

For Neat and Good Printing of

EVERY DESCRIPTION
ARTISTIC AND COMMERCIALWe are specially equipped to give you
PROMPT SERVICE

A trial will convince

THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

PHONE 56

JAFFNA.

THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

YOUR REQUIREMENTS PLEASE!

ANYTHING IN PRINTING

From the Smallest Label to the Biggest Wall Post
We are equipped to give you

Prompt & Satisfactory Service.

The Saiva Prakasa Press

The Household word for Printing.

Please Phone up 56.

VOL. LXII.
NO. 32

JAFFNA TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1950

PRICE
10 CENTS

GANDHIAN WAY OF VILLAGE ECONOMY

True Answer To Communism

IN a short article in his paper, "Harijan" July 31, 1937, Gandhi, in considering the problem of education in penurious India, wrote:

"I have made bold, even at the risk of losing all reputation for constructive ability, to suggest that education should be self-supporting."

"By education I mean an allround drawing out of the best in child and man—body, mind and spirit. Literacy is not the end of education, nor even the beginning. It is only one of the means whereby man and woman can be educated. Literacy, in itself, is no education."

"I would therefore begin the child's education by teaching it a useful handicraft, and enabling it to produce from the moment it begins its training. Thus every school can be made self-supporting, the condition being that the State take over the manufactures of these schools."

"I hold that the highest development of mind and soul is possible under such a system of education. But every handicraft should be taught not merely mechanically as is done today but scientifically, i.e., the child should know the why and wherefore of every process."

This was the beginning of one of the greatest revolutions in education, and at the same

time it was a social revolution of the first magnitude

Will Eradicate Social Insecurity

Gandhi was fully aware of this, as the following quotation shows;

"My plan to impart Primary Education through the medium of village handicrafts like spinning and carding, etc., is conceived as the spearhead of a silent social revolution fraught with the most far-reaching consequences. It will go a long way towards eradicating some of the worst evils of the present social insecurity and poisoned relationship between the classes. It will check the progressive decay of our villages and lay the foundation of a juster social order in which there will be no unnatural divisions of 'haves' and 'have-nots' and every one will be assured of a living wage and the right to freedom." ("Harijan", 9-10-1937).

A Shirt in Two Hours

I have seen this system of education at work in India's villages, including entire classes of children from 6 to 8 years, spinning with spindles, and doing this to a spinning song, which gave them obvious pleasure.

The yarn these children spin is of astonishingly even consistency. One 'ashram' I visited had a stock of cloth which had been woven from the yarn their children had spun. One of the tailor-workers came forward to take my measurements, and inside two hours I was presented with a hand-woven Gandhi shirt made from yarn spun by children between 6 and 8 years.

Weaving is undertaken by boys any time after about 11 years of age. One evening, in a South Indian 'ashram' when I was being shown round, we discovered a boy of eleven weaving alone in an otherwise empty building. "Is this in order?" I asked. "Why not?" the leader said. "The boy is proud of his newly acquired skill and desires to perfect it. Why should we crush his enthusiasm?"

Slow Transit To Literacy

There is no attempt to hasten the transit to literacy. This is left until the child requires the knowledge that is contained in books, when it will want to read. Even then the child does not start with the alphabet, but with naming, spelling and writing down the names of the tools connected with spinning, mat-making or what not.

The aptitude and intelligence of these children is astonishing. The number of things that they can do, and put their hands to, just amazes one, while they are

Indian News

Sri Deo Proposed For Congress Presidentship

With only a fortnight left for filling the nominations for the presidential election of the Nasik session of the Congress, speculation is rife among Congress circles in Delhi about the prospective candidates for this high office.

The Delhi Provincial Congress delegates to the Nasik Congress have already filed the nomination papers at the A. I. C. C. Headquarters proposing the name of Shri Shankarrao Dao, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, for the next presidentship of the Congress.

News from responsible Congress circles of U. P. indicate that Shri Purshotamdas Tandon, President U. P. C. C., is being pressed hard to stand for the presidential contest.

Reports in some news papers also indicate that the former President of the Congress, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, is also likely to stand for the presidential election.

Asked by the U. P. I. if he was going to contest the Congress presidential election, Acharya J. B. Kripalani remarked: "Why should I presume that my name is going to be proposed."

able to explain the why and wherefore of every process.

I was assured by teachers everywhere that the speed with which children learn to write and read by this method is remarkable.

This order of education applied in the villages has an immediate economic value. The yarn which the child spin is woven into cloth outside the village at first but when the cloth returns, and there is only a small weaving charge to pay for it, the desire for a few looms in each village grows and leads to discussion on the ways and means of procuring them.

This carries us on to the problem of village economy and the part the Gandhi 'ashrams' are playing in its development.

How the Ashrams Function

These 'ashrams', as previously explained, are staffed by devoted followers of Gandhi, and very fine souls they are. Almost invariably they set up a Basic Education School for the education of the children in one or two nearby villages. But their main work is to train teachers in Basic Education and workers to carry numerous social services into the villages.

Take the case of 'ashram' G. G. (Gandhigram). It is sur-

(Continued on page 3)

Public Reception To J. P.

Presiding at the public reception accorded to Mr. M. Selvadurai retired Office Assistant, Colombo Kacheheri, in appreciation of the confirmation on him of the title of Justice of the Peace, Mr. R. Chintamani J. P. retired C. C. S. said that the gesture of the Government indicated the recognition of merit and integrity in Public Service.

Andr. C. Canapathypillai recalled to memory his happy association with Mr. Selvadurai.

Mr. T. Balachandran D. R. O. said what impressed him most was the simple yet magnanimous way of living of Mr. Selvadurai.

Mr. T. V. Chellappah, Principal Mallakam English School stated that Mr. Selvadurai's services both to the Government and the people were commendable.

Messrs. R. N. Sivapirakasam and A. Saravanamuttu also spoke.

A garden party was held earlier

Board of Indigenous Medicine

New Members of Board

Messrs. K. Balasingham, A. R. A. Razik, K. G. Sugathadasa, A. D. P. Ranasingha, W. M. S. Wijesinha, P. Ratnapala Marasinghe, A. M. Mowjood and M. C. Chandrasena have been appointed members of the Board of Indigenous Medicine with effect from August 1950.

Trincomalee News

Old Statues of Lord Siva Discovered

Excavating earth in Division No. 10 Trincomalee in the process of sinking a well, Mr. Alex Joseph, Superintendent of Works, has unearthed a bronze statue of Sivaperuman Parvathi Amman and Vishnu Deva.

A gold Thali was found intact round the neck of the statue of Amman.

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT FETTERED IN THE SOVIET

EVERY medium of information in the Soviet Union and millions of professional agitators are employed by the Communist Party to effect its operation of a thought control network, says Alex Inkeles, research associate in the Russian Research Centre at Harvard University, in his recently published book *Public Opinion in Soviet Russia*.

Inkeles reports that a more intensive effort at mobilizing public opinion is made by the government and the Communist Party in the Soviet Union than by the government in any other country. He describes Russia as a nation "where people are never for a moment left free of the influences of thought control."

In addition to using the newspapers to deliberately and intentionally present news not as it happens but as it best suits the propaganda needs of the Soviet Union's central committee, the Soviet Government makes similar use of the radio and motion picture industries. Severe restrictions governing the film industry resulted in the completion of only six picture during 1947 of a scheduled 19. "Difficulties with the ideological content" were responsible for the decreased production, according to Inkeles.

"In the Soviet Union," says the author, "personal oral agita-

tion, conducted everywhere throughout the country by Communist Party members working in face-to-face contact with small groups of the population, ranks with the newspaper and radio as one of the major organs of mass communications."

Hired Agitators

Giving statistical data on the number of persons hired by the Government to spread party propaganda, the author says there are about two million part-time agitators—one for every 65 persons over 15 years of age. In Moscow, the ratio is one agitator for every 30 persons, and in some rural districts the agitators are spread thinner.

Inkeles has called attention to the fact that in many places the agitator is one of the bosses in the local factory or farm combine. Classifying the agitator as much an instrument of party propaganda as the Russian press and radio, the author says he is expected to "exhort and constantly urge the workers on to greater efforts", and also to serve as the political teacher of the group.

Newspapers for Propaganda Only

Describing the way in which

Law Society of Ceylon

Seventh Annual General Meeting

Mr. S. J. C. Kadirgamar, President, presided at the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of Ceylon held on July 15, 1950, at the District Court, Colombo.

The Annual Report of the Council together with the Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December 1949 was submitted.

Mr. Anthony J. M. de Silva proposed and Mr. J. M. Caderamanpulle seconded the adoption of the Annual Report and the Accounts, adopted unanimously.

Following office bearers were elected.

Messrs. Corter & de Costa and the Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee and Mr. Mervyn St. S. Casie Chetty were appointed auditors.

The Members' Lunch was held at the G. O. H. The President, Mr. S. J. C. Kadirgamar, presided. The speakers were Messrs. Louis V. B. de Jacolyn, A. J. M. de Silva and K. T. E. de Silva.

Tharmakulasingam Day At Mallakam

Speaking for more than an hour Mr. W. Dahanayake repeated his criticism of the budget and ridiculed the opinion in certain quarters that the poor man's lot had been bettered.

The erstwhile B. S. P. Leader, Dr. Colvin R. de Silva who followed Mr. Dahanayake, aimed his darts at the Minister of Industries and had his own views about production of cement and the allied question of cost and wages of employees, to make.

Mr. P. Nagalingam, President of the North Ceylon Bus Employees Union presided.

PERSONAL

Mr. P. Nadesan, Additional Health Propaganda Officer attached to the Public Health Museum, Colombo, has been appointed to the Jaffna Municipal Council as Grade I Sanitary Inspector in charge of health education and propaganda work.

Deification Against Gandhism Says Disciple Deo

Great sensation prevails in Congress circles in Nagpur over an incident in which Sri Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress refused to garland a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi while opening the Gandhi Jayanti Congress Workers' Constructive Camp at Adhyankar. Memorial recently states the *Bombay Chronicle*.

While declining to garland Gandhi's portrait, Sri Shankarrao Deo said that to do so was against his principle. India he said was a secular state and any form of worship or deification was against secularism.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1950

Treasure These Thoughts

Wife, wealth, the whole family consisting of sons, grandsons and relatives—all this multitude is of no use if one is not devoted to the Lotus Feet of the Master.

—GURUVASHTAKAM

HINDU SHRINE AT THE UNIVERSITY

RELIGION LIKE MARRIAGE is an indissoluble tie. The need for the study of religion and its observance becomes greater in the prime of life. If the mind is not properly directed at the most impressionable age then as the Lord says in the Gita;

If one

Ponders on objects of the sense there springs
Attraction; from attraction grows desire,
Desire flames to fierce passion, passion breeds
Recklessness; then the memory—all betrayed—
Lets noble purpose go, and saps the mind,
Till purpose, mind, and man are all undone.

The appeal for help and co-operation from the Hindu public for taking necessary steps to build a shrine for Hindu students in the Ceylon University, published in our columns in an earlier issue, deserves immediate consideration by all Hindu leaders and institutions. It is not from the high plane of spiritual aspect that one has to view this question. World events and their repercussions point to the ominous fact that the present struggle whether in the political field or in the social arena is one between die-hard materialism and simple spiritualism. It is being dinned into receptive ears that the might of man is unchallenged and that if there is supposed to exist anything called 'God' it is but the fictitious creation of a fanciful mind in its flight of idiosyncratic imagination.

It has therefore become the most urgent duty of both the parent and the state to safeguard the youth of the land from the outrageous onslaught of materialism under the attractive cloak of a peculiar political philosophy. The talk about propagating anti-Communist method of thought is at present confined to warring political parties as part of their propaganda to move for positions before the next elections. This approach to the question under reference is entirely illogical and incorrect. The crusade should be against atheism masquerading under the mask of materialism but not Communism.

We are aware of the fact that the Ceylon University, acting under Section 8 of the Ceylon University Ordinance No 20 of 1942 has recommended

ed to His Excellency the Governor that a selected land be leased to a body of trustees formed and endowed to build a Buddhist Vihara for students of the University. It, therefore, now remains for the Hindu public to apply to the University authorities for similar concession. But before making such an endeavour it should be noted that the Hindu public should move in the matter as one undivided unit and should be agreed on the major question of 'absence of discrimination' in order that all Hindu students without distinction of caste-barriers might be able to congregate in the sacred premises of the proposed Hindu Shrine and proclaim to the world that higher learning necessarily leads the mind to a nobler view of life.

The Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha and the Colombo Vivekananda Society by reason of their representative character may make a joint appeal to all other Hindu institutions and individuals to meet at a common platform and to formulate a scheme that would satisfy the conditions laid down by the University authorities. If such a united effort is made it will not take long before the proposed Hindu Shrine within the University precincts becomes an accomplished fact.

Shaw Suggests Stalin-Nehru Society

Among the 94th birthday celebrations of George Bernard Shaw was an announcement of the establishment at Allahabad of an Indian Shaw Society under the patronage of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

This newest tribute closely followed the formation of a United States Chapter of the Shaw Society. In a message to the founders of the new Chapters, Shaw has remarked:

"I cannot help asking why not for instance an Einstein Society or a society named after many other famous persons who are much cleverer than I ever was?"

The utmost I can claim for myself in my best days is that I was one of the 100 best play-wrights in the world, which is hardly a supreme distinction."

After admitting that he was one of the inventors of Fabian Socialism and "helped to set the religion of Creative Evolution with its feet on the ground," he goes on to ask: "Why not a Stalin-Nehru Society and a Butler-Berg (famous British and French philosophers respectively) Society, as these pioneers are or where better man of action than I?"

He concludes: "I can only hope that in other hands Shavianism will be carried so far that future generations will say: 'We agree with you doctrine; but who the devil was Bernard Shaw?'"

N. Koreans Claim Another Capture

Communist North Korea have claimed the capture of Hwanggan, (15 air-miles north-west of Kun-chon, on the strategic taegyeon road, according to a North Korean broadcast.

U. S. frontline despatches had announced earlier that six North Korean tanks were reported five and a-half miles north of Hwanggan.

Further south, American forces made contact with a Communist column moving down the Hwang river from K-chang. The North Korean force was reported to be about 1,300 strong with some tanks, but there was no action.

"Teach Tamil And Sinhalese In All Schools"

Teachers' Association President's Hint

We should ask for statutory provision for the teaching of Sinhalese and Tamil in the post-primary stage in all schools. I feel the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers should agitate for the provision of excess teachers over and above the eligible staff for the teaching of Sinhalese and Tamil in all schools" said Mr. A. C. Sunderampillai, President West Jaffna Teachers' association speaking at the annual meeting of the association at Karainagar.

Among the resolutions passed at the meeting one was for setting up a committee on the lines of the Burnham Committee in England.

New Office Bearers

President: Mr. A. C. Sunderampillai, Vice-President: Mr. A. S. Kanagaratnam. Secretary: Mr. K. V. Subramaniam, Treasurer: Mr. Mr. T. Navaratnam.

Northern Assizes Begins

Fourteen Cases in Calendar

When the Northern Assizes began yesterday, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Nagalingam presiding, Mr. P. J. Hudson, Fiscal N. P. presented the mandate. The calendar consists of 14 cases among which 6 are for murder and 1 rape.

In the first case in which 7 accused from Delft stood charged with the attempted murder of one Augustine Marian of Delft and unlawful assembly, the 1st accused one Marian Sinnathurai Alias Marian Laurenz was sentenced to 3 years R. I.; the other accused were discharged.

Belgian Crisis

Leopold Abdicates

Moscow's Attack On Pakistan's Premier

Dubbed As Another Syngman Rhee

THE Literary Gazette branding Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan the "Pakistan type of Syngman Rhee" strongly attacked the Prime Minister's "zealous subservience to Washington."

It said, "Liaquat Ali Khan returned to Karachi after assuring his American bosses that he would assist in their plans for the enslavement of Pakistan and converting it into a political, economic and strategic Asian base for Wall Street." It added, "Wishing to show his lackey-like zeal, the President of the Muslim League presented the Premier with a silver helmet disregarding the fact that such a militant headgear does not suit the lackey."

The Gazette also said, "It is well-known that police terror and a monstrous arbitrary rule of landlords prevails in Pakistan while the broad masses of workers live in poverty. From a British colony it has become an American colony which will be Pakistani American way of life. Liaquat Ali Khan will become Pakistani Chiang-Kai-Shek or Syngman Rhee."

Pilgrim Tragedy

Die In Bus Crash

Mary Nona of Nawala, A. Rodrigo of Koluvela and Mrs. L. Boteju died in the bus crash which occurred at Keeriyankalliya on the Colombo-Puttalam Road.

The bus was conveying a party of pilgrims from Colombo to St. Anne's Church Talavila.

The driver of the bus has been taken into Police custody. The bus was reduced to matchwood as it crashed into a tree.

Race Discrimination Has No Scientific Justification

UNESCO Experts' Opinion

THE United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has just made public the most authoritative statement of modern scientific doctrine ever to be published on the controversial subject of race.

The statement sets forth the conclusions of an international panel of scientists formed by UNESCO to define the concept of race and to summarize the most recent findings in this field which the world's biologists, geneticists, psychologists, sociologists and anthropologists agree are established scientific facts.

The main points of the experts' conclusions are:

(i) Racial discrimination has no scientific foundation in biological fact;

(ii) The range of mental capacities in all races is much the same. There is no proof that the groups of mankind differ in intelligence, temperament or other innate mental characteristics.

(iii) Extensive study yields no evidence that race mixture produces biologically bad results. The social results of race mixtures are to be traced to social factors. There is no biological justification for prohibiting inter-marriage between persons of different ethnic groups.

(iv) Race is less a biological fact than a social myth. As a myth it has in recent years taken a heavy toll in human lives and suffering and still keeps millions of persons from normal development, and civilization from the full use of the co-operation of productive minds.

(v) But, scientifically, no large modern national or religious group is a race; nor are people who speak a single language, or live in a single geographical area, or share in a single cultural community necessarily a race.

(vi) Tests have shown essential similarity in mental characters among all human racial groups. Given similar degrees of cultural opportunity to realize their potentialities, the average achievement of the members of each ethnic group is about the same.

(vii) All human beings possess educability and adaptability, the traits which more than all others have permitted the development of men's mental capacities.

The original statement was drafted by Ernest Beaglehole, New Zealand; Juan Comas, Mexico; L. A. Costa Pinto, Brazil; Franklin Frazier, United States; Morris Ginsberg, United Kingdom; Humayun Kabir, India; Claude Levi-Strauss, France; Ashley Montagu, United States.

The text was then circulated by Professor Montagu and revised after criticism by Professors Hadley Cantril, E. G. Conklin, Gunnar Dahlberg, Theodosius Dobzhansky, L. C. Dunn, Donald Hager, Julian S. Huxley, Otto Klineberg, Wilbert Moore, H. J. Muller, Gunnar Myrdal, and Joseph Needham.

This statement, therefore, constitutes the most far-reaching and competent pronouncement of its kind ever made and provides a scientific foundation for some of the basic principles expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Atomic Attacks

Protection For Civilians

Britain and America are pooling the results of their research into the protection of civilians against atomic bomb attacks, Britain's Civil Defence Training Chief, Sir John Hodsoll, said in Washington.

He mentioned particularly the development of instruments to test the presence of radio-activity in bombed active particles from the skin.

Conquering The Himalayas

Four members of the Norwegian Himalayan expedition, among whom was British Captain H. R. A. Streather, have conquered the eleventh highest peak in the world, the 25,253-foot Titch Mir.

A private telegram said the climbers who reached the top of the peak, Pakistan's highest mountain, with Captain Streather, were the expedition leader, 38-year-old Oslo Professor of Philosophy, Arne Naess, Per Kvernberg and Henry Berg.

No other details were yet available.

Captain Streather is the 24-year-old commander of the Chitra Scouts employed as carriers by the expedition. Professor Arne Naess passed the 21,000-foot mark in an exploratory climb of the peak last year.

This year's attempt by his expedition of five climbers and two scientists began about mid-June.

The Titch Mir is the fourth highest Himalayan peak to be conquered. The others are Annapurna (26,492 feet), Nanda Devi (25,645 feet) and Kamet (25,447 feet).—

Soviet's Return to Security Council

London Reaction

News that the Soviet delegate intends to return to the Security Council and assume presidency on August 1, which it is the Soviet Union's turn to occupy next month, has been received with caution in London, in the absence of clarification of the Soviet Government's motives in taking this step at this juncture.

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "When the Soviet delegation absented themselves from the Security Council some months ago we expressed regret. The question whether their return should be welcomed will become clear when it has been seen whether they wish to help or obstruct the work of the Security Council."

The Soviet Government has boycotted the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations because the requisite majority has not been forthcoming to vote for the replacement of the Chinese Nationalist representative by a representative of the Central People's Government of China.

WHY MUST WE SAVE THE FAUNA?

(BY O. J. BUCKMAN)

SINCE the Ceylon Game and Fauna Protection Society started their current campaign several people have asked me such questions as: "Why should we worry about Wild Life?" or "Why is it necessary to save the Fauna?" I shall attempt to answer these questions in this article.

Before discussing the lesser Fauna, it is desirable to examine the role of man, who leads the scientific list of Fauna being at the head of the order of Primates. In Pre-history times man was a hunter through necessity but, until comparatively recent times, he killed only for his food and clothing. Then came the time when he came to rely upon domestic herds to supply his necessities and his need to hunt was decreased. But by then his instinctive desire to hunt had become ingrained in his nature, affecting even the most highly civilised races. With the advent of the firearm, came the horrible era of the 19th Century, when man, now under little or no necessity to shoot for his existence, created wholesale carnage with rifle and gun amongst the Fauna of Africa, India, and many other countries, including this small island of Ceylon.

From this the slaughter age grew wisdom. Man realised his desire to hunt, also that his desire must be curbed or there would soon be little or no Wild Life left in the world. He thus evolved a rigid code of sportsmanship with rules-unwritten for the most part-as to selection of the beast to be shot, the safety of others, and the following up of wounded game. The more scientific minded, many of them sportsmen, began to realise that the animals also had their place in the scheme of Nature, and that if certain species ceased to exist, man would suffer severely for his greed. They also realised that with man's need for more land and the consequent inroads upon animals' natural habitats, certain species might exist to his disadvantage, adjusting the balance of Nature to his detriment. To meet these factors society evolved laws, declaring some animals and birds as fully protected, others as prescribed within limits and yet others (the predatory beasts) as vermin, killable at any time.

The reasons for this policy and these laws, which we are trying to persuade the Public to follow, may be grouped under three heads:-

Economic
Scientific
Aesthetic

I will deal with them in that order.

Economic reasons. Man had become inclined to shoot for profit, i.e. for the sale of meat, hides, and horns. In so doing he came to realise that this could not go on indefinitely, and must cease altogether if the Fauna was to be saved for posterity. The thinking man soon knew that this killing must be controlled or other economic aspects which were of greater value would be forfeited. These long-term policies are many, and I list only a few that come readily to my mind. There are many others, without doubt.

(1) The usefulness of animals as beasts of burden and for work.

(2) The value of Fauna to the agricultural condition of lands

and forests, i.e. by manuring them, controlling pests which otherwise can only be controlled by man at great expense and difficulty. (It must be realised that fertile forests are an absolute necessity, or rainfall is adversely affected and soil erosion sets in. This, however, is another campaign that Ceylon should start and I perhaps, digress!).

(3) The gain that a country's Fauna brings it in the form of tourism which, even if mainly internal, takes wealth to remote places where it is badly needed.

Scientific reasons. The existence of Fauna is a necessary condition to the furtherance of knowledge. Man is still only on the fringe of knowledge regarding the ecological and biological facts of Natural History and, if Fauna is wiped out, he may never learn the whole story of how the world goes on. How would you like to be at school in, say, 1975, and merely read about all the animals that were common in Ceylon in your father's time and which you cannot see except in photographs because your father and other people's fathers killed them off for gain? The educational value of Nature Study in schools now seems to be realised and it receives great attention.

Aesthetic reasons. If the Fauna goes, we shall have lost a beautiful heritage, and lost it for ever, for it cannot be recovered. Many species throughout the world have been lost already through the hand of man. Other species may be introduced, but not only will they be non-indigenous, and therefore not a source of pride, but they may prosper to become a scourge, as has the Rabbit in Australia.

Take a glimpse at two glades one with a herd of deer in it and the other without. Which would you prefer to see? Which would you value as a photograph? Look at a wild leopard, then at a stuffed one, or at a leopard-skin rug. Which is more beautiful? Take your child to a half-empty zoo, with only a few species left in it; then show him a real zoo such as we have in Colombo. Which will he prefer? Which of all these things will you have? It is for you to decide. You, not just your Government, already extended so widely on your behalf. You, the Public, can stop this slaughter overnight, IF IT IS YOUR WILL.

A'pura News

Suntheramoorthy Swamigal Guru Pooja

The Gurn Pooja of Suntheramoorthy Swamigal was celebrated at the Vivekananda Society Anuradhapura on Sunday the 23rd instant (23-7-50) at 6 p.m. Mr. S. Nataraja presided, and Mr. V. Ramasamy spoke on the Life of the Swamigal.

Isaimani S. P. Kandasamy Pillai of Vavuniya, Mr. V. Thambirajah of Anuradhapura, Misses Maheswary Nadarajah and Mangayakkaray Nadarajah entertained the gathering with Devotional Songs, followed by distribution of Prasadam.

The President announced that Mrs. S. N. Sittampalam has initiated to inaugurate a Tamil Mangayar Kalagagam at Anuradhapura to work in conjunction with the Vivekananda Society Ltd., Anuradhapura.

GANDHIAN WAY OF VILLAGE ECONOMY

(Continued from page 1)

rounded by a block of about 30 villages. It is now administering at least one service in 13 of these villages, as a clinic and maternity centre, a woman's welfare class (spinning, needlework, knitting and embroidery), a nursery school (often run alongside the woman's welfare class) one or more Basic Education classes, a co-operative composing experiment, or a multi-purpose co-operative society.

I have seen all these services set up in the midst of unbelievable poverty and misery, and witnessed a response which had kindled in me a belief that Gandhi's dream not only can, but will, be realized. I have been in a village of untouchables which permitted a Basic class to be started in the sacred interior of their temple, and a maternity centre and general clinic to be accommodated in the porch thereof. These poor families gathered before their temple and offered to contribute one rupee per family to build a house for the use of four 'ashram'-trained young women who had come to minister to their needs. The villagers are building the house themselves and buying the necessary materials they do not possess with the Rs. 200 which they have collected.

Magnificent Response

Soon the yarn spun in their school and in their homes will be woven into cloth; then a little colour will appear in the women's 'saries' and men's 'dhoties'; soon also their crops will improve under compost treatment while their prices will improve by co-operative trading. Before long they will cooperate in building better houses. Then will follow music, drama, dancing, reading and books.

Here in South India in a three weeks' pilgrimage, I have witnessed a beginning of India's social revolution, whose foundation Gandhi laid. The people are responding magnificently. A new light shines, a life dawns, the revolution is under way.

Moreover, it is the true answer to Communism, for here it is not merely a higher material standard of living, but a higher spiritual standard also. This in its most simple basic form, is the revolution which the world awaits, and which may be modified to meet the circumstances of every country.—"Peace News"

Batticaloa News

Kasturi Bai Women Credit Society

Assistant Registrar's Advice

"You are the pioneers of your community. You should by your example and unselfish work strive to ameliorate economic condition of your people. Co-operation knows no barrier of caste or creed. It is the sure panacea for all ills" said Mr. R. Rajaratnam, Assistant Registrar, C. I. Societies, Batticaloa in addressing the newly registered Pulientivu Kasturibai Women credit society, consisting of all barber women. It is the first time in the history of the Eastern Division that a society has been registered among the depressed classes. Mr. Rajaratnam also inspected the newly formed textile weaving institution and promised to assist them after discussing with the Divl. Officer of Industries.

Mr. M. Sivanesarajah, Member, Urban Council, Batticaloa appealed to the members to improve their sanitary conditions and thanking Mr. Rajaratnam spoke of his unfailing energy and enthusiasm and devotion to duty.

Desert Becomes A Sea

Phenomenal rains have converted 6,000 square miles of salted desert in the north of South Australia, called Lake Eyre into an inland sea again.

Grass and shrubs are reported to be growing at an extraordinary rate in the surrounding desert.

Water, pouring into the Lake from previously dry river beds, is estimated to be 70 feet deep in places.

Scientists claim that the area was once the home of giant kangaroos, wombats, and genyornis—a giant type of Emu—which lived 20,000 years ago.

HEALTH HABITS

Danger Lurks Behind. Dust

THE word dust, standing by itself, may give rise to various ideas, but we are here speaking of physical dust that is made by the disintegration of soil and other materials into particles so small as to be easily carried about in our surrounding atmosphere. Such disintegration may be achieved by any crushing, grinding, or abrasive action which destroys the adhesive and building properties of materials. Usually such mechanical action is not effective in the presence of moisture.

The dust that floats about in the atmosphere that surrounds us is usually formed by the disintegration of soil, though smaller amounts consist of almost invisible particles worn from clothing, furniture, household utensils, dry food, etc. Particles from the hair and skin of animals and human beings, and of many other substances such as dry leaves and grass, pollen, spores, algae, dry manure and animal droppings, may also be floating about in the form of dust. Such particles do not float about in the air when they are kept moist with water or oil.

Few people seem to understand how dangerous to health may be the dust that fills their dwellings or which is raised by wind and passing vehicles along the roads. Sweeping the floors is often but a stirring up of clouds of dust to be breathed by inmates of the house. Blankets and clothing are shaken in the rooms, dislodging clouds of dust. Cloths used to remove dust from furniture are similarly treated. The dust, instead of being carefully removed from the room is violently stirred into the air that is to be breathed. Mists, in the driest of seasons, sweeping paths and compounds with their stiff brooms, stir up choking clouds of dust which are carried into adjacent dwelling quarters to befoul the air.

Organic Substances More Dangerous

Pure soil dust, though it contains particles of inorganic matter such as silica, magnesia, iron oxides, and aluminium silicates, which are detrimental to health when breathed into the lungs may be less dangerous than particles of organic substances. The organic particles may injure mechanically but the organic substances are likely to bear the brunt of disease such as tuberculosis, many forms of allergy, pneumonia, and common colds. Food contaminated with such dust may be the cause of enteric fever, cholera, amoeba, dysentery and many other dangerous intestinal diseases. Tetanus blood-poisoning, and various forms of coccal infections are caused by germs carried by dust in contact with open wounds.

Dust from courtyards, lanes and passages in the towns and cities

is liable to be especially contaminated with the germs of tuberculosis because of the frequent spitting by victims of the disease. The discharge bearing the germs, is left on the ground, becomes dry and is pulverized by hundreds of passing feet. The wind or other force scatter these disease laden particles into the air—hence they are breathed into the lungs of all who pass that way. Weak or broken-down membranes in the respiratory passages offer opportunity to the germs to take lodgement and to breed and multiply until the tissues become diseased and are finally destroyed.

Some have argued that as long as dust is free from bacteria it can cause but little harm to health respiratory tracts, but that is a fallacy. Terrible harm is sometimes done to the lungs of coal miners, and workers in cement factories and other places where mineral and metallic dust is abundant in the air that is breathed. Not only may mechanical damage result from much of the dust, but the injury to mucous membranes opens up the way to the entrance of disease germs such as those of tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, colds, and asthma, to say nothing of the discomfort under which workers labour in dense dust.

Precaution Necessary

Dust in our homes can and should be controlled. In fact it can be nearly eradicated without much difficulty. Floors can be carefully swept with soft brushes which will gather up the dust so that it may be carried out and carefully disposed of. Dusty furniture may be carefully wiped with cloths which gather up the dust instead of casting it into the air. The cloths should then be taken outside to be shaken free from the dust. Some surfaces can be cleansed with moist cloths which is the most effective way to prevent stirring up dust. Clothing, blankets and carpets should never be shaken in the house. If such precautions are taken dust will be removed from the dwelling rather than stirred up only to settle down again.

The problem outside the house may be more complicated, but something can be taught to sprinkle with water the ground that has to be swept and to sweep in such a manner as to raise a minimum of dust. On village streets where there is much dust during the dry season, the only expedient is to water freely—a thing which is often not feasible for lack of water! Larger towns that pave their streets minimize the dust nuisance by that means.

Congestion Injurious

It is likely that there will be most dust where the largest number of people congregate. This implies that the largest number of persons are liable to be injured by dust where the population is congested. If the roads, lanes, and paths cannot be paved, the alternative is to move away to less congested areas. This is one reason why a country location is always more wholesome and hygienic than the city. But since the majority of city dwellers cannot leave their abodes for economic reasons, they need to take precautions to physical health. They need also to be taught to take as much as possible in order to purify the air they breathe so as to be under the dust nuisance.

JUST OUT

ARUMUKHA NAVALAR

A brief account of his glorious Life in English—which every one must read

Siddhanta Scholar

SRI S. SIVAPADASUNDARAM, B. A.

Price 60 Cents

Copies can be had from:

PANDIT V. T. SAMBANDHAN,
Vannarponnai, JAFFNA,
and
FROM LEADING BOOK SELLERS.

(M. 111. 1 & 5.)

Jaffna District Savings Week

His Excellency Mr. V. V. Giri High Commissioner for India in Ceylon will inaugurate the Savings Week in Jaffna on Saturday the 5th August at 4-30 p.m. Mr. C. Ponnambalam Mayor of Jaffna will preside. The following will address the gathering.

The Hon. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, P.J. Hudson Esq., Mrs. Sarojini Rao, Rev. Fr. Charles S. Matthews, O. M. I., Dr. (Miss) E. M. Thillaimpalam, Dr. P. Rajasingham.

POWER OF PRAYER

(Sri Kewalram B. Chellaramani)

PRAYER can reach a realm where reason cannot enter. Prayer can move mountains. It can work miracles. It frees the individual from the fear of death, brings him nearer to Lord and makes him feel the Divine Presence everywhere. It awakens in him the Divine Consciousness and makes him feel his essential, blissful, immortal nature.

Real prayer is the most sacred and profoundest act that a person can perform—the act of communion with the blessed Lord and harnessing His Superhuman powers. It was the prayer of Prahlad that rendered cool the burning oil when it was poured on his head and fire could not burn him. It was the prayer of Mira that transformed the bed of nails into a cushion of flowers, a snake into a flower-garland and its poison into nectar. It was the prayer of Guna Arjun Dev and Guna Tej Bahadur that made them cheerful and to live in eternal bliss under all sorts of terrible trials. It was the prayer of Mahatma Gandhi that changed the unreasonable and the crooked into reasonable and straightforward ones. All the punishments and obstacles to him were turned into pleasures and successful steps towards his goal.

Must Come From Bottom Of The Heart

The prayer has tremendous influence over all other influences. If the prayer is sincere and if it proceeds from the bottom of the heart, it will at once move the Lord. Lord Krishna Himself had to run bare-footed from Dwaraka on hearing the heart felt, earnest prayer of Draupadi when she was to be disgraced by Dushasana. You also know that Lord Hari apologised before Prahlad for coming a little late when the latter prayed earnestly. Be hold, then, the power of prayer!

Prayer is offered in different ways, for different purposes. Some pray for getting gifts and bounties from God. Some pray for their salvation. But it will be seen that in

every religion prayer is preached because, that is the only way to attain God. All most all religions have summarised daily prayer at sunrise, mid-day, sun-set, just before retiring to bed and just before taking food, for creating spiritual vibrations at all times. So; prayer is the first important unit in Yoga.

Have Faith

Select a solitary place. Solitude has great influence upon the mind. Lander says: "Solitude is the anti-chamber of God; only one step more, and you can be in His immediate presence." Then have faith, above-all in the existence of God. Have a sincere and receptive attitude of mind, Swami Sivanandaji says: "When you are quiet, Lord speak, and when you speak, Lord is silent". So hear the whisper of God in the chamber of your heart, in silence, in solitude! Say from the bottom of the heart "O Lord! I am Thine. All is Thine. Thy will be done. Have mercy on me. I am Thy servant. Forgive me, guide me, protect me and enlighten me". Then start meditation with any Mantra of the Lord which appeals to you. Then your prayer is at once heard and responded. You can try this also in the daily battle of life, securing a solitary place for your prayer and realise yourself the high efficacy of prayer.

The power of prayer is so great that God helps even a robber or a sinner when he prays with faith. For instance, Valmiki the illustrious author of Ramayana, being a robber himself in his early life, became a God-realised soul in the end through years of prayer and repentance.

Kanath prayed for the vision of Lord Hari. And the Lord was at once before him. His Chaturbhuj form. Lord Krishna served Damaji as a servant when he prayed for him. He also played the part of a menial in paying Damaji's dues to the Badshah. What more can be expected than this?

SOUTH AFRICAN HINDU EDUCATIONAL TRUST

Wants the Services

OF A Hindu Tamil Teacher

FOR

A Tamil School in PIETERMARITZBURG (NATAL)

Married couple preferred if lady can teach Music.

Qualification: Matriculation Certificate or above

For Particulars Apply:-

S. MUTHRAYPILLAY,

Secretary,

H. Y. M. A. Educational Trust

P. O. Box 290,

Pietermaritzburg Natal (South Africa).

JUST OUT

VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM

OR

THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

BY

A SCIENCE GRADUATE

PRICE RS. 2/-

(Postage Extra)

Copies can be had from:

The Manager.

Saiva Prakasa Press,

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA.

LION BRAND SWEETS

ELEPHANT BRAND SWEETS

CONFECTIONER IN ITS PERFECTION

GUARANTEED

TO

CONTAIN

THE HIGHEST

GLUCOSE

PERCENTAGE

SOLE AGENTS

Segaram & Sons.

74/4 HOSPITAL ROAD,

JAFFNA.

(Std 30.)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00
SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6% respectively.
DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.
INDIAN MONEY bought and sold
LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

(T's) Shroff.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"HINDU ORGAN" & "INTHUSTHANAM"

	Town Delivery	Ceylon	Malaya & India
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Hindu Organ	6-50	9-50	10-50
Inthusthanam	6-50	9-50	10-50
Both Editions	10-50	13-50	15-00

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT ON APPLICATION

Please make remittances to the Manager and not to the Editors or individuals.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the Editors, legibly written or typed on one side of the paper.

MANAGER,

Hindu Organ & Inthusthanam.

Atmospheric Effect On Human Body

Scientific research on the ability of the human body to adjust to extreme atmospheric changes is being jointly sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation. A new laboratory has been constructed high in the Andes Mountains for use of scientists of Institute of Andean Biology at the University of San Marcos in Lima, who will conduct the research. Results of the study are expected to be important in high-altitude aviation and in the treatment of certain diseases, the Foundation notes.

The laboratory—said to be the highest in the world—is in the small town of Morococha, Peru, 14,900 feet above the sea level. There, because of the altitude, it will be possible to investigate the mechanisms by which people react to the low atmospheric pressure that produces an extremely low oxygen content in the air.

Persons who live in such an atmosphere are adapted to these conditions. Others, after varying periods also may become reconciled to it. But sudden transfers to such high altitudes, such as occur in present-day flying, produce an oxygen deficiency known as anoxia. In its mild form this greatly limits human efficiency, while severe anoxia causes incapacitating illness.

Medical Studies to be Made

Comprehensive medical studies will be made of all residents of Morococha, permanent and temporary, to try to discover by what means they are able to adapt to that altitude. Well equipped laboratories maintained by the University in Lima, which is at sea level only about 90 miles from Morococha, will enable the researchers to investigate the effects of sudden transitions.

Among the reactions to be investigated are respiration, circulation, blood formation, fertility, and metabolism. Other studies will be made of industrial hygiene, clinical illness, and the effects of medicinal drugs on oxygen deficiencies.

Freedom Of Thought Fettered In The Soviet

(Continued from page 1)

newspapers are used in the Russian propaganda effort, Inkeles continues: "The Soviet newspaper is not concerned so much with the transmission of news as it is with the conduct of propaganda and agitation, or with the transmission of information, ideas, and appeals."

"It is standard practice for a Soviet editor to hold a major news item for several days or even weeks if need be, until his newspaper's pages have cleared of the material which is at the moment current business: for example an especially lengthy party or government decision.... It is this basic approach to news that enables the editors of what is regarded as a model newspaper to make a detailed plan of the contents and layout one month in advance, and to have 50 percent of each current issue set in type and made up several days before the issue date.

Commenting on the "standard pattern" followed by the party in publishing any event, such as a coming election, the celebration of a Soviet anniversary, or the completion of a road in central Asia, the author says: "There is always the eulogy and glorification of the Soviet system and its products, the criticism of the inadequacies which still exist despite the great success so far achieved, and, finally, the crucial exhortation for still greater effort and finer support of the regime".

A point of interest, is that all newspaper editors are appointed by Communist Party and responsible to officials of the party. The central committee is reported to employ more than 400 persons to carry on the continuous work of scanning the nation's press in order to keep the central authorities informed about the degree of compliance the nation's newspapers manifest with the directives of the party.

Bank of Ceylon

(Incorporated by Ordinance No. 53 of 1938)

Bankers to the Government of Ceylon

Authorised Capital — Rs. 7,500,000/-
Issued Capital — Rs. 4,500,000/-
Paid Up Capital — Rs. 4,491,925/-
Permanent Reserve Fund — Rs. 3,000,000/-

Head Office

Bristol Street,
COLOMBO.

London Branch:

Foreign Department

G. O. H. Building

York St. COLOMBO

4-6-8 LUDGATE HILL,

LONDON. E.C. 4.

BRANCHES—PETTAH (COLOMBO), KANDY, GALLE, TRINCOMALEE, PANADURA, KURENEGALA, BADULLA, BATTICALOA, AND

LOCAL BRANCH OFFICE

242 HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA

The Bank offers special facilities to Customers

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

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

Fixed Deposits Rates on application.

Loans & Overdrafts Against approved securities.

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

H. L. D. Selvaratnam
Agent

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna on Tuesday, August 1, 1950.
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: T. Muttusamipillai.