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(The "Hindu Organ" Press)
JAFFNA.
PHONE 56.

THE Hindu Organ.

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

Supplement to the "INTHUSATHANAM"

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VOL. LX.

JAFFNA TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1948

NO. 31

If War Break Out With Soviet Union

Memorandum To Minister And M.Ps

For Better Train Service In Jaffna

Britain And America On The Defence Of Western Europe

The Projected Defence Plans Are Examined

(Continued from our last issue)

West's Defence Doctrine

Lately, there has been good deal of discussion in Britain and elsewhere, emphasizing need for a basic defence doctrine for the Western Powers. The Military Committee of the Brussels Union is likely to take the initiative. 'The Spectator' has expressed the hope that Italy, Spain and Portugal will soon make use of the 'implied invitation' of the Brussels Treaty. This Tory paper has in view a strictly defensive organisation of seven or eight countries. Perhaps they will bury the hatchet and include the projected West German state into this new military set-up. This seems yet a little doubtful because what the French people apprehend most is resurgence of German militancy which, the Americans however tend to describe as 'hyper-sensitive'; and also, as the London Observer puts it, 'this would mean a dangerous admission of our dependence on the Germans.' But efforts to disguise this dependence seem rather absurd. The resources of Western Germany are only second to that of Britain in Europe; and in this part are located 86 p. c. of German steel, 80 p. c. of her coal, 61 p. c. of industrial production, and 45 p. c. of food. The dollar-financed total rehabilitation of the Ruhr industries will serve as an indispensable cog in the Western machinery of economic revival, as well as military preparations. When one sees this new line-up, he cannot help remembering the prophetic little verse that Sagittarius wrote some time ago:

"So when our next V-day is due for those alive to see.

"With fighting friends of World War Two opposed in World War Three.

"Though Old Allies have fallen our new ranks will fill the gaps—

"We will cheer our Germans, our Italians, and our Japs."

Concrete Defence Plan

A concrete plan for defence of the Western Powers as a compact unit has recently been suggested by the Observer. It is proposed to maintain a standing force of air and land components behind the Lubek-Trieste defence line which roughly covers an area of 800 miles.

A total strength of sixty divisions would be required of which ten would have to be armoured. It is imperative that more than two million fully mobilized

troops should be permanently stationed in this hypothetical theatre of war. The standing force is expected to be recruited from the Benelux Powers and the U. S. For the success of this common endeavour, it is most important that each country shall, within her own territory, keep only the absolutely essential size of national army.

The Observer recommends a unified common with standardized organization. F. M. Alexander's command in Italy which included American, British, French, Polish, Italian, Indian, Canadian and N. Z. divisions, is set out as an ideal. Another model suggested is the Allied Occupation forces in Germany and Austria, with such variations with regard to the air force components as may be found necessary. This may be known as Rhine Command, and will be of the same size as that of the occupation forces in Germany at the moment. Again, there should be joint Chiefs of Staff designed after the Anglo-American Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee that is now functioning in Washington.

This plan will surely be integrated with wider defence projects that are now vaguely in contemplation. Mr. Stassen, who it seems may be the next President of the U. S. has in view a collective security compact to defend peace against either aggression or infiltration, within the framework of the U. N. Charter, but outside the blockade of the veto. It is his idea to create immediately joint defence bases and joint forces among all like-minded countries.

How Plan May Fail

There must be a high degree of standardization of arms and equipment, and a statesman-like division of functions in the manufacture between the Western Powers, and the U. S. America will have to renew her Lend-Lease (Continued on page 4)

to put implicit faith in their leaders who were in the Central Government at Delhi "We must not do anything at the moment which will have the effect of weakening the hands of our Government", he declared.

Mr. Deo, continuing, said that people must be prepared to suffer cheerfully, without murmur or complaint, the hardships that they were experiencing for some time now. The present was a transition period in India and no people could hope to retain and preserve their freedom unless they were prepared to suffer difficult times for a limited period. No one could deny this, but their leaders were fully aware of the manifold sufferings of the people because of shortages of food, clothing and housing, but surely the people could not expect their leaders to work miracles in a few months and transform India into a land of plenty, he remarked. They must cultivate the virtue of patience and bear the present difficulties with courage and fortitude.

Asian Leaders Able Men

Show Them More Courtesy

The "Herald Tribune," commenting on the Indian complaint that Southern and South East-Asia and the Pacific area have no representation on the U. N. O. Security Council, urged in a leading article last week that a little extra care be used in showing courtesy to distinguished men from India and other newly independent nations in Asia.

"The political leaders of India are able men who represent an enormous population," the newspaper said. "They believe they are entitled to a place near the centre of the stage when international affairs are being discussed.

"The least that should be done, in their opinion, is to give one of the countries of their region of the earth a prominent position in any conference that relates to the problems of the world as a whole.

New Senator

Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Mr. U. A. Jayasundera to the Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Sir Oliver Coonettileke.

Dhyana Yoga

(A EDIFICATION)

The Thought of God or Atma

(Continued from our last issue)

5. Purification of Mind

You must have a pure mind if you want to realise the Self. Unless the mind is set free and casts away all desires, cravings, worries, delusion, pride, lust, attachment, likes and dislikes, it cannot enter into the domain of Supreme Peace and unalloyed felicity or the Immortal Abode.

Mind is compared to a garden, just as you can cultivate good flowers and fruits in a garden by ploughing and manuring the land and removing the weeds and thorns and watering the plants and trees, so also you can cultivate the flower of devotion in the garden of your mind by removing the impurities of the mind such as lust, anger, greed, delusion, pride, etc., and watering it with Divine thoughts.

Weeds and thorns grow in the rainy season, disappear in summer, but their seeds remain underneath the ground. As soon as there is a shower the seeds again germinate and sprout out. Even so the Vrittis or modifications of the mind manifest on the surface of the conscious mind, then disappear and assume a subtle seed-state, in the form of Samskaras or impressions. The Samskaras again become Vrittis either through internal or external stimulus. When the garden is clean, when

there are no weeds and thorns you can get good fruits. So also, when the mind is pure, when the mind is free from lust, anger, etc., you can have the fruit of good deep meditation. Therefore cleanse the mind of its impurities first. Then the current of meditation will flow by itself.

If you want to keep a garden always clean you will have to remove not only the weeds and thorns and other small plants but also the seeds that lie underneath the ground which again and again germinate during rainy season. Even so, you will have to destroy not only the big waves or Vrittis again and again, if you want to enter into Samadhi and attain liberation or perfect freedom.

If you apply fire to a green wood it will not burn but if you apply fire to a piece of dried wood it will at once catch fire and burn. Even so those who have not purified their minds will not be able to start the fire of meditation. They will be sleeping or will be building castles in the air if they sit for meditation. But those who have removed the impurities of their minds by Japa, service, charity, Pranayama, etc., will enter into deep meditation as soon as they sit for meditation. The (Continued on page 4).

Education and Culture

(By N. K. SIDHANTA, from the Prabuddha Bhavata)

"WHAT is culture?" said the modern jesting Pilate and would not stay for an answer. He probably expected no definite answer, for he had been told too many things about the canonization of culture. Its motive has been described as mere exclusiveness and variety—at best curiosity in the better sense of the term. Its outward manifestation has been too often taken to be a smattering of ancient learning which becomes an instrument of social and class distinction. But we must say with Matthew Arnold that culture has its origin in a love of perfection. It is a study of perfection: it moves by the force not merely or primarily of the scientific passion for pure knowledge, but also of the moral or social passion for doing good. It attempts not only to make an intelligent man more intelligent, but it can also have as its motto the words of Bishop Wilson: 'To make reason and the will of God prevail!'

Culture, then, is the system of ideas by which an age lives. Each human being conducting himself through life has frequently to indulge in self-justification: this implies ideas relating to the world and to one's own place in it. There are different levels of these ideas: those at a lower level characterize the so-called backward people living a life which is difficult and toilsome; the live ideas at a superior level constitute the culture of the age. In the present age such ideas come at least partly from science, but culture is not to be identified with science any more than it is to be identified with the so-called Humanities. A liberal scheme of education must comprehend the following cultural disciplines:

1. The historical process of the human species (generally described as History).
2. The structure and functioning of social life (designated as Sociology).
3. The plan of the Universe (Philosophy).
4. The physical scheme of the world (Physics).
5. The fundamental themes of organic life (Biology).
6. The emotional reaction to the world (Literature and other arts).

As a means of inculcating this six-fold discipline the value of linguistic studies has also to be emphasized. Vital ideas can not be stagnant; their life depends on agitation and movement, in flowing from one set of minds to another through one language of this Tower of Babel. Through the freak circumstances some languages have been repositories of vital (Continued on page 3)

Brazil Honours Gandhiji



Varga Square in the heart of Rio's theatre and cinema land, named after ex-President Getulio Vargas, will be renamed Mahatma Gandhi Square on August 15, Indian Independence Day.

The decree announcing this change described the late Mahatma Gandhi as "the universally known Indian apostle who forms part of that rare company—those great figures outstanding for their modesty, purity and spiritualism."

Hyderabad Issue

WE WILL HAVE TO SETTLE BY RESORT TO WAR

—SRI SHANKAR RAO DEO

"It seems fairly clear that we will have to settle the Hyderabad issue by resort to war." This comment was made last week by Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the congress, speaking before a public meeting

Malayan Government Seizes Tin Mine

British police, military and Gurkhas combed Southern Malaya for guerrillas in their biggest joint operation of the anti-Communist campaign in the peninsula. Acting under the new emergency regulations for the first time, the Federation Government seized a Chinese-owned tin mine in Kammar Perak. The mine company's funds were said to have been used for "furtherance of objectives which are prejudicial to public safety."

In many parts of the world, said Mr. Deo, the situation was explosive and none could foretell what the morrow would bring. In Palestine, war was still raging between the Arabs and the Jews while a "cold war" was now briskly going on between Russia and her satellites on the one hand, and America, Britain and their allies on the other. India, too, people should remember and realise that the country was not yet free from both external and internal dangers. Apart from the serious problems which Pakistan had set for them the Hyderabad problem was taking a grave turn and it appeared to him that the issue would have to be settled only through war. Mr. Deo asked the people to realise how grave the present situation which the country faced was, and begged them

Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1948

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

CEYLON'S WEALTH CONSISTS mainly of its agricultural products viz. tea, rubber and coconut. We have published elsewhere on this page Government's plans for the agricultural development of the Island. Next in importance to agriculture if not more, is industrial development. Government's plans towards promoting industries have been disclosed by Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, Minister for Finance in his Budget speech. It has been proposed to spend Rs. 15½ million out of Loan Funds in the current year on Government factories. If one examines what position Ceylon holds in relation to industries in the world one will feel convinced how backward the Island is. Not even a push bicycle which is the cheapest and most common mode of conveyance is manufactured in Ceylon. It is the duty of Government to help Ceylon to attain economic emancipation. No country which is industrially undeveloped can hope to free itself of economic bondage. Ceylon is an unfortunate in not having coal and iron, the two fundamental necessities for large scale industries. Something must be done to establish heavy industries in the Island. The budget contains no provision whatsoever for fulfilling such a purpose.

Government's plans for the present are directed in the first instance to establish such industries as would make use of the raw material available in Ceylon. A 'vigorous' campaign to manufacture the by-products of salt by the establishment of the industrial plants, required for the purpose has been visualized. Reference has been made to the working of Government factories established during the last war. The Hat, Quinine, Ceramic, and Acetic Acid Factories were run at a loss, while the Leather, Plywood, Coir, Paper, Glass, and Steel Rolling Factories made small profits. The position of these factories is said to be deteriorating and steps are being taken to reorganise a number of them on modern lines. Money has also been provided for the establishment of Cement (already started), Steel, Caustic Soda, Hydrogenated Coconut Oil, Textile and Paper Factories; expert opinion and reports have been obtained and the work is ready to begin; and it is expected that within a period of six years the schemes foreshadowed in the plan will be completed.

There is only one cotton mill in Ceylon and it is owned by non-Ceylonese. The need for establishing spinning and weaving mills cannot be over-emphasized. The development of Cottage Industries has been planned. The success achieved by cottage industries hitherto is commendable. But the yarn for the handloom has to be manufactured. Although it will not be possible to establish factories for the manufacture of all the cloth needed in the island at once

Agricultural Development and Budget Proposals

THE Minister of Finance Mr. J. R. Jayawardene has disclosed in his Budget Speech the plans for agricultural development. Government proposes to spend Rs. 95.5 million within one year. Rs. 47.2 million will be appropriated from Loan Funds and the balance from current revenue.

Mr. Jayawardene has pointed out that out of the total area of 16½ million acres of land—which is the total area of the island—3½ million acres are at present cultivated and it will be possible to cultivate a maximum of only another 3½ million acres. The wet zone in Ceylon consists of 4 million sq. miles with a population of 3½ million and the rainfall in the wet zone is 135 inches in a year. The dry zone consists of 12 million acres with a population of 3 million and the rainfall in the dry zone is 65 inches.

The Wet Zone

A campaign of intensive and scientific cultivation of the wet zone has been envisaged. Agricultural stations have been opened up in several parts and trained instructors go out into the villages to instruct the peasants in scientific cultivation. Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives are being formed throughout the island and with the credit supplied through the Co-operative Banks, it is expected that their members will be able to secure the necessary finance for cultivation. Intensive cultivation of the wet zone is also made possible by the repair of dams, the building of embankments and the provision of scientific irrigation, where necessary. The irrigation schemes in the wet zone are small when compared with those in the dry zone but they are nevertheless important. The Atanagala-oya scheme is nearing completion and is expected to provide

yet, it is necessary to plan for the establishment of such factories in the future. An expenditure of Rs. 5 million from current revenue and Rs. 15 million from Loan Funds has been provided for the industrial development of the Island during the current year and the total expenditure under the Ministry of Industries is Rs. 25.2 million. Appendix D of the Budget shows that a reduction of Rs. 10,000,000 in 1951, and Rs. 50,000,000 in 1954 is anticipated in textile imports by investing Rs. 66,550,000 on Textile Factory.

Among other things referred to by the Minister are protective tariffs or a system of quotas for restricting imports for the purpose of encouraging local industry. Any country which is not fully developed industrially will require artificial aid of this nature till it is in a position to compete with other countries more industrially advanced. Great is the difficulty and hardship experienced by non-wives in purchasing pottery after the import of Indian pottery was banned or restricted; but the ban is justifiable though Ceylon pottery is not so good as Indian pottery still it is possible to manage with Ceylon pottery and there is also the possibility of Ceylon being able to produce as good pottery as India.

scientific irrigation facilities to a large population of the Western Province. In lieu of the stick dams, modern cement dams are being used and new canals and channels are being constructed to convey the water under control to the fields for cultivation. Land that was hitherto cultivated once a year could be hereafter cultivated twice a year. The feasibility of harnessing the Kelani-ganga for cultivation is being investigated by experts.

The Dry Zone

Rivers in the dry zone such as the Mahaweli-ganga, the Gal-oya, the Walawa-ganga, the Nilwala-ganga and the Deduru-oya have a perennial supply of water. Centuries ago, these rivers were tapped at convenient places and water was conducted through huge eas and stored in weirs or lakes. These ancient artificial lakes are being brought into use again, the broken bunds reconstructed, and the eas restored. When the Farakama Samudra scheme is complete, an area of 54,000 acres will once again come under cultivation. The Minneriya and Giritale artificial lakes will supply water for the cultivation of 300,000 acres. Similar great works are being undertaken throughout the vast expanse of the dry zone. Within the next six years, Government hopes to bring under cultivation 131,000 acres.

Observations

In appendix B to the Budget the Minister has mentioned the names of the different schemes which will be undertaken by Government. 16 different schemes have been proposed but not one of them has any reference to any scheme in the Northern Province. Jaffna farmers have no irrigation facilities in the peninsula; the more adventurous among them migrate further south towards

Paranthan and Kilinochi where the waters of the Irannadu Tank are used for irrigation. During the past few years it was found impossible to supply water for the sirupokam cultivation to all cultivators. Many a poor farmer lost heavily on account of his crops having died for want of water. The need for enlarging the tank so as to enable cultivators to have as much water as was needed for the sirupokam cultivation was continually being stressed by the Kilinochi cultivators for more than a decade. It is difficult to understand the apathy which Government has shown towards this project. It was thought that the cost of the work would be Rs. 2 lakhs before the last war. The present cost may be put down at about Rs. 500,000. It is painful to think that the Government which proposes to spend Rs. 95 million on agricultural development during the course of the next financial year has failed to give its consideration to the Northern Province. The Tamil Members of Parliament including those in the Cabinet should lose no time in impressing upon Government the importance of the Irannadu Tank and its enlargement to the farmers in the north and persuading Government to provide for the work being done within a year from now.

Government's plans for encouraging and developing agriculture are somewhat ambitious. The cost is high but necessary. No country can be called independent which depends on other countries for its food. Ceylon which was at one time the granary of the East now depends for her food on the mercy of other countries. The sooner the island becomes self-supporting the better. Government will be guilty of gross negligence if it fails to include in its Budget the Irannadu Tank scheme.

Nehruji's Warning To Hyderabad

'Accession Or Extinction As State'

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, Prime Minister of India, threatened Hyderabad with war and extinction as a separate State if it failed to accede to the Dominion.

The Premier told 500,000 people at a meeting the alternative before the State was full accession or disappearance, adding: "If and when we consider it necessary we will have military operations against Hyderabad State."

Pandit Nehru strongly denounced the present regime in Hyderabad as composed of "gangsters" and asserted the only alternative before Hyderabad was full accession, of which he had no doubt, or its disappearance as a State.

He ridiculed talks of "war which, he said, could only be as between independent countries, and he did not propose to confer 'that big designation of war' in the event of military operations against Hyderabad.

He could not however, name public steps which the Government were taking or proposed to take, but asserted: "We are thoroughly alive to the Hyderabad situation."

This is the first occasion on which Pandit Nehru said he was exceedingly sorry to have to use strong language.

Pandit Nehru uttered a stern

warning to those public servants or private individuals who behaved in an immoral and hostile manner towards the Indian Government and sympathised and helped Hyderabad. "It will be a bad day for them," he said,

FIELD DAY

At Chavakachcheri Hindu College

"If the public of the district need such an assurance, I would not hesitate in declaring that the children that attend the Chavakachcheri Hindu College are in safe hands" said Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, Education Officer, N. P., in speaking at the Annual Sports Meet that came off on Saturday, the 17th, July, 1948.

A very large and distinguished gathering was present at the College Grounds to witness the various events that were worked out in a very orderly manner. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Ambalavanar House came out as Champions in the contest. Continuing Mr. Somasegaram said that the students had done very well indeed, if one was able to appreciate the difficulties they laboured under. He congratulated the school a bright future and the Principal all success in his endeavours to make it a first rate institution for Trinamachchery.

Mr. Mutucumar, the Principal in welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Somasegaram, referred to Mr. Somasegaram as a model of a Scholar and Sportsman for students to emulate. He explained to the public the pressing needs of the school and appealed to them for support.

Mrs. Somasegaram distributed the prizes. Mr. C. Manicavasagar, the Sports Master of the college proposed a Vote of Thanks. The success of the meet was in a large way due to the healthy co-operation of the staff.

adding, "we shall come down on them with all our strength."

The Prime Minister reiterated India's resolve to build up a secular and composite State. He deeply sympathised "with the crisis of mind and spirit" that had overtaken Muslims there and would like to help them in whatever way they could. Conditions should be created where loyalty could grow.

Muslim League Tradition He was, however, amazed that in Madras there were still people who carried on the tradition of the past Muslim League and certain journals indulged in arrogant communalism.

"It is a challenge and an insult that anybody in India should carry on the tradition of the League," he said. "They have no place in India. If any Muslim wants to carry on that tradition it would be better for him to go to Pakistan. Such elements do not fit in here where we are building up a secular and composite nation."

The Kashmir issue Referring to Kashmir and the U. N. O. Commission, Pandit Nehru charged Pakistan with building up their case on "lies, falsehood and deceit."

He was sorry he had to make that serious charge against not only a neighbouring country but against people who after all—whatever the political divisions might be—were Indian. He denied India had any intention of crippling Pakistan and to force union.

As a consenting party to partition he stood by the division of the country and if today Pakistan wanted union he would not accept it. He wished Pakistan would grow and progress economically and socially, but if Pakistan collapsed he could not help it. India had her own problems to solve and she could not add to them.

The Nizam's territory, biggest and wealthiest of all the States formerly under the direct suzerainty (sovereignty) of the British Crown, lies in the very centre of the Indian Dominion. The Nizam is alone among State rulers who has so far not acceded to India or Pakistan.

Earlier yesterday, an Indian Defence Ministry communiqué claimed that Razakars and Pathans from Hyderabad had attacked Indian troops when moving from Sholapur, in India, to Bursi an Indian enclave in Hyderabad.

Co-operation Surmounts The Barriers Of Nationality

Happy To See The Movement In Jaffna Growing

—Says Minister.

CO-OPERATION surmounts the barriers of nationality, race, creed and colour that divide mankind. It stands for the associations of all classes and all nations under the principle of one for all and all for one," said Mr. A. Ratnayake, Minister for Food and Co-operative Undertakings, in his opening address at the annual Northern Division Co-operative Conference, which opened on Friday morning at the Regal Theatre Hall, Jaffna.

In the world of today, Mr. Ratnayake explained, when no country could claim to be fully independent, at least in the economic sense, when inter-dependence was so obvious, when import and export trade constituted the means by which most of the ordinary needs of the people were satisfied—national organisations found themselves obliged to engage in international trade. They could not, by the very nature of things, restrict their activities to their own frontiers. The need for an international alliance to connect and unite their activities thus arose in a manner entirely natural.

Like Stately Mango Trees

Mr. Ratnayake said that he was happy to see the co-operative movement in Jaffna going from strength to strength. Its growth might not be spectacular, but like the stately mango trees in Jaffna's gardens, its branches were numerous and were spreading out in all directions, providing more and more of the fruits so delicious to man. He felt very proud of their achievements during the past. When he heard nothing but disconcerting news about Co-operative Societies from different parts of the Island, it was most refreshing and heartening to read of their solid achievement during the year.

After detailing the present position with regard to the movement in the Northern Province, Mr. Ratnayake proceeded to make special mention of the outstanding achievements of certain premier co-operative institutions like the Jaffna-Maiaiyalam Tobacco Sale Society, the Moolai Co-operative Central Bank and the Agricultural Produce and Sales Societies.

He said that the Tobacco Society was the best known co-operative marketing society in the Island. It was the oldest and strongest society of its type, with a membership of over 2,100 farmers.

Sidelights and Lightsides

(BY SQUINT EYE)

Minister-misconduct Goonesinghe assured his audience the other day at a Hindu function that he followed Mahatma Gandhi and that was the secret of his life.

He had kept the secret well so long, but what is the secret of his success?

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike has publicly urged people in Ceylon to pay up their taxes with a smile and instanced his own case of paying close on two hundred thousand rupees as death duty on his father's estate, and said that the policy of the government was to squeeze the rich to pay the poor.

Th's business of letting the rich for filling the poor is as easy as an axe is required, while for raising the poor you want a spade, a hoe and a lot of other things besides.

Airman Sidney Cotton has been accused of gun-running between Pakistan and Hyderabad over India. Gun Cotton, you know?

mers and this year's sales were over Rs. 556,000.

Minimum Prices

The Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank this year had a record turnover of Rs. 45 millions and maintains its proud position of being the premier Co-operative Bank in the Island.

Mr. Ratnayake further stated that Government had decided to guarantee minimum prices for a number of agricultural products, which should serve as an inducement to Jaffna farmers to step up their production of paddy, onions, chillies, gingelly and green grams, as these were all crops which thrive in the north.

He attached the greatest importance to the development of the producer movement. Agricultural produce and sales societies stood for better farming, better business and better living. Last year they had imported 451 million rupees worth of foodstuffs. Most of these could be grown in this country. They intended to inaugurate a movement through the co-operative societies to grow most of it in their own country.

Referring to a resolution on the agenda to the establishment of trade contacts with India, through the co-operative movement, Mr. Ratnayake said that they wanted to strengthen ties of friendship with India. They owed their heritage to India and their future was bound up with the future of India. Could they think of a better movement than cooperation to strengthen that friendship and promote peace, goodwill and international friendship? He would be glad if the resolution relating to the establishment of trade contact with India through the co-operative movement could be implemented at the earliest opportunity.

It was in this connection Mr. Ratnayake made the remarks quoted earlier about co-operative (Continued on page 3)

Siam is now to be renamed Thailand. Just before the last War Siam became Thailand, but because she joined the Japanese in the War the world Powers refused to recognise her and so she again became Siam after War. So this reversion to Thai will keep her in the fact of her having been once against the Powers.

Everywhere in the world people are asking other people to sink their differences.

Differences everywhere are so light that they always float to the top. To sink them you want heavy weights.

India complains of Pakistan aiding raiders in Kashmir. He p India to raid the raiders?

The per capita income of Ceylonese had increased from Rs. 105 in 1938 to Rs. 282 in 1947 thus bringing it second only to Japan among South-east Asian countries, topping Philippines, India, China and Malaya.

Leadership of Southeast Asia is round the corner for us, if we know it!

A storm is brewing in Australian interstate cricket over the S. Australian proposal for a test match for Don Bradman. New South Wales cricket officials have committed themselves to two other testimonial matches disavow the Bradman proposal. A Testimonial match, eh?

DHYANA YOGA

(Continued from page 1)

pure ripe mind will at once burn with the fire of meditation. If you do not clean a plate daily it will lose its lustre. It is the same with the mind too. The mind becomes impure if it is not kept clean by the regular practice of meditation. Meditation removes the dross of the mind in an effective manner. Therefore practise meditation in the early morning regularly.

Do not cause pain or suffering to any living being from greed, selfishness, irritability, or annoyance. Give up the spirit of fighting, heated debates. Do not argue. If you quarrel with somebody or if you have a heated debate with any body, you cannot meditate for 3 or 4 days. Your balance of mind will be upset. Much energy will be wasted in useless channels. The blood will become hot. The nerves will be shattered. You must try your level best to keep a serene mind always. Meditation can proceed from a serene mind only. A serene mind is a valuable spiritual asset for you.

You must practise austerity of speech if you really want to attain quick progress in meditation. You must always speak sweet loving words. You must speak truth at any cost. You must not speak any harsh word or any indecent word that is calculated to hurt the feelings of others. You must speak a few words only. This is austerity of speech or Vak Tapas that will conserve energy and give you peace of mind and inner strength.

Examine your character. Pick up some distinct defect in it. Find out its opposite. Let us say that you suffer from irritability. The opposite of irritability is patience. Try to develop this virtue by meditating on the abstract virtue of patience. Regularly every morning sit down at 4 a.m. in Padma or Siddha Asana in a solitary room for half an hour, and begin to think on patience, its value, its practice under provocation taking one point one day, another on another day, and thinking as steadily as you can recalling the mind when it wanders. Think of yourself as perfectly patient, a model of patience and end with a vow. "This patience which is my true Self, I will feel and show from to-day."

For a few days probably there will be no change perceptible. You will still feel and show irritability. Go on practising steadily every morning. Presently as you see an irritable thing, the thought will flash into your mind, unbidden: "I should have been patient." Still go on in practice. Soon the thought of patience will arise with the irritable impulse and the outer manifestation will be checked. Still go on practising. The irritable impulse will grow feeble and feeble until you find that irritability has disappeared and the patience has become your normal attitude towards annoyances. In this manner you can develop various virtues such as sympathy, selfrestraint, purity, humility, benevolence, nobility, generosity, etc.

It is the actions of the mind that are truly termed Karmas. True liberation results from the disenchantment of the mind. Those who have freed themselves from the fluctuation of their minds come into possession of the supreme Nishta (meditation). Should the mind be purged of all its impurities, then it will become very calm and all the Samskara delusions attended with its births and deaths will be soon destroyed.

Concentration of the mind or God after purification can give you real happiness and knowledge. You are born for this purpose only. You are carried away to external objects through Raja and Mo'a (attachment and infatuated love). Concentrate on God in the heart. Dive deep. The Divine Flame, the Lights of

lights is burning there. Plunge deep. Merge within.

6. Kinds of Meditation

There are different kinds of meditation. A particular kind is best suited to a particular mind. The kind of meditation varies according to taste, temperament, capacity and type of mind of the individual. A devotee meditates on his tutelary deity or Ishta Devata. A Raja Yogi meditates on the special Para-ha or Ishwar who is not touched by the afflictions, desires and Karmas. A Hathayogi meditates on the Chakras and their presiding deities. A Gnani meditates on his own Self or Atma. You will have to find out yourself the kind of meditation that is suitable for you. If you are not able to do this, you will have to consult a teacher or preceptor who has attained Self-realisation. He will be able to know the nature of your mind and the correct method of meditation for you.

The mind assumes the form of the object it cognises. Therefore perception is possible. A Bhakta constantly meditates on the form of his tutelary deity or Ishta Devata. The mind always takes the form of the Deity. When he is established in his meditation, when he attains the stage of Para Bhakti or Supreme devotion he sees his Ishta Devata only everywhere. The names and forms vanish. A devotee of Lord Krishna sees Lord Krishna only everywhere and experiences the state described in Gita: "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"—Everything is Vasudeva (Krishna) only. A Gyani or a Vedantin sees his own Self or Atma everywhere. The world of names and forms vanishes from his view. He experiences the utterances of the seers of the Upanishads: "Sarvam Kalam Brahma"—All indeed is Brahman."

Meditation is of two main kinds viz., Saguna (concrete) meditation and Nirguna (abstract) meditation. In concrete meditation the Yogic student concentrates on the form of the Lord Krishna, Rama, Siva, Hari Gayatri or Sri Devi. In abstract meditation he concentrates the whole energy of the mind on one idea of God or Atma and avoids comparisons of memories and all other ideas. The one idea fills the whole mind.

When you see the concrete figure of Lord Krishna with open eyes and meditate it is the concrete form of meditation. When you reflect over the image of Lord Krishna by closing your eyes, it is also concrete form of meditation but it is more abstract. When you meditate on the infinite abstract light it is still more abstract meditation. The former two types belong to Saguna form of meditation, the latter to Nirguna form of meditation. Even in Nirguna meditation there is an abstract form in the beginning for fixing the mind. Later on this form vanishes and the meditator and the meditated become one. Meditation proceeds from the mind.

(To be continued)

TENDER NOTICE

Ceylon Government Railway

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

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

Sgd: W. A. SHAW,
Chief Engineer, C. G. R.,
Way & Works Office,
C. G. R., P. O. Box No. 370,
Colombo.

(G. 46, 13, 20 & 27)

If War Break Out With Soviet Union

(Continued from page 1)

Lease programme as a logical complement to the Marshall Aid. The reallocation of tasks between the existing defence factories of the Western allies will require concentration in production of tanks and strategic bombers in the U. S. and Canada; field ordinance in France, and mass manufacture of fighter aircraft in Britain. Such specialization will ensure skill, efficiency and maximum output.

Three main lines of criticism have been directed against the projected defence arrangements. In the first place, it involves standing military commitments on a scale that would bankrupt Western Europe and frustrate the economic purpose of the Marshall Aid. In Britain, for instance, the total call on gold and dollar reserves has been estimated this year at £450 millions. Her share of the Marshall aid, valued at £350 millions in the current year, will only suffice to slightly improve the meagre rations of butter, sugar, cheese, bacon, tobacco and cotton goods. Yet this is a temporary support intended to help Britain to stand on her feet by 1951. She must therefore, increase the production of peacetime goods for export in order that she can pay for the huge amount of essential imports. The redirection of wartime to peacetime economy has only just begun and now the British factories that produced flying machines three years ago are turning out sewing machines for export. Nothing can save her from starvation and eventual ruin if after so short a period, efforts are canalised on to the manufacture of destructive weapons, and British men and women switched from the factories to guard the military outposts behind the Lubeck-Trieste line. Marshall Aid in that case will develop into a magnified Maginot Plan.

Secondly, this joint defence programme will mean surrender of national sovereignty to some sort of really drastic federation. Every British military garrison should be turned over to the U. S.

It has finally been pointed out that Russia may be tempted to conquer the West before such an army comes into being. She can with remarkable ease and effectiveness make full use of the closely integrated military pacts now existing in Eastern Europe.

Civilization Doomed

One can gather from this analysis how difficult it is to guess who will triumph if war does break out. But one thing is certain. Civilization is doomed. It is therefore a matter of extreme regret that the U. S. has lately turned down two great opportunities of trying for a settlement with the Soviet Union. "The conclusion drawn by people everywhere will be," writes the New Statesman and Nation, "that those who are preparing for war in U.S. have defeated sanity." Is it all so futile to try again? Perhaps not.

May be it is still possible to reach an agreement to differ, and define the respective spheres of influence, promising non-interference. The aim will be, as H. N. Brailsford puts it, "to secure not yet a lasting peace, but a breathing space, a cooling off period."

(From the Amrita Bazar Patrika)

Arrack Rent Sales, Vavuniya District 1948-49

Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling arrack at the arrack taverns referred to below during the period 1st October 1948 to 30th September 1949. Tenders will close at 10.30 a.m. on Monday the 30th August 1948.

2. The prospective tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice published in Government Gazette of 23rd July 1948.
N. MANICKA IDAIKADAR
Assistant Government Agent Vavuniya

The Kachcheri Vavuniya 20 July 1948.

(G. 57, 27)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 900 Testy

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Paramu Kumaravelu of Karaitivu East

Sivakampillai widow of Paramu Kumaravelu of Karaitivu East Vs. Petitioner.

Minor I. Kumaravelu Rasiah of Karaitivu East

2. Kumaravelu Kandasamy of Karaitivu East presently of Colombo Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge Jaffna on the 1st day of July 1948 in the presence of Mr. S. Candiah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner, witnesses to the Last Will and the Notary Public dated 27th June 1948 having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor. 1st respondent and that the Last Will and Testament of the above-named deceased dated 12th February 1948 be declared proved and Probate thereof accordingly issued to the Petitioner as her executrix named therein unless the respondents above-named shall appear before this court and show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court on or before the 3rd day of August 1948.

The 1st day of July 1948.
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Sale of Foreign Liquor Retail Off Licence Mullaitivu & Vavuniya

Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling foreign liquor (including locally made malt liquor) not to be consumed in the premises for the period 1-10-48 to 30-9-49. Tenders will close at 10.30 a.m. on Friday the 27th August 1948.

2. Prospective tenderers are referred to full particulars appearing in notice published in Government Gazette of 23rd July 1948.
N. MANICKA IDAIKADAR
A. G. A. Vavuniya
20th July 1948.

(G. 58, 27)

TRAFFIC NOTICE

Nallur Kandasamy Temple Annual High Festival—1948

In connection with the above Festival the following roads are closed for all vehicular traffic from 10th August 1948 to 4th September 1948.

(a) That section of Point Pedro Road between Anapanthiady Junction and Chetty Street Junction

(b) That section of the road from Somasundaram Lane—Old Store Road Junction to Brahmankutti Kulam Lane.

Traffic desiring to proceed from Jaffna to Point Pedro will be deviated from Anapanthiady Junction via Navanturai Road, Chetty Street to Point Pedro and traffic coming from Point Pedro and wanting to proceed to Jaffna will be deviated vice versa.

Traffic coming from the direction of Kankesanthurai along Chemmanai Road and desiring to proceed to Point Pedro will be deviated at Arasady Junction at Point Pedro Road via Wynnam Road. Navanturai Road; Chetty Street and traffic proceeding from Point Pedro to Kankesanthurai or Jaffna will be deviated via Anapanthiady Junction.

Sgd. R. E. BLAZE,

Superintendent of Police,
Northern Province.

Police Office,
Jaffna 24th July 1948.

G 55, 23 & 27

TENDER NOTICE

Ceylon Government Railway

The Chairman, Way & Works Head Office Tender Board, will receive, at the Chief Engineer's Office, C. G. R., Macallum Road, Maradana, tenders up to 12 noon on Friday, 20th August, 1948, for the construction of a Station Building and a four seat latrine at Tamplakamam.

For further particulars, please see Government Gazette of 16th July, 1948.

Sgd. W. A. SHAW,
Chief Engineer,
Way & Works Office, C. G. R.,
Macallum Road, Maradana.
(G. 48, 20, 27, & 68-48).

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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 Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press Vannarpannai, Jaffna, on Tuesday, July, 27 1948.

Chief Editor T. MUTTUPILLAI