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THE Hindu Organ.

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

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Tribute To Nehruji By Women's Organisations

A Bachelor of 45 Murdered

Culprit not Traced

A bachelor one Ilagoppillai Navarathnam alias Sinnathamby about 45 years old of Thirunelvely Jaffna was murdered at 11-30 a.m. today by an unknown person. He was out in 3 places viz. neck, armpit and hands. The death was instantaneous.

A student of Parameswara College one Selvarathnam who heard a cry, peeped out of the window of the college upstairs to see the deceased reeling on the ground of his compound and the culprit running. He went and informed the matter to the principal who telephoned to the police.

Mr. Conrad Ferrera Magistrate, Jaffna motored to the spot along with Mr. C. Laurence Asst. Supt. of Police and held an inquiry. The cause of the murder is not known. The police are investigating the matter.

Shaw Only Half Dead

George Bernard Shaw, who is 92 now, has just found his own obituary notice in a Lagos paper, 'The West African Pilot.'

Mr. Shaw is reported to have sent the following cable to the editor of the Journal: "Your note is premature. I am only half dead yet. Please contradict."

Nehru Stresses Service To Common People

"TODAY with some kind of National Government in the country, it becomes very necessary that men and women, in this matter women more than men, should take up something which might not be very pompous, or very glamorous, but nevertheless very useful. You should take charge of any kind of constructive work and do it well. Please do not imagine that you are conferring some kind of benefit on some one. If you go out in that mentality, the superior mentality of doing good to others, it is far better that you remain at home, because there is not much use in the world of to-day for a 'superior lady'." said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when addressing a large gathering of women who were assembled to welcome him.

More than 10 Women's Organisations in Madras, among which were: The Women's Indian Association (Madras Branch of the All India Women's Conference), Y. W. C. A. Madras, the Andhra Mahila Sabha, the Kerala Samajam (Women's Section), the Muslim Ladies' Association, the Department of Women's Welfare, Government of Madras arranged a meeting in honour of Pandit Nehru's visit to Madras.

The Prime Minister, on arrival, was received by Mrs. Radhabai Subbarayan and others and conducted to the dias.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of national songs by Srimathi D. K. Pattammal.

Welcoming the distinguished guest, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi said that it was a unique occasion, an occasion for great rejoicing in that the first Prime Minister of Independent India and the great patriot and loyal disciple of Mahatma Gandhi,

was with them. The gathering represented several organisations and this was an eloquent testimony to the great esteem and reverence which women of India had for Pandit Nehru. In these days when the country was passing through a critical stage the responsibilities of the Prime Minister were great. She would pray to the Almighty to give him wisdom and strength to take our Motherland really free, peaceful and happy.

Addresses were read in Hindi and English. The address stated

the profreedom of political and economic action, but that liberty cannot permit me to strike against my employer when such action would affect the well-being of the greater number of the people comprising my social group. The right of the individual to strike may assist him in the betterment of his working conditions but a strike which affects the wider public as so many do, is a mis-use of individual liberty.

Individual, part of a Social Group

It is because of this social aspect and because the individual is part of a social group, that we must consider freedom as an abstraction, but an abstraction composed of 'freedoms', which are concrete and definite, yet capable of changing with the shifting patterns of varying groups and ages. There is no single individual freedom possible in a group life; there are only a multitude of freedoms.

It is possible to distinguish four general groups of freedoms—civil, cultural, economic and political. The first two, civil and cultural, are more difficult of rigid definition than the latter. Civil freedoms chiefly cover the various legal rights which are important to persons rightfully or wrongfully accused of offences against the law of the land. Cultural freedoms of action, thought and expression. Economic freedoms are those rights connected with the earning, and spending, of an income, with ownership and with production. Political freedom, and this of all the freedoms is the hardest won and the most valuable, is concerned with the right of the individual to place in

"By your exemplary life you have found a warm place in our people's hearts. By your faith in womanhood you have strengthened our confidence in ourselves. Your creed is equality and justice to all mankind without any distinction of race, colour, sex, religion or community. We assure you, we shall try to do our bit by our service and co-operation in the noble work of promoting peace and happiness among all communities. We pray that you and your Government may be endowed with all the strength and wisdom you need in these troublous times of misery and suffering to steer our dear country to that goal of not only a great India but a happy India, the India of our beloved Gandhiji's dreams."



Pandit Nehru's Reply

Replying, Pandit Nehru expressed pleasure at participating in the function and said that he always thought that our nation could not hope to go far ahead unless women kept moving. "Whatever might have been in the past, in the present day, it is certain that unless women play an important part in the activities of the State, the State could not make much progress."

"Why do I say so," he asked and added, "because now the State's activities are becoming progressively social. There are of course political and economic activities but they are more and more social. In days of old the State's functions were very limited. All that the State had to do was to discharge what I would call police functions. They preserved order in the State, prevented people from doing any crime, the State protected the people against external invasion. It collected money by way of taxation to carry the administrative functions. These were the basic functions of the State."

In Parliament

First Sinhalese Speech Made by Leader of the House

Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike Minister for Health and Local Government, and Leader of the House, made his budget speech in Sinhalese on Wednesday in the House of Representatives. It was the first such speech to be made in the Ceylon legislature.

Mrs. D. P. R. Gunawardene (Avisawalla) also addressed the House in Sinhalese.

Princess Thanks Ceylon For Wedding Gift

Princess Elizabeth has sent Premier D. S. Senanayake, the following message, says a Press communique.

"Dear Mr. Senanayake, The Government and people of Ceylon have given me a most delightful wedding present in the form of a complete suite of bedroom furniture. It is indeed a handsome present and one which will be of very great use to me.

"The beauty of the materials and the great skill with which the furniture has been made are much to be admired, and I want to express my warmest thanks both for the furniture itself and the kind thoughts with which I know that the Ceylon Government and people have sent it to me."

Gradually, other functions began to be discharged by the State. The chief function of the State became social—all social functions like Education, Health, Sanitation, Housing, Recreation, in other words, the welfare of the community as a whole. Now the State has become and should become social-minded. A social-minded State can never function in the old way with a few politicians at the top passing laws. Of course laws are necessary. Laws had to be passed. But a social-minded State, must have the support of a large number of social-minded citizens of the State, namely, men and women. Otherwise, even the laws that are passed will not take any effect. Surely, it is essential, therefore, that the community as a whole should be very social-minded and be made to appreciate the changes that you try to bring about.

Need For Constructive Work

"To-day the structure of the Government of India is becoming more social-minded, social-minded in theory, and in practice to some extent. Therefore, we had to look at the social pro-

Marriages Made In Court!

What appears to be a rare and novel occurrence in a Court of law took place in the Court of the First Additional District Judge, Akola. Proceedings in a Court of Wards case was before the court and the ward was a girl of 18. A bachelor member of the Bar, Mr. A. D. Phokemare, was called by the court and it was suggested that the ward would be offered as a bride to the young lawyer. It is learnt that the suggestion of the Judge has been responsible for marriage negotiations.

This event has created a very agreeable feeling among the bachelor members of the Bar who eagerly look forward to such luck.—Globe

Dhyana Yoga (MEDITATION)

The Thought of God or Atma

(Continued from our last issue)

This is one kind of meditation for beginners. Sit on Padmasan in a solitary room. Close your eyes. Meditate on the effulgence in the sun; splendour in the moon, glory in the stars, its infinite nature. Compare the ocean with the infinite Brahman, the waves, foams and blocks of ice to the various names and forms. Identify yourself with the ocean. Become silent, Expand. Expand.

This is another kind of meditation. Meditate on the Himalayas. Imagine that the river Ganges takes its origin from the icy region of Gangotri, near Uttarkashi, flows through Rikhiakesh, Haridwar, Benares and enters the Ganga Sagar in the Bay of Bengal. Himalayas, Ganges and the sea, these three thoughts only should occupy the mind. First take your mind to the Gangotri, then along the Ganges and finally to the sea. Then again take it to the icy Gangotri. Repeat this in this manner for 15 minutes.

Imagine that there is a fine garden with lovely flowers. In one corner there are jassamine flowers. In another corner there are beauti-

ful cabbage roses. In the third corner there is the "lady of the night". In the fourth corner there are champak flowers. Now meditate on these four varieties of flowers. First meditate on jassamine. Then take the mind to rose, then to the 'lady of the night' and finally to the champak. Again rotate the mind as above. Do this again and again for 15 minutes. Gross meditation like this will prepare the mind to finer abstract meditation on suitable ideas.

Have the figure OM in front of you. Concentrate on this. Do Pratik with open eyes (steady gazing without winking till tears flow profusely). This is both Saguna and Nirguna meditation (with and without attributes). Keep a picture of OM in your Meditation room. You can do Po-jai for this symbol of Brahman. Burn incense, etc., and offer flowers. This suits to the modern educated persons.

There is no world. There is neither body nor mind. There is only one Chaitanya (pure consciousness). This is Nirguna meditation (without attributes).

Oriental Music In Jaffna

Music Education in Jaffna had been in the doldrums for a long time. Spasmodic efforts had been made to raise the standards in Music and Dancing by individual schools and tutors but as was to be expected their efforts were not properly coordinated and did not hence have any appreciable effect on the general standard. It is clear that talents in these Arts are in abundance to judge from the performances of the pupils in the various school performances which the public had the pleasure of witnessing during the past few months.

The North Ceylon Oriental Music Society under the guidance of its enthusiastic President Mr. S. U. Somasegaran the new Education Officer of the Province has made arrangements to reorganise the Society and make it serve the purpose for which it was intended. Negotiations are being made with the Annamalai University authorities to hold Examinations in Music as prescribed syllabuses in October next during Navaratri week on about the same lines as the Examinations of the Trinity College of Music for Western Music. Much activity is being shown in the Music section of the schools and these Examinations are bound to stimulate Music Education if they become regular Annual features.

The Society is also drawing up plans for holding a Festival of Songs and Dances immediately after the completion of the Examinations. The date of closing of applications for these examinations which had earlier been fixed for the end of July has been extended to the end of August 1948.

7. Benefits of Meditation

This world is full of miseries and sufferings. If you want to get rid of the pains and afflictions of this samsara you must practise meditation. Meditation is the pathway to Divinity. It is the royal road to the kingdom of brahman. It is a mysterious ladder which reaches from earth to heaven (Vaikuntha or Kalias or Brahman) from error to truth, from darkness to light, from pain to Bliss, from restlessness to abiding Peace, from ignorance to Knowledge, from mortality to Immortality. Meditation leads to the knowledge of the Self which brings about eternal peace and supreme Bliss. Meditation prepares you for the integral experiences or direct intuitive knowledge.

Truth is Brahman. Truth is quite pure and simple. You cannot realise the Truth without reflection and meditation. Be silent. Know thyself. Know that. Melt the mind in 'Iha'. Without the help of meditation you cannot attain Knowledge of the Self. Without its aid you cannot grow into the Divine state. Without it you cannot liberate yourself from the trammels of the mind and attain immortality. If you do not practise meditation the supreme splendour and fadeless glories of Atma will remain hidden from you. Tear the veils that cover the soul by practising regular meditation. Rent asunder the five sheaths that screen the atman by constant meditation and then attain the final freedom of life.

The fire of meditation annihilates all toulness due to vice. Then suddenly comes knowledge or Divine Wisdom which directly leads to Mukti or final emancipation.

There are many valuable trainings of the mind which are essential to mental culture, for instance—

Planned Freedom

By RAY

ALTHOUGH planning implies control, which is a negation of freedom, yet it is essential to obtain the best of freedom, says Mr. Ray, a young Britisher in this article.

Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—the old cry of Republican States throughout history, and now the principles underlying the constitution of the new 'Free India'. Appropriate, for is not freedom only a synthesis of those three sentiments?

During the past year there has been, in my mind, the constantly gnawing thought, that the peoples of India are deceiving themselves when they cry—as they seem to do on every possible occasion—"At last, we are free". Freedom, in its generally accepted sense, cannot come to any one social group, nor to any one particular individual for freedom of the individual walks hand-in-hand with social responsibilities and no man is free whilst he owes a duty to the society in which he lives. There is in India today a roseate atmosphere

which is obscuring the hard realities which an infant nation is called upon to face and which is causing the majority to expect and demand all in the name of freedom, interpreting freedom as the immediate and urgent satisfaction of their every individual wish. Freedom having been gained, the age of plenty must follow, is their attitude.

The Essence of Freedom

The essence of freedom is the ability to act or think in accordance with the individual wish. Can this satisfaction of individual desire be possible in a way of life based upon the social group rather than on the individual? Obviously not! I have the freedom to own and cultivate land; but, as a member of a social group, should I have the inalienable right to dispose of

(Continued on page 4).

NOTICE

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the "Intusathnam" will be closed on Tuesday and Wednesday 3-8-48 and 4-8-48 on account of the Maviddapuram Car and Theertham Festivals. Consequently there will be no issue of the "Hindu Organ" on 3-8-48.

Manager.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1948

HYDERABAD

THE ATTITUDE OF THE Nizam and the Razakars towards accession to the Indian Union has for some months been cause for great anxiety. It was long after the other States had acceded to the Indian Union or Pakistan that Hyderabad concluded the stand-still agreement with India. Since then it was hoped that it would be possible for Hyderabad to accede to the Dominion of India. Lord Louis Mountbatten failed in his efforts to persuade the Nizam to see reason. The Nizam's agents on several occasions agreed to the terms suggested by the Indian Government at New Delhi; but when they returned to their State, on some pretext or other, the Nizam refused to ratify the terms to which he had agreed.

Sir Walter Monckton, legal adviser to the Nizam, was also unsuccessful in his attempts to bring about a peaceful solution. Sardar Patel has expressed his views on the matter and the latest speech of Pandit Nehru shows that India will have military operations against Hyderabad State if and when necessary. It is with great restraint that no military action has yet been taken by India against the Nizam in spite of the gangsterism of the Razakars. Villages in Indian territory are attacked and Indian Citizens living on the border have had no peace. Rape, arson and loot appear to be the only things which the Razakars seem to know.

The London Times has suggested that sooner or later Hyderabad would have to accede to the Indian Union; Pandit Nehru has confronted Hyderabad with the alternative of acceding to the Indian Union as other States have done or of facing disappearance as a separate unit; Hyderabad is land locked and whatever its theoretical rights may be, it cannot live apart from the territory of India by which it is surrounded; sooner or later it must accede to the Indian Union... it would seem to be wiser for Pandit Nehru and his colleagues to allow events to take their pre-destined course, rather than subject the Nizam's Government to a rigorous economic blockade and to the threat of military action. The Nizam's Government has made its mistakes and has not asserted its authority sufficiently firmly over the fanatics led by Kazim Rizvi, but the present blockade of Hyderabad is a sorry example of public policy from the country that gave birth to Mr. Gandhi. The observations of The Times re-

A Ceylonese in Malaya Greets Rajaji

India's New Governor General

MY little boy was bringing the day's Straits Times in his hand when I met him not far from our doorstep and with a smile he said "So, your friend is the Governor-General of India." I opened it and saw the picture of Earl Mountbatten and H. E. S. C. Rajagopalachari with the caption "India's Future Governor-General, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari seen at Government House, Calcutta with Earl Mountbatten." I recalled to memory another picture of the noble Earl, the great friend of India, driving in state with our great and good Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal much to the amazement of local officialdom. It was taken when Panditji visited Malaya on a mission of goodwill just after the Japanese surrender. He was here in the City of Singapore that the seeds of the solution of the great Indian problem was sown when Earl Mountbatten characteristically made friends with Panditji. My mind then went to thoughts of another great Christian, the great Englishman Dinabandu Andrews, who shouldst be living at this hour to see this great consummation of Rajaji, becoming India's first Indian Governor-General. What great praise did Dinabandu have for Rajaji. That tribute of Dinabandu on Rajaji should be written in letters of gold.

I days past we have dreamt of things less pleasantly than our forebears for whom Chakravarti was in plenty of variety, but who of this generation in India and Ceylon would not take pride in the fact that Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, our number one man, the man whom Mahatma Gandhi the great fisher of men had as his choice in the matter of the future Governor-General. I shall never cease to be grateful that it was my good fortune to meet Rajaji more than once both in India and Ceylon and thus to have the inalienable privilege of seeing a great Gandhi bakthi. Verily Mahatma Gandhi's death is a dreadful tragedy and an irreparable loss,

garding accession and Razvi are correct; but it will be difficult to agree with the statement that the blockade of Hyderabad is a sorry example of public policy from the country that gave birth to Gandhi. On the other hand the infinite patience which India has shown towards Hyderabad is commendable. Since the last stand still agreement was concluded, Hyderabad has been evidently preparing for an armed conflict. Gun-running between Karachi and Hyderabad has been habitually resorted to; the Razakars have openly declared their determination to maintain the independence of their state; and their attacks on the Indian Union territory can no longer be tolerated.

Eighty per cent of the population of Hyderabad consists of Hindus who are ruled over by a twenty per cent minority of Muslims. Feudalism of the worst type prevails in the State. In all other States the principle of Democratic Government has been accepted. The Razakars, however, refuse to surrender to feudalism being replaced by Democracy. They insist on their right to rule over the majority being preserved at any cost. The attempt of the Nizam to win the support of Conservatives like Churchill or the much spoken of letter to the King cannot be of any assistance to His Most Exalted Highness. With Bajaji as Viroy, and Nehru as Prime Minister and Sardar Patel as Deputy Prime Minister it is to be hoped that it will be possible for the Indian Union to persuade Hyderabad to accede to India.

but I find comfort in the thought that his spirit still lives in the hearts of all Indians from Rajaji the Governor-General to the humblest Indian, and that his influence is more potent than it was when he was alive. Any ardent Gandhi-Chela can have Rajaji as his model for there is no language of difference between Gandhiji and Rajaji. Rajaji has never been troubled by ambition. He has shifted along the road, never has sought them. Rajaji comes from a middle class Brahmin family of Salem in South India and was born in Hosur 70 years ago. He had his early education at Bangalore, later at Madras. He gave up his legal profession and joined the Satyagraha movement of the twenties in which he played a very prominent part. He has been closely associated with Mahatma Gandhi whose principle of truth in politics, and non-violence in action have become his creed. He became Premier of Madras and now has been Governor of West Bengal. His daughter Laxmi is happily married to, Harischandra like Gandhi's youngest son Devadas Gandhi, the Editor of the Hindustan Times. Rajaji has written books on Socrates, Marcus Aurelius and also on the Gita and the Upanishads. In his jail hand he once carried a copy of Robinson Crusoe. He is also a very fine short story writer in Tamil, and interested in folklore and art. He is a fanatic on prohibition and has worked arduously for the removal of the drink and drug evil. Humour, sometimes subtle and

sometimes not subtle is one characteristic of Rajaji. Berlin Radio once announced that the Indian Princes were in revolt and that the Raja of Gopalanachi had been arrested. In India he is known as "Rajaji" or "C. R." "the Southern Gandhi" or "Tamil Mahatma." Newspapers have applauded his appointment as Governor General because elevation to that dignity made him "Emperor of India" and "Chakravarti" which is Rajaji's first name means "Emperor." "C. R." is noted for the coloured glasses he wears. Once a member of the Salem Bar he protested that on account of C. R.'s coloured glasses he "could not judge the arguments and assess the feelings of his learned friend." Gunther in his "Inside Asia" says "Rajagopalachari looks like Savonarola". Her Excellency Sarojini Naidu describes him as "wonderful Renaissance prince or prelate," and Lord Pethwick Lawrence acclaims him as "one of the wisest of India's great statesmen". As he mounts the Governor General's gadi in Delhi, the "City of Kings" amidst the breaking of coconuts, shower of rose petals and tilak on his forehead he will say to his countrymen from the Himalayas to Kanya in the South "Let us pledge this: We carry out Gandhiji's ideals and forewear violence and hatred"; and Gandhiji, the sainted leader who has ascended into the halls of Hindu immortals would watch the last brick laid in the edifice which he so carefully built.

It is with some rejoicing that I write this account for very early in life I fell in love with Rajaji. I had acted the part of Rajaji at a College concert when we staged a sham Indian National Congress session. As my introduction to Rajaji will fill many a column it would merely suffice for me to say of my meeting him in India and Ceylon. When I had my first dharsh n of Gandhiji in India, that great soul opened his speech by his jocularly quoting Heber's line: "O you come from Ceylon, where every prospect pleases, except man alone is vile". When I met him again in Ceylon whilst on leave from Malaya, I greeted him with a namashkar and placed my offerings of fruits-grapes and apples at his side. There was again the same jocular vein when Mahatmaji said, "Grapes, I know, apples I know but where are your durians and mangoes from Malaya." On the first occasion there was Rajaji by Mahatmaji's side and it was he who arranged my first meeting with Gandhiji. On the second occasion too there was Rajaji by his side. This thin figure laughed as heartily as we all did, and later I lined up with the other personalities that had been introduced to Gandhiji. I have met Rajaji later on many an occasion during Mahatmaji's visit to Ceylon. With the passage of time our friendship has developed by my corresponding with him.

—S. DURAI RAJA SINGHAM

Goodness And Truth Losing Their Hold On Us We Must Change Our Direction Or Meet With Disaster

—Says Rajen Babu

"WE are drifting heedlessly down a path which leads towards the destruction of mankind. Unless we now begin to change our direction, no matter what the cost, and follow the guidance of truth, goodness and love, we shall, one day, soon find ourselves on the brink of disaster."

So declared Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, in the course of a broadcast talk about the proposed World Pacifist Meeting to be held in India in January, 1949.

The Congress President said that the World Pacifist meeting was originally proposed to be held under the leadership and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, the chief apostle of truth and non-violence in the modern world, and, indeed, because Gandhi was no more, he emphasised, the need for such a conference of peace workers seemed to be more urgent.

After referring to the developments which had tended towards the growth of conditions, akin to another world war, despite the solemn promises made by nations to avoid wars. Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "The scope of violence has not been limited to its use by big states and in corporate life, it has permeated the individual here and we have been seeing its ugly and horrid manifestations in our daily life. It is clear that something is wrong somewhere. To my mind, it is to be found in the realm of the spirit of man which should be the guiding factor of life, but is now apparently eclipsed. "Goodness, truth and other moral values which sustain

this world seem to be losing their hold on us, because we have not learnt to care sufficiently about moral values, we are drifting heedlessly down a path which leads towards the destruction of mankind."

World Pacifists

Referring to the forthcoming Pacifist meeting, which was originally planned to be held in January 1948 but was postponed at the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi who wanted such a meeting to be held after the final withdrawal of British from India (although this withdrawal took place earlier than was then expected). Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in his broadcast talk said: "Besides the non-violent workers in India of today, who began their activity under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, there have been workers for peace in other countries also, including Europe and America. They call themselves pacifists. They have been dedicating their lives to the cause of peace and many of them have undergone great suffering and hardship and persecution for their pacifist faith. The growing forces of violence have been a matter of deep concern for all such peace workers. "They have been perturbed and alarmed, and they are now convinced that something

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Your name should begin D and not TH if you wish to follow the accepted phonetic system" so wrote Rajaji in one of his numerous letters that I treasure. The "D" has stuck ever since that time.

So from Malaya, a part of greater India, I greet Rajaji our new Governor-General.

—S. DURAI RAJA SINGHAM

Sidelights and Lightsides

(BY SQUINT EYE)

Hussain Tewfik, the Egyptian student who was sentenced, in his absence, to 10 years' imprisonment, for the murder of the former Egyptian Finance Minister. Tewfik had earlier escaped from police while on his way to a dentist.

Stephen J. Supina the erstwhile American aviator, who dropped a bomb on the U. N. headquarters at Lake Success has surrendered after stating that he wanted to rouse the U. N. to the realities of world peace.

Years ago the Indian who threw a bomb in the Viceroyal Council did so to draw attention to certain grievances.

Simple grievances often require loud explosions to be noticed. Has the Bradman bogey been laid in England with his machine failing to turn out centuries?

Pandit Jawaharlal in a recent speech to the Defence Forces said he was interested in military tactics and strategy, not so much in details, but rather in the campaigns of the great generals of the past.

Hyderabad and Kashmir sit up and take notice. Prime Minister Senanayake would himself go to the U. N. at Lake Success to plead for Ceylon's entry into it if Russia persisted in her opposition.

His son Dudley has said No to Russia according to the Times. Stalin on learning this must have called Molotov and said "Here is a No-man to wrestle!"

"Who—the is this Senanayake and this Dudlov, cries Stalin in wonderment. It is dud and dad, don't you know?"

Ceylonese are a masterful people says a sojourner in the Island—because he says he has been unable to find a servant. Having delivered the first speech in Parliament in Sinhalese Mr. Bandaranaike claims Ceylon to be really free, and hopes the Tamils would soon make speeches in Tamil.

Ceylon would then be freer still, but the stench aphers would feel otherwise! The ruler of Hyderabad has addressed a letter to the King of England which has been intercepted.

To avoid this in dignity the Nizam might write an Open Letter and cheat the Indian Government of their prize.

Of course, people who indulge in Open Letters do so generally because they have no money to pay postage!

ONE THING AND ANOTHER

—BY YALPADI

Ignore the Press! Are newspapers today things to be kept at arm's length? The speaker recently advised members who complained about unauthorised reports of State proposals not to take notice of what appeared in newspapers. But himself he assured would look into the papers to see whether anything objectionable was appearing. While in the Island the speaker has consented to become a Reader, a Minister in Madras has deliberately stated that he had no time to read newspapers and did not care to take public opinion from them or even whether what they wrote reflected public opinion. Is it not a paradox that in this age of the newspaper what appears in it is treated as of no consequence?

Tae Not-so-Simple Life Perhaps there is nothing so complicated as living in a mud

NEWS IN BRIEF

Senator Cyril De Zoysa has been appointed Honorary Whip of the Senate.

Three prisoners are reported to have escaped from custody when a number of accused persons were being escorted to the Avissawele Magistrate's Court on Tuesday.

In an affray at Egoda Uyana, Moratins, a man named Cheralis Fernando was stabbed. His nephew David Fernando is under arrest.

Members of the UNO Kashmir Commission visited Rajghat on the banks of the Jumna and placed flowers at the spot where Mahatma Gandhi was cremated.

Mr. Felix Cole the United States first Ambassador to Ceylon who arrived in Colombo on Tuesday will present his credentials to H. E. The Governor-General on August 3.

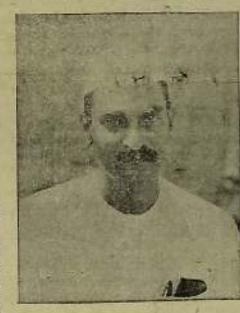
Mr. T. B. Illangaratne M. P. for Kandy has lodged a protest against the proposal to close down the Hanguranketa dispensary. It was stated that the landlord required the building.

The advance party of the U. N. O. Kashmir Commission left on Tuesday by air for Kashmir to study the military situation there. They are expected to stay a week in Kashmir.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister for Local Government and Health, proposes to obtain the services of an expert medical man either from New Zealand or the United States to report on the reorganisation of the Medical Depart.

Dr. N. M. Perera, will ask, the Prime Minister in the House of Representatives whether it would be a part of the functions of the High Commissioner for Ceylon in London to purchase supplies for the Ceylon Government from various engineering and other firms in place of the Crown Agents.

A stern warning to university students, applicable particularly to certain irresponsible elements," has been issued by Professor A. W. Mailvaganam, Pro Vice-Chancellor of the Ceylon University, following an incident at a recent freshers' debate when a girl undergrad was struck on the head with a test tube, believed to have contained tear gas, and had to be removed to hospital, where she was under observation for some time. Dr. Mailvaganam says in his notification: "The university authorities are determined to put an end to such irresponsible behaviour. This sort of thing has been going on for some time not only at freshers' debates but also at meetings of undergraduate societies.



Portrait of Rajen Babu.

positive must be done; a concerted action is necessary and the strength of peace workers all over the world must be pooled for this; the power of the spirit of man must be effectively mobilised to resist the mighty forces that threaten to destroy humanity.

Fear Complex

"The world must be freed from the domination and fear that have come near to strangling it. And, it was felt that nothing better could be done than, for a group of such peace workers to unite under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the chief apostle of truth and non-violence in the modern world, so that they should be able to meet him face to face, have a searching discussion with him, receiving light and inspiration; and thus try to find under his guidance a solution of the problem that seem to baffle us, a way for mankind out of the present darkness. Gandhiji expressed pleasure at the prospect of such meeting and promised to set aside a week for this purpose. But alas, such a meeting in his physical presence is no longer possible. But the burden on us is still greater now for giving effect to the concern that we have shared with him and for making the witness of profusion and nonviolence more effective in the world. This would be but the continuance of his unfinished work."

but, said Jawaharlal Nehru in Madras the other day in responding to the Civic address and alluding to the need for decent life and living. Coming as it did from a born aristocrat moving in marble halls it may not be surprising, but the sincerity of the man must make us ponder. He developed the idea of putting up decent houses and enabling the people to live in decent comfort and discountenanced the all too common view prevailing that simple living connoted living in mudhuts, with all sense of beauty shut out. By implication he condemned the view that decent living meant dwelling in castles in the air such as quite many people are tending to do nowadays, both literally and in effect. We may live in mudhuts, perhaps many of us have to, but we can make that life happy and high and beautiful.

Letter to the Editor

Victimised Pilgrims

Sir,— Please permit me the courtesy of your columns to bring to the notice of the public and the authorities concerned, the irresponsible conduct of the owners of the Motor Launches that ply between Kayts and Nainativu, in charging exorbitant fares from pilgrims recently. During the festival seasons, it is usual for thousands of people from the Peninsula and outside, to go on pilgrimage to Nagamml Temple and the Nagadwipa Buddhist Vihare at Nainativu. The usual fare charged for a passenger is sixty cents. But during the time of the recent festival the fare was suddenly increased to Rs. 1/50 cts. and even to Rs. 2/-. There was no earlier notification of the increase of the fare, nor were the rates exhibited anywhere in the launch. Many pilgrims were rudely shocked when, half way in the mid-ocean, they discovered that the fares had been more than trebled. This action is most regrettable. Had the fares been collected at the time of departure, or the passengers warned about the increase, many passengers who were short of cash would have postponed their journey or made use of other boats. But passengers were taken by surprise half way in the sea and they had no choice but to submit to the inevitable and pay the fares demanded. What is more deplorable is that many pilgrims were forced to limit themselves to minimum wants due to the unexpected increase of fares.

The police officers on duty there were promptly informed but they could do nothing to help the victimised pilgrims. The D. R. O. of the area, who was of considerable help to the Beva Sangam in providing facilities to the pilgrims was himself unable to do anything in this matter.

In this connection, it is useful to recall that some years ago certain bus owners whose buses plied between Matara & Tissamaharama exploited and victimised the Kataragama pilgrims by charging exorbitant rates. There was much agitation. Pre-medial measures were taken and a co-ordinated railway and bus service eased the situation and checked this evil of exploitation. It is very important that stern measures should be taken to prevent occurrences of this nature and safeguard pilgrims from being exploited by these unscrupulous men. Should we not stir ourselves and do something to prompt the Nainativu pilgrims from the incapacity of a few motu launch owners during the festival seasons? Isn't this worse than profiteering or blackmarketing?

Yours Etc.
SGD. T. PARARAJASINGAM
No. 63, Point-Pedro Road,
Jaffna

Tata's will give 20 lakhs

To Gandhi Fund

It is understood that the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., will contribute Rs. 20 lakhs to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund. This will be the single largest contribution to the Fund.

Tap the Mahaweli To Connect the Kanagarayan Aru

Request to Government

The Valigamam West Rural Reconstruction Society resolved at an emergency meeting to request the Government to tap the Mahaweli Ganga at a convenient point and divert the waters to connect the Kanagarayan Aru.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, M.P., presided and the meeting was held at Paekia Ledchmy Theatre, Chankana.

The meeting resolved to send a deputation consisting of the Kayts and Vaidukodai Members of Parliament and the Secretary of the Society to wait on the Minister of Transport and Works to make representations with regard to the urgent necessity for opening the Kayts harbour for goods and passenger traffic, and linking Kayts by railway with the Northern Line.

It was also resolved that the obliterated irrigation and flood drainage channels in the district be resorted after proper survey, and that the Valukki Aru, which received the waters of the Suthumali-Kotelawala Channel, be widened and deepened.

The Navatkuli Association

Branch Organised

At a meeting of those concerned with the Navatkuli Parish now resident in Colombo, held at No. 25, Vavertst Place, Wellawatta on Sunday, July, 1948, it was unanimously resolved that a branch of the Association be inaugurated in Colombo comprising other outstations, with a view to facilitate and stimulate its activities and the following Committee was appointed:

Messrs. A. Navaratnarajah, T. Mailvaganam, S. Sandrasegaran, K. Subramaniam, T. Sellathurai, F. M. Nalliah, V. Karthigesu, (Treasurer) and A. Ponniah, (Secretary).

Mr. R. S. Sathasevan, the Secretary of the Navatkuli Association, who was present, and was voted to preside, explained briefly the manifold advantages of a lovely branch co-operating with the parent body in ameliorating the conditions of rural welfare amenities of progressive movements and invited co-operation and support.

It may be recalled in this connection that the above association celebrated its Silver Jubilee recently with an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition for 3 days in May last.

Mr. V. L. St. Clair Swan Com-missioner of Assize imposed a fine of Rs. 50 on Mr. V. A. Suaris a clerk at the Mercantile Bank who had been empanelled as a Juror at the Colombo Assizes in a murder case, for keeping the court waiting for about half an hour.

Northern Assizes

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY CASE

5 Accused Sentenced To 2 Years Each

Eight accused stood their trial at the Northern Assizes charged with being members of an unlawful assembly with a common object of committing a murder of one Sothilingam of Myliddy.

The trial commenced on Tuesday last and terminated on the late evening of Wednesday. Three of the accused were acquitted and the others were found guilty by a verdict of 5 to 2 of being members of an unlawful assembly and causing grievous hurt to the said deceased.

The Judge sentenced each of the 5 accused (1) Sellakathiraimalai (2) Ratnapillai (6) S. Vyramuthu (7) S. Ratnavadivel and (8) K. Thambithurai to 2 years R. I. The 3rd, 4th and 5th accused were acquitted.

Mr. C. Thanabalasingham appeared for the 1st accused. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam K. C. with Mr. S. Thavathurai instructed by Mr. I. W. A. Samuel appeared for the 2nd and the 5th accused. Mr. M. Balasundaram instructed by Mr. K. Ratnasingham appeared for the 6th and 8th accused and Mr. A. Sambandan instructed by Mr. K. Ratnasingham appeared for the 7th accused.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

Palar-Gnanothaya Sangam: Myliddy-South

The Silver Jubilee celebration of the above Sangam was celebrated on a grand scale on the 17th and 18th July 1948. The venue of the celebration was the school hall put up by the Sangam.

Senator C. Coomaraswamy, Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam M. P. and Pandit S. Kanapathippillai were taken in procession to the school hall where the proceedings began with a prayer. Senator C. Coomaraswamy presided.

Mr. K. Ponnampalam one of the Secretaries of the Sangam welcomed all those who were present and traced the history of the Sangam which had a humble beginning. He also stressed the need of a full time Dispensary, a sub-post office, a play ground and other amenities for the villages of Myliddy-South, Kadduvan and Varuthalavelan.

Mr. S. Swaminathan, principal of the Jaffna Saiva Training Institute outlined in his speech the difficulties of the farmers who had to draw water from deep wells to irrigate their farms.

The president Senator C. Coomaraswamy congratulated the society for the useful work it has done and spoke at length on the significance of peaceful and healthy living. He deplored the increase of crime in the country and advised the gathering to live in harmony.

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam M. P. for Kankasanturai spoke at length on the poor economic conditions of Jaffna. He was of opinion that a stable government depends on the prosperity of the country and deplored that conditions in Jaffna are not helpful for agricultural progress. He also said that the opening of the ports in Jaffna is long overdue.

Mr. M. Gnanapragasam B. A.

B. Sc. exalted the power of prayer and said that much could be achieved by regular devotion to God. The Easterners had much faith in God and he pointed out the pure life requested one and all to follow the path of righteousness.

Pandit S. Kanapathippillai compared the economic conditions of the East with those of the West. He said that the people in the west were concentrating in developing the Country's wealth, whereas the people in the East were busy finding out ways and means in the dividing of it. In support of it he quoted various instances from Tamil classics.

The first day's proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks by Pandit R. Namasivayam and a dance item.

On the Second day Mr. S. Swaminathan presided. Vidvan. K. K. Nadasah B. O. L. Pagdit. S. Ananthar B.O.L. and Ghandi Begawather addressed the gathering. There was also a musical entertainment.

The following resolutions were also unanimously adopted.

1. This Sangam thanks the Govt. for having decided to establish a maternity Home and a central Dispensary for these areas. This Sangam further requests the Honble the Minister of Health and the Village committee of Myliddy Parish to expediate the above projects.

2. This Sangam requests the Government to grant a sum of Rs. 5000/- to purchase a land for playground for the children of this area.

3. This Sangam requests the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs for an early establishment of a sub-post office which has been agitated for the last 20 years.

Office bearers were also elected for the ensuing year.

DHYANA YOGA

(Continued from page 1)

tence, the training of the memory, the cultivation of reflection, discrimination, Vichar or enquiry of "Who am I?" The practice of meditation itself is a potent clarifier of the memory.

The practice of memory-culture powerfully helps the attainment by meditation.

Meditation is a powerful tonic. It is a mental and nerve tonic as well. The holy vibrations penetrates all the cells of the body, and cure the diseases of the body. Those who meditate save doctor's bills. The powerful soothing waves that arise during meditation exercise a benign influence on the mind, nerves, organs and cells of the body. The Divine energy freely flows like taila-dhara (flow of oil from one vessel to another) from the feet of the Lord to the different systems of the Sadhak (aspirant).

If you can meditate for half an hour you will be able to engage yourself with peace and spiritual strength in the battle of life for one week through the force of this meditation. Such is the beneficial result of meditation. As you have to move with different minds of a peculiar nature in your daily life, get the strength and peace from meditation and you will have no trouble and worry then.

A Yogi who meditates regularly has a magnetic and charming personality. Those who come in contact with him are much influenced by his sweet voice, powerful speech, lustrous eyes, brilliant complexion, strong, healthy body, good behaviour, virtuous qualities and Divine nature. Just as a grain of salt dropped in a basin of water dissolves and becomes distributed throughout the whole water, just as sweet fragrances of jassamine pervades the air, so also his spiritual aura becomes infiltrated to the minds of others. People draw joy, peace and strength from him. They are inspired by his speech and get elevation of mind by mere contact with him.

8. Hints on Meditation

What does a passionate man do? He repeats the same incident in us act again and again and fill his stomach as many times as he can. What does an aspirant with burning desire for Self-realisation do? He takes a little milk and repeats the process of meditation again and again whole day and night and enjoys the eternal bliss of the Self. Both are busy in their own way. The former is caught up in the wheel of births and deaths (Samsar Chakra), and the latter attains immortality.

A glutton or sensualist, a dullard or a lazy man cannot practise meditation. He who has controlled the tongue and other organs, who has an acute acumen, who eats, drinks and sleeps in moderation, who has destroyed selfishness, lust, greed and anger, can practise meditation and attain success in Samadhi.

If you concentrate your mind on a point for 12 seconds, it is Dharana (concentration). Twelve such Dharana will be a Dayana (meditation) 12x12=144 seconds. Twelve such Dhyanas will be a Samadhi (144x12=28 minutes and 48 seconds). This is according to Karma Purana. Concentration may be made on the mental image of God.

Just as you require food for the body, so also you require in the shape of prayers, Japa, Kirtan, meditation, etc., food for the soul. Just as you are agitated when you do not get food in time, so you will be agitated when you do not pray in morning and evening at the proper time if you keep up the practice of prayer and japa for some time. The soul also wants its food at the proper time. The food for the soul is more essential than the food for the body. Therefore do your prayers, japa and meditation regularly.

(To be continued)

Govt. Schools Teachers

Confer At Mullaitivu

"You teachers are the pioneers that have taken on the noble task of sweeping back the jungle tide that has swept the once very fertile land of the Wanni occupied by brave Tamil chieftains" said Mr. S. U. Somasegaram Education Officer Jaffna when he addressed a meeting of the Tamil Teachers in Government schools in the Mullaitivu District held at Changuattu Government school on Sunday the 19th of July 1948.

Mr. Somasegaram outlined the plan of the Department which proposed to give all children equal educational opportunities and take education to the remotest corners of the Island instead of concentrating in the towns. A new Government Junior School will be opened in Thanyituvu soon and Government schools were planned wherever they were needed. Teachers sent there should love the villages as their own land and make a definite contribution and lead to life in the village. A shift for better living should be created by opening to them the wide vista of life in other lands and this thirst was to be satisfied by the schools training the children and the parents to make the maximum use of the natural resources in the area and to produce much more from the land than they do now. This way for increasing the national wealth.

The Department was fully aware of the hardships under which they suffered in these remote villages and would remedy them as far as was humanly possible. Pioneers had to be found for the task and to them was entrusted the national task of being the vanguard of the effort to reclaim all this lost land which was teeming with proud historical associations.

Other speakers at the meeting were Dr. S. A. Thirumalingam, D. M. O. Mullaitivu, Mr. Subramaniam D. R. O. Mr. Navaratnarajah K. Co-operative Inspector and Mr. K. Shivapatham, Inspector of Schools.

Baddegama By - Election

Amarasuriya Wins

Mr. H. W. AMARASURIYA, Secretary of the United National Party, won the Baddegama by-election, by a majority of 5,646 votes, polling 11,414 votes in all.

The results of the by-election are as follows:—
Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya (UNP) 11,414
Mr. Henry Abeywickrama (IS) 4,769
Mr. Fred Gunatilake (CP) 4,374
Mr. Vincent Abeywickrama (I) 298
Spoiled 350
Total polled 21,555
Majority 6,646
Mr. Vincent Abeywickrama loses his deposit.

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Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 1ST AUGUST TO 7TH AUGUST 1948

ARIES Ascini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part—[Medha Rasi]

The change of planets in recent times is not going to help you much. You will be very much worried mentally. Physically also you will have some ailments. Loss of face, much expenditure and troubles through secret enemies shown. Unless you are having a very favourable period it would be advisable for you to be very careful in every affair of yours.

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

Professionally a successful week. But if you own any vehicle it may cause you much expenditure and annoyance. Be careful of accidents. Relatives will tax you financially. You will be having a busy time with the result you wont have mental peace and will find it difficult to relax. Week end may land you into romance.

GEMINI Mithunashirsha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarvasam 1, 2, 3—[Mithuna Rasi]

Although you will find improvements in your affairs there is still much to be desired. You may find new ventures, giving you some benefits. Health will improve and you will have a very busy time. Avoid misunderstandings with your wife.

CANCER Punarvasam 4, Poosha, Asviny [Kataka Rasi]

Some personal problems that were worrying your mind may be solved this week. You will find some real mental peace after a long time. But again your health may upset you a bit. Avoid heated arguments and try to keep your temper under control.

LEO Maha, Pooru, Uttira 1st part—[Singha Rasi]

You will find these days extremely annoying on the side of domestic life and finance. Unless you are very careful about your expenditure you may get your self involved in difficulties and debts. Don't go out of the way to help any friends. You are also another person who requires the help of a good period and sub-period.

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

The beginning of Erashtaka (ඉරාෂ්ඨක) will affect your affairs adversely unless you are in the roundabout of 30 or having a favourable period. Watch over expenditure. Your pursuits will not bring forth the required results. If married wife's and children's affairs may cause you much anxiety especially children's education.

LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

This is a favourable week. I should expect you to have a very fine time mentally, financially and professionally. But speed the first day of the week very carefully. Chances for any kind of temptations will be in plenty and I have to warn you against those traps.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kottai [Vrischika Rasi]

Steer clear of misunderstandings and scandals this week. A friend's affair may cause you much anxiety. Don't neglect any official duties. Lie low for some time and don't dare anyone. Avoid any form of speculation. You may be relieved a bit week end.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Tharu Rasi]

You will find your enemies turning into friends this week. As far as possible avoid scandals. Sneaking on the part of some of your colleagues may cause you petty official troubles. It will be nothing much but a storm in a tea cup. You will triumph over competitors in the week end.

CAPRICORNUS Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

Take care of your health. A bereavement in the family circle may upset your programme for any recreation or a pleasure trip. Don't squander money and as far as possible keep your temper under control. Avoid tussles with friends week end.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3. [Kumbha Rasi]

You may have to shoulder heavy responsibilities this week. But see that you are not made a scape goat. Have a check over your generosity or it may land you into difficulties. Avoid scandals as some secret enemy is working against you to scander your name.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi [Meena Rasi]

You are the only lucky person for whom I can predict something substantial without any buts. Go straight ahead with your plans and you are bound to succeed. On the whole a cheerful and happy week. A bright future lies low for some time and don't dare anyone. Avoid any form of speculation. You may be relieved a bit week end.

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THE MANAGER, Saiva Prakasa Press, Jaffna.

TRIBUTE TO NEHRUJI BY WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

blems in a different way than we were used to do. We have to think not in political terms. We have to think much more in terms of raising the level of the communities and here women have a greater part to play than men. That does not mean that you should meet at a conference, deliver long, loud speeches and pass resolutions. Occasionally, you have to do that. The main thing, however, ahead of you is constructive work. Mahatma Gandhi, throughout the thirty years of his intensive activity in India, did not attach great importance to what might be called, 'purely political activity,' though he did not say it was not necessary.

Proceeding, the Prime Minister observed: "To-day with some kind of National Government in the country, it becomes very necessary that men and women, in this matter women more than men, should take up something which might not be very pompous, or very glamorous, but nevertheless very useful. You should take charge of any kind of constructive work and do it well. Please do not imagine that you are conferring some kind of benefit on some one. If you go out in that mentality, the superior mentality of doing good to others, it is far better that you remain at home, because there is not much use in the world of to-day for a 'superior lady.' She is a nuisance. We want persons who can work well. You can choose your job and, having chosen it, do it well and thoroughly. By doing this, whether you do good to others or not, I do not know. What I know is that, undoubtedly, you do good to yourself. You train yourself to attain possibly the greater gift of character and make yourself fit for better and higher work. Therefore, I would commend you to do this kind of work. Choose your activity which, in essence, should be something to do with, if I may say so, 'common people.' It should not be something confined to a few select specimens. Get to them, know what their troubles are and try to get them redressed. Try to get them trust you and then you will be able to do much more."

The Refugee Problem

"So I suggest that, you should as indeed you have done, in the past take to something useful. One of the gratifying and pleasing features in India, in the last six or seven months, has been the part women played in various fields of activities. You know that unfortunately we had a great deal of troubles in parts of Northern India, Punjab, to some extent in Delhi and the U. P. and in a great part in Pakistan, and in Kashmir now. This was something very exceedingly bad and was caused on an overwhelming scale. We have faced that and, gradually, we have controlled the situation. But it had left a very difficult legacy behind. You can of course imagine the position when millions have been pushed out of their home and had to migrate to parts of the country where they had no houses. The whole problem of

feeding them and giving them shelter and their re-habilitation is terrific.

"We have had to deal with nearly sixty lakhs of persons like that," continued Pandit Nehru. "Apart from this, one of the horrible things that has happened in the Punjab and roundabout there has been the organised abduction of women. The position became infinitely worse. People who were normally well behaved, misbehaved in this way. I do not have actual figures with me. But women were abducted by thousands, and possibly by tens of thousands. Hindus and Sikh women in the West Punjab and the Frontier Province and the Muslim women in East Punjab and the Punjab States, were abducted. Some people sat down and balanced the numbers and shouted that more people misbehaved on one side than on the other. But to me that does not make much difference. People on either side misbehaved terribly, in this matter of women. The cause was taken up later by various organisations on Governmental level and those organisations were helped very greatly by a large number of voluntary workers on our side. Quite a considerable number of voluntary workers drawn from all parts of the country, worked in Delhi, East Punjab, and Pakistan, to help in the recovery of abducted women and they did a remarkably fine job of work. They worked under very difficult circumstances, amidst a great deal of harassment. Though great danger and risks were involved, nevertheless they went and did much good work—indeed their work became so important that it became difficult for them to come away, because people there began to rely on them. That is one of the fine examples for you to consider of what Indian women can do."

Pandit Nehru then recounted the story of a young woman, the wife of a District Magistrate in Zafrabad in Kashmir, who was abducted by the raiders and who came back to the rehabilitation camp. The raiders entered her house and shot her husband and abducted her along with her five children, whose ages ranged between three and fourteen. She was taken into the mountains where, with her children, she spent five to six months with those barbarous nomadic people. That women by sheer force of character and strength of will simply dominated them and came back ultimately to the Indian camp. The Prime Minister stated that he could give further brilliant examples of what women have done in the past few months. When India was faced with a great crisis they had not flinched.

The Prime Minister appealed to them to do things not as individuals but in large groups in an organised way.

"We have got to build a great nation," the Prime Minister concluded said: "Build it brick by brick and every person can help and I hope you will do it. Thank you for your welcome."

PLANNED FREEDOM

(Continued from page 1)

power a government, and having appointed it, retaining the power to change or influence it. But one of these groups is strictly water-tight; civil freedom may overlap with political freedom, as for instance, when an individual gives a public speech criticising the governing party.

Individual and Group Freedom

Just as there is no water-tight division of the freedoms, so there is no equality in freedoms. No one freedom can equate another. Freedom of ownership can never equal freedom from want; freedom from wrongful arrest could never be considered on a level with the individual ability to choose whether to be vegetarian or non-vegetarian. Freedoms must be considered in relation one with another and their relative values assessed. It is this assessment which is the first duty of a state in its attempts to secure the well-being of the greatest number of its members. The 'I can' of individual freedoms must be subordinated to the 'We can' of group freedoms and it is patently the duty of a government, through the individual who has exercised his freedom in selecting it, to arrange this evaluation, for individual freedom is bound, at one stage or another, to clash with the basic needs of the social state.

Planned Freedom

That, unfortunately, is a dangerous truth. We have seen only too clearly during the past half century the potential and actual dangers of a state selection of priority of freedoms. Communism, fascism and, in fact, most of the 'isms' of modern life have revealed the ease with which a small group (or individual) may impose its assessments of the relative values of freedoms on another group. And yet, the only solution to our complex way of life is through the selection of freedoms and the imposition of restrictions on certain of them, according to the greater social needs. Our freedoms must be planned freedoms, for a planned freedom is the essence of the democratic state, and the planning must be in the hands of a body who are capable of assessing the relative values and benefits of the various freedoms.

State's Responsibility
A planned freedom—that sounds almost a contradiction for planning implies control, which is a negation of freedom and yet planning is essential to obtain the best use of freedom.

and to avoid the conflict of individual freedoms with the greater needs of society. Here in India, we must as individuals be jealous of our freedoms but understanding the restrictions which may be placed upon us as members of the State. It is no use carrying: 'Free at last' without being prepared to surrender that freedom to the State. No matter whether the individual be an industrialist or an artisan, he has equal individual freedoms; he also has equal responsibilities to the State. If the individual is to allow free play to his freedoms a clash is inevitable between personal requirements and social needs. The worker must be willing to have his freedom to strike restricted, if by striking he causes suffering or hardship to his fellows: the capitalist must have his freedom to earn restricted if his workmen have to suffer through his use of this particular freedom to criticise the body which has placed restrictions upon them. And the body which plans the freedom? It is the duty to assess honestly and accurately those relative values of freedoms and to give rein to or restrict them according to the greatest good of the largest number. Only when a Government and a people both realise where their duty lies, only when a people are prepared to surrender their freedoms to their own elected representatives whose stewardship of their trust remains open to an intelligent and informed criticism, only then can the people raise their heads and boast of freedom, for true freedom lies in justice to all men.

(From the Republic)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 902.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Simanthanby Kanithasingham of Manipay. Deceased.

Kanithasingham Panchalingam of Manipay. Vs.

1. Kanithasingham Sivaraajalingam
- Minor. 2. Kanithasingham Rajeswary
3. Kanithasingham Maheswary and
4. Nagarathnam widow of Simanthanby Kanithasingham of Manipay.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of July 1948 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner and of the Witnesses having been read:

It is ordered the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased be declared proved and Probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner as the Executor named therein and that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these Proceedings unless the Respondents or any other person appear before this Court on the 17th day of August 1948 and state objections to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Minors do appear on the said date.

The 8th day of July 1948.
Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.
Drawn by S. Rajendran,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 51. 30 & 6-8-48).

Post of Siddha Lecturer

Government College of Indigenicus Medicine.

Applications are invited for the post of Siddha Lecturer, College of Indigenicus Medicine.

The salary attached to the post is Rs. 3000/-4500/-

5 of 120 & 5 of 180

Applicants should possess a Diploma in Siddha Medicine granted by a recognized Institution in Ceylon or in India.

Applications together with copies of certificates and testimonials should be sent to the Registrar, College of Indigenicus Medicine, Colombo to reach him on or before August 10 1948. For further particulars see Government Gazette of 23rd July 1948.

A. N. N. Panikker, Principal, Govt. College of Indigenicus Medicine, Colombo. 17-7-48. (G. 54, 30 & 6-8-48).

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

The Chairman, Way & Works Head Office Tender Board, will receive at the Chief Engineer's Office, C. G. R., McCallum Road, Maradana, tenders up to 12 noon on Friday, August 27 1948, for the construction of the following buildings respectively:

- (a) Five sets Workmen's Dwellings at Trincomalee
- (b) Three sets " " " Talaimannar Pier
- (c) Five sets " " " Maho
- (d) One set " " " Mankulam
- (e) Three sets " " " Hingurakgoda
- (f) Two sets " " " Tampalakamam
- (g) Three sets " " " Murikandy
- (h) Five sets " " " Galoya

For further particulars, see Government Gazette of 30-7-48.

Way & Works Office, C. G. R., P. O. Box. 370, Colombo. Sgd. W. A. SHAW, Chief Engineer, C. G. R. (G. 54, 30, 6 & 10).

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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For those intending to join these class please present themselves on any Sunday morning or write to:

K. Shanmugam Saivaparipalana Sabha Office, JAFFNA. (M. 41. F)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 902.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Simanthanby Kanithasingham of Manipay. Deceased.

Kanithasingham Panchalingam of Manipay. Vs.

1. Kanithasingham Sivaraajalingam
 - Minor. 2. Kanithasingham Rajeswary
 3. Kanithasingham Maheswary and
 4. Nagarathnam widow of Simanthanby Kanithasingham of Manipay.
- Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of July 1948 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner and of the Witnesses having been read:

It is ordered the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased be declared proved and Probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner as the Executor named therein and that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these Proceedings unless the Respondents or any other person appear before this Court on the 17th day of August 1948 and state objections to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Minors do appear on the said date.

The 8th day of July 1948.
Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.
Drawn by S. Rajendran,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 51. 30 & 6-8-48).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. A/56T/379 P.T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Santhirasegaram Veluppillai of Thumpalai

Packiam widow of Santhirasegaram Veluppillai of Thumpalai Vs. Petitioner.

1. Veluppillai Nadarajah
2. Manoranthitham daughter of Veluppillai
3. Veluppillai Chellamanikkam
4. Veluppillai Satkunanathan
5. Yoheswari daughter of Veluppillai
6. Vijayalaxumi daughter of Veluppillai
7. Kanthappari Subramaniam all of Thumpalai

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before W. Richard D. de Silva Esquire District Judge, Point Pedro on the 5th day of May 1948 in the presence of Mr. K. Vallipuram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavits of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1-6 Respondents, that the Petitioner as widow of the deceased Santhirasegaram Veluppillai be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly, under the Respondents shall on or before the 2 day of July 1948 appear before this Court and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 5 day of May 1948
Sgd. M. K. SANKARAPILLAI, Addl. District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. K. Vallipuram Proctor for Petitioner. 22-7-48. Time to shew cause Extended to 19-8-48. Intld S. R. W., D. J., (O. 50, 30 & 6.)

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Printed and Published by Pandit V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at, Vannarpannai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakash Press Vannarpannai, Jaffna, on Friday, July, 30 1948.

Chief Editor T. MUTHUSAMPILLAI.

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