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NO. 13

## Inner Yogic Discipline

### Human Control On Rains

### Re-Discovering Methods

Proposals for carrying on researches into ancient literature of India with a view to re-discovering the methods for human control on rains are under the active consideration of the Government of India.

It may be recalled that, "artificial rainfall" is at present occupying the closest attention of meteorologists, scientists and engineers and the same appears to be the only remedy for bringing under irrigation projects the vast arid areas in Rajasthan and Central India which will not be benefited by the new irrigation projects contemplated by the Central Government through a number of short term and long term multipurpose schemes.

The Central Board of Irrigation at its last annual meeting held in December, 1947, made a recommendation to the Government of India for undertaking experiments by the India Meteorological Department on the possibility of artificial rain.

According to a spokesman of the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, there can be 3 possible ways of producing artificial rain; namely, (a) Precipitation of rain-bearing clouds; (b) Changing the direction of winds and subsequent precipitation of rain; and (c) Gradually and steadily changing the conditions that control monsoon rains, such as, deforestation and afforestation.

He believes that foreign scientists and meteorologists have covered a lot of ground during the last quarter of the present century in discovering practical methods for inducing artificial rainfall and have recently met with success in getting rains from the existing clouds by injecting dry ice in them from above. Actual experiments in this respect have been done in Canada, U.S.A. and Australia. A liberator aircraft flies over a suitable formation of clouds and injects dry ice in them. It takes about 15 or 20 minutes for the rain to start, the area benefited being only that beneath the clouds. "Experiments conducted are merely translating into action the various suggestions in the Rigveda", the spokesman added.

### Bribery Charge Against Magistrates

Two Deputy Magistrates of Bihar, Mr. S. Huda and Mr. B. C. Mukherjee, have been placed on trial in the Court of the Special Commissioner, Mr. Har Govind Prasad Singh, on charges of bribery.

The charge against them is that they, as Sub-Divisional Officers, received large amounts as bribes from merchants for giving them undue facilities in the matter of food controls and supplies of foodgrains.

The cases have been instituted at the instance of the Bihar Anti-Corruption Department.

By Sri Swami Sivananda Saraswati Rikhiresh

(Continued from last issue)

Every aspirant in the path of Yoga should try to possess a serene mind. An aspirant with a restless mind cannot make an iota of progress in Yoga. The first pre-requisite for a Yogic student is serenity of mind. Silent meditation in the morning, renunciation of desires, Sattvic diet, discipline of the senses, observance of Mouna (silence) daily for one hour will pave a long way in the attainment of a settled peace of mind. All vain, habitual thoughts, feelings, cares, anxieties, confused ideas, all sorts of imaginary fears, must be eradicated. Then only you will have a peaceful mind. The foundation of Yoga can be well and truly laid only if the aspirant possesses serenity of mind to a minimum degree. A calm mind only can grasp the truth. A silent mind only can receive the Divine Light. A peaceful mind only will be a proper vessel to hold the spiritual light. The spiritual experience will be permanent if one possesses a quiet mind. Otherwise they will come and go.

As soon as you get up from the bed in the morning, do some prayer, Japa and meditation from 4 to 6. Then make a firm determination: "I will observe celibacy today. I will speak the truth today. I will not hurt others' feelings today. I will not lose my temper today." Watch the mind. Have an iron will. Be resolute. You will surely succeed that day. Then you can continue the vow for the whole week. You will gain strength gradually. Your will-power will develop. Then continue the vow for the whole month. Even if you commit some mistakes in the beginning, you need not be unnecessarily alarmed. Mistakes are your best teachers. You will not commit the same mistakes again. If you are sincere and earnest, the Divine Grace will descend upon your head. The Lord will give you strength to face the difficulties and troubles.

He who has controlled his mind is really happy and free. Physical freedom is no freedom at all. If a man is easily carried away by his emotions and impulses, if he is under the grip of moods, cravings and passions, how can he be really happy? He is like a rudderless boat. He is tossed about hither and thither like a piece of straw in a river. He laughs for five minutes and weeps for five hours. What can wife, son, friends, money, fame, titles, powers, do for him when he is swayed by the impulses of the mind? A true hero is he who has controlled his mind. There is a proverb: "He who has controlled his mind has controlled the world". True victory is victory over the mind. Then only one can enjoy real freedom. Through rigorous discipline and self-imposed restrictions, you will have to eradicate all your desires, thoughts, impulses, cravings etc. Then only you can free yourself from the thrall of the mind. You should not give leniency to the mind. The mind is a mischievous imp. You should curb it by drastic measures. Then only you can become a perfect Yogi. Money cannot give you freedom. Freedom is not a commodity that can be purchased in the

Crawford Market! It is a rare hidden treasure guarded by a five-headed serpent. Unless you kill the serpent, you cannot get the treasure. That treasure is the Spiritual Wealth. The serpent is the mind. The five heads are the five senses through which the mind hisses.

Rajasic mind always wants new things. It wants variety. It gets disgusted with monotony. It wants change of place, change of food, and change of everything, in short. But a Yogic student should train the mind to stick to one thing. He should not be afraid of monotony. He should have assiduous patience, adamant will and untiring perseverance. Then only he can succeed in Yoga. He who wants something new always, is unfit for Yoga. You should stick to one place, one teacher, one method, and system of Yoga. Then only rapid progress is possible. You should have real thirst for God-Realisation. Then all obstacles will be obliterated. Then only you can stick to the path of Yoga. Mere emotional bubbling for the time being out of sheer curiosity or for getting powers and Siddhis cannot bring any tangible results.

When you have made some progress in meditation, you cannot be carried away by surging emotions. Occasional irritability and undesirable cravings of various sorts may manifest, but you will have strength to control or repress them. You will not yield to them. Gradually these cravings will be completely burnt by the fire of meditation.

If you are careless, if you are irregular in your Yogic practices, if your dispassion wanes, if you give up your Sadhana for some days on account of laziness, the adverse forces will take you away from the true path of Yoga. You will be stranded. It will be very difficult for you to rise up again to the original pinnacle. Therefore be very regular in your practices.

The restless mind must be rendered quiet by reducing your wants, by destroying useless earthly desires. Have one strong desire for liberation. Then you can open your mind to the higher spiritual influences. The Divine Light will slowly descend. You can actually feel the inner change and spiritual uplift. Gradually the personal consciousness will merge itself into the Cosmic Consciousness, the individual will be merged into the Divine Will or Cosmic Will. This is the state of Samadhi or Superconscious state. Man has become transmutated into God now. After many ages he has gone back to his original home or abode of Immortality and eternal Bliss.

You will have to squeeze out all Rajas from the mind. Rajas is passion. All worldly ambitions are the products of Rajas. Ambition renders the mind restless. If the ambition is not realised, the mind is filled with depression and anxieties. The ambitious man has no peace of mind. He worries himself: "Will I succeed in my attempt? Even if I succeed, will I be able to have the same influence and power which Mr. so-and-so possesses?" Ambition is the root of all evil.

(Continued on page 3)

## CO-OPERATORS' DAY

(By A. ARULAMBALAM)

THE 4th of July is a red letter day to the American people because it was on this day America became independent. This 1st of May is a day of rejoicing to the workers all over the world and they muster in great numbers on this occasion and evolve plans to make their lot better. Religious associations have also from time immemorial selected particular days of the year for festivity. Likewise co-operators all over the world have chosen the first Saturday of July as a day of merriment and importance.

During the War Years the Co-operative Consumer movement expanded so rapidly that it changed the economic front in almost every country. Now with the decontrolling of prices, the lifting of bans and tariffs and the improving of the supply position, the future of the Co-operative Consumers' Movement is in the lips of everyone. Two important factors contributed to the growth of the movement during the war. The first is scarcity of goods; the other being free circulation of money. Co-ops insist on cash transactions and this was easily had during the war years. Now that there is a return back to pre-war life, articles and available in plenty but the circulation of money has become poorer. Therefore today the private trader is able to offer the two things which the consumer wish. He is able to give the buyer all articles and that too on credit. The movement, however, does not hold out these two attractions to the consumer. But even today the movement has its own advantages. For example the profits earned by a Co-operative Society accrues to the benefit of the members and the society also trains them in the way of self-government though it be in a small measure. Therefore members of societies should not desert their shops but continue to be loyal towards a movement which has been and which can continue to be extremely useful and profitable if well managed.

Almost daily we read in the papers that some calamity has happened to a store society. One day it is a case of burglary. Another day it is a case of misappropriation. And still another day it is a quarrel between the members of the management resulting in the liquidation of the society. What do all these indicate? They show that human weakness which is manifest in other walks of life is not absent in the co-operative way of life. We read of commissions being appointed to inquire into bribery and corruption, the law's delays, the poor standard of the health of the people or the cause of a strike that threatens to paralyse the normal working of the state machinery. What do all these show? Do these not mirror the human failing in the various walks of life? So also it must be admitted that in the co-operative way of life many wrongs are committed, some of them through inexperience, but many of them are definitely due to misdemeanours. Therefore if co-operators desire to live above criticism they have no alternative but to be honest and efficient in managing their societies. Officers of the department as well as honorary workers must

## Frontier Gandhi Should be Released

### Delhi Muslims Demand

A demand for the immediate release of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Red Shirt Leader, was made at a meeting of the Muslims of Delhi held in the Jumm Masjid. The meeting which was presided over by Kazi Syed Mohd. Ahmed Kasmi, former M. L. A. (Central), passed a resolution expressing deep resentment at the arrest and conviction of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

"By arresting Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who had rendered yeoman service in the cause of freedom of India," the resolution stated, "the Pakistan Government has brought a stain on the name of freedom and has put the world in suspicion about its sense of justice. This conduct of the Frontier and Pakistan Governments has caused great resentment and hatred amongst the Mussalmans who demand the immediate release of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the torch-bearer of freedom."

strive to set up a better standard. Let co-operators do it and convince the great world sincerely and earnestly on co-operators' day. If this is done co-operators will be encouraged in carrying the torch of co-operation in other walks of life and into remote villages where its benefits have not yet reached. Let us join hands and purify the movement and extend its goodness far and wide and be true to the co-operators' motto of "Each for all and all for each".

Although the consumer's societies show signs of languish, the movement as a whole has been growing and developing during the last year. The credit societies which are the backbone of the movement did excellent work and continue to be a source of strength to the poor agriculturists. The Central Banks which finance these societies have grown from strength to strength and to quote an instance of their development the turn over of the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank alone has been nearly forty five millions for the last financial year and not one cent of this was contributed by the Government. The total number of members in the Co-operative societies in the Northern Division is 121,934 as against 118,519 in the previous year. As for loans, a sum of Rs. 1,385,208/- was granted to the societies during the last twelve months. Again the special type societies such as the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco sales society brought large profits to the agriculturists of the North. The Co-operative Union Hospital of Moolai does yeoman service to the feeble and the sick. A number of transport societies organised on co-operative lines are satisfactorily catering to the needs of the travelling public in those areas where these societies have commenced to function. Co-operative agricultural production and sales societies are in turn doing a good job and increasing the wealth of the nation. If consumer societies would also improve, the co-operators' paradise will be complete. Co-operators should resolve to do it without delay.

## Universal Prayer

Om Sadguru Paramatmane Namah

ADORATIONS to the Supreme Being, who dwells in the hearts of all beings, who is in the fire and water, who is in the plants, herbs and trees, who is in the stone, brick and iron bars, and who has pervaded the whole universe.

I bow to Thee, O Secret of Secrets! I bow to Thee, O Indweller of our hearts! I bow to Thee, O Silent Witness of all activities of all minds! I bow to Thee, O Inner Ruler of all beings! I bow to Thee, O Thread-Soul who connects all beings, who pervades and permeates and interpenetrates all things of this universe.

## SOCIALISM ONLY CURE FOR ECONOMIC ILLS

### Congress Administration Criticised

MR. Jai Prakash Narain, the Socialist leader, addressing a public meeting attended by over twenty thousand people in Lucknow, said that socialism was the panacea for their economic ills. The Socialist Party, and not the Congress, could become a suitable vehicle of socialism in India.

"The Congress," he said, which brought freedom to India became lifeless on August 15. It is no more a national organisation whose doors are open to all but it is a party of the people in power. The Congress cannot claim itself to represent the Indian people. Formerly, its claim was justified because it consisted of representatives of the kisan, labourers, zamindars, capitalists. After the achievement of independence it has either to establish the 'raj' of the rich or of the poor. Whether it will establish the 'raj' of the poor only history will show. But it is certain that it cannot lay the foundation of socialism keeping in fact the present capitalist structure."

He said "If a socialist worker works among the masses, he becomes an eye-sore to Congressmen and he is detained under the Public Safety Act. Goa Act is freely used against those who were colleagues of Congressmen till yesterday. The Act is particularly used against kisan and labour workers." The administration, he said, was completely demoralised and a mentality was being created among Government servants that would make them totally subservient to the party in power.

In a democratic state Government was formed by a party but it did not mean that public servants of the party in power; Government servants must be act with unalloyed neutrality.

### Reply to Pant's Charge

Replying to the charge of the U. P. Premier, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, that power in socialists hand would bring anarchy in the country, the socialist leader expressed surprise that such fantastic things were being said about persons like Acharya Narendra Deva and Seth Dandmodar Swaroop, who had worked for years along side top-ranking Congressmen of the U. P. Socialists were equally opposed to chaos as it helped reactionary elements to capture power. Socialism could not flourish by creating anarchy and chaos in the country. Peace alone could bring prosperity to the nation. The socialists had differences with the administration governing the country but wherever there was aggression from outside, the socialists would join hands to protect the nation.

### No Progressive Outlook

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain said that the socialists seceded from the Congress because they realised that reactionary forces within that organisation were dragging it to a path detrimental to the interests of the country. Socialists held high positions in the Congress, particularly in the U. P. and they would not have left it if they had any hopes of its maintaining its progressive and national character.

He declared that there was no difference between the British Raj and the present Congress Raj. Those who worked as agents of an alien power and assisted foreign imperialists





**Hindu Organ**

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1948

**THE MONTESSORI SYSTEM**

Teachers in all ages and at all times and in all climes have been conservative in their outlook and they have been always looked upon as the custodians of education. For the purpose of diversion, it may be observed that teachers like lawyers and doctors generally make bad witnesses for they have an eye on the effect which their evidence will produce on the trial judge; pedagogues and pedants have their own individual characteristics and it is possible to identify them by their mode of speech and conversation. Till recent times little or no attention was paid to the training of a child until he attained the age of six years when he was sent to school for his education to be attended to by teachers. It was left to Dr. Maria Montessori to expound to parents and teachers for the first time in the world certain great truths regarding the education and training of the child in his or her early years. From July 5 till July 10, 1948 will be Montessori week in Ceylon and it will be worthwhile to examine some of Dr. Montessori's propositions.

Dr. Montessori states (1) Education is aid to life; it is protection to life; it is help to life according to its own laws of development. If education is aid to life, two conclusions are inevitable. The first conclusion is that education must begin with the beginning of life itself; and the second conclusion is that education must assume an aspect very different from the one it has assumed for ages; education can no longer retain the form of mere teaching with which it has been synonymous up to the present day. (2) The first three years of a child's life are of great significance; when a child is born, he is paralytic; he can neither speak nor understand; nor can he identify persons or things; but by the time he has completed three years of age, he has made marvellous progress; he becomes the hero who has made great conquests, who has fought many battles and won, who was wounded many times and suffered and recovered. The child of three years understands almost everything in the house, in the compound, on the road and in the neighbourhood; he has made a personal conquest in order to perceive and understand everything which is around him; his achievement is the result of observation, the fruit of a personal study; he has learnt to understand others and to make others understand him—in other words he has learnt to give expression to his ideas in one or more languages in which those around him have spoken to him. To sum up, during the first year after its birth, the child has built up a man who knows how to direct himself, how to recognise objects, how to think, how to talk and how to walk; in the second year the child builds himself up further and increases his mastery of the environment; and during the third year the child con-

solidates all the conquests which he has made during the previous years. (3) The child should be sent to school when he is three years old; the school should be an ideal one where he could develop both physically and mentally according to the natural laws of development. Such a school should in reality be a House of or for Children, where things are provided according to the children's needs; where occupations are available, suitable to them and where an understanding teacher is prepared to help them to do things which they have a natural liking to do, without obstructing them in the bad old way by doing for them what they can do by themselves. (4) We have to avoid in leading the child the path of severity. We have also to avoid the path of repression even if it is coupled with sweetness. We have to follow the straight path of nature according to ascertained laws of development. The child is a great constructor; a great builder. The child is the father of the man, and should be given the freedom to develop within the laws of natural development. The child should not be allowed to feel the tyranny of adults, the tyranny of being thwarted in his natural yearning for physical and mental activity. He should not be made to undergo the torment of being repressed at every turn. (5) It is by helping the child to help himself we render him that help which will make him independent. To teach the child to brush his hair, we must give him a small mirror, a small comb and a suitable brush. If we want the child to wash his hands we must provide him with things fit for his size. He will rejoice in his being able to do things. He will do what he does with enthusiasm.

There is much truth and force in what Dr. Montessori says. Many countries in the world have established Houses for Children in accordance with her suggestions. Some schools in Colombo have adopted her system. The main industry of Jaffna is said to be education and it is to be hoped that Jaffna will not fail to establish Houses of Children where the Montessori System could be followed.

## Ceylon Admitted To U. N. O.

Great Britain, the United States, France, Canada, China, Belgium, Colombia, Syria and Argentina gave full support to Ceylon's application for membership of the U.N.O. when the Security Council considered the matter and approved Ceylon's application.

The Soviet and Ukrainian delegates postponed their discussions of the application and reserved the right to state their views in the Security Council later.

Yesterday at San Francisco Ceylon joined the International Labour Organisation.

Mr. George Isaacs, the British Labour Minister and Mr. Shri Sampurnanand, the Leader of the Indian Delegation, welcomed Ceylon.

At the San Francisco conference of the International Labour Organisation held last week, Ceylon was represented by Mr. Lal of the Indian Delegation who was requested to watch Ceylon's interests.

Ceylon's entry into the I.L.O. was expedited by the Director-General of the Organisation who was anxious that Ceylon should join in view of her advanced labour and social legislation.

Ceylon's membership was also explained by the fact that a sub-Conference of the Organisation will be held in Kandy in November on the question of factory inspection.

# British Repression In Malaya

WITH the forces of repression let loose on the people of Malaya, an important stage in the British offensive has opened up against the colonial people. The iron hand of the British power in Malaya has been brought to bear for smothering down the people's movements that grew up in that far-off peninsula of South East Asia.

With the French in Indo-China and the Dutch in Indonesia, this only reveals the third sector started by European imperial powers against the freedom struggles of Asia. The British must have Malaya.

Following are some of the things happening there:

1. Malaya's trade unions—the main platform in which workers have gathered in their fight against colonial exploitation—are the main targets of attack. The Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions, nine State unions and a general labour union have been outlawed.

2. The British High Commissioner in Malaya, Sir Ed-ward Gent, has asked the British Government for power to banish British subjects who are considered "undesirables."

This step is being taken mainly against British-born Chinese industrial workers who would be executed the moment they are handed over to Kuomintang Government of China. They are guilty of being Chinese and militant trade unionists.

3. If necessary, local state of emergency will be declared—an action that will give the High Commissioner wide powers of violent repressive action.

4. The police and the military have launched bitter repressions against individuals, groups and parties who are generally the main stay behind the struggling people of Malaya.

The Malayan Government is trying to put up a smoke-screen by raising the usual Red Bogey of Communists doing this and that, "bandits" killing Chinese and British planters and armed "gangs" stalking the countryside. That is only a well-known alibi for a guilty cause. The reasons behind the move are:

## Dollar Arsenal

Malaya is today the world's greatest producer of tin and rubber and is therefore the main "dollar arsenal" of the British Empire. Militarily, Malaya occupies a commanding position. It is indispensable as a spring-board for any future imperialist aggression in that area.

At the same time, vested interests are mortally afraid by looking at the things now going on in the countries around Malaya. In Indo-China and Indonesia, the French and the Dutch are fighting a losing battle; Burma is moving fast to the left; in China, the advance of Communist forces is yet to be arrested. The British does not want to lose Malaya and its 20 million pound annual base.

There are reports that considerable quantities of capital have been flowing to Malaya from Britain, America and Australia. The necessity to make Malaya safe for Big Business, has compelled Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner-General for South East Asia, to raise the frightened cry of an alleged "gun and knife regime" so that, in actual deeds, the nationalist aspirations of the Malayan people could be made an end to.

## Rice Bowl

Contrary to the utterances of Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P., the colonial people of Malaya are not satisfied only with a

bowl of rice and warm sunlight. They want something more. They want to be free.

Half-hearted political reforms imposed by the British Parliament were rejected by all nationalist elements of the peninsula including all progressive forces of the working-classes and intellectuals. Malaya had boycotted a mode of political set-up that compromised with the feudal Sultans of the territory and denied a democratic constitution to the people.

Recent phase of repressions will remove for good any belief that Britain will make any attempt to change her old colonial relationship of a master and slave. It is not only a new stage in the imperialist offensive but, what is more important, it indicates a loss of sympathy towards the Labour Government of Britain which of course was popular with the Malaysians during its earlier days. The betrayal of Labour pledges will set the Malayan Labour and Nationalist forces against the British colonial power.

With a dictatorial power being exercised by the Governor, banning meetings, processions and agitations, and putting an end to all freedom of expression (add to it the practice of colour discrimination), it is no wonder there have been strikes, resignations from Government service, constitution boycott demonstrations and activities of violence.

Malaya must have a bowl of rice. It can only be a free, democratic Malaya independent of the imperial master and rubber and tin kings.

## Colombo Tamil Sangam's Sixth Anniversary

Elaborate arrangements have been made suitably to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the Colombo Tamil Sangam with celebrations at the Saiva Mangaiyar Vidiyalayam Hall, Wellawatte on Sunday the 4th. July, 1948.

The Morning Sessions will be presided over by Mr. K. Alvapillai Food Commissioner while Mr. K. Vaithiyanathan, C.C.S., Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs will preside in the evening. The programme will include studied discourses by eminent Scholars of India and Ceylon. While appropriate musical entertainments are to be given by Mrs. Paramjit Ammal of Kualalumpur fame and Sangeethapushpani, N. Shanmugaratnam of Annamalai University and of Trichy and All India Radio fame.

## Cow Entered Through The Roof

A cow entered a French farmer's cottage in Eastern France recently through the roof.

The farmer's wife who had been sleeping peacefully with her newly-born baby, was awakened by a violent commotion to see four legs protruding through the ceiling.

Then came a shower of wood, cement and dust and the animal dropped in. The woman, child and cow were all dusty and shocked, but uninjured.

No one has yet solved the mystery of how the cow got on the roof.

## HYDERABAD NEGOTIATIONS

### Nizam's Agent General hopeful

'I am hoping for an early settlement of the Indo Hyderabad issue on the basis of the present proposals with small adjustments', declared Nawab Zain Yar Jung Nizam's Agent-General in New Delhi, in an interview. He said he was immediately getting into touch with the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Governor-General, Mr. Rajagopalachari, to continue the talks.

The Agent-General stated that he had not brought any new proposals and added that the old proposals had been positively accepted by both parties.

Nawab Zain Yar Jung categorically denied that he contemplated contacting the United Nations Kashmir Commission.

Asked whether he was in a position to say that Hyderabad did not propose to go to the United Nations Organisation, Nawab Zain Yar Jung replied that they had already stated that the plebiscite was to be under the auspices of the United Nations or the International Court of Justice. Since he expected there would be agreement between India and Hyderabad there was at present no question of a reference of the dispute to the United Nations.

Asked whether Hyderabad demanded autonomy in foreign trade the Agent-General stated that Hyderabad would meet India's requirements and export the surplus to foreign countries. Hyderabad would operate through the Indian Reserve Bank and would not set up her own Bank. Hyderabad was operating through the common Dollar and Sterling Pool for India and the States, including Hyderabad.

## Two New K. C's

It is officially announced that Mr. B. Wikremnayake and Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M.P. have been appointed King's Counsel.

## Heroism Of Old Woman

An instance of remarkable bravery displayed by an old woman who preserved the honour of the national flag almost at a grave risk to her life, is contained in reports received in official quarters.

In the village of Jilna (Anraugabad District), a party of Razakars, in accordance with their usual practice of pulling down the national flag during raids on Hindu villages, made a similar abortive attempt. The brave old mother of the village had been sleeping peacefully with her newly-born baby, and was awakened by a violent commotion to see four legs protruding through the ceiling.

Information from the border districts shows that similar Kisan Dals have been organised by Hindus in many villages to fight organised goondaism within Hyderabad State territory.

## ONE THING AND ANOTHER

(By YALPADI)

Nobody could say Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was indulging in fulsome flattery when he spoke his farewell felicitations to the Mountbattens. But the expressions almost bordered on it. It is no secret that Nehru and Mountbatten had become fast friends early as witness the reception of Nehru in Malaya even before India had attained her freedom. The go-getter Mountbatten has such natural engaging manners along with the rough and ready methods of the soldier that so far he does not seem to have failed in any of his missions. He and his wife had captured the esteem of Mahatma Gandhi too. One instance of the ubiquity of the Mountbatten manner may be seen in the fact that where social conventions among Britishers demanded reference to the wife as Mrs. So & so or Lady so & so, Mr. Mountbatten consistently spoke of his distinguished spouse as 'my wife' in the common manner.

Criticism has sometimes been made of the reaction of India's top leaders to the "manoeuvres of Mountbatten". It was said that when Mountbatten held his hands together and said "Namaskaram" and squatted cross-legged before the people, and joined in their observances, he was merely playing to perfection the imperialist political game of the Britisher and Indians to go themselves and adore him. This criticism has steadily come from the opponents of the Congress and the present Government in India, mainly because their expectations of Government collapsing, in spite of grave and calamitous troubles, have failed. There may be, perhaps there is, some truth in the suggestion that Mountbatten merely stoops to conquer, but there can be no doubt the man is fortunate in his personality and manner and in his missions becoming successful by brilliant and spontaneous methods.

No wonder a British paper suggests the commissioning of Earl Mountbatten to tackle the Malaya under maniam. I feel he will solve it too and return home with garlands.

The steadily mounting curve of atrocities in Malaya is the aftermath of the war. Japanese and Allied arms fallen into the hands of brigands and rowdies are helping them to have a good time. I remember hearing from Britishers not very long ago that Malaya could never be the happy home of the Britisher. It was before the Japanese took it. It looks like it. More than half the world seed red in the madness of Malaya, and avowment of Burma's Thakin N.A.'s pro-Communist policy. Yes, it is red—the Russian Red stalks the globe after the British red has been washed off the face of the map!

When habitual fire-eaters and sabre-rattlers take a day off and indulge in pleasures and comforts it just means that they are "recovering" or "resting". That is how you should explain Sardar Kasim Razvi, the Hyderabad flesh-creeper's tribute to Governor General Rajagopalachari in fulsome terms, unless of course, he thinks his game is finished with the advent of the South Indian genius to the gadi of India. Let us see.

The Lords' rejection of the Labour Government's preference for "Commonwealth Citizen" in a new Colonies Bill, and substitution by the term "British subject" will not certainly be accepted by the members of the Commonwealth, specially those who have recently gained their freedom from British suzerainty. Ceylon national are not going to agree that a "subject" is the same as a citizen. Anyway, our Ministers who have plainly said time and

## First Indian Aircraft

Mr. Biren Roy of the Bengal Flying Club has arrived in Britain to seek the approval of the Air Registration Board for a new light aircraft which he has designed in collaboration with an English colleague in India.

This is the first plane to be designed by an Indian in India.

The aircraft will have a 130 horse power gypsy engine and a tricycle undercarriage. Mr. Roy maintains it is most suitable for training and for use in tropical climates since with its nose wheel it can be landed in a cross-wing and steered like a car. The plane still in blue-print stage has been christened the "Meghdoot".

Mr. Roy has been an amateur pilot since 1930 and is actively identified with the Bengal Flying Club of which he has been first Vice-President and now Secretary and with the Aero Club of India, which he is now trying to get affiliated as an independent unit with the Federation Aeronautique International. He is President of the Indian Society of Aeronautical Engineers.

A Jury at the Kalutara Assizes brought in a rider commending the action of a youth who had killed one of a robber gang attacking his father's house. Mr. Justice Windham endorsed the Jury's rider.

## GOVERNMENT TENDERERS

Tenders will be received by the Education Officer, Education Office, Jaffna, up to noon on Friday, 9th July, 1948 for the under-mentioned works:-

1. Thunukkai Govt. T.M.S.- Construction and Completion of a well 6 feet internal diameter.

2. Nelliaddy Central College - Construction of a temporary school building.

3. Vavuniya Junior School - Conversion of Military Sheds into quarters.

Applications for tender forms close at 12 noon on 2nd July, 1948.

For full particulars, please see Government Gazette of 2-6-48.

S. U. Somasegar, Education Officer, N.P. Education Office, Jaffna. 22-6-48 (G. 37, 29 & 2)

again that Ceylon is free, absolutely and irrevocably, will have something to say about the Lords' avowal, perhaps at the Commonwealth Premier's Conference in October!

Did anybody notice in the news report about the Mountbattens' departure from India, that Jawaharlal Nehru "kissed goodbye" to Lady Pamela Mountbatten, the daughter of the family? She is a high school girl and not a child. But Nehru obviously followed the homely English practice of close friends.

To those who swear by the mechanisation of farming in Eastern countries the remark of Ceylon's Director of Agriculture, Mr. Rhind, at a recent address to the Kandy District Planters, must come as a damper. Mr. Rhind asserted that mechanical aids such as tractors, power pumps and the like are more likely to be a detriment to improvement of indigenous agriculture than a help, for various practical reasons which the Director stated convincingly. Einstein's debunking of chemical manures, and this mechanisation in farming must open the eyes of those who think one has only to switch on the power for our fields and gardens to produce food by the ton!

Run-making machine Bradman seems to have gone out of order in England. In our young days we used to have coconut fights, in which champion coconuts had a marked "strong spots". I know Bradman's "weak spot" has been discovered, on the leg side, and a clever bowler has attacked him on this point again, and again with success for himself and dismay for the Don. Better luck Bradman in the succeeding test!



# INNER YOGIC DISCIPLINE

(Continued from page 1)

tion is a great obstacle in Yoga. You must try to get peace of mind first. Then only the superstructure of Yoga can be built up quickly. The Divine Light can only descend in a peaceful mind. If you have a peaceful mind, you will get flashes of higher vision.

A gloomy man radiates unpleasant and morbid vibrations all around. There is nothing more infectious than depression. Never come out of your room, if you are depressed, because you will spread the contagion to your friends and neighbours. Depression eats the very core of you being. It hovers like a cancer. It is a deadly plague. It may be due to some disappointment or failure, severe dyspepsia or heated debate, wrong thinking or wrong feeling, etc. Separate yourself from this negative feeling and identify yourself with the Supreme Purusha. Have an inner life. No external influences can affect you. You will be invulnerable. You will be proof against depression or any dark antagonistic force. Drive the feeling of depression at once by enquiry, singing the Name of the Lord, prayer, chanting of OM, Pranayama, a brisk walk in the open air, thinking of the opposite viz. the feeling of joy. Try to be happy in all states and radiate joy to all around you.

This world is nothing but the materialisation of the thought forms of Hiranyagarbha or G-d. You have got the waves of heat and light and electricity in science. There are also thought waves in Yoga. Though it has tremendous power. Everybody is exercising the power of thought unconsciously to some extent. If you have a comprehensive understanding of the working of the thought vibrations, if you know the technique of controlling the thoughts, if you know the method of transmitting beneficial thoughts to others at a distance by forming clear cut, well-defined, powerful thought-images, you can use this thought power a thousandfold more effectively. Thought moves. Thought works wonders. Thought heals. Thought has weight, shape, size and colour. A wrong thought binds; a right thought liberates. The more think right, and attain freedom.

It is not thought alone that determines an action. There are some intelligent people who think nicely on the pros and cons of a thing but when the time comes they are led astray by temptation. They do wrong actions and repent bitterly. It is the feeling that really goads a man to do action. Some psychologists lay much stress on imagination and say that it is imagination that really determines an action. They bring the following illustrations in support of their statements:—Suppose a long plank 1' broad is placed on two trestles each 20" high. If you begin to walk over this plank you imagine that you will fall down and so you actually fall down; whereas you are able to walk nicely on the same plank when it is placed on the ground. Again, suppose you go on a bicycle along a narrow lane. There is a big stone on the way. You imagine that you will hit the cycle against the stone and so you actually run the cycle against the stone on account of your false imagination. Some other psychologists say that it is the will that determines an action and that will can do everything. To them will is Soul-force. Vedantists also are of this opinion.

Man is a complex social animal with a multiplicity of interests. He is a biological organism and so he is definitely characterized by the possession of certain physiological functions such as circulation of blood, digestion, respiration, excretion, etc. He is also definitely characterized by the possession of certain psychological functions such as thinking, perception, memory, imagination, etc. He sees, thinks, tastes, smells, and feels. Philosophically speaking he is the image of God, nay, he is Brahman Himself. He lost his divine

# FOUNDER'S DAY AT MAHAJANA COLLEGE

THE Founder's Day Celebrations and Prize Giving of Mahajana College came off on Thursday, 24th of June, when Mr. S. Natesan, the Manager, presided and unveiled a portrait of the former Principal, the late Mr. K. Chinnappah. Mr. C. Visuvanathan welcomed those present in a short speech. Mr. P. T. Jayaratnam the Principal, then presented his Report. (Extracts from the Report are given below.)

A few dance items provided by the girls of the College were highly appreciated. Mrs. S. U. Somasegarum distributed the prizes.

Mr. S. U. Somasegarum, Education Officer, Jaffna was the chief speaker of the evening. He strongly urged that a practical bias should be given to our Education and that in appointments to Agricultural, Co-operative and Industrial Departments the practical capabilities of candidates should be taken into consideration. "The mad chase after white coated jobs must stop", he said. He also advised the pupils to have a tivity and Constant Progress as their ideal.

The function terminated at 9 p.m. with a vote of the thanks by Mr. E. I. Idicula and singing of the College Song.

## Extracts from Principal's Report

It is deplorable to note that the Hindu religion is not seriously taught even in schools with a Hindu label. The need for a grounding in the faith of the parents is indispensable to our children and any neglect on the part of the School authorities to discharge this sacred duty cannot be condoned by Hindu parents. If Hindu children attending schools of other denominations are ignorant of their religion they have no other to thank but their own parents. But if children attending Hindu Schools are also in the same miserable plight, the existence of such schools is a veritable crime against Hinduism. This is more so when we see that other denominations use their schools as the chief means of propagating their respective religions. We feel happy that we do not lay ourselves open to this charge.

There is much wastage in our Secondary schools owing to the absence of a system of diverting boys into Agricultural, Industrial and Polytechnic Schools, where boys unfit for academic work may be profitably equipped for life. The Educational authorities have issued an order that from next year every secondary school should provide for a major industry and a craft in its curriculum. The proposal though good in itself, cannot do more than touch the surface of the problem, for in the absence of any concrete plans for a network of continuation schools and the necessary staff to handle the courses there, all efforts at the secondary school level will entail waste of precious time and talent. Please allow me to touch on another question that immediately affects the organisation of our

glory by tasting the fruit of the "Forbidden Tree." He can regain his lost divinity by mental discipline, and the practice of Yoga.

Why do you weep, my child? Take away the bandage from your eyes and see. Lift up the veil of Maya. You are surrounded by Truth and Truth alone. Open your eyes and see clearly now. Wherever you see, there is the All-Full Light and Bliss only. The cataract of ignorance has blurred your vision. Have the cataract extracted immediately. Put on a new pair of glasses by developing the inner eyes of wisdom through regular meditation.

Hari Om Tat Sat Om Sau! Sau! Santill

schools. When the change of medium of instruction was introduced in the Primary School about two years ago, it was welcomed as a step in the right direction. It was hoped that in gradual stages English would yield its place of importance to the national language. It was thus sought to bring out the best in the child by imparting Education in its own mother tongue and at the same time to retain English as an essential subject in the school. Though this was meant to be a compromise, its wisdom cannot be doubted. In putting this scheme into operation, however, we are faced with a problem created largely by the Educational authorities themselves. It has now been made clear that Tamil and Sinhalese will not be made the compulsory media of instruction in the Post Primary classes in the immediate future, while in the primary classes no reversal of policy is contemplated. Thus a child after doing English only for a minimum of 80 minutes a day, is thrust into the Post Primary School where he has to face a battery of English text books meant for the First Form in England. He finds himself completely at sea and very often develops a distaste for studies. Two alternatives are open to us. One is to allow greater latitude in regard to the time allotted for English in the primary classes and the other is to change the medium of instruction in the post primary classes too. There is also a third way out and this may cause the child at least an extra year. Soon after Standard Five a child may be put in a preliminary First Form for an intensive course of English before he is promoted to First Form proper. I hope the parents of our children will bear with us if we are constrained to adopt this device.

Another subject which is agitating the minds of Schools authorities and the public alike is the total inadequacy of Equipment grant provided to schools by the State. The one and only flow in the Free Education Scheme is that schools are asked to maintain and equip themselves in a pittance. Schools came forward to give the scheme a trial in the hope that one day anomaly would be rectified. We have been hoping from year to year that a more generous grant would be paid. A few months ago we received a rude shock in the shape of a news item in a section of the Press that a scheme of block grant based on the past expenditure of schools was being contemplated by the Minister of Education. The unfairness of such a basis of calculating grant-in-aid was patent as it would then help only those well endowed schools which were in a position to spend lavishly, and doom the poorer schools to perpetual perdition. We are now greatly relieved by the assurance from high circles that an equitable scheme will soon be formulated. Whatever proposals may be put forward hereafter, we are happy that the Government's keenness to consider the question of inadequate grants is in itself an implied confession that the schools have not received a fair deal in this respect. We know what stupendous expenditure of public funds is incurred in maintaining, staffing and equipping Government Schools. We do not enquire for absolute parity with that class of schools. What we want is a reasonable minimum, adequate for our basic needs. We hope that at least hereafter the Government will display greater imagination and sympathy in the treatment of Assisted Schools.

Fukui, the silk city of Japan of 85,000 inhabitants, was devastated as earthquakes followed by fire and huge tidal waves rocked central Japan on Monday last. Unconfirmed reports give 30,000 as killed, injurer and missing and 50,000 left homeless.

# NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne M.P. for Kandy has drawn the attention of the Minister for Health and Local Government to the appalling conditions in the Kandy Hospitals. He says that there are two patients to a mat; children and infants in bandages crawl about in the corridors and Verandah; and pneumonia, diarrhoea patients share the same bed.

Pandit Dr. N. V. S. Sarma President of the Oriental Indigenous Research Bureau of Colombo has submitted a memorandum to the World International Health Congress now in session at Geneva, urging the Congress to consider the use of indigenous drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who according to present arrangements is paying a visit to Madras on July 24th on his way to Karikudi, it is expected, will address a public meeting at Thak Ghat on the evening of July 25th under the auspices of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee.

The Minister for Communications Government of India confirmed that all air services passing through Hyderabad State territory had been asked not to touch down at any of the Hyderabad aerodromes for any purpose. The Communications Minister did not give any reasons for this step.

A mass meeting of over 5000 Striking London port workers decided by a large majority to accept the recommendations of their Unofficial Strike Committee to return to work. The decision was taken less than 24 hours after the Government had proclaimed a state of emergency to deal with the dock strike.

The Acting D.M. & S.S. has submitted a memorandum to the Minister for Health and Local Government urging early action by the Health Ministry to stop the menace to the health of the City of Colombo by the continuance of the activities of food hawkers in the streets of Colombo, who have gone to the extent of plying their trades in the vicinity of the General Hospital.

Dr. N. M. Perera of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party will be the only Leftist candidate in the Borella Municipal by-election and Mr. E. Gunatilaka of the Communist party the only Leftist candidate in the Baddegama Parliamentary by-election.

Statistics of up country Government bungalows which could be rented out to clerks in Government Service at moderate rates during their holidays are being collected by the Treasury.

It is learnt that over three crores of Gandhi memorial stamps will be printed and issued. They will be put on sale on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Indian independence Day.

The all Ceylon Tamil Congress has decided to participate in the local elections including the forthcoming Municipal election in Jaffna. Mr. N. Rajadurai Advocate the Secretary of the Jaffna District Congress Committee will convene a meeting on July 4th to ascertain the decision with regard to the question of nominating party candidates to contest the Jaffna Municipal election.

Describing the present Government in Ceylon as Government of a section of the people by a section of the people Mr. Fred de Silva successfully moved a resolution at the last meeting of the Kandy Municipal Congress requesting the Central Government to make voting in Parliamentary and local government elections compulsory and that all voters should bear identification cards carrying their photographs.

# INDIA'S EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

By K. G. SAIYIDIAN

(Continued from our last issue)

AS urgent, if not more, and certainly bigger in magnitude is the problem of Adult Education. If we take up only the age group 15 to 40, we have to provide varied educational facilities for about 70 million adults. And it is not, mind you, merely a question of teaching them to read and write—for that does not go very far, does it? It is a question of waging a war on all fronts—eradicating their ignorance and superstitions, fighting against disease and lack of personal hygiene and sanitation, improving the standard of knowledge and culture and training people in the elementary ideas and practices of good citizenship. Adult education would be important anyhow in a country where barely 15% can read and write. But it has become a matter of national survival, now that political freedom has brought exacting duties and responsibilities in its train and the enslaved subject has become the free citizen. You see, democracy and ignorance are ill suited companions. It is only demagoguery and political racketeering that can thrive in the darkness of ignorance; democracy needs the light of knowledge and a fine social awareness of what one owes to the community. So, if political democracy is to endure and is to deepen into a social economic and cultural democracy, we must plan a generous system of what I would like to call Social Education, covering the three related fields of literacy, civic training and encouragement of cultural hobbies and recreations. The first is necessary as a tool for the acquisition of knowledge, the second, i.e. civic training, is indispensable in a land of variety like India where many languages are spoken and many religions professed and where widely differing racial and cultural groups live side by side. This need for civic education has been greatly accentuated by the recent happenings. We have the problem of the refugees and the ex-servicemen, who have been through harrowing experiences which have disrupted their normal outlook and their sense of values. Perhaps the biggest problem before us today is that of the moral and civic re-education of millions of our people who have been reduced to almost a pathological state of mind from which Gandhiji was struggling, valiantly and far sightedly, to retrieve them. That is why, not many months ago, I had described Gandhiji, at a Conference, as the greatest contemporary worker in the cause of Adult Education. We have also to try and bring some joy and cultural interests into the dull and drab and hard-drud life of our masses by encouraging games, social functions, music drama, folk dancing, poetry, recitations and other free activities. Thus, the movement should tap the community at all levels, providing literacy centres, libraries, discussion groups, community clubs, people's colleges, catering for men and women with differing needs and interests and different cultural and intellectual standards. In many provinces, a beginning has been made in this direction though there is still a tendency to identify Social Education too much with literacy. Recent development in C.P., U.P., Bombay and Madras hold out the promise that Social Education, in the larger and deeper sense of the word, will now get a fair deal. This is also the hope foreshadowed by the report of a recent Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the five statements on Social Education made by Maulana Azad.

Then there is the question of Secondary Education which has so far been mainly dominated by the University-controlled Matriculation examination. Teachers are more concerned with coaching rather than with the development of the students' varying aptitudes and capacities. Its approach is bookish, academic, unrelated to life or to vocational needs. We have to reconstruct this system radically and establish different types of secondary schools—academic, technical, agricultural and crafts schools—which will cater for children with different types of mind and temperament. They should all aim at providing genuine secondary education, but utilize different media and methods of approach for 'unlocking' the child's energies and capacities. Not much progress has been made in this direction. Traditional methods and attachments die hard and the High School is still a bulwark of the orthodox, academic type of education. But there are hopeful signs on the horizon. You know that, from this very year, we are trying to introduce crafts in the lower classes of the secondary schools of this Province; that we have some—not many—technical high schools and there is a move to replace the Matric Examination by a more broad-based School Leaving Certificate Examination.

Perhaps I might refer to one other tendency that has become marked since the outbreak of the war—a greater demand for technical education at all levels. The need was created and accentuated by the War and it is being felt very urgently today when the country has many big schemes of industrial and technical development in hand. To meet this demand, Government is planning to establish a number of first rate Technological Institutes and Scientific Laboratories and it has sent several hundred scholars abroad for higher technical education. This is all to the good but it is not enough. There can be no general increase of technical efficiency unless we insist upon, and actually secure, higher standards of scientific instruction in primary and secondary schools. We cannot very well expect children, who have not even handled a test tube in the schools, to be able to run big electricity plants or manufacturing concerns confidently and efficiently. A beginning has, therefore, to be made at the lower end of the educational ladder also.

All this leads me to a crucial question. How are all these great problems to be satisfactorily tackled unless we have an efficient, conscientious and contented teaching personnel? And how can we have that unless the terms and conditions of service are sufficiently attractive to bring really first rate men and women to the profession and keep them there? In India during the last 100 years or so we have allowed the position and status of teachers to deteriorate to a dangerous extent. We must remedy this situation and I am glad to find that a silver lining is already visible. In this, as in other Provinces, Governments have recently revised the salary scales of primary and secondary school teachers and though they are not as good as they would like them to be, they are certainly an improvement. You have also no doubt seen the recent circular issued by the Bombay Government expressing their determination to uphold the social status and prestige of teachers and means of pointing ways and means of doing so. In order to improve professional efficiency, several new schemes of refresher courses, training in craft and training of new entrants have been taken in hand. There are also several other proposals under consideration which include the publication of educational journals, the establishment of teachers' libraries, teachers' homes and teachers' camps so that they may have reasonable facilities for study as well as recreation. I do not think I shall be revealing any secret if I tell you that, from next October, teachers' camps will begin to function and that Government are considering the possibility of earmarking a large number of quarters in the compound of the Government House at Mahabaleshwar for the use of the teachers in summer. Who would have thought such a thing

possible a few years ago? Government and public opinion are becoming increasingly alive to the fact that a person who is entrusted with the training of character, personality and intellect in children deserves the best that society can offer him in the way of material and cultural amenities. And that, my friends, is a great and joyous challenge to you—and to me—to dedicate ourselves wholeheartedly to the service of our people and educate them into a progressive, peace loving and co-operative nation.

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# Tamil Congress Decision

## Nationalist Tamils' Reaction

Messrs. A. C. Chella Rajah and C. Ranganathan, Joint Honorary Secretaries of the All-Ceylon Nationalist Tamils' Conference have issued the following statement unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the Executive Committee:—

"The Working Committee of the All-Ceylon Nationalist Tamils' Conference welcomes the trend of policy expressed by the General Council of the Tamil Congress at its recent meeting in Jaffna, to offer its co-operation to the Government, and states that early implementation of the decision by the Congress and its Parliamentary group is eminently desirable in the interests of intercommunal relationship and the cause of Ceylon's independence, which has been regained after many decades and after years of labour put forth by all communities in the island, including the Tamils who took a leading part in the struggle for national emancipation.

The Committee further trusts that following the high ideals of intercommunal adjustment and harmony and statesmanship of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, His Excellency Sri Rajagopalachari, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Tamil Congress would desist from functioning as a political organisation and that its members would join or form intercommunal organisations whose membership is open to all communities and whose policy and programme are based on political and economic ideologies. The Committee further feels that for the co-operation proffered on behalf of the Tamil Congress to be effective and fruitful, the divesting by the Tamil Congress of its political activities and programme in the present state of the country is an indispensable requirement.

The Committee further expresses its appreciation of the statements made by the Hon. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, in the course of the proceedings of the last conference of the United National Party, that national interests should be placed above sectional interests and that it was his policy to bring all sections of the people of Ceylon together."

L. P. Silva a retired estate conductor has been remanded by the Badulla Magistrate on a charge of having murdered a trader, Pusehi Banda at Wewagama on June 24th.

## Jaffna Hindu College Building Fund

	Rs.	Cts.
Previously acknowledged	7375	17
Mr. A. K. Pathan	25	00
" E. Ayampillai	25	00
" V. Yogananthan	5	00
" S. Muttulingam	10	00
" S. Sivasingarajah	100	00
" P. Ayathurai	10	00
J. H. C. Masters' Guild	2	50
Total	7552	67
V. BALASUNDARAM,		
Treasurer,		
J. H. C. Building Fund		
Committee,		
30-6-48.		
(M. 60, 2)		

possible a few years ago? Government and public opinion are becoming increasingly alive to the fact that a person who is entrusted with the training of character, personality and intellect in children deserves the best that society can offer him in the way of material and cultural amenities. And that, my friends, is a great and joyous challenge to you—and to me—to dedicate ourselves wholeheartedly to the service of our people and educate them into a progressive, peace loving and co-operative nation.



## SNIPPETS

If simplicity can keep a family long, it should do the same for the national integrity. To King-Ku-fon it was plain that the official families whose children learn expensive habits of living, prosper only for a generation or two; the merchant families who are industrious and frugal may prosper for 3 or 4 generations; the families who till the ground and study the books and have simple and careful habits prosper for 5 or 6 generations while the families who have the virtues of filial piety and friendliness prosper for 8 or more generations.

(My country and my people)  
Lin Yu Tang.

## POORNA AND BUDDHA

A young man named Poorna one of Buddha's Shishyas approached Buddha for initiation in his lore and after that was done, sought permission to go to Sonapura, a place known for wickedness. Buddha asked him a series of questions before giving permission.

Q. What would you do if they abused you?

A. I shall feel glad that they have not beaten me.

Q. Supposing they beat you with their hands.

A. I shall be glad that they have not stoned me.

Q. Supposing they stone you.

A. I shall rejoice that they have not lashed me.

Q. Supposing that they lashed you.

A. I shall be gratified that they have not hit me with any weapon.

Q. Supposing that they used any weapon.

A. I shall feel happy that they have not killed me.

Q. Supposing they kill you.

A. My soul will rejoice that they have released my body from this bondage and save me the chance of my committing suicide one day.

On hearing these prompt and sadate replies from young Poorna Buddha gave him the necessary permission.

## PANDIT MALAVIYA AND HIS CONSCIENCE

One of the widely known facts of life relating to the Venerable Pandit is that he catches train at the last moment. There was but one competitor in the field and that was the late Sir R. Venkataram Naidu, Ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University who nearly always missed his train. On one occasion Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya got into the train at the last moment and had no time to buy his ticket. At the tedious acquiescence (end of the journey) he paid the fare which he should have paid at the (terminus adque) place where he started but as it often happens, either a penalty is demanded or the alternative is given to so respectable a traveller to go for free. But Pandit was not agreeable to either course for he must have informed the station people or the Guard at the starting station. So he went home and sent his son to buy a first class ticket from Benares to Allahabad and return home and destroy it. Conscience it is said, makes cowards of us all, but sometimes it doth make puzzles of us all too.

(Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayyah in Feathers and Stones.)

## Manipay Welfare Society

"The General Sanitation and prevention of Tuberculosis and Cottage Industries" were the subjects of addresses by Dr. P. Rajasingham, M. O. H. Jaffna and Mr. V. Satchithanantham, Divisional Officer, Department of Commerce and Industry, Jaffna at Sandilay Sunday last at a meeting convened under the auspices of the Manipay Parish Welfare Society: the audience evinced much interest on both subjects.

Mr. S. H. Perinpananayagam B. A. Advocate, President of the Society presided and introduced the lecturers briefly. Dr. P. Rajasingham addressed the gathering first. He gave five golden rules that govern general sanitation and emphasised on the need of latrines in all villages. Latrines prevented the spread of diseases. As regards tuberculosis, he deplored the tendency of the people to hide the disease. Instead of making it known at the early stages and getting it cured, what people did was to allow it to become chronic and severe, resulting ultimately in death. This was due more to ignorance and poverty than to anything else. He said that an association had been formed in Colombo to combat this evil disease and to help people who are in need of such sympathy and help. He emphasised the fact that we in Ceylon had started it now only, when in England it was formed about forty years back. He dwelt at length on the ways of preventing the disease.

Mr. V. Satchithanantham then addressed the meeting. He said that Cottage Industries play a great part in strengthening the financial position of a poor family. If the members of the family could learn any one of the Cottage Industries such as weaving, coir making etc., then they could spend the leisure hours profitably. If the people wanted demonstrations, he said he would gladly arrange them. Several questions were put to both the lecturers and they answered them suitably.

Then Mudaliyar C. Thiagarajah V. C. Chairman, Manipay and Mr. S. T. Nadarajah, Proctor S. C. addressed the meeting. They appealed to the audience to follow and to put into practice what has been said by these lecturers.

Mr. S. Rajendran, Proctor S. C. and Secretary of the Society proposed a vote of thanks. He said that instead of waiting for the help of the Government to provide us with all facilities, we ourselves should take the initiative and try to do things as far as we can. It is not fair to depend for everything on Government. He appealed to the audience to take more interest in the activities of the Society and to attend in large numbers the meetings arranged by the Society in the Villages that constitute the Manipay Parish.

The meeting terminated at about 7-30 P. M.

## Tender Notice For Sale Of Land

By permission granted in case No. 306 G of the District Court of Jaffna offers are invited for the purchase of the following land belonging to Thavalachchumy-umma daughter of Thambinuttu of Urumpiray, minor.

Sealed tenders stating offers for the said land should reach the Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna or the Proctor for curator in the above case on or before 12th July 1948.

The Court reserves to itself the right to reject any tender.

The land above referred to

All that piece of land situated at Vannarpannai East in the Parish of Vannarpannai in the Division and District of Jaffna Northern Province called Avaranthulakai in extent 10 Lms. V. C. with houses well and plantations and bounded on the East by the property of Rasamah widow of Subamaniam, North by the properties of Sinnakankatchy wife of Nadarajah and others, West by the property of Sannamunah wife of Tharasingam and by line and South by the portion of land reserved for a path.

This 30th day of June 1948

A. SUBRAMANIAM  
Proctor or Notary  
Urumpiray

Proctor for curator in the Case No. 306/G D. C. Jaffna.

(M. 59 2 & 6)

## NOTICE

Know all by these presents that I, Sinnathamby Ratnasabapathy of Kanderoday, Jaffna, at present living at No. 28, Tamby Abdullah Road, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, do hereby revoke the Power of Attorney dated the 22nd May 1936, given by me in favour of Sinnathamby Sinnathamby of Kanderoday, Jaffna, and deposited in and registered by him in the office of the Registrar of Powers of Attorneys, Jaffna.

Dated this 12th of June, 1948.  
(M. 40. 29 & 2-7-48.)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 874.

In the matter of an Intestate estate and effect of Annapooranam wife of Murugesu Vaithilingam of Urumpiray Deceased  
Murugesu Vaithilingam of Chundikuly Petitioner

Vs.

1. Pathmalojani daughter of Vaithilingam of Chundikuly
2. Rasammah wife of Sinniah of Urumpiray Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of May 1948 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent abovenamed be and she is hereby declared appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minor the 1st respondent abovenamed, and the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the husband of the said deceased, to have letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 3rd day of June 1948 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of May 1948  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai  
District Judge

Time to show cause extended to 8-7-48  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai  
District Judge.  
(O. 41 2 & 6)

## Auction Sale

250 logs of palm and satin will be sold by Auction on Saturday, 10th July 1948 commencing from 9 a. m. at the Forest Department Timber Depot, Jaffna Customs. Jaffna. Further particulars of the sale can be had from the Divisional Forest Officer Northern Division, Jaffna.

H. E. C. LUSHINGTON  
Conservator of Forests.  
Colombo, 25th June 1948.  
(G. 41 2)

## WANTED

Wanted Experienced Typist Clerk Salary Rs. 60/- per mensem rising to Rs. 110/- with 50% war allowance. Apply with two recent testimonials to the Secretary, Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd., 150 Hospital Street, Jaffna on or before the 10th July, 1948.

(M. 54. 25, 29 & 2-7-48)

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A. Arulambalam  
Secretary

26-6-48.

(M. 56, 29 & 2)

## Thevaram Classes

Under the direction of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha with Sri T. Kumaraswampillai as tutor in charge, Thevaram Classes will be conducted on Sundays from 9 A. M. These classes will be held at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School.

Fees payable are as follows:

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K. Shanmugam  
Saivaparipalana Sabha Office,  
JAFFNA.

(M. 41. F)

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(C I 29, 2 & 6)

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Agent

(Std. 29, 1-8 to 30-8-48)

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Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI