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HOW FAR IS RUSSIA - - WAR MINDED?

Shy Of Embroilment In Global Conflict

WILL the Soviet Union attack West Europe this Year? Intelligent followers of the news will not need to be reminded that such questions can never be answered with assurance. But you can discount the frequent sensational radio broadcasts by certain commentators who profess to have virtual proof that an attack is in the making.

On this question, World-over Press has not only received capable judgments from its own correspondents, but has recently checked them with one of the ablest observers in Europe. This observer has spent a lot of time in Russia; he has just interviewed various top diplomats of Western Europe; and he has even had access to summaries of intelligence reports reaching West European capitals. A reliable estimate of the situation would appear to be as follows.

Only Stockpiling

To date, few preparations are being made by Russia for an attack on West or Central Europe in the early future. There is some stockpiling of war materials, but not enough by far. Transport routes to the West are not being readied, though coastal defences on the Baltic are receiving feverish attention and much work is going ahead with guided missiles.

Satellite armies in the nations bordering Yugoslavia are being built up systematically, and now, added together, slightly outnumber Marshal Tito's troops, not counting smaller Russian detachments stationed in Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary. An attack on Yugoslavia is not likely, unless Moscow believes it could be done without embroilment in a general war, which at least for the present it wants to avoid.

Internal Differences In U. S. S. R.

Is it not unreasonable, however, that Russia should remain quiescent while Allied armies are being built up in the West? To that common inquiry the answer runs to this effect: the Moscow Politburo is so far impressed with two ideas. First, it will be two, perhaps three, years before Western armies

under General Eisenhower can reach a size large enough to halt Soviet forces, and by that time Russia will have added enough new armament to its already preponderant manpower to make the difference. Second, Moscow is genuinely worried over sharp internal differences among its satellites; serious production and transport weaknesses; and troublesome incipient dissent, especially among peasants in wide areas including some inside the U. S. S. R. itself. In a war, with all its pressures, it might be impossible to hold such critical regions as the Ukraine under control. Thus war is a gamble which menaces the Soviet dictatorship, always a primary consideration.

Unity Only Outward

The Kremlin is not completely united on strategy. Outwardly, unity prevails. But the Politburo members who have never been outside of Russia tend to be more bellicose and reckless, while Molotov, Gromyko, and Vishinsky—incredible as this may seem to outsiders—have been giving more moderate advice to Stalin.

All informed sources agree that if war does come soon in Europe, it will be the result of West German rearmament. Should the United States persist in going ahead with any substantial creation of German armed units, the deterrents now acting on Russia are "not". Almost universally in Europe, it is felt that Soviet warnings that it will not tolerate an armed German Republic mean business, just as Communist Chinese warnings meant business concerning the approach of United Nations troops to the Yalu River.

No Reliance on East-Germany

This view is shared by the French, all the Germans except a tiny fraction, and many of the British. There are even strong elements who feel the same way in the Pentagon and State Department at Washington. The menace of the East German police built up by Russia as a semi-army is not feared greatly, because it is not believed that they would be reliable if called upon to attack their West

(Continued on page 3)

CINE-ART IN RUSSIA IS PURPOSE-FUL

Not Merely An Entertainment

[Mr. G. Chatterjee's comments in the A. B. Patrika on the Soviet Film Industry deserve attention by all social workers in view of the one-sided, i. e. commercial, development of the Cine Art in Sri Lanka.]

The organisers of the Soviet Cine-Art Festival that was recently held in the city of now have earned the gratitude of the film lovers who seldom can have any glimpse of the remarkable Soviet films. This festival gave a long awaited opportunity to the discriminating film-goers interested in the form and contents of the cinematic art. This reminds me of what our Sri Jawaharlal Nehru wrote in his "Soviet Russia": "The Russians are famous for the beauty and artistic excellence of their films, but unhappy we in India have no opportunities of seeing them. We have a surfeit of the gorgeous but stupid and insane productions of Hollywood in America. The book I saw was a very powerful and stirring film and its propaganda value must be immense."

Practical Instruction.

It is here that the Soviet cinema art thrives and excels. The Soviet cine-art is found to carry social and political contents expressed so emotionally and with such a degree of technical perfection that the content just fits in with the demand and requirements of the movie-going public of the soil. While witnessing any of the films from Soviet land even the casual film goers can delightfully discern that the cine-art in Russia is not a mere diversion of leisure. It makes itself felt as part of a carefully planned educational campaign pointed to the one definite end of social co-operation. Its directors have achieved the most forceful film technique yet discovered, but they have achieved it in the urgent search for a means to an end; not in the interests of the cine-art but in the interests of the teeming millions of the land; not to provide entertainment for an idle evening, but to present the audience of the land and of any other country with the idea of a new brotherhood, a new energy and a purposeful cine art.

Creative Study

A predominant feature that stands out in the Soviet cine-art is the wide development of the interest picture and travel film for educational purposes. This makes us believe that there is perhaps no subject whether scientific,

geographical, ethnological, industrial, military, naval aeronautical or medical which has not been approached by Soviet directors. There seems to be almost no essential parts of the territories of Russia that remain photographically unrecorded. This new cine-art form, the art of documentary cinematography of the Soviet has gained worldwide appreciation in the different international festivals and seeing one or two such documentaries it is but natural to conclude that perhaps in no other country of the world have documentary and topical films received such forceful vigour, factual alertness, realistic treatment, bright mounting and convincingly logical form as in the Soviet Union. In these documentaries one feels the careful and artistic footsteps of the Soviet cameraman who must be busy everywhere where creative work is being done by the people of the land.

Gandhiji Remembrance Meeting at Usan

Speaking from the chair Mr. V. Kumarasamy M. P. referred to the great efforts of Mahatmaj to bring about unity in India and appealed to all communities to strive to live in harmony.

The occasion was the annual meeting of the Temperance Movement which included the observance of the anniversary of Gandhiji's death.

Mr. Kumarasamy advised the people to give up the evil of drink and take to the plough to produce more food for themselves and the country.

Mr. S. P. Theivandrapillai D. R. O. advocated Total Prohibition by gentle persuasion.

Mudaliyar C. Muttatamby said that the adoption of Gandhisim as a social creed would be the best policy for the present and the future.

Earlier Mr. P. Rajaratnam Proctor welcomed the speakers.

Pandit S. Kanapathipillai and Mrs. P. Subramaniam also spoke.

The following office-bearers were elected.

Patron: Mr. V. Kumarasamy M. P.

President: Mr. C. Rajaratnam Proctor.

Secretaries: Messrs T. Nallaithanby and K. Alagaratnam.

Treasurer: Mr. S. Nalliah.

NEHRU ON REFORM OF HINDU LAW

Effect Changes Wherever Due

Prime Minister Nehru, addressing a women's meeting at Ahmedabad expressed the hope that the Hindu Code Bill would be passed in the forthcoming session of the Indian Parliament

"The Bill" he said, "is not a revolutionary measure. The code has been pruned of many of its controversial sections. This was done because it was felt that in some respects of social reform at least, we should go forward. Ultimately, women themselves will have to agitate for their rights to win them".

Mr. Nehru said that in the changing world of to-day, no country could cut itself off from the changes even if it wanted to. "If any society obstinately tried to keep itself shrouded in old ideas, customs and tenets, the current of revolution would sweep it away. This has happened in China where unthinking rulers sought to separate the new urges in men and women, urges to change society. These rulers failed to separate the urge of society in China to change with the changing times. They were swept away by the tide of revolution. So also will all those be swept away who closed their eyes to the demand of changing times and adamantly turned their back to changes. That society will decay and wither away and the irrepressible urge of the people will crush that society and it will be thrown into the dustbin of history."

Change With Time

Reverting to the Hindu Code Bill, Mr. Nehru said the measure had been before Parliament for a number of years. Some members of Parliament were totally opposed to it. But he could not see any sense in that opposition, whatever they might say about the inviolability of old Hindu ideas. The old ideas and principles had their value and they had to be respected. It was also true that society had to adapt itself to the changing times. If it did not, it would decay. "In fact, no nation can ultimately thrive which keeps its womenfolk imprisoned in the four walls of the house. Old ideas about women remaining ignorant as some isolated creatures, had been long exploded in the rest of the world. In India too, we have to leave these ideas, if, however we do not, we should not snugly feel that we can continue to do so for the

Swami Sivananda's Aphorisms on Peace

Peace, God, Atma, Brahman, Freedom, Immortality, Emancipation are synonymous terms.

Practice instills truth into the hearts of men while preaching amuses their ears.

Peace is the eternal life in the pure spirit, pure consciousness or Highest Self.

It is the individual peace that paves the way towards the universal peace.

Subdue your little self, keep the heart pure, build the bridge of love and enter the Kingdom of Peace.

The world is wicked not for want of truth but for lack of true followers.

Spiritualisation of life does not mean that you should abandon your family and all activities.

The finite intellect conditioned in time, space, causation, cannot find out a solution for transcendental questions.

The world is beautiful and pleasant or ugly and miserable just as the mind chooses.

There is peace when one finds good in evil, beauty in ugliness and pleasure in pain.

Practice of the presence of God always is the easiest, nearest and surest way for attaining God-realisation.

There must be unshaken faith in God during trials, disappointments and difficulties.

The more you spend your energy in elevating and serving others, the more Divine energy will flow to you.

Annihilate egoism, destroy ignorance, attain knowledge and enter the limitless realm of Eternal Bliss.

suppressed womenfolk themselves will revolt and a revolution will be upon us. So, as intelligent men, we should from now on try to make changes where changes are long overdue."

Mahatma Gandhi was a real revolutionary. Although Gandhiji valued old ideas, he always looked to the future and gave the right lead. In the battle of emancipation of women, he had played a big part.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

The most spiritual act is the most practical in the true sense of the term.

—MAHATMA GANDHI

FREEDOM TO PROFITEER

WHILE INCESSANT AND ASSIDUOUS attention is being paid to the creation of deadlocks in local government institutions and equally vigilant care is being bestowed on resolving the stalemates, the common man keeps on groaning under the tightening grip of the profiteer. Freedom day has been celebrated with ardour and pride but the citizen has been allowed to smart under the rigorous pressure of an artificial inflation of the cost of living. Party leaders make themselves busy with the preliminary work for consolidating their strength what time the villager is struggling with a ruthless drought. In short those who have accepted responsibility for the welfare of the nation and those who have taken upon themselves such burdens are engaged in affairs other than those immediately affecting the people.

The profiteer, that elusive guy who had tasted of the 'virtues of wars', is ever so watchful of the swing of the international pendulum that no sooner there is a slight jerk in world affairs than he sets afoot the mischief which catches like wildfire. During the past few weeks the rise in the cost of the necessities of life has been so alarming as if it had been brought about by a sudden world emergency. The long arm of the law has not been able to rope in the miscreants with any effect. In fact a serious internal emergency has been created. The Government has to deal with the situation immediately and effectively in order that the 'profiteer' who seems to be enjoying a large measure of freedom in his activities may be brought to book and punished as a traitor to the nation.

Providing a cost of living allowance or evolving any other method of relief can only mean that the Government has given up as hopeless the disease of inflation and that only temporary cures can be applied. It is not the scare of war or the menace of revolutionary ideologies that is to be feared so much as the unlawful activities of 'profiteers' and 'hoarders'. The hunt for these 'enemies' of the people should be continuous, intensive and exhaustive under the supervision of public officers of proved integrity. The Pre-

REFLECTIONS OF SWAMI RAMDAS ON WORLD PEACE

WORLD peace can be a reality only when humanity has evolved a World State comprising all the nations of the world. This requires the attainment of an universal outlook and vision on the part of the participants in this world organisation. This is possible only when the heart of mankind is awakened to the awareness of its inherent spiritual unity and oneness. All lives are the expressions of the same supreme, indwelling and allpervading Spirit.

Having this background to the World State, which aims at happiness, harmony and prosperity of all the peoples inhabiting this globe, wherein no selfishness, territorial ambitions and a drive for domination and power can exist, the threat of conflict and war is diminished. All nations work for the establishment of the great ideal of mutual love, help and goodwill. All the natural resources and scientific inventions be utilised solely for the progress and prosperity of all human beings. This is the only way by which humanity can be saved from the devastating effects of an almost imminent global war. May God who is seated in the hearts of us all awaken, inspire and guide us to the goal of this supreme supreme consummation!

Expression of Truth

There is no more potent power in the life of a human being than Love which ennobles, enlightens and sanctifies life. The heart imbued with this Love feels for the suffering humanity. It is this Love that freely forgives and returns good for evil, because it is born of the Divine Spirit that dwells within you. It is the expression of Truth—the Light that radiates from your purified, illumined soul. Such a Love is the ideal to be aspired for. The person in whom such a Love has revealed itself, is really holy. He is the channel of God's power and glory.

Prayer is the easy way of contacting God. When you raise your heart towards the Supreme Being and commune with Him you feel at first you nearness to Him and then you actual contact with Him and ultimately you absorption into His Being. For, you hear, which is usually filled with gross and low desires gets purified as you thoughts are concentrated on Him. Through a spirit of dedication, it melts and sublimates

mier's efforts for averting war are praise worthy but the country reminds him that even more urgent than establishing international peace is the need to assure the people of a contented life within the four corners of the island.

'Independence A

Fake'say Federalists

Note Of Warning To Minorities

Inaugurating the Ilankai Tamil Arasu Kadchi election campaign at a party meeting held at Telippalai on Saturday last Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam K.C., M. P., the leader of the party expressed the fear that in the next parliamentary elections, the number of Tamil and Muslim voters in the mid-land areas would be few and that no minority candidate would be able to win a seat. This he attributed to the Citizenship Bill.

Comfortable Margin

Developing his way of thought Mr. Chelvanayagam stated that with a comfortable majority in Parliament due to the disfranchisement of Tamil and Muslim voters. Mr. D. S. Senanayake would be able to make such changes in the already harmful constitution as to make the position of the minorities precarious. The speaker then suggested means to prevent such happenings and that was the returning to Parliament of Federalist candidates for all the seats in the Northern and the Eastern Provinces.

Mr. A. Amirthalangam speaking next deprecated the slave mentality of those Tamils who celebrated that grant of independence to Ceylon and added that from the view point of the Tamils subjugation of the Tamils continued to exist. The only visible change was the substitution of the Sinhalese Master for the White Ruler.

Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, Messrs. C. Vanniasingham, T. V. Chellappah, and A. M. A. Aziz also spoke.

not the Divine Essence which is the source of your existence. Prayer infuses strength courage and joy into your heart. It therefore teaches you how to bravely endure things and how to draw power and wisdom from the Divine store house.

It is perfectly true that everything in the world happens by God's will alone. His power is invincible. To submit God's to this power means to permit it to work in and through you irresistibly, not only for your own elevation and liberation, but also for bringing light and joy to others. The resistance to the Divine will and power means frustration and misery. Therefore, recognise the truth that to look upon God as all in all can alone grant true freedom and peace.

Museums Should Be Means Of Social Progress

Unique Example of Finland

In Helsinki, there stands a building with a dual inscription on the wall, in Finnish and Swedish, informing you that it is the 'Sosiaalinen Museo', the 'Social Museum'. The word museum usually conjures up a picture of vast halls in which relics of the past are preserved, but the Social Museum is of a different sort; it is a vital and active institution, demonstrating the most efficacious means of social progress, the most up-to-date developments and the latest results achieved.

Improving Man's Lot

It was founded in 1909 by Vera Hjelt the first Finnish industrial inspector. It was then a private establishment, merely providing a permanent exhibition of the means of averting industrial accidents. To-day it is a State institution, and the four floors of the museum give a vivid panorama of the methods by which man's lot may be improved.

On entering, one is confronted with machines, there are dummy figures in the place of the workers, using gloves, goggles and overalls specially designed for the work they have to do. Every branch of technique has its place in this factory, together with the special means of protecting workers employed on it; statistics are given to show the substantial reductions in accidents which have followed the adoption of precautionary measures. Immediately any new process is elaborated, it takes its place beside the older ones, giving an interesting and entertaining bird's-eye view of the progress made in the past ten years, the past year—even in the past few weeks or days.

On the first floor, each room deals with a special subject. In the traffic room, the visitor learns that since the use of motor-buses and tramway bells has been prohibited in Helsinki, the number of accidents has gone down by 50%. In another room there are models and sketches showing the dangers of electricity, the precautions to be taken, and how to save the life of the victim of an electric shock. There is, too, the care of the body; hygiene—even the best way to brush teeth. The sauna, the famous Finnish steam bath is not forgotten but it is included only "for the record," since in this country with its four million inhabitants and its 500,000 saunas, everyone goes frequently to the bath-house, which plays such an important part in maintaining the health and well-being of the Finns.

Prohibition Propaganda

The second floor deals particularly with the problems of alcoholism. Prohibition was in force in Finland for many years; but in view of the havoc wrought by adulterated, smuggled liquor and the traffic on the black market, the country reverted to controlled consumption of wines and spirits after a referendum in 1932. The State has a profitable monopoly on the wine and spirit trade and uses part of the proceeds to carry on an anti-drink campaign, with the assistance of 1297 local associations with a membership of 115,000 adults and 129,000 adolescents. In other rooms there are photographs and diagrams explaining

HOW ATOMIC PILE WORKS

WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE

Outwardly the pile appears to be a massive cube of concrete about 30 feet in each direction and fitted with various openings, but this concrete is simply a shield to cut off dangerous radiation the important parts are hidden from sight. The specification of some of the materials used shows clearly why atomic piles are very few and far between. Even this relatively small experimental pile called for no less than 12 tons of the rare and extremely costly metal uranium and a further 21 tons of the scarcely less valuable oxide of uranium. In addition, the pile contains over 600 tons of graphite, a very pure form of carbon.

The graphite is arranged in 40 layers each being built up from blocks 29 inches long and just over seven inches square; these dimensions were arrived at after careful calculation. Some of the blocks have grooved sides, and others are chamfered, so that when finally built up the solid lump of graphite is pierced from end to end by diamond-shaped channels.

The channels near the centre of the block are filled

methods of dealing with tuberculosis, precautions against venereal diseases, and population, housing and labour problems.

The third floor is devoted to gymnastics, for which the Finns are world-famous. There is a major section dealing with the home. Side by side, we see an unhealthy, badly-ventilated and badly-lighted house with no modern conveniences, and a house with up to-date equipment, showing the past and present in the Finnish home. This exhibit includes a series of little sketches illustrating fire risks and precautions.

But the most important part of the museum is that dealing with child welfare, on the ground floor. There are figures of newborn babies with all the baby-clothes they should have, and sketches and models to give advice to young mothers on how to feed babies, what sort of food and how many meals to give at different ages; the illnesses to which babies are subject and the precautions to be taken to avoid them.

There is a fine model of the 'Children's Castle' in Helsinki, a twelve-story building of modern design, embodying the very latest improvements; it was completed in 1948 and has attached to it a hospital a model college where children's nurses are trained year by year for work all over Finland. In the middle of this delightful exhibition, it is a shock to come upon horrifying photographs of the children of alcoholics. Nearby there are toys with an indication of those that are dangerous and others, quite as attractive but completely safe, which parents should choose for their children.

Groups of students, school children and workers are shown round the museum. There is no charge for admission. There is a library in which material from all countries is collected and a lecture room in which films are shown.

with long bars of uranium metal, each thinly coated with aluminium to prevent the escape of recoil fission products. The outer channels in the graphite are filled with cartridges of compressed uranium oxide contained in aluminium cans. Between this charged graphite block and the outer shield of concrete is a yardwide air-space, so that it is possible to get at the inside of the pile if necessary. In the concrete shield are cut seven observation windows so that the intense radiation generated may be tapped when necessary. Its Control

The atomic fission processes which go on inside this complex graphite-uranium block and which are responsible for the production of its energy, are controlled by four rods made of cadmium, a metal now familiar to most people as it is widely used in electroplating metal parts of motor-cars, bicycles and so on. These rods move in an up-and-down direction and by raising and lowering them the output of the pile can be very exactly controlled.

There are, as might be expected, elaborate safety precautions. There are six other cadmium rods which automatically drop down if the output of the pile becomes excessive; when they fall the pile is at once shut down. A serious accident is, however impossible for other reasons. Although the temperature of the pile would rise rapidly if it got out of control this very generation of heat slows it down and in fact it would

By Dr. Trevor I. Williams,
Deputy Editor of Endeavour.

be impossible for the temperature to rise above 70. In fact, additional safety devices have been installed so that the pile automatically shuts down if the temperature should reach 60.

Although all these arrangements are quite simple in principle, they are in fact highly complex, particularly as everything is worked by remote control. An elaborate system of instruments gives the engineers in charge a detailed picture of what is going on behind the concrete shield. Electrically operated thermometers record the temperature continuously at many points within the pile. Other instruments show the exact position of the cadmium control rods. Various devices control the movements of these rods, the rate at which cooling-air is drawn in, and so on.

For the various safety devices, too, there is a further elaborate electrical system. In addition, samples of materials to be irradiated within the pile may have to be moved to and fro within it for long periods with a cyclic motion, remaining in each position for only half a minute,

U.N.E.S.C.O.

