev Desai.

We therefore request all those who sympathise with this move assist us by giving accurate details of Ghandiji's visit to Ceylon; the persons whom he gave interviews and details of persons from whom the subject of these interviews can be obtained; entries made by him in autographs and works of societies; photos taken during his visit and where these copies could be had. We shall appreciate any help that will serve to make the intended volume as complete a record as possible of Mahatmaji's stay in our midst.

Your etc.,

PON. KANAGASABAL, S. K. VELAYUTHAPILLAI, All Ceylon Ghandhi Seva Sangam, Neerwerly, Jaffna.

Paranthan Farmers' Union

(Continued from page 1)

less populated and healthy rural areas is necessary, in order to preserve the health of the people. It is the rural areas that supply the population to the urban areas. Government should plan its industrial development in such a way as to locate big industrial projects in rural areas. I am afraid that the Central Government has not done enough to harness the energy and industry of the hardy Jaffna peasant in increasing the food supply of the Island. We want more tanks to be brought under cultivation. One paralysing failure in the administration of our Government is departmental red tapism. Every Govt. Department, particularly those which serve with essential services should be manned by people who are true patriots and not by officers who are worried only about the next increment and scale of pay. One should see that the instruments of government are not used for the benefit of the few. The farmers of the Island are the real backbone of the country. If you farmers produce more food and make Ceylon self sufficient we will not feel the adverse effect of devaluation. As suggested by the Indian Prime Minister every able bodied must be made a compulsory farmer irrespective of his position and rank. There must be a social conscription of all able bodied citizens.

NOTICE

Tender for the supply of Cadjans

The Government Agent, N.P. Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday 29th November, 1949 for the supply of 2000 double cadjans or more to the Manager, New State Farm, Paranthan and/or Construction Officer, Kilinochchi during the Financial Year, 1949-50.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable from the Government Agent, N.P. Jaffna from whom all particulars can be obtained. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday 26th November, 1949 only on production of a receipt for Rs. 25 deposited for each form at the Kachcheri, Jaffna.

F. J. H. DASNA, Government Agent. The Kachcheri, Jaffna, 1-11-49. (C. 65, 11)

FOUR ESSENTIALS FOR PEACE

Asia Can Escape War Threat

ASIA requires four essentials to secure her future—food, order, justice and peace. That is the conclusion of the author of a remarkable new book on the Far East, just published in Britain, by Mr. A. D. C. Peterson, M. A., an authority on Asian affairs and distinguished scholar.

"Unless the necessary food is produced," he says, "tens of thousands will starve, but unless order is maintained, the food will neither be produced nor distributed. Order is threatened by two forces—conscious destruction and the revolt against injustice. Therefore, if the forces of order are to conquer those of destruction, they must also remedy injuries. Finally, not even a regime of food, order and justice could survive another war."

Central Outpost

"Strategically, this whole area contains no central power with the bases, raw materials and industrial capacity required to fight a modern war. It must always be controlled by the powers based on the great land masses, which lie on its outskirts, India, Japan, Siberia, Manchuria or Australia. Even in the last war, the United States found that a central outpost in the Philippines was as useless as a central outpost at Singapore it was Australia that formed the base,

"Large-scale war in the Far East means, therefore, war between powers which control these land bases. The war of 1942 was fought between Japan; controlling the northern base, and Britain and the U. S. A. controlling India and Australia.

"Since then control of the northern base has passed out of Japanese hands, and since Japan herself has not the raw materials to maintain a war industry and is an island, nothing would be easier than to prevent her ever acquiring the resources to threaten war again.

"Whether Russia could ever use the northern base as Japan tried to use it depends entirely on whether the oriental people of this area would serve under Russian leadership. With her own resources of man-power and material, it is just as impossible for Russia to fight a major war in the Far East now as it was in 1905. A war of aggression fought from the Australian base seems unthinkable, and so does a war of aggression fought from India and Ceylon.

"Apart from the possibility of a Russian-led crusade from the north—and I would risk the judgment that this is an extremely unlikely possibility—there is no danger of a major war in this area for many years to come."

More Memoranda Submitted

(Continued from page 2)

ment of a Hindu Public Charitable Trust at any time when the Board is of the opinion that a trustee or manager or managing body is guilty of grave dereliction of duty or misappropriation of Trust Funds, or when such disputes arise between trustees or members of any managing Board of Trustees as would in the opinion of the Board be an obstacle to the smooth management of the trust. When the Board takes over the management, then the Board or aggrieved party may be permitted to file action for declaration of or restitution of rights to which the Board or aggrieved party may be entitled. The Board should be capable of suing and being sued in a Court of Law and should have the power to file Inter-pleader actions.

The Board ought to have authority to examine and scrutinise accounts of Trustees managing trust properties situated within the island but belonging to Hindu Charitable trusts outside the Island.

II. It is recommended that Fundamental Human Rights be defined by the State and enforced so as to prevent any discrimination between persons on the ground of caste. It should be possible for Hindus to find access to Hindu Temples without caste distinction provided they are clean and sober.

III. It is urged that the sacrifice by slaughter or killing animals and fowls in the few Hindu Temples where the practice exists be stopped by legislation. It is also recommended that steps be taken to prevent Nautch Girls Dancing and to prohibit the adoration of the Deity by the additions of false asta (hands) or patha (legs) in Hindu Temples.

Tiruketheshvaram Temple Restoration Society

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Tiruketheshvaram Temple Restoration Society was held recently at the Old Kathiresan Temple, Galle Road, Bambalapitiya. Mr. K. C. Selvadurai, Assistant Commissioner of Motor Transport presided. A letter received from the Malayan organisation relating to the Temple expressing a desire to erect a portion of the proposed temple building was read. It was decided to issue an appeal to the Hindu public to join the Society and launch a membership campaign. The following promises of donations to the Temple Restoration Movement were announced: Mr. & Mrs. S. Natesan Rs. 1001 and Mudaliar & Mrs. S. Sinnathambay Rs. 1001.

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 13TH NOVEMBER TO 19TH NOVEMBER 1949.

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

New acquaintances count for a good deal both in business and personal life this week. You will gain much through young people. Older generations may cause you some annoyance. It will be difficult to plan far ahead but you are sure to succeed if you concentrate in work at hand.

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

You have much to gain and little to fear this week. Petty misunderstandings and quarrels can be avoided if tact is exercised. Some useful changes will be effected and the business outlook is propitious.

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

Concentration on profits and business progress this week. Don't let your generous impulses towards friends cause you to put unnecessary strain upon your finances. Unusual domestic problems may cause you some mental worries middle part of week. Week end will see a solution to that also.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Speculative luck should be fairly good. This week you will be able to push projects which will increase your income. Some gains through inherited property also shown. On the personal side there may be a little difficulties. Beware of quarrels with someone at office or home.

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

Don't make any new enemies this week. Health still a problem. Business and family interests may clash and hold you back from important undertakings. Avoid speculative ventures and new deals.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Attirai 1, 2—[Kanni Rasi]

It looks that you will get what you want this week. You will make excellent headway in your professional or business affairs. Friends will help you a good deal and new undertakings will bring in the desired results.

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

Socially a good week. Get your plans clear out and you can advance straight ahead. Self confidence counts for more than usual this week. Health will improve and an enemy who was working against you may give up his efforts. Curb expenditure and contact distant friends and relatives for any help.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Avoid clashes with subordinates this week. Check optimism and extravagant inclinations if you want to achieve anything. Push projects with care and concentrate on things at hand to loss through carelessness is shown week end.

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

Spend the first day of the week with care. Things will be brighter from Monday onwards. You will interest yourself in some new schemes which is sure to bring in some additional income. A good week for investments also.

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

Comparatively a better week than the previous ones. The evil influences of two major planets shares diminishing from the second half of the week and you can succeed in your new ventures if you handle things with care. Health also will find some mental peace after Wednesday spend Monday and Tuesday with care.

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

A certain amount of worry in connection with property holdings or family relationships is likely this week. Relatives are likely to prove expensive. Petty official troubles and mental worries shown on Wednesday and Thursday. The last two days will be comparatively better than the earlier one.

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

Any difficulties you may encounter this week are likely to arise from new ventures for which you do not have sufficient financial backing. But you will be able to complete works at hand after some hardship spend the last two days of the week with care.

