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World Citizen Number One

Gandhiji The Great Prophet Of A Moral & Spiritual Revolution

Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan's Address

GANDHIJI'S message is not a matter for academic debate in intellectual circles. It is the answer to the cry of exasperated mankind which is at the cross-roads said Prof. Radhakrishnan in an address delivered in All Souls College, Oxford, England. The following is the text of his address.



When, on his return from South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi found the people of India suffering from morbid pride, want, pain and degradation he took up the task of their emancipation as a challenge and an opportunity. No improvement, he felt, was possible without political freedom. Freedom from subjection should be won not by the usual methods of secret societies armed rebellion, arson and assassination. In self-purification lies the path to freedom. Force is no remedy.

He took hold of ordinary men and women, men and women who were an incredible mixture of heroism and conceit, magnificence and meanness, made heroes out of them and organised an unarmed revolt against British rule. The transfer of power on August 15th, 1947, marked the end of that struggle. The fight was a clean one, it was completely free from any trace of racial bitterness or feeling. The credit for it is due to Gandhi.

Freedom for Gandhi is not a mere political fact. It is a social reality. He struggled not only to free India from foreign rule but free her from social corruption and communal strife. He strove for a free and united India. The hour of his triumph proved to be the hour of his humiliation. The division of the country is a grievous wrong we have suffered.

Our leaders caught in a mood of frustration, tired of communal "killings", which disgraced the country for some months past, anxious to give relief to the harassed, distraught multitudes acquiesced in the partition of India against their better judgment and the advice of Gandhi. The New Delhi celebrations on August 15 Gandhi would not attend. He excused himself and was engaged in his lonely trek in the villages of Bengal, walking on foot, comforting the poor and the homeless, entreating to remove from their hearts every trace of suspicion, bitterness and resentment.

The division of the country has not resulted in communal peace but has actually increased communal bitterness. The large migrations, the thousands of people wandering to and fro weary, uprooted, heavy laden the mad career of communal violence, worst of all the the spiritual degradation all around, suspicion, anger, doubt, pity, grief absence of hope filled Gandhi with deep sorrow and led him to devote the rest of his life to the psychological solution of this problem.

When last I met him, early in December 1947, I found him in deep agony and determined to do

his utmost to improve the relation among the communities or die in the process. He met his death while engaged in this great work. It is the cross laid on the great-hearted that they exhibit themselves in sorrow and suffering so that those who come after them may live in peace and security.

When the strife of these days is forgotten, Gandhi will stand out as the great prophet of a moral and spiritual revolution without which this distracted world will not find peace. It is said that non-violence is the dream of the wise while violence is the history of man. It is true that wars are obvious and dramatic and their results in changing the course of history are evident and striking. But there is a struggle which goes in the mind of men. Its results are not recorded in the statistics of the killed and injured. It is the struggle for human decency, for the avoidance of physical strife which restricts human life for a world without wars. Among the fighters in this great struggle Gandhi was in the front rank.

His messages is not a matter

Manchester Guardian Advocates Confederation of South Asia

Confederation of South Asia comprising India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, and Malaya was suggested in the Manchester Guardian for "maintaining order in the region".

This was "not possible until India and Pakistan have ended their dismal combats. But if India has delayed constructive action by allowing itself to be provoked by Pakistan, it has in other directions already set about its tasks in the right way but its interest in the economic unification of South Asia."

The writer cited the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, where India had "taken the leading part" and the idea of economic unity of the region had been advanced. To make the people of South Asia "more clearly conscious" of their common interests and traditions a counterpart of the ECAFE in the international sphere was now needed.

The newspaper argued that, "in India itself the Communists can do no more than give the Government a general apprehension about the future" but among her neighbours "they are making a situation which is already a real menace to Indian statesmen."

Indian security needs "stable and friendly Governments" in Burma, Indo-China, Malaya and Indonesia. But Burma "may turn into something like an Oriental Yugoslavia. In Indo-China, Dr. Ho Chin Minh seems definitely to have committed himself to Communism". The editorial declared that New Delhi foresaw the danger now becoming real, of the national movements in South-East Asia swinging far to the Left of the national movement in India.

"South Asia—including the South-East—forms a national unit in world organisation and India is its centre." Indian statesman had taken "a far cloudily of India taking the leadership in this part of the world and there is no reason why it should not do so."

The paper warned, however, that "it would be absurd for India to intervene by force if events go dangerously in any of the border States. Turbulence in South Asia will be checked best by building rapidly a new stable system of political and economic relations in what was formerly the British Asiatic Empire."

felt as pleasant, where the scattered mind gets concentrated or the concentrated mind becomes firmer that food and that season is suitable; unsuitable are the other kinds. For higher deep meditation a cold place like Cashmere or Uttarakasi is suitable. But if the aspirant is suffering from Rheumatism or Asthma, he should remain in a dry, warm place.

Try to find out a place for meditation that suits you nicely throughout the year. It must be neither too hot nor too cold. It must have a temperate climate. If you find it difficult to get a suitable place, you can remain for six months in one place and can shift to another place during rainy season and hot summer. Having stayed at each place for a month, you should stay permanently.

As regards food: for some sweet food for others sour food is suitable. As for the seasons: for some the cold season, for others the hot season is suitable. Therefore a man of serenity is the most

Nizams' Intention Of Retiring To Turkey!

The freezing by India of Hyderabad's balances and intensification of their measures against the State have resulted in much speculation in London regarding the eventual outcome of the dispute.

There have been crops of rumours from time to time regarding the plans of the Nizam. The one, to which much publicity was given, attributed to him an intention of seeking the throne of Pakistan.

The latest which appears in the London press suggests that the Nizam is contemplating abdication in favour of his son, the Prince of Berar, and of his intention of retiring to Turkey.

Hyderabad circles in London characterised this as "just another of these silly stories". Whitehall has no knowledge of any such move and though rightly refusing to comment obviously declines to believe that there is any substance in the report.

Rajaji's Advice To Indians in Ceylon

In a message to Indians in Ceylon, addressed through the High Commissioner Mr. V. V. Giri, His Excellency Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, says: "The Indian community in Ceylon as elsewhere, should



be brave and loyal to the State of which they are a part, and further its interests. This alone will bring credit to the mother country, which they love. Everything else will follow thereafter. No one can be expected to renounce or forget his ties with the mother country, nor is this necessary for the fullest loyalty being given in thought, word and deed to the State, of which he is a citizen."

The message was in reply to a telegram sent by Mr. V. V. Giri, offering felicitations to Rajaji on his becoming the Governor-General.

Universal Prayer

Om Sadguru Paramatmane Namah

MAY that Light of Lights ever guide me! May He cleanse my mind of all impurities. May He inspire me! May He bestow on me Power, Courage and Strength. May He remove the veil in the mind. May He remove all obstacles in the spiritual path. May He make my life happy and fruitful. I bow to Thee, O Lord of lords, O God of gods, O Deva of Devas! the Brahman of the Upanishads the Support for Maya and Ishwara, the Supreme Bridge to Immortality!
Om Santi! Santi!! Santi!!!

How Jail Life Should Be Reformed

Dr. Katju's Broadcast

"HUMAN experience has shown that in every generation—no matter how high may be the standard of public education and public morals—there will always be a few evil persons disposed to commit these evil deeds and society must protect itself against these people," thus observed Dr. K. M. Katju opening a talk on in the series "Crime and Criminals" broadcasting from Calcutta station of the A. I. R.

His excellency Dr. Katju said:— "My friends of the all India Radio, Calcutta Station, have asked me—and I have readily agreed—to open a public debate on 'Crime and Criminals.' This is not intended to be a narrative of sensational crimes and criminals but it would really be an exposition of criminology and psychopathology. The old theory was that the object of punishment was purely deterrent and that a prison should be a place so shocking and terrifying in its administration that it should scare away all persons either from committing crimes at all or at any rate from repeating their offences. The prison, therefore, in the olden days, was deliberately made a sort of a hell where deliberate effort was made to kill for ever all human individuality. Unfortunately the old system has proved a total failure. If it was intended to stop the commission of crimes, then it had failed miserably because crimes have not only multiplied but have taken new forms; and as for repetition, every prison is full of what is called habituals, that is, there are people who come there again and again after repeated convictions."

Jail Life In Olden Days
There is no doubt that in the olden days the State worked like a soulless machine and anyone who broke the law and was sentenced to prison was treated with inhuman severity. The laws were also not gentle and turned into offences acts which would now almost be considered as meritorious. Many offences were born out of the social and economic opinion current at the time. Neither the law nor the courts went deeply into the question of motive and no attempt was ever made to consider the background of the so-called crimes and then a criminal was regarded as almost a pest fit to be eliminated. Crimes were not considered merely anti-social acts nor was it considered that a criminal guilty of an anti-social act might well be reformed into a good citizen. There is a danger, however, that modern opinion may now swing too far in the opposite direction and convicted prisoners may almost be glorified as young inexperienced children hardly dealt with by present-day economic stresses and difficulties and therefore entitled more to compassion than to restraint and a little severe discipline. The truth of the matter is that while outgabi

It would seem as if these prisons had, in fact, proved so to say, seminaries for training in crime. They turned out finished criminals. Any one man or woman, who had once entered a prison was lost so completely to all sense of human decency that he or she was apt to become a criminal for ever. I may say at the outset that I have not studied criminology as a science nor

(Continued on page 3)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1948

THE STERLING PACI

The House of Representatives has approved the ratification of the Agreement signed between the Government of Ceylon and the Government of the United Kingdom regarding Ceylon's Sterling balances. Dr. Perera's motion opposing the agreement has been defeated by 48 votes against 23. The amount due to Ceylon from the United Kingdom is £51,000,000 and under the agreement the United Kingdom has agreed to release upto £7½ million which is roughly equivalent to Rs. 100,000,000 for the period ending December 1948. According to the Opposition the agreement ought not to have been ratified because it tied Ceylon perpetually to the Sterling Bloc, made no final settlement of the sterling assets, gave no guarantee of the non repatriation of the sterling assets in England, released only meagre amounts which were inadequate for Ceylon's requirements, restricted dollar purchases and failed to utilise the Sterling assets to liquidate sterling investments in Ceylon. For and on behalf of the Government it was explained that the amount of £7½ millions was more than sufficient to meet Ceylon's requirements upto the end of the year and before next year, a commission was expected from England and a fresh agreement would be concluded.

Government intends to spend not even £1,000,000 on current expenditure and hopes to spend the balance on capital expenditure. Such hopes and intentions are only wishful thinking. The Budget shows an excess of about 4½ millions over and above expenditure. In computing the balance little attention has been paid to the vast amount which Government has to spend on food subsidies. Whether Government will be able to bridge the gulf between its revenue and expenditure or not remains to be seen in the course of time. It will be remembered that when the Prime Minister formulated and defined Government policy at the last U. N. P. conference he stated that agriculture, education, social services, and other matters of primary importance for Ceylon's national development depended on what amounts Government would be able to allocate for the different requirements. The questions of Defence and External affairs were practically shelved. The official statistics of the unemployed in Ceylon show that there are 250,000 men awaiting employment. Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether Rs. 100 million will be sufficient to meet Ceylon's present requirements.

Agreement has been reached between India and the United Kingdom regarding India's sterling balances. The text of the agreement, it is expected, will be published shortly. It will be possible to know whether Ceylon's Finance Team which visited England a few months ago was successful or not in its Mission when the text of the

Agreement between the United Kingdom and India is published. To call for money due is no crime; in fact it is legitimate. England has for over a century maintained herself by a policy of exploitation. Ceylon among other countries has been victimised. It should not be forgotten that the United States and Britain have little sympathy for Asian countries. At the last ECAFE conference held at Ootacamund Mr. Grady's words leave no doubts in one's mind as to how unwilling both the United States and Britain are towards releasing capital goods for the Asian countries. Political emancipation without economic freedom is what we have gained. To make Ceylon self sufficient in the matter of food and clothing and emancipate herself of economic bondage should be our goal. Questions of Defence and External affairs cannot be treated so lightly as the Premier has envisaged. Everything should be done to make Ceylon self dependent. Short term and long term plans will be necessary for these purposes. It is to be hoped that the Ceylon Government will not fail in its duty to make the Government of the United Kingdom release whatever amounts may be necessary for making Ceylon self-dependent in all matters relating to agriculture, education industries, social services etc when the next agreement is concluded before the end of the year.

TAMIL TEACHERS

The North Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Association has submitted a memorandum to the Minister of Education. We have published elsewhere the text of the memorandum which among other things demands the setting up of a committee similar to the Burnham Committee in England and providing a pension scheme for widows and orphans of teachers. The Committee which they demand is expected to serve as a medium for negotiation between teachers and employers and should be composed of representatives of teachers and Government. Questions of Salaries, allowances, conditions of service and all other matters relating to the professional rights of teachers, it has been suggested, should be dealt with by the committee. The demand appears to be reasonable. Tamil teachers have been neglected in the past. When Trade Unions are safeguarding the interests of workers everywhere and Whitley councils are considered necessary for promoting peace and harmony between employer and employee the case of Tamil teachers should not fail for want of similar set up. A committee on the line of the Burnham committee will be able to render useful service.

A pension scheme for widows and orphans of teachers is long overdue. The social service scheme formulated by the Labour Government in England has provided *Alta* for free medical attention, old age pensions and employment for all. It may be difficult for Ceylon to reach England's standard in the matter of social services at once but a similar scheme should be our goal. Widows and orphans of teachers deserve the sympathy of Government.

Probe Into Earth's Inside

Natural Atomic Pile Found

MANY American scientists are engaged in measuring and recording with the help of modern instruments the shape of the earth's crust and the nuclear fission that goes on within its interior. Their findings reveal a rich plant life on the Atlantic floor capable of supplying important ingredients of human diet. Also the globe appears to be a self-heating body, a gigantic atomic fission pile.

Some 25 per cent firm land 75 per cent ocean with 2000 feet of mud on its bottom, the whole forming the earth's crust, encasing an atomic furnace—that is the description of the planet on which we live, according to the newest scientific findings. Thousands of feet below the Atlantic waters near Bermuda, and hundreds of feet below busy New York City traffic, American scientists have been measuring and recording with instruments what no human eye has ever seen or ever will see: the shape of the ocean floor and the nuclear fission that goes on within the depth of the earth.

Geophysicist Dr. John B. Hersey is in charge of a six-man expedition on the ketch 'Cayn', sponsored by the U. S. Navy and the Wood's Hole, Hole, Massachusetts, Oceanographic Institution. The scientists' task is to chart the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean by means of sound waves. Two echoes from a small explosion, one reflected from the bottom of the sea, another one from the rock layers below the mud, are registered and timed on the 'Cayn' through an underwater microphone. Since the speed of sound in water and mud is known, measuring depth is simple.

The floor of the North Western Atlantic, the 'Crayn' scientists found, is relatively flat, the solid

rock crust of the earth covered with mud and clay. From Iceland to the South Polar regions there extends an 'Atlantic ridge,' with mountain peaks 6,000 to 10,000 feet high; the island of Bermuda a 15,000 foot oceanic mountain.

The Atlantic floor, just as dry land, has its valleys, and plains—and also its plant life; microscopic to be sure, but full of vitamins, proteins, fats, oils, carbohydrates and other important ingredients of human diet. The ocean floor's fertility equals some of the best surface farm land and, in the view of the explorers, might one day play a part in feeding the rapidly increasing population of the earth. The more realistic aim of the expedition is, however, a geological survey of the ocean floor's shape and composition through which science can gain a clearer understanding of the earth's crust.

Within The Globe

Meanwhile, other studies are being made as to earth's crust radiation and what is going on within the globe itself. Independent studies by Dr. William D. Ury of the Geophysical Laboratory of Washington, D.C., and two scientists of Fordham University (New York City), measur-

ing radiation emanating from rock in a subway station deep under a New York street, have thrown new light on the subject.

They found that radioactive potassium, just like an atomic pile radiates heat. This heat apparently is responsible for 75 to 80 per cent of the warmth the earth releases into the universe. In other words, the 'original heat' of the earth, stemming from the cosmic nebulae from which the earth coalesced has become a comparatively minor factor. Thus, in contrast to previous theories which conceived the earth as slowly cooling off, the globe appears to be a self-heating body, a gigantic atomic fission pile. It is the heat of these radiation which keeps the earth livably warm. Indeed, the planet is now radiating four to five times more heat than it would if it were dependent on its original cosmic heat alone.

As to how long the earth's atomic fuel will last, Dr. Ury calculated that between the earth's original formation and its total heat exhaustion some 20,000 million years must elapse. Since the earth is considered much younger, it is still good for serving man as an abode for some hundreds of millions of years to come.

On the other hand, there are indications that the crust might be getting warmer. Its temperature appears to be rising on continents, but falling in oceanic portions. Perhaps, Dr. Ury thinks this is due to lack of granite shell under the ocean. The probes of the Atlantic floor may help to obtain the answer.

Founder's Day

At Manipal Hindu College

"Next to Religion, the study of Economics should form the basis of education, for life is becoming more and more a harmonious adjustment to the ever-changing economic conditions," said Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, the Education Officer of Jaffna when he presided at the Jubilee Meeting on the Founder's day celebrations of the School.

At the Memorial Service the Principal said that he thought the memorial service the most important part of the whole day's programme as the grateful remembrance of the illustrious founder, the late Mr. W. S. Sarapulle, is not only a duty owed by the present and past students of the College but should prove an inspiration and incentive to all to help the school.

In the Inter House Sports Meet of the Evening the Melkandar House became the champions and the Vakeasar House became the champions for the year on the result of competitions in 15 items which form part of the extra curricular activities of the College.

The public meeting at 6.30 P. M. celebrated the 25th anniversary of the College Union. Messrs. K. K. Nadarajan, P. O. L. R. Sivadasan, B. Sc. and S. Navaratnam read the reports of the Religious Section, Sports Section and Arts Section respectively. Mr. D. Storer's report of the Literary Section was read by Mas. G. Yoganandan who also welcomed the chairman.

Mr. S. U. Somasegaram in his presidential address called to mind the days when he was present at the celebrations as a student, teacher and as inspector of schools and congratulated the school on the unwavering loyalty to its ideal and the tradition which has become strengthened by the July 4th celebrations for a period of 25 years. It struck him that of all the addresses delivered by the Minister of Education in Jaffna, he emphasised religious education and education for freedom only at the Manipal Hindu College. He thought that it was a simple response to the free and religious atmosphere present in the school as is amply evident from the Religious and other reports he heard that day. The report of the Arts Section reminded him of another event of great educational importance organised by the school in the course of last term, the Hobbies Day and the Career lectures. It is an earnest attempt to encourage and discover the talents latent in the students and guide them in useful directions. It is an experiment to solve the problem of unemployment. Religion is a great factor in life but in practical life one cannot be blind to the fact that economic conditions affect life most. Next to Religion, the study of economics should form the basis of education for life is becoming more and more a harmonious adjustment to the ever-changing economic conditions. The dance of the girls and the Call of Lanka recited by another cannot but give one the impression of a quickened pace of national education.

Mr. V. Veerasingham, the Principal thanked the Chairman and the visitors and declared the next day a holiday.

The following Telegraphic message was sent by the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabai to Sri C. K. Subramania Mudaliar when a celebration was held to mark the successful completion of the commentary of Periapuram at Chidambaram on 12.7.48.

"The Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabai conveys its felicitations and greetings at the successful completion of your commentary on Periapuram—a noble work.

Sidelights and Lightsides

(BY SQUINT EYE)

THE latest Communal flare-up in Bombay in which the casualties were a neten killed is reported to have originated in a trivial case, pick-pocketing in a train-car in which the miscreant and the victim belonged to two different communities.

To help prevent communal clashes perhaps Indian pick-pockets will in future ply their trade on members of their own communities!

Sardar Patel has referred to Winston Churchill's latest outburst as Wanton.

Wanton Churchill!

A Singapore husband denying the paternity of his wife's second child because it was dark in colour, was told by her in Court that the darkness of the skin was due to the fact of the child being born during a blackout.

The blackout baby has come into the limelight and brought ya and ma too!

The food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations has found that the rice-eating population of the world was increasing twice as fast as the rice output.

But could it not be a rise in the eating population of the world that has upset the food situation?

In the United Nations Security Council the Arab Higher Committee representative protested against the Ukran Chairman's designation of the 'State of Israel'.

State of Is (not)rael?

The Burma Government has protested against the former American Ambassador in India, Henry Gra-y's reference to "Burma being behind the Iron Curtain".

Suppose he corrects himself and says, The Iron Curtain behind Burma?

Mr. Palme Dutt the Communist told a London Majlis Mountbatten meeting, "India has reason to know that the imprisonment of yesterday are the Government of today. It may well be that the imprisoned of today will be the Government of tomorrow."

Why didn't he say the Government of today may well be the imprisoned of tomorrow? The vicious circle—break it in prison!

There are deadlocks in Palestine, Indonesia, and Ceylon, and blockades in Hyderabad, and Berlin.

Boiled down they all mean headaches.

One in every 80 Paris corpses and one in 500 elsewhere in France is buried alive says a French mayor who has asked for the introduction of a compulsory death test.

Quite a good many people in various countries die alive we know. But is it compulsory test or compulsory death that the French mayor wants?

PERSONAL

Mr. V. Manilvasagar has assumed duties as District Judge Ratnapu in succession to Mr. Ivor S. de Saram who has resigned the Judicial Service to resume his practice at the Bar.

ONE THING AND ANOTHER

—BY YALPADI—

Tais Week's Thriller

The lifting of the ban on remittances from Ceylon to sterling countries. One may now send twenty five rupees in a month by Post Office money order, without a permit. But one has to present one's rice ration book at the Post Office for identification and proof and check, and the Post Office will have to make out returns for the Currency Controller. That gives a good bit of work for the Post Office, and plenty of employment to new and fresh hands. Are't we advancing?

The Rice Ration book has now become a sort of passport with many and sundry uses. The new ration books, people said, were well got up though rationing was on its last legs. You now see the brain behind its invention and discovery of its uses!

Today's Agony

Important people have said that the Indo-Ceylon problem has reached a stage when it will be solved in the next few days or never be solved at all. That means a shuttle-service by air between Colombo and New Delhi for some time. If that would at least take the subject to a higher level!

Whither Tamil?

Tamil Congress waters are being sedulously stirred by people who are bent on sngling. The old bogey of Tamil provinces threatening to federate with South India has been set up again. Was it not both played out and scotched? Anyway should we not give this foolish idea a final burial. Ceylon federating with India is one thing, but a portion of the Island doing so is another—fantastic—thing

"You Send Us Rice We'll Send You Girls"

Siam has been sending rice to the Philippines and the Philip pines in return has been sending beautiful girls to Siam, according to Judge Semillans de la Cruz, President of the National Rice and Corn Corporation of Manila, who has just concluded a visit here.

The Filipino leader, who was speaking at a reception held in his honour in Bangkok, explained that many Siamese students in the Philippines fell in love with Filipino girls and brought them back as brides.

He expressed the hope that "this mutual trade—if you send us rice and we sending you girls" would continue.

The Siamese Minister of Commerce Phya Mahai Sawan, promised that Siam would maintain the mutual 'trade'—by continuing to export bridegrooms.

Judge de la Cruz, who came to Bangkok to discuss with Siamese officials problems regarding the shipment of rice to the Philippines, was able to secure 2,000 tons of Siam rice in advance of the Philippines allocation for the next quarter.

and the subsidiary machine rolls out bushelfuls of scraped coconut pulp. Mass production for modern needs may be alright but the fastidious madame and the epicurean master used to string hoppers whose strands are as fine as crochet cotton can never be won over to it. In every train from Jaffna one can count hundreds of fine and made "Idiapappam" that no all your modern mechanical devices nor all your wit can replace or displace. So that's that, Mr. Inventor.

Mass-produce! Stringhoppers!

Ceylon's popular morning breakfast speciality and afternoon lunch and evening meal is likely to become a famous permanency when the mechanical device now produced turns out platters of string hoppers by the thousands,

Atrocities Of The Razakars

"Janmabhoomi" Editor's Appeal To Delhi

"ONLY Turkish history of the middle ages when Turks attacked Europe and sacked the Balkans, could provide a similarity" to the atrocities of the Razakars in Hyderabad.

This is the report of Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, Managing Editor of "Janmabhoomi", who recently spent four days in that State.

Mr. Sheth, has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister of India, and to the Deputy Prime Minister urging immediate action in respect of Hyderabad and stating that "any delay would mean widespread disasters to tens of thousands of men and women."

Mr. Sheth in his telegram said that having received for publication harrowing details of Razakar terror in Hyderabad villages, he decided to make personal investigations and wired to the Prime Minister of Hyderabad if he would be given facilities to stay and tour Hyderabad territory. He received a telegram in reply saying that he would be given facilities.

Mr Sheth added: "I interviewed the Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs of Hyderabad on my arrival there. They again promised me all help

for my investigations. But, at the last minute, the information Secretary told me that they could not take the risk of sending their guests in the excited atmosphere caused by the Government of India's action about Hyderabad securities and the Deccan Airways.

However, during my four days stay in Hyderabad proper, I could sift all material available and cross-questioned people and was satisfied about the correctness of the reports.

Only Turkish history of the middle ages when Turks attacked Europe and sacked the Balkans, could provide a similarity. Scores of people have been thrown into burning houses and killed. Looting of property, tortures and attacks on women are common occurrences. One such major incident took place as late as June 22. Lakhs of people have migrated from the State leaving behind all their belongings. Hyderabad cries for immediate deliverance which is long over due."

Agriculture and Industrial Exhibition At Chavakachcheri

An Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition covering the D.R.O.'s division of Tenmischery in the Jaffna District was held at Drieburg College, Chavakachcheri on the 2nd and 3rd of July 1948. Schools, cultivators and the headmen took a prominent part in the exhibition. Stalls were also run by the Departments Agriculture, Health and Industries.

The Exhibition was opened by Mr. V. Kumaraswamy M.P. for Chavakachcheri, who also presided over the Public Meeting held on that day. Speeches on Agricultural and Food Production topics were delivered by Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, Education Officer N.P., Mr. S. Kanagaratnam, Divisional Agricultural Officer N.D., and Dr. P.K. Ratanasingham M.O.H. Chavakachcheri. Mr. S. Sellathurai teacher Kodikam sang songs on Food Production specially composed by him for the occasion.

Mr. P. J. Hudson, G.A.N.P. presided over the public meeting on the 2nd day. Mr. A. Arulambalam, Secretary, Northern Division Cooperative Federation spoke on Cooperation and Food Production. Mrs Hudson gave away the prizes. Films on Agriculture were shown by Mr. M.R. M. Jebaratnam, Assistant Propaganda Officer, of the Agriculture Department.

The Exhibition, designed chiefly to create greater interest in Food Production, has been well patronised by the cultivators of the division.

Propriation Bill the Leader of the House said he had received a complaint from Dr. Colvin R. de Silva that Dr. N. M. Perera was not the Leader of the Opposition. The speaker said if there was no unanimity in the opposition as to its leadership he would have to nominate the Leader of the opposition.

How Jail Life Should Be Reformed

(Continued from page 1)

If y of some acts changes from time to time with shifting social opinion, many more have been regarded as crimes from ages past, or have been condemned as unworthy by civilized opinion among all peoples in all times. Offences against person and against property are of that description. Any one uses or threatens violence against another person or breaks into his house and steals his property knows that he is doing wrong. It may be that in rare cases an individual may be led to steal or to rob to alleviate his own poverty and his own suffering, but in the vast majority of cases it is nothing but greed and vicious habits. Offences against children and women are much worse and have always been considered particularly obnoxious.

No Place of Relaxation

Human experience has shown that in every generation—no matter how high may be the standard of public education and public morals—there will be always a few evil persons disposed to commit these evil deeds and society must protect itself against these people.

While on the one hand, the old-day inhumanities perpetrated in prisons in the name of discipline were merely callous barbarities, at the same time I think we must take care that the prison does not come to be considered a place of relaxation where one might spend a year or two or a larger period with comparative comfort and in care-free surroundings.

Mr. R. Subramaniam, retired Udayar of Puloy, has been awarded the Long Service Medal by the Ceylon Government in recognition of 36 years of service to the state.

Order Nisi Declaring will prov d

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 895

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Annappoorthy wife of Sithambapillai Sivagnanasunderam of Mancaitivu Deceased
Sithambapillai Sivagnanasunderam of Mandaitivu Petitioner.

Kurunathar Saravanamuttu Mandaitivu Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before R R Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of June 1948 in the presence of Messrs Saravanamuttu and Nadarajah Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 21st April 1948 and that of the abotesting Notary Public and witnesses dated 7th June 1948 having been read:

It is ordered that the last will and testament of Annappoorthy the abovenamed deceased dated 7th January 1948 attested by V S. Nadarajah Notary Public under No. 637 by and the same is hereby declared proved and that Sithambapillai Sivagnanasunderam the abovenamed petitioner is the executor named in the said last will and testament and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless on or respondent or others shall on or before the 15th day of July 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 15th day of June 1948
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge Jaffna.
(O. 44. 9 & 13)

BOOKS REVIEW

Navalar Peruman

(In Tamil)
By Yogi Sri Suddhananta Bharathi. Price. Rs. 3/-

The life story of Sri Sri Arumuga Navalar has been published by poet Sri Suddhananta Bharathi. The book is written in simple Tamil and gives the reader an idea of the great services rendered to Hindu Society and to the Tamil language by the great Navalar from the date of his birth on 18-12-22 till his death on 5-12-1879. After comparing Navalar in the South with Daya-an, in the North and their services to Hinduism and naming Navalar as Peruman (Peruman) and 5th Samaya Kuravar (5th Samaya Kuravar), the author describes in picturesque language the beauties of Jaffna (Jaffna), Golden Lanka, Jaffna in North Ceylon, and Nallur the seat of the ancient Tamil Kings in Jaffna, and the place of Navalar's birth. This is followed by a short story of (an ancestor of Navalar) Gnapparakas who like the Pilgrim Fathers left Jaffna for India for the sake of enjoying freedom of worship according to his faith and avoiding the need to furnish allegiance to the Portuguese Rulers who insisted on every Hindu citizen of Jaffna supplying for their table a cow which is held in great reverence by all Hindus. The reader is then introduced to Kanther, the father of the great Navalar and other members of his family; the early life, education and employment as a teacher under Dr. Percival, a Wesleyan Methodist in the Mission School; the translation of the Holy Bible, a work of art; the differences which arose between the Mission and Navalar; the campaign initiated and carried on by Navalar against the proselytisation of Hindus by the missionaries; Navalar's journey to India and his work in that country; the purchase of a printing press and the printing of rare works of art and beauty in Tamil literature; the publication of Tamil Readers; the establishment of Hindu Schools by Navalar who of all persons was the first to realise the need for Hindu children being taught in a Hindu atmosphere; and other things in Navalar's life culminating with his death.

The author has written with depth of feeling; he has been guided in his life by the noble example of Navalar who is described as the 5th Samaya Kuravar of Tamil nad. Jaffnese who are well acquainted with the history of Jaffna and the life story of Navalar sometimes feel that the author has had no intimate knowledge of certain details. For example, when he describes Nallure, reference is made to Kandasamy Temple founded by Bhuvaekka Babu and Kailasa Pillair Temple; no mention is made of Nallinathaswamy Temple commonly known as the Sattanathar Sivankolai founded by the Tamil King Singha Arya Chakra varthi, among books which the author read before writing Navalar's life are mentioned Karthikeyathirai Vilakku (கர்த்தீயைத் திரை விலக்கு) in which a description is given of the Sattanathar Sivankolai, its demolition during Portuguese rule, and its restoration in British Times. The author has probably overlooked this temple; he has, while writing about the closing down of the English school founded by Navalar, stated that the example of Navalar in founding an English school was followed by Sir P. Kamath; no reference has been made to the Jaffna Hindu College the premier national institution founded in 1890 in North Ceylon. There are times or occasions when one feels that the author has not been fully informed of certain facts.

The extracts from Navalar's speeches and writings are very interesting. The replies by Saiva Prakashar (the name under which Navalar wrote) to the questions addressed in print by the Christian P. de, who started trouble are lovely; Navalar's criticism of Mr. Kandiah, Kuthan Manager of the Nallure Kandasamy Temple and the manner in which festivals and pujahs were conducted in

Hindu temples are most scathing; the story of how Navalar got his servant Saminathan arrested and sent to jail for theft by prompt information to the Police regarding not only the theft but also the place where Saminathan had left the money and other articles which had been stolen from the master and how he (Navalar) employed Saminathan on his return from jail and expressing regret for his past conduct show how forgiving Navalar was when one repented. The like of Navalar Peruman will be an inspiration to all Tamils and the author, Yogi Sri Suddhananta Bharathi has done a great service to Tamilnad by publishing this book.

Christianity is Disproved

By C. Thamotheerampillai and 4 others. Price Rs. 2/- available from C. T. Pillai, Chankanaip. O., Jaffna, and at the Lanka Book Depot, and Sanmuganathan Book Depot (both in) Vannarppennai, Jaffna.

Mr. C. Thamotheerampillai, Medical practitioner, Chankanaip, is the pioneer, who founded with the assistance of some others, the Society for the propagation of Hinduism. He along with 4 other members of the Society has printed and published this book with the object of preventing the process of proselytisation of Hindus by Christian Missionaries. It may not be possible for every reader to agree with all that is written in the book. Reasons have been adduced to show why the Bible should not be accepted as Holy writ but should be considered a human product, why the story of creation as set out in the Bible cannot be accepted as true in the light of modern scientific knowledge and why the claim of Christian missionaries that mankind cannot be saved except through Christ should be rejected. The book is likely to create a certain amount of mixed feelings. Men of science like H. G. Wells or others like Col. Ingersoll, who refuse to believe in anything which cannot be proved to be correct by the lamp of Reason, will agree with the authors. It has been stated that the profits realised by the sale of the book will be utilised for completing the building of and otherwise proving the Chankanaip Sivan Temple founded by the initiative taken by Mr. C. Thamotheerampillai who is the author of several books on religion, mesmerism and medicine.

TENDER NOTICE

C. yon Government Railway

The Chairman, Way & Works Head Office Tender Board, will receive at the Chief Engineer's Office, C. G. R., Macalum Road, Maradana, tenders up to 12 noon on Friday, August 6, 1948 for the construction of Ten Sets of Workmen's Dwellings on Railway land at Anuradhapura.

For further particulars please see Government Gazette of Friday, 9th July, 1948.

Sgd: W. A. SHAW,
Chief Engineer, C. C. R.
Way & Works Office,
C. G. R., P. O. Box. No. 370,
Colombo.
(C. 46. 13, 20 & 27)

Ceylon Government Railway

NOTICE

The Railway Level Crossing at 173 miles 22 chains, Talaimannar Line, between Madhur Road and Murunkan Railway Stations, on the Mannar Madachchi Road, will be closed for vehicular traffic from 7.0 a. m. on 17-7-48 till 4.0 p. m. on 18-7-48 for effecting repairs. During this period urgent traffic will be deviated over a temporary level crossing at the spot.
M. KANAGASABAY
Actg General Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355,
Colombo, July 13, 1948.
(G. 45 13)

American Independence Day

Nehruji's Message



Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following message to the Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America on the occasion of American Independence Day (July 4).

"On the occasion of American Independence Day it gives me great pleasure to convey to you, and through you, to the Government and people of United States of America the greetings of the Government and people of India; The Day has significance not only for the United States of America but for all freedom-loving countries of the world. India's own movement for freedom received inspiration and encouragement from the story of American independence. The Government and people of free India extend to the Government and people of the United States their cordial good wishes and an assurance of their desire to work in close co-operation with your great country in the course of world peace and prosperity."

The American Charge d'Affaires replied: "I am deeply grateful for Your Excellency's message

conveying the greetings of the Government and people of India on the occasion of American Independence Day and shall be happy to transmit it to my Government.

"I am confident that the desire of your Government to work in close co-operation with the United States of America in the world peace and prosperity will be heartily reciprocated by the American Government and people. It is certain that a free India, guided by the high moral principles of Mahatma Gandhi and working in close collaboration with other freedom-loving nations of the world, will be able to make an effective contribution to the cause of international peace."

Memorandum Of The North Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Association

To: The Hon'ble The Minister of Education

Sir,
On behalf of the North Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Association (representing the tamil teachers of the Province we beg leave to submit as follows:-

I. A Committee on the lines of the Burnham Committee

We would strongly urge the minister to set up a committee on the lines of the Burnham Committee of England to act as an advisory committee to the Minister and to serve as a medium for negotiation between teachers and employers. Such a committee should be composed of Representatives of Teachers, and the Government. Private managers may be given nominal representation. Such a committee should deal with salaries, allowances, conditions of service and all other matters relating to the professional rights of teachers.

II The Pension Schemes for Widows and Orphans.

The pension scheme for widows and orphans of teachers is long overdue. At a time when social service have become an important subject of Government it cannot be any longer delayed. Considering the number of Teachers in relation to Government employees the Government Commitment will be small. We therefore ask for a pension scheme on a noncontributory basis.

III Separation of Primary Department Attached to English Schools

The Primary Department attached to English Schools still give a predominantly English bias. Teachers from The Post-Primary Department take classes. More English, than is permitted under the code, is taught. Hence the primary department attached to primary department Schools pass English Secondary schools. This for superior primary stage inequality at the primary stage is educationally unsound. Equal opportunities at the primary stage is a well known educational principle observed in all democratic countries. The existence of a few privileged schools leads to a migration of the pupils from the Tamils to the English schools. It will lead to unemployment of Tamil Teachers

IV. Medium of instruction in Post Primary schools.

In the sparsely populated areas the Head teachers of small schools have to shoulder all the responsibilities but they do not get the Head teachers salary as they are unable to get units for five Teachers. This works the severe hardship especially in the malarial ridden areas of Mannar and Mullattivu, where teachers have to struggle against odds. We therefore request you to consider their case sympathetically and grant them the Head teachers scale.

The introduction of Free Education in Northern Province has led to a migration of pupils from the Tamil post primary schools to English schools. Several Tamil Post Primary schools have been closed. Thus there is more English Education now in this province than in 1944. This situation is unworthy of Independent Ceylon. Highly qualified national language Scholars, Pundits, Vidyans, and Trained teachers who were engaged in Post primary education have been thrown out of work and compelled to work in Primary classes. Their talents now go to waste. They no longer impart the national culture they once imparted. The country is poorer in regard to the imparting of national culture. Besides Primary Education in mother tongue and Post Primary Education in English is incompatible. The English schools are trying to introduce more English in Primary Schools. There has been no visible change in the English Schools. They appear determined to resist the introduction of mother tongue in Post primary Schools. The Government must not tolerate this position. Steps should be taken immediately to introduce the mother tongue in the middle forms.

V. Equipment Grant to Primary Schools.

We welcome the increase of equipment grant for Tamil Primary Schools to the level of the grant given to Primary Schools attached to English Schools.

VI. Head Teachers in Small Schools.

In the sparsely populated areas the Head teachers of small schools have to shoulder all the responsibilities but they do not get the Head teachers salary as they are unable to get units for five Teachers. This works the severe hardship especially in the malarial ridden areas of Mannar and Mullattivu, where teachers have to struggle against odds. We therefore request you to consider their case sympathetically and grant them the Head teachers scale.

We beg to remain, Sir

N. C. T. A. N. Thambiretnam
Jaffna. President
26-6-48. A. Vettivelilla
Secretary.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dr. G. A. Amirtha Nayagam D. M. O. Hospital has denied the whole account regarding the above incident

One thousand string hoppers per hour is the rate of production envisaged by a new string hopper mould, designed by the Govt. Factory.

Mr. C. Sutherlingam, Minister for Trade and Commerce, will leave for England by air shortly to discuss matters relating to the copra contract with the British Ministry of Food.

His Highness Sri Kerala Varma Maharajah of Cochin passed away at Krishna Vilas Palace on last Thursday afternoon. He was 75 years of age.

A women's section of the U. N. P. has been established in order to give all facilities to women to become members and take an active part in the affairs of the Party.

The Minister of Health and Local Government has ordered a full inquiry to be held in regard to the incident at the Hospital where a patient who was operated on is alleged to have found himself locked up in the Mortuary for one full night.

The Action Committee of the Joint conference of the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy and Galle, decided on Saturday last that as the proposals put forward by the Minister for Local Govt., for the reconstitution of the L. G. S. C. were unsatisfactory these should not be accepted by them.

In the House of Representatives, when Dr. N. M. Perera moved an amendment to a motion regarding the date for consideration of the Ap-

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION (Colombo Branch)

(Continued from last Issue)

Mrs. Kiran Bose of Calcutta on her return journey from U.S.A. where she had gone to attend the International Women's Conference passed through Colombo a few months ago. She paid a short visit to our centre.

On 17th June, the Maharaja of Porbandar accompanied by the Yuvaraja and Yuvarani paid a visit to the Mission centre. He is intimately connected with some of the Mission centres in India and he is a great supporter of the Ramakrishna Mission. In 1893 while Swami Vivekananda was touring in Porbandar area, he had been a guest at their palace.

Indo-British Goodwill Mission: The Indo-British Goodwill Mission which arrived in India on September 1947 included Ceylon as one of their tour programme and four members including Swami Ayyakandanaji, Head of the Ramakrishna Mission Vedanta Centre, London, and Leader of the Goodwill Mission, arrived at Colombo on 20th March. All of them delivered lectures at the Mission Hall on 21st March at a function presided over by V.V. Giri Esqr., the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon. K. Vaidyanathan Esqr. C.C.S., Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs spoke a few words, welcoming the guests.

The three British members of the Mission sailed from London on 22nd March. Swami Ayyakandanaji remained here for about a month to complete the unfinished portion of the work. He met many leaders of this country in various fields of activities and he visited a number of places of historical, religious and cultural importance.

He visited the Mission schools and other institutions at Jaffna, Trincomalee and Batticaloa. At these places and also at Anuradhapura, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Badulla, he delivered public lectures. At Colombo he delivered several lectures at the Ramakrishna Mission, Vivekananda Society, Y.M.C.A., Y.M.B.A. and Rotary Club.

He gave a broadcast talk on the Colombo Radio Station where he was interviewed at an "East West Cultural Conference" by Rev. Basil Jackson, Prof. M.D. Ratnasuriya and Mr. A. M. K. Comaraswamy. He gave his last talk on 17th April at the opening ceremony of the Ramakrishna Mission "Kamla Mody" Library. The talk was broadcast. The Swamiji left for London by plane on 18th April.

Mahatma Gandhi's Ashes Imposition Ceremony: In February the Ramakrishna Mission joined with the Vivekananda Society and other institutions in making all necessary arrangements for receiving Gandhi's Ashes at Ratmalana Airport and carrying it in a procession to the Town Hall, arranging for Darsan at the Town Hall for about four days, and also for arranging Immersion ceremony at the Kelani Ganga and at several other places in this Island.

Swami Siddhatmanandaji was the chairman of the Committee for conducting Religious Ceremony at the Town Hall and at Kelania. He was assisted by Swami Chinmayanandaji of Birla Temple, New Delhi and Mr. A. Ramaswamy Reddiar in arranging

proceedings and all the ceremonies. On behalf of the Mission Swami Siddhatmanandaji thanks the members of the Vivekananda Society, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. B. A. Maha Bodhi Society, Sindhi Merchants' Association, the Gujarati Mandal, the Parsee Association, Kelaniya Raja Maha Vihare, Dayaka Sabha and other friends who took part in arranging the processions and religious ceremonies and showing an attitude of reference, spirit of co-operation and harmony.

Opening of the "Kamla Mody" Library: The Ramakrishna Mission "Kamla Mody" Library was released by the Military Department in August 1947. It was built at a cost of nearly Rs. 16,000/- and donated to the Ramakrishna Mission by Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Mody. On 17th April 1948 it was formally opened by the Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon. In a short broadcast talk he emphasised on the necessity for the propagation of religious literature and congratulated the donors of the library and all other supporters of the Mission.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Mody and the members of the Mission entertained the guests at a "Social". The library is now being arranged and it will be ready for use within a few weeks.

Land and Building Fund: The Colombo centre started a scheme of expansion at the newly purchased land measuring about three acres, on the sea shore, at Wella watta. The scheme includes a Lecture Hall, a Guest House, a Students' Hostel and a Cultural Centre. An appeal was made for funds.

Educational Activities

The Mission has been conducting twenty-two schools including three English schools in the districts of Badulla, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Jaffna. The total number of students on the roll is 5788 and there are 169 teachers. Among the English schools, Shivananda Vidyalaya at Batticaloa has been placed in Grade II. The Hindu College at Trincomalee may be placed in grade I very soon. The Vivekananda Vidyalaya Girls' school at Batticaloa will be regarded as an English school with effect from 1st October 1948.

EXPANSION: A block of two class rooms was erected at Shivananda Vidyalaya, Batticaloa. At Vaidyewara Vidyalaya, Jaffna a new building was constructed to house three class rooms and the Science Laboratories. At Kokuvil Tamil school foundation stone was laid by Swami Siddhatmanandaji for erecting a new block of class rooms. The building work is in progress. A plot of land measuring about a quarter of an acre in extent adjoining the Hindu College premises at Trincomalee was purchased recently for further expansion.

RESULTS: The results produced by the English schools at public examinations were very satisfactory. Special mention may be made of the fact that Hindu College, Trincomalee secured 85 percent passes at the S.S.C. Examination, one of the candidates obtaining the only first division pass in the Eastern Province and several other candidates scoring distinctions in English Literature, Mathematics and Hinduism.

-List of donations for the publication of 'Navalar Peruman' - the Life and Mission of Sri La Sri Arumuga Navalar by Yogi Sri Suddhananda Bharatiar:-

No.	Name	Rs.	Cts.
1.	Mrs. N. Nadaratnam, Alfred Place, Colpetty	250	00
2.	Mr. K. Kumaravel, M. P. Pundulu Oya	150	00
3.	S. Thondaman, M. P. Ramboda	100	00
4.	Nawalapitiya D.votes	100	00
5.	Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor, H. J. Street	50	00
6.	K. V. S. Sundaram, Kuruwe Street, Colombo	50	00
7.	A. Thillaiambalam, P. W. D. Jaffna	50	00
8.	K. Navaratnam, Railway, Colombo	50	00
9.	S. Thirunavukkarasu, Tgh Dept. Avissawela	50	00
10.	K. Selliah, P. W. D. Jaffna	50	00
11.	K. Ratnavale, Electrical Dept. Colombo	50	00
12.	S. Saravanamuttu, Merchant, Dematagoda	50	00
13.	K. Ramachandran, Deal Place, Colpetty	50	00
14.	C. Visagaperumal, Post Office, Kandy	50	00
15.	N. Chelliah, Supply Station, Vavuniya	50	00
16.	S. Kasiah, Medical Dept. Bandarawela	20	00
17.	K. Selliah, Post Office, Achuvely, Jaffna	10	00

SELECT SPIRITUAL GEMS

(Continued from page 1)

nently in that place where the mind is collected. Try each place for sometime, till you hit one beautiful, charming, healthy place with charming scenery and all sorts of conveniences.

For some walking to and fro is suitable. They can concentrate and meditate when they are walking; others can concentrate either lying down or standing or sitting. One should know that posture to be suitable when the scattered mind gets one-pointed, or the concentrated mind becomes firmer. All other poses are unsuitable.

Nishta is one pointed devotion to God or Atma. Without Nishta you cannot have realisation. You can have prem Nishta on any form of God. You cannot have prem-Nishta on all-pervading God. You can have Gyana-Nishta only on all-pervading God.

Man gains various experiences and knowledge by taking countless births, by passing through many lives. He gradually evolves and rises higher and higher in the ladder of evolution and spirituality. Ultimately he attains perfection and freedom while living (Jivan Mukti).

Just as a baby child on being lifted to its feet falls down repeatedly to the ground, even so a neophyte in meditation falls down into sensual grooves when the mind is lifted up for sometime to higher level. Just as a strong man rising from his seat may stand even the whole day, so also an advanced yogic student can lift up the mind to a higher level and remain there for a long time, for days and nights even.

Doubt or uncertainty is a great obstacle in the path of self-realisation. It bars the spiritual progress. This must be removed by Sat-Sang, study of religious books, vichara and reasoning. It will again and again raise its head to mislead the aspirant. It should be killed beyond resurrection by certainty of conviction and firm

unshakable faith based on reasoning.

An aspirant should always watch whether the sight of an unpleasant object or any unpleasant sound causes irritation or agitation in his mind. He should try to eradicate the irritation. Irritations upset the balance of mind and cause much annoyance. He should have perfect control of temper. A weak aspirant though he may be strong in concentration is overcome by idleness. But a strong aspirant if he is weak in concentration is overpowered by Viskhepa or tossing of mind. Concentration and energy should therefore be well-balanced.

Fatigue is harmful for aspirants who practise meditation. They should avoid long walks and much exertion. When samata state prevails during meditation do not disturb the mind. Do not get up from your seat. Try to continue and prolong the meditation. Worldly concentration and sleep kills Samadhi. Be on the alert. Watch the mind.

You cannot please the world. Remember the story of the old man, his son and the donkey. Stick to your ideals, convictions and principles tenaciously whether you become popular or unpopular, even if the whole world oppose you. Stand up boldly on your own principles of right conduct and right living. Do not retrace your steps even a fraction of an inch.

Don't dig here and there shallow pits for getting water. The pits will dry up soon. Make a very deep pit in one place. Centralise all your efforts here. You will get good water that can supply you throughout the year. Even so, try to imbibe thoroughly the spiritual teachings from one preceptor alone. Drink deep from one man. Sit at his feet for some years. There is no use of wandering from one man to another man out of curiosity losing faith in a short time. Don't have the ever-changing mind of a prostitute. Follow

the spiritual instructions of one man only. If you go to several people and follow their instructions you will be in a dilemma. You will be in a dilemma.

You do not require a Guru if you want to practise the preliminary practices viz., to do Japa, to practise Ahimsa, Truth, to develop mercy, devotion, love, tolerance, etc. You will have to do yourself all these things. The Guru will appear before you of his own accord when you are ready, when you are fit to enter the hall of wisdom. Deserve and then desire.

The cause for sorrow is desire. If you have no desire for acquisition of wealth, power, name, fame position in society and social advancement, you will be free from sorrow. You will have a calm mind. Nothing can disturb your mind. You can live happily in this world if you are free from attachment, desires and "meanness."

You will get Divine Bliss and enter into Samadhi by constant practice of meditation after purifying the mind, steadying the pose, adjusting your diet and disciplining the senses. If you do not get this Divine Bliss you will have to adopt the following methods. You will have to use some skill. You must coax and gladden the mind. You must avoid the company of worldly minded persons. You must seek the company of dispassionate saints who are rigorously practising meditation. You must observe unbroken silence for one or two weeks. You must live on milk and fruits for a fortnight. You must cut off all your connections for a month. You must do rigorous sadhana carefully, cautiously and boldly.

There at the summit of the hill of Eternal bliss you can see now the Jivan-Mukta or a full-blown Yogi. He has climbed the stupendous heights through intense and constant struggle. He did severe, rigorous spiritual sadhana. He did profound nidhidhyasan (meditation). He spent sleepless nights. He kept long vigils on several days. He gradually ascended the heights, step by step. He took rest in several halting stages. He preserved with patience and diligence. He surmounted many obstacles. He conquered despair, gloom and depression. He is a beacon light to the world now. Remember that he was also rotting in those days in the quagmire of samsara like yourself. You can also ascend to that summit if only you will

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MANAGER.

Hindu Organ & Inthusathanam.

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Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI

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INDIAN MONEY bought and sold
LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted).

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGI SABA! (1/4) Shroff.

OM OM OM

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 381.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Parupathippillai wife of S Sathasivam of Karaveddy West. Deceased. Sinnathamby Sathasivam of Karaveddy West. Petitioner.

1. Vyramuttu Sinnathamby
2. Wife Valliammaippillai
3. Thampur Ponniah
4. wife Sivakampillai
5. Murugur Sittampalam all of Karaveddy West.

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before S. R. Wijeyatilake, Esquire, District Judge of Point Pedro on the 1st day of July 1948 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapadippillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Petitioner as husband of the said deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents above named or any other person show cause or before the 19th day of August 1948 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 1st day of July 1948.

Sgd. S. R. Wijeyatilake

District Judge.

Drawn by P. Kanapadippillai, Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 45 13 & 16)