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The Growth of Tamil Literature

Old in Age But Young in Spirit

THE NEW ERA OF PROSE

In the fertile soil of Tamil letters, nurtured for thousands of years by savants and scholars, the new literature has taken deep roots. In the novel and the short-story, it has a proud place among India's literatures. The author of this article, brought up in the hoary tradition under the guidance of the venerable Dr. Swaminatha Iyer, and equally at home in the most modern sphere of writing, describes the growth of Tamil letters through the centuries.

The history of the Tamil Language is a very old one. So also is Tamil Literature immeasurable in term of time. Scholars have acknowledged that next to Sanskrit, Tamil is the oldest language in India. It is but natural that a language with claims to so ancient a heritage should have a vast literature. With the years, this literature has grown in volume, and its authors have portrayed the lives and emotions of those around them in the idiom of the times in which they lived.

tract Munsiff, he was a keen student of English literature. Fired with an ambition to write in Tamil a novel which could hold its own against the best in English literature, he wrote "The Story of Prati Mudaliar", in the early years of the last century. One cannot call it a masterpiece, but it is a bridge between the old and the new. Its simple style,

By K. V. JAGANNATHAN Editor, "KALAIMAGAL"

Era of prose

One can say that the New Era in Tamil is an era of prose. But prose is not something new. There are grounds to believe that even in ancient times, there was a Tamil prose, but it was a by-product of poetry. But prose, vibrant with the life of the common man and speaking his language came into vogue only after our contact with the west. In Tamil especially, it was the Christian missionaries who exploited prose to the fullest extent. It may be that their object was religious propaganda, but it was only after them that we learnt that prose was the ideal instrument for expressing ideas with clarity and beauty.

The pioneer

Father Beschi, an Italian priest, was the pioneer in this sphere. He has written some tracts on the Christian religion, and among them, his "Story of the Benevolent Father" has a touch of humour. Gradually prose came into its own, with even poets choosing the new medium.

Vedanayagam Pillai can be called the first novelist. A Dis-

Security Against Communists Cost Malaya \$ 24,000,000

Security measures against the Communist-led aggression in Malaya have cost the Federation Government 24,000,000 Straits dollars since June, Mr. H. B. Bryson, acting Chief Secretary, said.

As though to offset this, comes a report that Malayan trade in July reached a record of 335,000,000 Straits dollars, helped by big rubber shipments to Britain and Russia.

Imports exceeded exports by 16,000,000 Straits dollars.

descriptions, character sketches and sustained interest in the story strike a modern note, while the supernatural incidents and the subsidiary stories which branch off from the main theme take us to the earlier era.

It is to be noted that Father Beschi and Vedanayagam Pillai wrote first in verse in keeping with the tradition that only poets had the privilege to write. But prose-writers with no such inhibitions came on the scene soon. Among them, P. R. Rajam Iyer's "Story of Kamalambal" (first serialized in "Viveka Chintamani", edited by Swaminatha Iyer), holds the pride of place in the literary history of the Tamils. In its characterisation, in the subtlety of its humour, in its presentation of everyday life, the "Story of Kamalambal" stands supreme. It is useless to look into it for the revolutionary ideas of today, but it is still a faithful mirror of a Tamil household.

The Age of Bharati

With the awakening of political consciousness in India, there has been a new fervour in life as well as in Art. The flame was lit in Bengal, and with it emerged a new literature. It drew into its vortex Bharati, who spread this gospel of nationalism by his sublime poetry and brilliant prose. With it began the Bharati Era in Tamil letters.

There were others who wrote Tamil prose before Bharati, but theirs was the pedantic style of the Pandits, with rare exceptions like Vedanayagam Pillai. "Ash-tavadanam" Veeraswami Chettiar, also a Pandit, published a Life of Poets which was responsible for creating in many an enthusiasm for Tamil writing.

Bharati infused a new spirit in Tamil prose. His "Car of Wisdom", is a unique piece breathing the fire of authentic poetry and real imagination.

Then followed translations from Bengali and Hindi. Ban-

kim Chandra, Sarat Chandra, Rabindranath, Premchand and Kandeekar had a great vogue in Tamilnad.

For fifteen years, these translations spread to the farthest corner of the land, engendering in their turn a passion for literature of a similar kind in Tamil. Some even went to the extent of condemning all translations on this account. Slowly original novels made their appearance in Tamil. "Sankararam" wrote two beautiful novels "Love of Earth" and "Parvati"; "Kalki" Krishnamoorthy wrote "The Land Of Sacrifice", and the "Robber's Beloved"; Tamil magazines published long novels and today there is no paper without its serial story, in some cases more than one. But it cannot be said that all these are good specimens of what a novel should be. Many of them find the light of the day, only because the magazines seem to feel that they cannot do without a serial story.

In this context, it is pertinent to mention that "Kalaimagal" is awarding a prize of Rs. 1,000 for the best Tamil novel every year. "Agilan" a young writer was the first winner of the prize, with his "Woman", a story with a patriotic background, enlivened by the author's genius for descriptive writing.

The Short Story

It is only the realm of the short story that Tamilnad can be justly proud of its achievement. (Continued on Page 3)

Mr. Saravanamuttu To Re-contest

Colombo-South Seat

Mr. P. Saravanamuttu will once again contest the Colombo-south seat in the House of Representatives rendered vacant by the unseating of Mr. R. A. de Mel.

Indian's Income Rs. 16-8 p. m.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, Finance Minister, replying to Rai Bahadur Lala Raj Kanwar in Parliament said, according to an estimate made by the Ministry of Commerce at the request of the United Nations Secretariat, the income per head during 1945-46 for the undivided India was Rs. 198. If provinces of the Indian Dominion alone were considered this figure would increase to Rs. 204.

Corresponding figures for other countries were: Australia Rs. 1,799; Canada Rs. 2,868; United Kingdom Rs. 2,355; U. S. A. Rs. 4,658. Figures for the U.S.R were not available.

No question of fixing a target for the per capita income of the country could arise. Government's policy was directed towards raising the standard of living to the highest possible level.

Prime Minister Discussed Ceylon's Defence

With Sir Neil Ritchie

General Sir Neil Ritchie, Commander-in-Chief, East Asia Land Forces, who arrived in Ceylon on last Tuesday, it is understood, discussed with the Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the question of Ceylon's defences.

General Ritchie was the guest of the Premier at a lunch at which were present several members of the Cabinet.

The defence of Ceylon is now entirely the responsibility of the Ceylon Government and Ceylon and the United Kingdom have agreed to assist each other against aggression.

Army Act

For a beginning, the Ceylon Government proposes to establish a small force comprising the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

An Army Act for the establishment of these three sections of Ceylon's Defence Force will be enacted in the near future.

A sum of Rs. 5,500,000 both from current and loan funds has been sanctioned for forming the nucleus of this Force.

General Ritchie was expected to discuss with the Prime Minister the issues relating to the establishment of an efficient Ceylon Army and other matters connected with the defence of the Dominion.

Revenue for Present Financial Year

Only Rs. 8 1/2 million remained to be collected at the end of July to realise the estimated revenue for the present financial year which closes at the end of next month.

Up to July a sum of Rs. 436,160,054 had been collected against Rs. 444,385,156 estimated to be collected for the whole year.

Of the individual items of revenue Excise and Salt have exceeded the amount that was to be realised from these sources. At the end of July this item of revenue had brought in Rs. 39,960,099 while it was estimated to bring in only Rs. 36,744,345.

The Postal Telecommunication Services have almost realised their year's quota, and at the end of July had obtained Rs. 13,021,705 out of Rs. 13,760,000 for 1947-48.

Supplementary Estimate of 7 Lakhs

For Ceylon House In London

A Supplementary estimate of Rs. 700,000 for the purchase of new premises for Ceylon House in London will be moved by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs, when the House of Representatives meets on Thursday.

The prime Minister will also present three other supplementary estimates:—Rs. 1,560,422 for salaries and expenses of the Police Department, Rs. 50,000 for relief of distress in Palestine and a token vote of Rs. 10 for salaries and expenses of the C. R. N. V. R.,

For Medical Services

The Minister of Health and Local Government will present two supplementary estimates:—Rs. 3,506,500 and Rs. 1,503,922 both in respect of salaries and expenses of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services

The largest number of supplementary estimates, totalling twelve, will be presented by the Minister of Transport and works.

Dhyana Yoga

(MEDITATION)

The Thought of God or Atma

(Continued from our last issue)

When you study a book with profound interest, you do not hear when a man shouts and calls you by your name. You do not see a person when he stands in front of you. You do not smell the sweet fragrance of flowers kept on a table in the flower vase. This is concentration or one-pointedness of mind. The mind is fixed firmly on one thing. You must have such a deep concentration, when you think of God or Atma. It is easy to concentrate the mind on a worldly object, because the mind takes interest in it naturally through force of habit. The sensual grooves are already cut in the brain. You will have to train the mind gradually by daily practice of concentration, by fixing it again and again on the picture of God or the Self within. You will have to cut new spiritual grooves in the mind by practising daily meditation. The mind will now move to external objects, as it experiences immense joy from the practice of concentration.

is no use in inhibiting the mind. This is not right. Complete control of the mind can be attained when all the thought-waves are extirpated thoroughly. The Yogi works with the help of one pointed mind. He knows the hidden treasures of the soul with the help of the mighty searchlight generated by the one-pointed mind. After Ekagrata or one-pointedness is attained, one has to achieve full restraint or Nirodha. In this state all modifications subside completely. The mind becomes blank. Then the Yogi destroys this blank-virtuti also and identifies himself with the Supreme Purusha from whom the mind borrows its light. Then he obtains Omniscience and Kaivalya or Independence. These matters are unknown to Western psychologist. Hence they are groping in darkness. They have no idea of the Purusha who witnesses the activities of the mind.

Some Western psychologists say: "The mind that wanders aimlessly can be made to move in a small circle only by the practice of concentration. It cannot be fixed on one point only. If it is fixed on a point, inhibition of the mind takes place. There is death of the mind. So there

In the breathing of worldly minded persons, there is neither rhythm nor harmony, because their minds are filled with desires of various kinds. A Yogi, on the other hand, practices regulation of breath and establishes harmony. When the breath is regulated, when there is harmony, the breath will be moving within in the nostrils. The fruit of (Continued on page 4)

"Work is Wealth and Service Is Happiness"

Rajaji's Convocation Address

(Continued from our last issue)

Training for Leadership

"To manage the affairs of an independent State, trained leadership is necessary. You have had training in that direction in some measure, for University education is nothing but a training for leadership. Numberless citizens are denied this privilege and it, therefore, becomes your sacred duty to regard your good fortune as a precious debt. In your daily conduct, in whatever walk of life you may be and under all conditions, you should remember your obligation of leadership and set an example to others how to think and speak and how to act. The physical defence of a State is the special responsibility of the members of the Armed Forces. You are the moral and cultural army of India. Her progressive culture and contribution to world-civilisation should be your concern. That the youth of today are the citizens of tomorrow is a trite statement. But in a land that has just attained political freedom and whose citizens have to shoulder field of nationalities in order to graduate into activity, you young graduates should see in that oft-repeated statement a vital and most significant reality that concerns you intimately.

"We have gone through a long and intense political struggle which involved great and unprecedented sacrifices. Many of us are engaged now in cashing our cheques on the bank of sacrifice with a feeling of self-righteous anger when delayed at the counter or asked to stand in a queue. All this is natural and it would be wrong to have expected that anything else could happen. Sacrifice had been sustained unbroken through two generations and it would be idle to expect those who suffered to stand down in self-abnegation when the illusions of power and position tempt. Admitting all this, enlivened men and women should ask themselves the question, what is patriotism now?

Rajaji Defends English

Referring to the future of English language in India, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, while laying the foundation of the Mysore Riyasat Hindi Prachar Samiti Building said:

"As a result of the last world war, English had become the world language. We must not give up English, because English people went away. Have you packed off the railway engines along with them? You keep the telegraphs and railways going. You keep the courts and English law going. Keep English language also going. It is more important."

behaviour until now. We must forget all the disappointments and frustrations we have suffered. We must turn all our experiences now to positive ends.

"The years immediately ahead when our freedom has to be consolidated must be years of strenuous work. We cannot take out of life more than we put into it ourselves. The new opportunities that present themselves in our country may seem to be opportunities for individual advancement but they are also and perhaps more truly, opportunities for service to the country as a whole.

"What is wanted is not competitive ambition but intense co-operation. The furtherance of (Continued on page 4)

Strenuous Work Ahead

"Graduates, on this great occasion in your life when you must be overflowing with a sense of achievement and a degree of pride, an older person may offer a few words to you on our immediate future. Independence is a goal for which we worked and struggled for several years. But we must now overcome the habit of mental resistance and opposition which was our pattern of

NOTICE

The offices of the Hindu Organ and Intusathanam will be closed on Thursday and Friday the 2nd and 3rd inst. on account of the Nairu Kandaswamy Car and Therutham Festivals. There will be no issue of the Hindu Organ and Intusathanam on 3-9-48.

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Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1948

THE TAMIL CONGRESS

THE DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE All-Ceylon Tamil Congress to join with the Government has been approved by the general body of the Congress. From the beginning the Tamil Congress declared in favour of responsive co-operation with the progressive section of the majority community; election to Parliament was sought on this basis. At the very first meeting of the Congress at the Jaffna Esplanade, Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, stated clearly the attitude which Congress would adopt when the time came for the formation of Government. There was no mincing of words. It was anticipated that the Tamil Congress would join with other party or parties to form a coalition Government. There was the change of the Leftists being returned in such numbers as to be able, with the co-operation of the Tamil Congress and or some other Independents, to command the confidence of the majority in the House of Representatives and run the Government. The Tamil Congress had the option of joining with the UNP or the Leftists. During the election campaign in Jaffna, Congress nominees including their Leader indulged in criticism of the UNP. At the end of the elections the UNP had a strength of 46 members in the House of Representatives. It was still possible for the Opposition to have had a majority in the House. It was however evident that the only Party which could form the Government was the UNP. Mr. D. S. Senanayake was called upon by the Governor-General to nominate his Cabinet and Mr. Senanayake found it not possible at that time either to persuade the Tamil Congress to join with him or to include any of the Congress members in his Cabinet. The Congress was more or less forced by circumstances to join with the Opposition. Many events have taken

place since then and the Tamil Congress has of late been showing signs of having more in common with the party in power than with the Opposition. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam made no secret of it; he explained the situation to the rank and file of the Congress. One or two members of Parliament did not quite agree with the decision to cross over. The majority of the Congress members of Parliament agreed with their leader. To err is human; Mr. Ponnambalam might have made mistakes but his decision to join with the party in power has the approval of his party. It can by no means be said that he has been selfish in outlook; what loss he will sustain financially by becoming a minister will be appreciated. The interests of the Tamils have to be safeguarded and the decision of the Tamil Congress to co-operate with the UNP is justifiable.

A secular state, in which all citizens will have equality of opportunity without reference to community, class, caste or creed as has been proclaimed by the Dominion of India should be the aim ad object in Ceylon too. As years roll on it will be more and more keenly felt that there will be no room for communalism; but, every community should and will have to maintain its culture and tradition and also contribute to the progress of the country in general. There has been a tendency in the East to think in terms of communalism. India is suffering for its past sins; Ceylon ought to avoid communal conflict. The experiment of Party Government is for the first time being tried in Ceylon. It must be admitted that there are no political parties in Ceylon so developed as in England. It may perhaps take many more years for parties to define their respective policies and seek election to Parliament; the system of Party Government is in the crucible in Ceylon. It is to be hoped that before the dissolution of the present Parliament and the next election it will be possible to form and develop political parties in the Island with defined policies without reference to caste, class or creed and seek election to Parliament as nominees of the different parties.

Some people have criticised the decision of the Tamil Congress to participate in the Cabinet. The feelings of individuals who have been defeated at the polls and in some instances even lost their deposits can be understood. No purpose is served by such uncalled for criticism. When all over the world people are beginning to think in terms of world federation and world citizenship the Tamil Congress slogans are being made subject for laughter and ridicule by uncharitable critics among Tamils. There are bound to be differences between parties and also rifts within the parties; parties cannot be in a state of war with each other all the time. The time for reconciliation and peace must come. If the Tamil Congress has had its differences with the UNP in the past and the time has come for honourable reconciliation, by both the parties composing their differences, Sinhalese and Tamils in the Island should have cause to rejoice.

At The Master's Feet

(Condensed from the book "Tales & Parables of Sri Ramakrishna")

A disciple asked his teacher: "Sir, tell me how I may see God." "Come with me," said the Guru, "I shall show you how." He took the disciple to a lake, and both of them got into the water. Suddenly the teacher pressed the disciple's head under the water. After a few moments released him and the disciple raised his head. "How did you feel?" the Guru inquired. "Oh! I should die; I was panting for breath." "When you feel the same way for God," the teacher said, "then you will know you haven't long to wait for his vision."

In a hut in the forest there lived a holy man; many people came to visit him. One day he felt a great desire to entertain his visitors, but he had no money. So he went to Emperor Akbar. As he entered the palace, he found the Emperor at his daily devotions. Akbar was praying: "O God, give me money, give me riches, give me power." When he heard this, the holy man made ready to leave the prayer hall, but the Emperor signed to him to wait. When the prayers were over, Akbar said to him: "How is it that you were going away without saying anything to me?" The holy man answered: "Many people visit my hut, and I came to ask you for money that I may entertain them. But I found that you too were a beggar, for I heard you praying to God for money and riches. And I said to myself: 'Why should I beg of a beggar? If indeed, I must beg, let me beg of God.'"

A man had two sons. The father sent them to a preceptor to learn the knowledge of Brahman. After a few years they returned from their preceptor's house and bowed low before their father. With a view to measure the depth of their knowledge of Brahman, he asked the elder brother: "My child, you have studied many scriptures. Tell me what is the nature of Brahman?" In answer the boy recited various texts from the Vedas. Then the father

asked the younger son the same question. But the boy remained silent and motionless, his eyes cast down. Not a word escaped his lips. The father was well pleased and said to him: "My child, you have understood a little of Great Mystery. What it is, cannot be expressed in words."

There was a farmer who was a real Jnani. He earned his livelihood by tilling the soil. He was married, and after many years a son was born to him. The little one was named Haru. Tender was the love his parents bestowed upon him. One day as the farmer was working on his land, a neighbour came to him and informed him that his child Haru had an attack of Cholera. The farmer at once returned home and arranged for the treatment of the boy. He was of no avail; Haru died. Grief descended upon the family, but the farmer behaved as if nothing had happened. He consoled his wife, telling her that grief was futile. Then he went to his work. On returning home he found his wife weeping more bitterly than ever. On seeing him, she said: "How heartless you are? You haven't shed even one tear for the child." The farmer replied quietly: "May I tell you why I haven't wept? I had a very vivid dream last night. I dreamt that I had become a king and was the happy father of eight sons. Then I woke up. No! I am greatly perplexed. Should I weep for those eight sons or for this one Haru?"

The farmer was a Jnani; he realised that the waking state is as unreal as the dream state. There is but one Reality, and that is the Atman.

I walked over the Baghbar Bridge and saw how it was held by many chains. Nothing would happen if one chain got broken, for there were so many to keep it in place. Just so there are many ties on a worldly man. There is no way for him to get rid of them except through the grace of God.

T. C. Parliamentary Group Urges Mr. Ponnambalam

To Accept Portfolio

The Parliamentary Group of the Tamil Congress has given its leader, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, a mandate to accept a Ministership for himself and a Parliamentary Secretaryship for Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, M. P. for Vaddukkodi.

Two of the Tamil Congress M. P.s, Mr. V. Kumaraswamy, the Whip of the Parliamentary Party, and Mr. S. Sivapalan, are at present in their constituencies addressing a number of meetings outlining the new policy of the Congress.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam arrived in Colombo after addressing meetings in his constituency.

It is gathered that Mr. S. Sivapalan, M. P. for Trincomalee, is meeting with some opposition from his constituency on the decision of the Tamil Congress to join the Government.

Meanwhile Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, the General Secretary of the Tamil Congress, has addressed a lengthy reply to Mr. Kumaraswamy, the Parliamentary Whip of the T. C. regarding the request made to him to resign from the Senate.

Mechanisation to be Introduced

To Correct Examination Papers

Mr. W. A. de Silva, acting Director of Education, presiding at a conference of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers at the conclusion of its 23rd annual sessions, explained the difficulties being experienced by the Education Department in setting and correcting examination papers, and said that mechanisation would be introduced to eliminate mistakes in the latter as well as in working out salaries' calculations. Two years might elapse before the system worked satisfactorily, but it would remedy existing dissatisfaction.

Mr. C. T. Lorange, Assistant Director of Education, said the public was more concerned with external than internal examinations. The department found it difficult to get examiners to set examination papers and correct them.

In the Foot-Steps Of The Master

There was an interesting incident when the Governor-General, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, visited the Gokulam Harijan Colony and inspected the Industrial School where pupils were engaged in spinning and weaving. When His Excellency was about to leave, a local artist who had drawn a portrait of the Governor-General in pencil wanted it to be autographed.

"Five rupees please," said Mr. Rajagopalachari. The young artist immediately paid the amount to His Excellency's private secretary and had his portrait not only autographed, but also touched up by the Governor-General.

ONE THING AND ANOTHER

BY YALPADI

Bluster or Bravado?

The reported challenge of Tamil Congress boss Ponnambalam at the recent Jaffna mass meeting to the Leftists present there to "dare to raise their hands against him" after the overwhelming approval for his co-operation proposal, was an unnecessary piece of bravado. "Not one hand went up," said the report. Yes, but could one belonging to a sincere man holding the opposite view have gone up in the prevailing atmosphere. G. G. P., should now give up the tub-thumper's tactics if he is to enlist the support and sympathy of people who matter.

Save Us From Our Noises!

Add to the freedoms badly needed by a long suffering people the freedom from noise. The groaning and grinding that one has to put up with in this age of motors and horns is bad enough without the nerve-racking howl put up by a hundred loud-speakers at offending passers by in our roads and streets. Letty shops make full play of these devices. But why is it necessary for Esplanade meetings to preface the performance of the star-artistes with a medley of records from all manner of persons and on every sort of strain? And so many of these monstrosities shoot at the poor audience from all possible corners in a sort of pandemonium. Have we not yet passed the stage of drumming and piping in politics?

Methods and Counter Methods

The adroit methods adopted by remitters of money to India to circumvent the Exchange Control regulations have drawn the remark from ministerial quarters that quite a large machinery has to be set up to cope with the smugglers. You can expect the smugglers to rise to the occasion. But that's not the point; see how great public departments grow from little seeds of control!

Compare this gusto with the pusillanimity in Ministerial quarters towards opening the Northern ports for traffic with India. It has been stated that the opening of the ports will mean the institution of machinery at each one of them for Health and Customs safeguards. As though it is a matter which is unusual or impossible for the Government which can track down the petty remitter of thirty-one rupees to his hair! Fiddlesticks!

Income or Production

A comparative estimate of per capita income of various nations puts India with Rs. 1.8 p. annum at one end and United States of America with Rs. 46.8 at the other, while Australia, 1799, Canada 2868 and United Kingdom 2355 come in between—near the U.S.A. side. Russia's income is unknown. However, the easy conclusion may be hastily drawn that India's income is much too poor, Yes, comparatively. But relative to expenditure is it so?

Public Sitings Of Bribery Commission

To Be Considered Shortly

A Great deal of evidence has been placed before the Bribery Commissioner, Mr. A. E. Keeneman, K. C., who is now investigating allegations of bribery against public servants, during a specified period.

It is understood that a stage has now been reached in the inquiry when the services of a Crown Counsel will be utilised to assist the Commission in the sifting of evidence.

Mr. Douglas Jansze, Crown Counsel is expected to be appointed to help the Commission in this work.

Mr. Jansze, it will be recalled, was Crown Counsel assisting the Ragama Branch Hospital Fire Commissioner, Mr. N. E. Weerasooria, K. C. and the Colombo Municipal Elections Commissioner, Mr. W. S. de Saram.

Public Sitings

The question of public sitings of the Bribery Commission is also expected to be considered shortly by the Commissioner. So far, all the evidence has been recorded 'in camera' but the time is approaching when the proceedings of the Commission will be open to the public.

However, before the Commissioner decides to make any sitting a public one, he will judge the particular case, or evidence, on its merits before deciding that such case, or evidence, should be heard in public.

While some parties giving evidence would be keen that their evidence should be made public, there would, at the same time, be others equally insistent that such evidence should not be publicised. The Commissioner would decide what should be done in such a situation.

I do not know, but I fancy the average expenditure per head in India, the poorest earner, must be high considering how much of outlandish services are being made use of in the life of the middle-class and upper class-people. In the high-earning countries of the West they produce a high rate of goods and services, whereas here low-earning goes with low production. Those who bewail the low-earning East should help it to become high production countries. Then we may compare incomes.

Controls in India to Come Back

The Committee of Economists called to advise the Government of India on specific measures to combat inflation, is understood to have recommended unanimously the immediate re-imposition of control on all necessities of life, a severe curtailment of Government expenditure, and stricter taxation proposals to tap higher income groups in industry. They also state that Government's decontrol policy was a great error.

A Parting Shot

'Sorry to be late', said the husband sheepishly as he came home in the evening, 'but I got hauled up for speeding and I have to appear in court tomorrow and get either Rs. 30 fine or 15 days.' 'Oh, what luck, Henry!' cried the wife in huge relief. 'You must take the 15 days because cook has just quit.'

Sidelights and Lightsides

(BY SQUINT EYE)

I happened to overhear the other day a foreigner's report of his impressions of a recent dinner to a Minister in Jaffna. The foreigner was a sojourner and loved Jaffna and her people. "The dinner was good, very good he told his friend, and added, 'but the after-dinner speeches left a bad taste in the mouth. After-dinner speeches should be short, pleasant, spicy. Your men went on making longwinded speeches. One of them referred to Australia and himself. Another man picked up politics and seemed to remember everything about his last year's election fight, and nothing else... The Minister's speech was good..." It does good to see ourselves sometimes as other see us, or rather hear us!

Mr. Jinnah sees every scrap of paper before signing says a report about his long hours of work at the Governor General's desk. Will everything he signs become a scrap of paper?

At the Gandhi trial in Delhi: Defence Counsel to Prosecution Witness: What made you remember the 15th January and not the equivalent date of the Hindu month?

Witness: Because I met with a serious accident on Jan. 17 and three of the accused met two days prior to that incident. D. C. How do you remember January 17?

W: Because an astrologer had predicted that I would meet with an accident on Jan. 17. That is how I remember that date (Laughter).

Don't laugh. Follow the Weekly Forecasts in the Hindu Organ by Sriyaty.

Everywhere there is a fight against inflation. There's no truth in the rumour that inflation is Communist-inspired. But infiltration is a Communist tactic.

Lord Mountbatten has called Pandit Nehru "One of the greatest statesmen of all time.... a very great man."

Nehru's place in the niche of time is assured.

In Independent Nanayakkara joins U. N. P. —U. N. P. Headline. And so he lost his Independence.

Mannat to be under N. C. P. Police. —Times Headline.

We told you that a Police Raj is going on here, says a Leftist.

Linotype workers threaten Strike. —Another Headline.

Oh! these workers they once threatened the employer with the Strike and now they threaten the Strike itself.

200 Police to fly to Malaya. More arms too. —Headline.

But they want wings!

Mechanisation would be introduced to correct examination papers. News Item.

Examiners: these are machines for, they have no heart. Then why do they want machines, to help them, asks a failed S. S. C. candidate.

A large number of clerks in the present premises of the Government Stores Department have been found to be suffering from tuberculosis. It is now proposed to put up new buildings for them. What! T. B. Asylums.

G. G. WILL TAKE HIS OATHS

As Minister of Industries

The President of the Tamil Congress, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. P. for Jaffna, will take his oaths as Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries, this week.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, another member of the Tamil Congress, and M. P. for Vadakkudai, is likely to take his oaths as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education.

With the assumption of duties by Mr. Ponnambalam Mr. C. Sittampalam, who has been officiating as Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries, in addition to his own ministerial duties as Minister of Posts and Telecommunication, since the unseating of Mr. Geo. E. de Silva, will revert to his original portfolio.

Deputy Speaker The election of a new Deputy Speaker to fill the vacancy created by the unseating of Mr. R. A. de Mel will also take place this week.

Mr. H. V. Amarasuriya the new M. P. for Baddegama will be the nominee of the Government party for this vacancy.

The Opposition has not yet decided whether they should sponsor a candidate for the post of Deputy Speaker as they did on the last occasion.

This time, with their ranks depleted it is unlikely that the Opposition will run a candidate for the Deputy Speakership.

Jaffna Delegates for U. N. P. Conference

At the meeting of the U. N. P. Executive Committee and Members of the Party held at the Office of the Hindu Board of Education on the 25th August 1948 at 5 p. m. with Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, in the chair, the following resolutions were passed and delegates were appointed for the forthcoming Annual Conference of the U.N.P. at Zabira College, Colombo, on the 11th and 12th September 1948:-

1. We resolve that steps be taken to form Electoral Association in every constituency in the Northern Province.

2. Delegates be appointed to attend the Annual Party Conference in Colombo:-

Messrs. S. M. Aboobacker, A. M. Brodie, R. T. Chelliah, M. Jacob, S. R. Kanaganayagam, T. S. Kanagaratnam, M. R. Karaisingham, K. Nadarsah, V. Nagalingam, S. Nadesan, R. R. Nalliah, S. Patanjali, C. Ponnambalam, K. V. Rasiab, T. C. Rajaratnam, S. Rajaratnam, R. N. Sivapragasam, A. R. Supramaniam, C. Thanabalasingham, A. E. Tambor, and Drs. C. Candiah and St. John Puvirajasinghe.

Air Pact With Australia

An Agreement is likely to be reached between Australia and Ceylon as a result of the negotiations that are now proceeding with regard to traffic rights and the establishment of an air service from Australia to England via Ceylon.

The proposal is that this service should be a joint venture.

An accredited representative of the Australian Government will come to Ceylon shortly in this connection to confer with the Minister of Transport and Works, Sir John Kotelawala.

Last week Sir John was engaged in discussion with the representative of an Australian air service and the terms for establishing such a joint venture.

The grant of reciprocal air traffic rights by Australia as well as for Ceylon for the use of air ports also formed the subject of consideration.

At present there is no direct air service between Ceylon and Australia, but passengers from Ceylon avail themselves of the weekly BOAC air service from London via Negombo air port to Singapore from where they proceed by other air lines to Australia.

3. We reaffirm our faith in the dynamic leadership of the President of our Party, The Hon'ble Mr. D. S. Senanayake and wish him success in his fight for Ceylon's case for Membership of the U. N. O.

4. We congratulate Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya, Former General Secretary of our Party, on his victory at the Baddegama By-Election.

5. We invite the Prime Minister to visit Jaffna and perform the opening ceremony of the Karaiyer Housing Scheme and fulfill the long standing promise to do so made by him to the Chairman Urban Council, Jaffna, Mr. C. Ponnambalam.

6. We request the Prime Minister to expedite the work on the Thondamanar Lagoon Scheme inaugurated by Mr. A. Mahadewa, Former Home Minister and also to get the work started on the Southern Section of Upparu.

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ADANA No. 2 HIGH SPEED PRINTING MACHINE

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Founder's Day at Karainagar

'Volte Face' of the Tamil Congress

"Indifference of mature minds to pressing social and national problems and their abject submission to the impetuosity of youth and unwisdom are signs of national decay" said Mr. V. Veerasingham while commenting on the report of the School presented at the Foundation Day Celebrations of the Viyavi School Karainagar.

The report stated that the school was founded in 1890 and that the strength of the school had gone down in recent years. When Mr. Veerasingham found out that not one of the elders present felt sorry when they heard of the decline of the school, he asked how many of them were present at the Tamil Congress meeting held on the 22nd inst. When he was informed that no one was present at the meeting, he bewailed their lack of feeling for their school and the growing indifference of the Jaffna man in allowing a small coterie of men and their camp followers to misrepresent Jaffna.

He said that the political history of Jaffna from the time of the boycott is a series of blunders which had culminated in the recent 'volte face' of the Tamil Congress which had deprived the Tamils of the little self-respect left to them even after all the previous blunders.

"No nation or individual can eat one's own words for crumbs of office and maintain self-respect. Sneer indifference due perhaps to poverty and surely to fear has brought us to this plight. Indifference of mature minds to pressing social and national problems and their abject submission to the impetuosity of youth and unwisdom are signs of national decay". He said with evident feeling.

Continuing he said that their indifference to the growth of the school and the nonchalance of the Jaffna public to the political acrobatics of those who suddenly swooping on them led them by the nose show that certain characteristics which formed the mainstay of the Jaffna man had deserted him. He had allowed facts to be distorted for him caught in the net of destructive propaganda. There has to be a reeducation of the young and old. Gathering facts, organisation of facts in their true relationship leading to correct thinking and sound judgement, education of emotions in such a way as not to allow them to run riot, interpretation of facts and forming right inferences have to receive great emphasis in every activity of the school. He explained how it could be done and emphasised the necessity for reeducating the educators and the parents.

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY" FROM 5TH SEPTEMBER TO 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1948

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part - [Medha Rasi]

Do not make important moves in a hurry. First part of the week should bring some long waited but unwelcome decision about family or partnership affairs. Keep out of arguments and use care with money. Beware of underhand dealings middle week.

TAURUS Karkikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Murgasirisha 1, 2 - [Idaya Rasi]

Your financial position improves markedly and unexpected gains likely. Do nothing to arouse enmity or jealousy. Do not count on new friends much and keep the home front quiet. Don't have much to do with relatives.

GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarvasam 1, 2, 3 - [Mithuna Rasi]

Sunny times ahead. Rapid developments in a new scheme and personal success shown. Take care of health. Spend Monday cautiously. End of week should see financial outlook improved.

CANCER Punarvasam 4, Poorai, Ajiya [Kataka Rasi]

Misunderstandings and quarrels with friends and relatives will be the order of the day for some time to come. But no calamity of a serious nature shown. Mischief makers at work on Thursday and Friday. Financial luck week-end.

Northern Assizes 5 Years for Murdering Muslim

At the Northern Assizes, before Mr. Justice Windham, a man named Dharmadas alias Simon of Alawaka in Murrigan, stood indicted on a charge of murder by causing the death of a Muslim named Nagoor Ghanof Alawaka on March 28, this year.

Mr. K. Sivasubramaniam, Crown Counsel, prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. J. Rajaratnam (assigned).

The prosecution stated that on the day of the incident in question, the accused, along with a friend named Victor, was returning from church along a footpath to his home when they met, near the boutique of a man named Abusally, the deceased and another Muslim called Abdul Latif. There was an altercation between Latif and Victor in which the deceased joined. In the course of the altercation accused pulled out a knife and stabbed deceased to death.

The defence was a denial of the stabbing by the accused.

After trial the Jury by a unanimous verdict found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Judge sentenced the accused to five years' hard labour.

Characteristics which formed the mainstay of the Jaffna man had deserted him. He had allowed facts to be distorted for him caught in the net of destructive propaganda. There has to be a reeducation of the young and old. Gathering facts, organisation of facts in their true relationship leading to correct thinking and sound judgement, education of emotions in such a way as not to allow them to run riot, interpretation of facts and forming right inferences have to receive great emphasis in every activity of the school. He explained how it could be done and emphasised the necessity for reeducating the educators and the parents.

New Buildings for Govt. Stores Dept.

When the House of Representatives meets this week, Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, Minister of Finance, will introduce a supplementary estimate for Rs. 730,000, under the Public Works Loan Ordinance, for new buildings for the Government Stores Department.

Clerks in the present premises have, time and again, made representations to the authorities about the unhealthy conditions in which they work. A large number of them have been found to be suffering from tuberculosis. It is now proposed to put up new buildings for them.

The Minister will also introduce six other supplementary estimates. They are:

Two sums, one for Rs. 280,572 and another for Rs. 30,000, for salaries and expenses of the officers of the Government Agents and assistant Government Agents;

Rs. 85,000 for salaries and expenses of the Department of Prisons and Probation, including grants-in-aid;

Rs. 74,566 for salaries and expenses of the Department of the Registrar-General including cost of administering the Muslim Marriage Ordinance and conducting the notarial examination;

Rs. 80,000 for the purchase, transport and bottling of arrack, and

Rs. 11,000 for pensions and gratuities.

All these estimates are for 1947-48.

THE GROWTH OF TAMIL LITERATURE

(Continued from page 1)

Even in world literature this branch is of comparatively new growth. But readers as well as writers have taken to this with unparalleled enthusiasm. Madhavaya and V. V. S. Iyer were the first short story writers in Tamil. Bharati too has written some pieces. V. V. S. Iyer's stories have a high literary merit. His "Asoka Tree" is a piece of real poetry, a thing of beauty that will remain for ever young. Mr. R. Krishnamurthy, editor of "Kalki" is the oldest exponent among the writers of today. He has written voluminously and he has the largest circle of readers in Tamilnad. He is an adept in enlarging and polishing ideas pregnant in English classics. The story element is predominant in his work. He carries the reader along with his captivating style and his ability to tell a story in a simple and straightforward way. There are no psychological puzzles to be solved; there are few passages which baffles the reader by their complexity.

Rajaji's stories fall into a class of their own. They are crystal clear and he has a genius to unravel the most abstruse philosophical doctrines with his homely smiles. There are some who hold that his stories have a propaganda motive. Equally vehement in its conviction is another group to whom a story without a purpose is no story and to them Rajaji's work is supreme. But the point to consider is this: stories may have a propaganda value. But is the propaganda element something which falls apart from the story or is it something which is woven into the fabric of the story inseparable from its artistic excellence? If we consider Rajaji's stories against this background, one must acknowledge that Art predominates in his work.

Other Stars There are many stars in the firmament of Tamil Short Story today. The late K. P. Rajagopalau, "the king among short story writers" as his admirers called him, created a world of his own in stories which never ran beyond ten pages. He had no equal in conjuring the atmosphere for the story. A profound student of psychology, K. P. K. revelled in themes underlying frustrated love and unfulfilled ambition.

Space prevents me from discussing many other brilliant short story writers; P. S. Ruyayya who pictures the short-comings of our society, Pichaimoorthy who writes his mystic pastels in prose and day-dreams with a philosophic under current, Chidambaram Subramanyam noted for the economy of his words, T. N. Kumaraswamy who brings into his work the poetry of Rabindranath, the descriptive power of Bankim Chandra and the psychological understanding of Sarat Chandra, T. J. R. for whom the wide world is the canvas, "Pudumai Pittan", the erratic genius who pierced the gauzy veil of life and the many others whose performance today holds great promise for the future.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No-923. In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thandavillai Rajaratnam of Kondavil late of Singapore. Deceased. Kandar Thambapillai of Kondavil. Vs. Petitioner. Assamithuthu wife of K. Thambapillai of do Respondent. This matter of the petition of the abovesaid Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Panditha Gunawardana Esquire Addl. District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of August 1948 in the presence of Mr. V. Venatambiy, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 26th day of July 1948 having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner to the estate of the abovesaid deceased unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 7th day of September 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. Jaffna this 6th day of August 1948. Sgd L. W. De Silva, District Judge. Drawn by V. Venatambiy Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 67. 31 & 7)

## "Work Is Wealth And Service Is Happiness"

(Continued from page 1)

the welfare of the people as a whole in constructive channels is the warp and woof of patriotism now. Melodramatic reiteration and past struggles and dwelling on episodes of suffering may feed our pride in a way but it is wholly irrelevant and is, therefore, a waste of energy in the present context when what is wanted is speed of realisation of civic duty and energetic positive effort in reconstruction."

Continuing, His Excellency Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "A teacher from Kerala wrote to me a few days back suggesting that I should clarify some points in the course of my address to you. He asked in his letter—(1) Should teachers and students be encouraged to take up active politics apart from academic studies? My answer has always been and I repeat it now, No! Active party politics is inconsistent with fruitful student-life. (2) Should our schools and colleges be scenes of political battles and party squabbles? My answer is an emphatic No! (3) Should strikes and satyagraha be recognised and encouraged in schools? My answer is again in the negative."

"This takes me to my intention to share with the experienced educationists assembled here a few thoughts on education. There is a tendency in progressive political circles as well as among educationists to see to make anything that is good and useful a compulsory part of youth's educational course. I should like to express on this occasion my doubts in respect of this tendency. The idea that education should cover all useful fields of equipment is futile and erroneous. The limitations of time and immaturity should be kept in mind and time should be spent on evolving the capacity to acquire knowledge and to think right than on substantial equipment straightaway. The pressure of too many subjects is not a good thing for the young brain. On the other hand, it is only when the brain is young that the capacity to think right can be developed and correct methods of work can be implanted."

"To give an example, I would point out that history cannot be understood by boys and girls who have not seen or experienced much of his life and its problems. The brain is a machine which should be properly assembled and adjusted during youth. Once this is done, it will take care of itself and there is plenty of time for acquiring information in all branches. The stress during youth should be on creating a habit of correct observation, of scientific curiosity and of thinking right and not on cramming the brain with information. The aim of education is that the pupil should acquire an automatic appreciation of values, moral and other. We do not desire to produce indoctrinated minds. That is not the democratic ideal. Totalitarians might wish to give a twist when the mind is young in a planned direction but our aim should be to produce a free and faithful intellectual and moral apparatus rather than give pre-planned twists."

### Compulsion in Studies

"Again, it should be remembered that what is made compulsory automatically induces a dislike. If you wish boys and girls to develop a permanent and unresolvable dislike of anything, make that subject a compulsory subject. If you wish that they may develop a willingness and a capacity to appreciate good literature such as the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, or Shakespeare or the Bible, for God's sake, I would say to the educationists, do not make the study of the Ramayana or the Mahabharata or of Shakespeare or the Bible compulsory in the school. The lessons of both child psychology

and human psychology are that mandatory and compulsory direction, induces a contrary and rebellious tendency. The conditions for assimilation should be produced, and there should be no compulsion. Youth should be helped to choose good things for themselves rather than be forced and drilled. "Therefore, I would suggest to educationists that less stress should be laid on examinations and more on opportunities for study and assimilation. The examination is the most bitter part of compulsion. It creates an incurable tendency towards superficiality and a paradoxical condition wherein a certain degree of equipment and dislike go together. It leaves in the successful candidate a distaste for further advance, once the examination is over. If in any field the standard of attainment is better in foreign universities than in India, is not due to stiffer examinations or to superior talents. It is the result of greater voluntary exertion on the part of teachers and pupils born of love of the thing itself, and better facilities for study and research rather than of any stricter or better system of examinations and rejections. It is the result of a condition of things in which aptitude and love of subject rather than irrelevant ambitions and prospects of career and employment guide the students in their choice studies."

### Language and Religion

"There are two problems which are the cause of great worry to our educationists, the problem of religious and moral instruction in a land of many faiths and the problem arising out of multiplicity of languages. Taking up the education of children, we see that they should be trained to love one another, to be kindly and helpful to all, to be tender to the lower animals and to observe and think right. The task of teaching them how to read and write and to count and calculate is important, but it should not make us lose sight of the primary aim of moulding personality in the right way. For this it is necessary to call into aid culture, tradition and religion. But in our country we have to look after, in the same school, boys and girls born in different faiths and who belong to families that live diverse ways of life and follow forms of worship associated with different denominations of religion."

"It will not do to follow the easy path of evading the challenge by attending solely to physical culture and intellectual education. We have to evolve a suitable technique and method for serving the spiritual needs of children through many religions in the same school. We would thereby cultivate an atmosphere of mutual respect, a fuller understanding and helpful co-operation among all the different communities in our society. India is not like other smaller countries with a single language and a single faith. We have a multiplicity of languages and faiths but are yet one and must remain one people. We have, therefore, to give basic training in our schools to speak and understand many languages and to understand and respect the different religions prevailing in India. It is not right for us to India to be dissuaded from this on account of considerations as to overloading the young mind. What is necessary must be done. And it is not in fact, too great a burden."

"Any attempt to do away with or steam roll the differences through Governmental coercion and indirect pressure would be as futile as it would be unwise. Any imposition of a simple way of life and form of worship on all children, or neglect of a section of the pupils in this respect or barren secularisation will lead to a conflict between school and

## INDIA'S NATIONAL ANTHEM

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. in a letter to all Provincial Congress Committees, has invited their opinions on whether "Vande Mataram" or "Jana Gana Mana" should be the National Anthem of India.

home life in the pupils concerned, which is harmful. On the other hand, if we give due recognition to several prevailing faiths in the educational institutions and organise suitable facilities for boys and girls of all faiths, it may itself serve as a broadening influence of great national value

### Medium of Instruction

"As for language, it is no good trying to impose a medium of instruction on young pupils which is not their mother-tongue. In the past, parents preferred their children to undergo the disadvantages of the English medium because, as against the drawbacks of a foreign medium, the advantages in life of superficially anglicised culture were great. They deliberately allowed their children to learn language through subjects rather than subjects through language because facility in the use of English helped one very largely and covered many defects. These advantages must now soon disappear and the drawbacks in using a foreign medium will be more and more obvious as we go on. Nothing is gained by depriving young boys and girls on the advantage of the mother-tongue or some language near to it. In regions where more than one language is spoken I see no other way but one, namely, to form sections in the mixed schools according to language. For certain purposes they may sit together so that the advantages of both mixing and separate attention may be retained. Provided we solve the problems with understanding and patience, the very difficulties which we first deplore often prove in the end to be of the greatest value for progress. What was pain and trouble becomes a source of enlightenment and joy."

"I am grateful to the Chancellor and the fellows of the University for conferring on me the highest honour in their gift. I hope I shall ever remain worthy of the degree conferred on me to-day by being in all matters true to the spirit of law, which is higher than the codes that embody it in various aspects. By accepting this degree, I have, so to say, gone through a ceremony of closer identification with the young friends who have received degrees at this Convocation."

In conclusion, His Excellency said: "Graduates, I congratulate you on your having taken degrees. I have told you enough about the sacred duties that fall on you by reason of these degrees. Let your minds be responsible and affectionate. These are the two qualities that best adorn citizenship. Daily and earnest prayer and honest effort will enable one to acquire these two great qualities, a sense of responsibility and an affectionate temperament. If your youth attain these qualities, India will be happy and great. External courtesies will help the growth of corresponding internal feeling. Restraint in behaviour and consideration for the feelings of others are what distinguish a man of culture. Be patient and kind always. Do not give way to jealousy or the desire to boast. Be not rude. Do not always insist on your own way. Do not allow yourself to be irritated or be resentful. Do not rejoice in the right. Try to bear misfortunes bravely. Show trust in others and have faith that love will prevail. This is what Paul said. This is what Gandhi said. May God bless you."

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 914

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thangammah wife of Sinnathamby Swaminathan Nagalingam of Vannarpponnai East, Jaffna

Sinnathamby Swaminathan Nagalingam of Vannarpponnai East, Jaffna. Petitioner

Vs.

1. Nagalingam Nithyanandam
2. Nagalingam Retnasingam
3. Nagalingam Rajasingam
4. Nagalingam Edirveerasingam
5. Parameswary daughter of Nagalingam
6. Nagalingam Pararasasingam
7. Nagalingam Pararasasingam, 1st to 7th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian ad-litem

8. C. Selliah Ratnasabapathy all of Vannarpponnai East, Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna, on the 5th day of August 1948 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 30th day of June 1948 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 7th Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 7th day of September 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The minors are to be produced

## DHYANA YOGA

(Continued from page 1)

regulation of breath is Kumbhaka or retention of breath. The breath stops by itself. Kevala Kumbhaka follows. Mind becomes quite steady and Samadhi supervenes. Regulation of breath and Kumbhaka are of great help in the practice of concentration and meditation.

The practice of concentration and the practice of Pranayama are interdependent. If you practice Pranayama, you will get concentration. Natural Pranayama follows the practice of concentration. A Hatha-Yogi practices Pranayama and then control the mind. He rises from below, upwards. A Raja-Yogi practices concentration and thus controls his Prana. He comes from above, downwards. They both meet on a common platform in the end. There are different practices according to the different capacities, tastes and temperaments of individuals. To some the practice of Pranayama to start with; to others the practice of concentration will be easier. The latter had already practised Pranayama in their previous births. They therefore take up the next limb of Yoga, i. e., concentration in this birth.

on the said date.

Jaffna, this 5th day of August 1948.

Sgd. L. W. de SILVA,  
District Judge.

Drawn by

Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham,  
Proctor for Petitioner.

O 66. 27 & 31)

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