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THE Hindu Organ.

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

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 You will know it soon
GOCHARA EFFECTS FOR 1950 IN PRINT.
SRIPATY,
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 Jaffna.

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CO-OPERATIVE MULTI-NATIONAL GROUPS

Commonwealth Idea Defended

WRITING in the National Review, Lord Altrincham discusses the question of Federation and the Commonwealth. In the extract given below he states in brief the position held by a great majority of English men.

We believe that the Nations of the free world must form themselves into regional associations under Article 51 of the Charter in order to prove that democracy is not suicidally fissiparous and in order to stem the tide of Communism by giving security and prosperity to all co-operating peoples. From the British standpoint, the unity of the Commonwealth as a family of nations comes first and foremost; but we believe that its unity and example can do much to reinforce the other necessary associations. These are, in the first place, Western Union, supported by the North Atlantic Treaty, and then some co-operative system in the Middle East and among the countries flanking the Indian Ocean, where India holds a central position.

Family Sense of Social Responsibility

In the view of British "imperialists," two conditions are essential to the success of these associations. Our purpose, in a famous American phrase, is "to make the world safe for democracy," by proving that national democracies can combine and co-operate effectively without destroying freedom, the immediate jewel of their souls, or killing within each nation the family sense of social responsibility. Democracy was cradled in Nation-States, and still depends on their vitality, their family sense and conscience, for assuaging the strife of classes and defeating the Communist ideal. The individual elector, upon whose civic sense the success of democratic freedom depends, must exercise his responsibility within a national setting which he understands, if he is not to feel himself an atom without influence upon the Government which orders his life—or may be his death—and thereby lose all sense of democratic responsibility. The Nation-State is still the largest political unit within which it is possible to maintain close contact and understanding between a people and its leaders, between a voter and the men to whom he is invited to consign his fate and that of all about him. It is therefore still the largest unit within which true democracy can function.

The nations of the British Commonwealth have realised this instinctively since democratic national consciousness was born in them. Subordinate any national democracy to a remote Government which it only partly creates and in which its representatives would be bound to form a minority; subordinate it, as the federation of Western Europe would require, to a majority necessarily alien in language and thought to the minds or voters in its territories and villages—and what would remain but a mechanical union, like those produced by Communism, which true democracy would wither?

System of Social Security

I might prolong the argument by dealing with the crucial problem raised by differences in national standards of living, in which national electorates are more concerned in any other matter. I expect, however, that the difficulties of this kind which are preventing the conclusion of a customs union between two countries as close as Holland and Belgium are already familiar to American readers. For England in any case, her system of social security and her standard of life are of the first importance, since they represent an achievement in which all parties have had a creative share and which no party will willingly abandon to the leveling lower of a multi-national setting.

The commonwealth of nations, those things which most closely affect the lives of the people as a whole, and therefore, while the Nation-State may be closely together, it must not be destroyed. It is equally true that they must find some way—the British Commonwealth has done—of working together without prejudice to national self-government and sovereignty.

The other indispensable condition is that the new associations should not be self-centred blocs either in the sense of a closed economic

(Continued on page 2)

BONDAGE OF PERSONALITY BLINDS TRUTH

TRUE REALISATION REVEALS IT

THE aim of life, according to our philosophy is Knowledge or jnana. It should not be confused with what we ordinarily call knowledge, which is judgmental and largely a matter of belief, resting upon a distinction between subject and object. All ordinary knowledge starts with certain initial assumptions which it can never transcend. Two features more or less characterize all human knowledge, whether commonsense or scientific. One is that such knowledge can never entirely get rid of the subjective element, the other that it never achieves its aim of perfect unity, since the subject-object relation is fundamental to this process. We feel that we would be perfectly satisfied if we could reduce the Many to an One, matter and mind to a single formula. This, however we shall always fail to do by a scientific method, to which dualism is fundamental. Monism, of the material or mental variety, however imposing it may seem, is neither satisfying from the standpoint of value, nor free from logical difficulties and erroneous assumptions. Besides it is not verifiable, it is simply a deduction. The unity so achieved is achieved at the cost of truth and value.

Perception of the Self

Vedanta says true knowledge is a knowledge of identity. It is the direct perception of the Self. What we call knowledge is a circular movement in ignorance, originating from a prior false assumption. The knowledge process becomes finalized when the subjective factor of personality is entirely eliminated and when the subject and the object are merged into one unity. There is a hint of this in ordinary knowledge, but no fulfilment. Scientific knowledge is never truly objective; even physics cannot get rid of the notion of the observer who interprets the occurrences of the world in sense terms. The very observer of science is an occurrence and does not survive analysis. This in fact is everything a fiction, so to say in the philosophical sense, it is only when we get rid of the bondage and limitation of personality, we realize Truth as It is and not as it appears. This may sound incomprehensible but is nevertheless a fact of experience. When realization comes, it will be seen that we have so long been

Christianity Supports Social Revolution.

Communism Condemned

A conference representing 15 million Protestant Christians in East Asia at Bangkok declared that the conflict between Christianity and Communism was "fundamental".

A seven-point resolution, defining the Christian Church's position socially and politically, called on Christians, when considering Communism, to "distinguish between social revolution—which seems justice, and the totalitarian ideology which interprets and perverts it." "Churches in East Asia should take the initiative in bridging the gap between Church and organised labour in town and village", the resolution added.

The delegate, accredited by the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council, ignored an appeal from 19 members of the rival International Council of Christian Churches simultaneously meeting who urged a "minority dissenting vote" in the East Asian Christian Conference "for the absolute condemnation of Communism".

The East Asian Christian Conference resolution stated: "The Christian Church must welcome the demand of its peoples for a fuller participation in the life of society at a level where power is exercised, since this is an expression of human dignity; and the rise of Communism is a judgment on the Churches for their failure to do so." "Nevertheless the struggle for justice frustrates itself if the evil forces, inherent in any human situation, are not held in check. Because Communism leaves a conception of the independence of moral reality over and against power, it denies and in the long run thwarts the very purpose of social revolution."

Whatever may be said of this smoking for the European society as far as the woman is concerned, it will undoubtedly cause a great alarm even amongst the chain-smokers in India to support the cause of smoking in their homes and see the woman with a cigarette between her lips! Is a woman then going to copy slavishly masculine habits even harmful to man himself just to have equality of sex established? Is she going that way to disregard delicacy and divinity befitting her as fair sex! In the words of Mahatma Gandhi, woman is entitled to a supreme place in her

...taking the shadow for substance. Our ideas about the world will be completely reversed.
 — Extracts from Prabuddha Bharata.

SMOKING DESTROYS CONSCIENCE

Society Must Stop This Menace

THE current number of the Modern Review publishes an article on the Rising Menace of smoking by Mr. Kshitindra Kumar Nag Ph. B. He deplors the fact that the fair-sex have lent their moral support to the tobacco habit by allowing advertisements of cigarettes with feminine beauties in smoking poses. We reproduce below the article in full.

Series of attractive pictures of girl-smokers are now having plain sailing with prominence in the advertisements our newspapers carry, in the posters the advertising agencies erect at important street-corners and in the slides the show-houses exhibit. The cigarette habit has grown to the extent of chain-smoking in some people. This evil has increased with such an alarming rapidity that even children are increasingly getting addicted to it while this very thing is looked upon as a juvenile crime in the West where it has come.

The crores that are literally burnt by smoking could be so well utilised in many a wise way in our poor land where starvation and malnutrition have become chronic and common. According to figures available from the Bureau of Economic Research, U. P., Kanpur alone consumes 26 lakhs of cigarettes and 104,000 lacs of bids entailing a daily expense of Rs. 81,250.

Social Control

It would be ridiculous and even mean to say that we have nothing to mind when the pictures concerned are not of Indian girls. There is no denying the fact that we are now-a-days having girls to whom the frivolities of the Western women, not their sense of self-help, discipline and other virtues, appeal as signs of modernism and social progress. It would, therefore, betray meanness on our part not to feel concerned for the girls of the West at the abuse of their pictures in such advertisements. Much of the evil can be very well surmised to have got its start not so much of their own choice as under the hypnotic influence of men. We are afraid, due to our indifference and absence of a definite policy of social control, we may have soon to see in advertisements the pictures of girls in saris instead of in gowns as at present.

Whatever may be said of this smoking for the European society as far as the woman is concerned, it will undoubtedly cause a great alarm even amongst the chain-smokers in India to support the cause of smoking in their homes and see the woman with a cigarette between her lips! Is a woman then going to copy slavishly masculine habits even harmful to man himself just to have equality of sex established? Is she going that way to disregard delicacy and divinity befitting her as fair sex! In the words of Mahatma Gandhi, woman is entitled to a supreme place in her

sphere of activity as man in his, for equal rights of freedom and liberty with man.

Mechanical Habit

This smoking of cigarettes is a Western habit. Yet we will surely fool ourselves to think that Western people are all silent observers of its harmful effects. Even the smokers in no doubt admit and confess to a mechanical habit.

Dr. Link, Ph. D., Director of the Psychological Service Centre, New York City, writes in his article, "So You are Going to Stop Smoking?" published in Your Life of August 1938:

"From the recent studies of Dr. Raymond Pearl at Johns Hopkins, we know that tobacco-smokers do not live as long as non-smokers. Yet, despite the fact that millions of persons comprehend the harmful effects of smoking, they confess their inability to conquer this purely mechanical habit."

In Dr. Link's opinion, the mechanism practised for years daily by a smoker who is not even aware of it, is this:

"It begins with lifting the pack, extracting a cigarette, tamping on one end, placing it between the lips, striking a match, inhaling the first gulp of smoke, and so forth, until the stub reaches the ash tray. Every cigarette consumed involves the same chain of actions and reactions, which seem to set themselves in motion and go on automatically to the end."

Swear Off Smoking

For those desiring to stop smoking because of a belief that the habit is harmful a happy commentary has been made by the Reader's Digest on an article "I Quit Smoking, or, Cooper's Last Stand," in its issue of July 1940 in the words, "You can stop smoking—and like it." The writer of the article C. R. Cooper said:

"For more than 40 years I had sucked up nicotine like a fitting station sponge. Even at night I awakened many times and grabbed for a cigarette. And now I stood quivering with the knowledge of what I was in for."

In his study of convention of having cigarettes to offer...
 (Continued on page 3)

Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College

Wanted a Geography Teacher to teach Senior Classes up to H. S. C. from 16th January 1950. Applications close on 15-1-50.

PRINCIPAL

(M. 208 16 & 23)

One pair R.I.R. pure bred Rs. 20.00. One pair Australop pure bred Rs. 20.00. One Australop Cockral Rs. 8.00. Apply: Mrs. T.R. Thambiah, 20 Amman Road, Kandamadam Jaffna. (M. 203 16)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1949

Treasure These Thoughts

The knower of the Self looks through the eye of a brahmana with learning and an elephant, a

PRISON REFORMS

THE GRATIAEN REPORT ON Prison Reforms, hailed as the Prisoners' Charter, has been submitted to the Minister of Home Affairs. Very far reaching reforms have been recommended and it remains to be seen to what extent the recommendations would and could be implemented. The report is comprehensive and deals exhaustively with all matters concerning prisons and prisoners. Prison Officers who are in charge of the administration of prisons at present may not be able to appreciate all the proposals. Even as the report was being prepared, the Head of the Prisons Department availed himself of the opportunity to retire under the provisions of the Soulbury Constitution and submitted his retirement papers. The report bears testimony to the great sympathy which Mr. Justice Gratiaen, the Chairman, and other members of the committee among whom might be mentioned Lady Molamure, have for their fellow human beings who are so unfortunate as to spend part of their lifetime behind prison bars.

Prison Houses which exist at present are mostly bleak and gloomy dungeons; many of them were like the Jaffna Prison built some centuries ago and have a depressing influence on the inmates. It has been proposed to demolish the Jaffna Prison and build in its room a new prison house which would not only be more sanitary but also more congenial. The new

prisons are expected to provide sufficient facilities for recreation. Prisons like the Jaffna Prison will be scrapped and more modern buildings will replace them. Maximum security, medium security and minimum security prisons are contemplated, and dangerous criminals would be segregated from the rest, and put in maximum security prisons so that they will have no opportunity of contaminating others.

It has been proposed to abolish the distinction between Rigorous Imprisonment and Simple Imprisonment. The former type will remain only as a punishment for grave prison offences and will not be imposed by Courts of Law in the first instance. The forms of labour prescribed for prisoners will also be modified and changed. Should the recommendations be implemented, there will be no more husk-beating or coir-twisting or metal-breaking done by prisoners.

The provisions regarding Probation and Youthful offenders are commendable. No person under the age of 16 years could be sentenced to imprisonment and where one is over 16 years but under 21, one ought not to be sent to jail unless the court is convinced that no other punishment is appropriate. Many cases were brought to light where innocent persons had spent many months as undischarged prisoners in remand gaol and it has been therefore proposed to circulate Magistrates and make them dispose of cases where persons charged with offences are unable to furnish bail and are in remand jail without delay. Radical changes in the procedure for ordering bail have been fore-shadowed. Where a person is unable to furnish bail, the magistrate is expected to consider all the circumstances of the case and grant personal bail, and where bail is not allowed the trial has to be speeded up.

An attempt has been made to improve the prisoner's lot in general and bring prisons into conformity with prisons in socially advanced countries like Britain. The introduction of 'open camps', and 'open prisons' has been envisaged. The after-care of prisoners of either sex and youthful offenders in particular has been discussed. Towards achieving the objects of associations like the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association, which are concerned with the rehabilitation of prisoners after release, prisoners will be taught such arts and crafts as will be useful to them to earn a livelihood, the bias, if any, will be in favour of agriculture.

Kandy Election Petition Dismissed

The petition challenging the election of Mrs. T. B. Mangarajana to the Kandy seat in the House of Representatives was dismissed by Mr. Justice Gunasekera after a trial that lasted several days.

BEWARE OF GOODLY CO-OPERATIVE MULTI-NATIONAL GROUPS OUTSIDE

Inner Purity Maketh The Guru

(Continued from page 1)

THE two great attractions of life which bind the soul to earthly plane and prevent it from rising to its pristine spiritual eminence are sex and wealth. So long as the soul is under the spell of these two obsessions, it cannot hope to liberate itself from the ignorance that envelops it. This truth has been emphasised and reiterated by all the great Spiritual Teachers of the World past and present. Therefore it is incumbent on every aspirant who sincerely aims at the realisation of his divine existence and nature, that he should use all the mental powers that God has given him to rise superior to the allurements of these two objects of desire. The way to remain unaffected by their influence is to flood the mind with the all-absorbing passion for God and God alone. In other words, the mind should be totally filled with God-thought and God-love. This is not easy to achieve. But by the Grace of God the aspirant can attain even what is considered impossible.

those who come near them. So, it behoves every household devotee, who rightly believes that by the service of Saints he would derive benefit, to see that he is not deceived into believing that every person who pretends to be a sadhu or a sannyasi is really worthy of such service and that he would gain anything thereby. The one real test of a sadhu or a sannyasi is whether he is still under the influence of sex and wealth. If there is the least tinge of desire in him for these two, it is well that he is kept at a distance. This article is written with a purpose, and it is devoutly wished that every reader who is likely to be led away by the appearance of a sadhu's life may take heed so as to avoid unpleasant experiences.

—SWAMI RAMDAS (From the Vision)

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam In Madras

Development of Hand-Loom Industry Discussed

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam Minister for Industries, Ceylon had a discussion with officials of the Madras Government at the Secretariat on Sunday on matters relating to sugar, handloom and sericultural industries as also fisheries.

Mr. Ponnambalam told Press representatives who met him at the Secretariat that the Ceylon Government were interested in developing the handloom industry along planned lines so that it would form "an integral part of the island's scheme for self-sufficiency in textile production".

The Ceylon Minister stated that plans were in hand for growing cotton on the island and also starting spinning mills for producing the yarn needed for handlooms.

Mr. Walewalker, Principal of the Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, is now in Ceylon to advise the Government on the location and development of sugar factories in the island.

"India, and Madras particularly, has a good deal to teach us in these matters" Mr. Ponnambalam said.

Mr. Ponnambalam had discussions with Mr. P. S. Viswanatha Aiyar, I. C. S. Secretary in the Development Department, and Mr. M. T. Raju, Director of Industries. It is learnt that matters connected with the erection of the projected fertilizer factory in Ceylon were discussed.

Mr. Ponnambalam called on the Premier, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, and also met the Chief Secretary, Mr. K. Ramanna Menon.

rings, or of a political exclusiveness which would make it impossible for States like England to play their part in two associations simultaneously. I have earlier in this article emphasised the importance of that factor from the standpoint of the Commonwealth. It is no less important for Europe. All Western opinion is agreed upon the danger constituted by the Iron Curtain which the Kremlin has drawn between its sphere of influence and the rest of Europe and it must surely be one of the objects of Western statesmanship to make it as easy as possible for Eastern Germany, the Satellite States and Russia herself to enter closer and more fruitful economic relations with the West than are at present permitted by Soviet policy.

Economic Co-operation

If Western Europe is organised for economic co-operation on the model of the British Commonwealth, its system can be adapted without difficulty to permit of participation by the Eastern States in Western plans for recovery to any degree which they find acceptable. Their present mood is rigid; but their economic difficulties are considerable, and their mood may change as the Marshall Plan matures; if the doors are not closed against them. The question whether or not freedom in Europe is to be finally destroyed by Communist aggression and a Third World War will turn in no small measure upon the trend of national opinion in Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia; and it is of the first importance to show those countries, not only that the West is recovering its strength and stability under Marshall Aid, but that they themselves also can gather strength as nations, whatever their internal regimes, by co-operation with it.

...incompatibility can be fully met by the organisation of national groups on the basis of technical and preferential arrangements, as exemplified by the British Commonwealth. In a regularly published passage in the book "The World of Tomorrow" by J. H. D. Jones, he argues cogently that economic co-operation depends upon the political formations under which it works. The worth of technical institutions, he writes, "is the worth, and no more, of the political formations which support them. If those formations are closed worlds, empires, continents, concerned above all in increasing their internal strength, the institutions, whatever their technical efficiency, will only energise the egotistic instincts

which grope for power and make for war. But if, on the contrary, the political formations are like those which are born of the sea, open associations communicating freely with each other, the technical institutions will reflect their independence and help to make peace secure."

Because it was born of the sea and can play its part in fostering its own free method of association throughout the world, the British Commonwealth system is the only one capable of setting the example of multi-national Co-operation by groups to countries lying outside M. Aron's two "empires", the closed economic systems of the United States and Soviet Union. England can represent this Commonwealth system in Western Union; England and Canada in the North Atlantic Pact; England and South Africa (if the latter chooses) in North Africa and the Middle East; England, Australia, New Zealand and its Asiatic members including India (if the latter chooses) in the Indian Ocean and the further east.

Britain—A Necessary Factor

It will be observed that England is a necessary factor in all these associations. She is, therefore, with great respect to M. Aron, no mere Balkan State. But her influence and usefulness depend upon the strength and moral unity of the Commonwealth, and the most imperative of all her duties and interests is to foster its welfare and development. In its own sphere, moreover, each of the Commonwealth's Nation-States counts the more for good and peace in its own neighbourhood because it is part of the Commonwealth. If this be "imperialism", it is certainly not imperialism in the old historic sense. It is, on the contrary, the only form of political cement which can bring modern nations together in free co-operative groups without sapping their vitality and destroying the growth of true democracy by remote and inaccessible control. It is also the only form of political cement which can bring modern nations together in co-operative groups without dividing the world into watertight economic blocs.

I believe, therefore, that the British Commonwealth has even greater service to render now than it has rendered in the past; and I trust with all my heart that America's natural attachment to federalism and equally natural dislike of "empires" will not continue to impair that unity of purpose between the English-speaking peoples which is indispensable to the survival of their democratic faith.

SMOKING DEADENS CONSCIENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

guests he said, "The offering of cigarettes is merely a mechanical social gesture." No wonder that smokers generally do not feel their purse pinched in showing this generous courtesy.

Presumably, when cigarettes were initially pushed in Indian markets, conventions strange to this land regarding offering cigarettes to people with no regard for their age, taste or morals also made their appearance. This courtesy was more or less like a propoganda to bring about wholesale addiction to cigarette habit unknown in this country. It was also difficult for people to detect if there could be any menace behind the courtesy shown to them as guests. With the growth of foreign interests in this country, some of our people began to see virtues in all alien habits and get converted to many foreign customs in an apish manner for privilege and favour that goes with conversion. It was also in this way our people copied cigarette habit considering it as a special characteristic required for alien association or etiquette.

After the author C. R. Cooper had sworn off smoking, the great change a single month brought about to the veteran smoker like him was this:

"My smoker's pulse which often had pounded along at 120 dropped back to a pleasant 72. I could easily taste and enjoy food for the first time in ten years. The smoker's throat, cough and sinus inflammation were gone. Today if

I do not sleep eight hours at a stretch, I complain about it. The only scar remaining is the wish that I had done all this 25 years ago."

Gandhi's Views

As to the questions raised on this subject Mahatma Gandhi said:

"I have a horror of smoking as I have of wines. Smoking I consider to be a vice. It deadens one's conscience and is often worse than drink in that it acts imperceptibly. It is an expensive vice. It fouls the breath, discolours the teeth and sometimes even causes cancer. It is an unclean habit.

"A drunkard in Tolstoy's story is hesitating to execute his design of murder so long as he has not smoked his cigar. But he puffs it and then gets up smiling and saying 'What a coward am I,' takes the dagger and does the deed. Tolstoy spoke from experience. He has written nothing without having had personal experience of it. And he is much more against smoking than against drink. But do not make the mistake that between drink and tobacco, drink is a lesser evil. No. If cigarette is Beelzebub, then drink is Satan".

It cannot be gainsaid that we have in India enough of tobacco habit in various forms and we must therefore be careful not to add to

the ills and wrongs we have already in our society by further foreign imports. Besides, the poor people of this land cannot afford to indulge in this expensive and injurious luxury of the rich West.

It would not be proper for our smokers either to go still their own way even without mind to the sinister implications of the skillful advertising campaign already in process to bring about the cigarette habit to their women folk who are naturally averse to it. It is, therefore, high time that our male smokers should wake up to this sort of propoganda which should rather create a repulsive feeling to incline them to give up smoking outright just to nip in the bud the vicious trend that has been creeping imperceptibly in our women-folk.

Above all, it is a serious problem the enlightened women of the West are called upon to solve by making a bold stand against the advertising propoganda depicting their pictures in a smoking style, derogatory to the dignity of the fair sex if they are to escape the charge that during their stay in India they have found no lesson to learn from the women of India but instead leave a heritage to lead them astray for the benefit of the few tobacco interests having no limit to their avarice which will lower their self-respect and dignity.

Ceylon gets 1,000 Dollars from W.H.O

A sum of 1,000 dollars has been allotted to Ceylon by the World Health Organisation out of the 10,000 dollars allocated for the grant of medical literature and teaching equipment for South-East Asian countries.

The aim of the W. H. O. in organising this fund is to help South East Asian countries in regard to the supply of medical literature and teaching equipment required by them by replacing material which had been destroyed by the war, by rehabilitating inadequate and outdated libraries and laboratories and by furnishing a nucleus of text-books and teaching equipment where they are needed to raise the standard of medical education.

Lowest Allocation

Ceylon gets the lowest allocation in this matter, the other awards being Burma 10,000 dollars, India 8,500 dollars, Thailand 3,000 dollars and Afghanistan 1,500 dollars.

Ceylon is to make use of this award to secure text-books and teaching equipment to the Nurses Training School. India is utilising the amount to provide equipment to strengthen the Malaria Institute in Delhi; Burma is making use of it to meet her requirements in regard to the Pasteur Institute, the Medical College and the General Hospital in Rangoon; and Afghanistan to supply laboratory equipment for the Kabul Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.



(By Squint Eye)

Government transport workers in Madras have been advised by their leader to grow beards for forty days unless government accedes to some of their demands.

The Madras grow more campaign is likely to bristle with unforeseen consequences to travellers.

Lake Chergogagoggmanchang oggchaubunagungamaugg in that country. It is an American Indian word meaning "you fish on your side; I will fish on my side, and nobody fish in the middle."

There is no likelihood of anybody going to the middle from either end!

The Indian Ministry of Commerce in a communication to the Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations of India have drawn pointed attention to American Importer's complaints of rat excreta being found in some articles received by them from India. When the Americans protested against the "adulteration", the Indian exporters replied that it was against the practice in their country to kill rats.

The Americans might suggest to India to keep cats chasing the rats!

Dr. R. S. Agarwal, a popular eyes-specialist in India who preaches against the use of glasses has said in a lecture the other day that reading small print was a wonderful aid to eyesight and large types were a menace.

This is from the Hindu. A friend in Colombo once asked a Madras why the Hindu, with its small print was spoiling the eyesight of its readers. Now we know!

The American Federation of Labour has asked the United Nations to establish the 40-hour week as an early practicable goal for all workers of the world, and to have 30-hour week as a long-range target.

When wages and work move in inverse ratio they will soon be as far apart as they are accused to be now.

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1114

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of the late Nachchippilai wife of muttu Karthigesan

alias Anna of Orumpet

This matter coming on for final determination before S. S. J. Coonesekara Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of December, 1949 in the presence of Mr. A. Thanabalasingam, Proctor for the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the said petitioner and the affidavit of the Notary and one of the witnesses to the said will having been read.

It is ordered that the Last will of the abovenamed deceased dated the 17th day of June 1949, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved. And it is further declared that the said petitioner abovenamed as the executor named in the said will is entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly.

This 5th day of December, 1949,

Sged S. S. J. GOONASEKARA
District Judge.
Sgd A. Thanabalasingam
Proctor for Petr.
(O 109. 16 & 20).

OBITUARY

MRS. R. SUBRAMANIAM

We regret to record the death of Rasammah wife of Mr. Subramaniam Proctor Jaffna as the only daughter of late Mr. Kasipillai. J. P. Retired Crown Proctor Jaffna which took place at her residence on 10 instant at 7.30 a. m.

Her husband, Mr. R. Subramaniam, set fire to the funeral pyre in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relations. The funeral rites were performed according to Hindu customs.

The chief mourners were Mr. R. Subramaniam (husband) Mr. S. Gurunathan (son), Miss P. Subramaniam and Mrs. C. Sittambalam (daughters); Mr. C. Sittampalam (son-in-law); Mr. A. Visvanathan (nephew); and Miss V. Arulambalam and Miss K. Arulambalam (nieces).

Dr. Agarwal also said that the eyesight of Chinese and Japanese whose alphabets were in large sized characters, suffered for that reason.

The Japanese have already proved they were short-sighted, and the Chinese will shortly!

British and American Scientists estimate that within 40 years man should be able to fly to the moon in four days.

Not much of a hope for some of us, though.

A Japanese Brazilian businessman recently went to Tokyo to obtain a message from the Emperor to convince Japanese in Brazil that Japan lost the Pacific War and General MacArthur was not a prisoner of war in Japan.

The Jap-van-Winkles never say die.

A new Cosmopolitan World Atlas published in the U.S.A. lists

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 18TH DECEMBER TO 24TH DECEMBER 1949

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

The first two days of the week are likely to upset you a bit. Things that you have expected may not turn up. But do not worry much as the time from Wednesday onwards is favourable again. Any changes that come in are for the better.

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

Health must be given particular care during this week. Monday night Tuesday and Wednesday must be spent with care. Your pursuits will not bring in the desired results. Beware of secret enemies. Week end will bring in some good news.

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

First half of the week is quite favourable for you. But the second half must be spent with care. You are likely to notice a decline in your prosperity. Anxiety, quarrels with friends and misunderstanding shown. Lie low and keep your temper under control if you want to avoid serious consequences.

CANCER Punarpusa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Ruin to enemies, success in litigation, improvement in health and rise in position shown this week. If your period and sub period is also favourable you are likely to get a windfall. Go ahead with your plans.

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

Although the evil influences of some planets are diminishing you cannot expect much good now. Concentrate on work at hand and work hard. Do not start anything new now.

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

Health must be given particular care this week. Don't exert yourself too much. If you can't take complete rest, if you do, accidents are likely to occur.

LIBRA Chithirai 2, 3, 4, Visaka 1, 2, 3—[Mithuna Rasi]

Favourable week. Try to bring about financial success through speech, though friends shown. End will bring in some good news from someone who is very dear and near to you.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

A fairly good week. Your pursuits will bring forth the desired results. Enemies who were working against you will give up their efforts; you will be rewarded for your endeavours.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttaradam 1. [Thamu Rasi]

It is advisable for you to be more than usually careful in your activities and in dealings with your superior or brother officers. All important matters must be postponed. Ill health of wife or children may upset you a bit. But don't worry much as the Gochara of Jupiter is favourable.

CAPRICORNUS Uttaradam 2, 3, 4. Thiruvomam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

Evil influences of certain planets are diminishing. You may make some progress in your new undertakings but avoid speculations and the like. Domestic conditions also will improve. But eye troubles shown week end.

PISCES Avittam 3, 4, Aravam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3. [Kumbha Rasi]

Ruin to enemies and success in new undertakings shown this week. Agriculture may absorb some of your money but you are likely to reap a good result. Domestic conditions also will improve and you will find some mental peace.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttaraddati, Keelatti. [Moenu Rasi]

A favourable week. Great activity in business, efficiency in work, honour and fame and annihilation of rival interests shown. You will gain a good name also. An anxiety you had about some personal affair will vanish this week.

St. Patrick's College, Jaffna Admission Tests 1950

1. There are a few vacancies in the H. S. C. (Science 1st year)
 2. In the rest of the school there are no vacancies save in Form I and standard IV, where there are 60 vacancies each.
 3. Admission tests for Standard IV and Form I will be held on Monday, January 9th at 5.00 p. m.
 4. The Admission Tests for the H. S. C. science will be held on Tuesday, January 10th at 10.00 a. m.
- Applicants should get an application form immediately from the College office, fill it in and return it with this birth certificate attached before 1st January 1950.
- T. M. F. LONG O. M. I.
Rector

(M. 202. 16, 20 & 23.)

National Institute, Jaffna

Regular classes are conducted for the following courses of study.

1. Art All courses provided for the S. S. C. classes, Drawing Teachers Certification and advance classes.
2. Music Courses provided for all the five grades of North Ceylon Music Society Syllabus.
3. Physical Education Regular classes are provided by qualified Teachers.
4. Needle Work. Courses provided in all forms of needle work Cutting, tailoring, designs and embroidery; by qualified Teachers.
5. Academic Studies Courses are provided for J. S. C., G. S. S. C., H. S. C. & Inter Arts. Examinations.

For further, particulars apply to

No. 8/4 Wyman Road
Nallur
Jaffna

E. V. KARTHIGESAN
Secretary

(M. 16 & 20.)

Health Column

Tenseness of Mind
A Catching Disease

The current issue of the "Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry" contains interesting particulars about the wonder disease "Anxiety." Dr. Jurgen Ruesch and A. Rodney Prestwood of the University of California say:

A man reacting to a (real or imagined) may express himself in three ways: anger, anxiety or fear. Anger and fear find outlets in fight and flight, but anxiety is a painful in-between that allows neither fight nor flight. The anxious man suffers poor circulation, especially at the extremities (cold feet), his muscles are "all tightened up," his breathing is likely to become fast and shallow.

Self-Control

Some people try to compensate for their anxiety by too much eating, drinking, smoking or sexual promiscuity, say the California researchers. None of these does them any good. Actually, it is hard for over-anxious people to win, no matter what they do: those who practise rigid self-control in normal times are likely to break down in a crisis.

effective
... There is a natural impulse for the normal mother to alleviate the anxiety of the child by picking it up, a method which usually works. The doctors do not advocate rocking or dandling grown-ups, but they insist that an adult's need to share his anxieties, preferably with a loved one, is as great as an infant's. "The successful management of anxiety generated in daily life seems possible only through the process of sharing and communication."—Time.

KING'S BIRTHDAY

Ceylon Messages

The Governor-General, Lord Soulbury, has sent a message, on behalf of the people of Ceylon and himself "tendering to His Majesty their humble duty and good wishes".

The Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, has sent His Majesty the following message: "Please accept, on behalf of the Government of Ceylon and myself, our humble duty and best wishes on the occasion of Your Majesty's fifty-fourth birthday".

LAND KACHCHERI NOTICE

The Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya will receive up to 13th January, 1950 applications from Middle Class Ceylonese for allotments of land from an extent of land in an extent of about 200 acres situated at Kalankum about 4 miles to the north of Vavuniya Town.

For further particulars, please see the notice appearing in the Govt. Gazette of 16.12.49 or apply to the Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya, M. Manicka Idikkadar, Assistant Government Agent, 16th, December, 1949. (G. 205. 16).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 417/T

In the matter of the Last Will of the late Kathirappillai wife of Kathirgaman

Muttavelu Kathirgaman of Point Pedro Petitioner

vs

1 Ponnailambikai widow of Erambamoorthy

2 Sempagapillai Kathirgamatamby

3 Sempagapillai daughter of Sempagapillai

4 and Sempagapillai Nagalingam all of Point Pedro Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. R. Wijayatilleke, Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 22nd day of June 1949 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and copy of Last Will No. 1126 dated 21st day of August 1946 and attested by R. Sivagurunathar Notary Public and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated the 22nd day of June 1949 and 21st day of June 1949 and the affidavit of the Notary who attested that will and of the attesting witnesses thereto dated the 19th day of June 1949 having been read:

It is ordered that the said Last Will be declared proved, that the petitioner be declared entitled to obtain letters of administration to the Estate of the deceased, Kathirappillai, unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this court on or before the 10th day of August 1949 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 21st day of June 1949
S R Wijayatilleke
District Judge

Drawn by
Sed M Esurapadham
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 107 13 & 16)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1102

In the matter of the estate of the late Vethanayake widow of Vannitamby Aiyathurai of Puttur South deceased

Ramalingam Sandrasegaram of Madduvil South Petitioner

vs

1. Aiyathurai Ranganathan of do
2. Aiyathurai Jekanathan of do appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 3rd respondent
3. Sittampalam Subramaniam of Puttur South
4. Sandrasegaram Senathirajah and wife
5. Parameswari both of Puttur South Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd respondents and that the petitioner be granted letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that letters issued to him accordingly, coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekera Esq, District Judge, Jaffna on the day of October, 1949 in the presence of Mr. C. R. Tambiah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd respondents and that the petitioner be granted letters of administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed and letters issued to the petitioner, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 21st day of December 1949 at 10 a. m.

This 16th day of November 1949
Sd S. S. J. Goonesekera,
District Judge.

Drawn by
C. R. Tambiah,
Proctor for Petr.
O. 108. 16 & 20

Poet Thambimuttu on War-Time Poetry

Mr. Meary James Tambimuttu the Ceylonese poet and publisher who returned recently from London, said in the course of a talk on "Poetry in wartime" at the Y. M.C.A. on Tuesday that most people seemed to think that the second world war produced no poetry comparable with that of the First World War.

He added that a period of international conflict was not the best period for a poet to work in, but the last war did throw up many promising young poets, whose output though small, was clear proof that the voice of the poet was never quite drowned in the clangour of war.

Mr. Tambimuttu also read excerpts from poems of his contemporaries. He said that Keith Douglas was the most outstanding among them.

Mr. Tambimuttu wanted to refrain from speaking about his poems but the audience, a packed house, insisted that he should do so. He complied.

Mr. G. J. Padmanabha, Editor of the "Ceylon Daily News", who presided said the talk was an inspiring one though it was very informal.

He paid a tribute to Mr. Tambimuttu's capabilities, both as poet and publisher.

1947 - 48 Govt. Accounts

According to the audited accounts of the government for the financial year 1947-48 published there has been during the year a net under-expenditure of Rs. 67,260,435.

The total provision for the year was Rs. 690, 178,844, while actual expenditure was Rs. 622,918,408.

The total under-expenditure was Rs. 72,213,643 and the total over expenditure Rs. 4,953,210.

The biggest under-expenditure, amounting to Rs. 39,073,273, was in the estimates of the Food Ministry. The total provision was Rs. 219,008,214 and total spent Rs. 179,936,240.

NEWS

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

Regular correspondents in important places are also welcome.

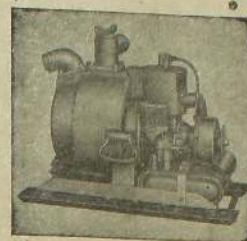
TENDER NOTICE

The Government Agent N. P. Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday 10th January, 1950, for the supply of four thousand (4,000) heaped bushels of slaked lime for colony buildings at D 10 Kilmochchi.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Government Agent, Jaffna from whom all the particulars can be obtained. Tender forms will be issued up to 11 noon on Saturday, 7th January, 1950 only on production of a receipt for Rs. 25 deposited for each form at the Kachcheri, Jaffna.

P. J. Hudson,
Government Agent, N. P. Jaffna 7th December, 1949. (G. 206. 16, 20 & 23)

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Agent

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Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILAN