

THE

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NO. 1

PRIME POLITICAL POINTS

(BY MUHANDIRAM E. P. RASIAH)

The Parliamentary Elections went off, contrary to much forebodings, without any untoward incident. It was perhaps the quietest, if not the most orderly and peaceful of elections in living memory — thanks to the amended election laws and the vigilance of the Police. On 19th March, Jaffna elected 11 of its members of Parliament out of its 51 contestants.

Statistics

Out of 277,287 registered voters in these 11 Constituencies, 204,878 or nearly 75% cast their votes. This compares favourably with the voting of other countries, where voting has been made more or less compulsory by law. We know that it has been highest in the Soviet Union with 99%, whereas, it was 80% in U.S.A., 75% in England and 60 per cent in France and 70 per cent in India. Jaffna has done well in securing this record of 75 per cent, despite the prohibition of transport of voters by candidates.

Verdict

This election offered our people a golden opportunity to give public expression of their considered verdict on the intrinsic merits of the ideologies professed by the various contesting parties, including the Federal Party, the Tamil Congress etc. In exercising their sovereign right, the voters of Jaffna have reaffirmed their faith in democracy and the rights and freedoms that it sanctified and decisively rejected the Marxist parties of the left.

In doing this, did Jaffna discharge right its civic duty. Has it succeeded in correctly exercising its sacred right. Is the party and the men it returned of the right type. If we look impartially and judge the candidates on their merits, we may state safely, that Jaffna has not

acted. The majority of the candidates returned seem worthy or likely to prove worthy of the confidence reposed on them by the electorate.

Economics of Election

But this, at what cost? We are told that the State had to set apart five millions for putting the election machinery in operation. Reports are also prevalent that candidates had spent fabulous amounts, ranging from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 75000/-. Making due allowance to exaggerations, we may safely say that the 51 candidates who contested the elections would have altogether spent (at an average of 10,000/- per candidate) about 5 lakhs. Is not this too severe a penalty that these 51 men have had to pay for volunteering to do public service. Is it fair and proper, on the part of our intelligent electorates to so penalise these public-spirited men? Would not this heavy drain on one's purse deter desirable candidates from offering their services to the Public in the future. Would this not make candidates with inadequate financial backing, but otherwise quite suitable to keep out of politics. We are told that a good number of those who contested and lost their election would find it difficult to get over the financial strain for years to come. *சென்றவர் தணல், வென்றவர் சம்பல்* though a cynic's remark, aptly portrays the plight of most of these aspirants to civic honours.

Unofficial Selection

Therefore, instead of causing such financial strain to contesting candidates, cannot our leaders devise some method of unofficially determining the proper person and sending such candidate uncontested to Parliament. Or, if a contest is inevitable, steps taken to ensure a clean

and inexpensive fight, without one candidate stealing a march over his opponent by reason of money or drinks.

Exit Experience

It is unfortunate that at this period of transition in political evolution we should have lost the services of men of experience such as

- (a) that peerless parliamentarian, fearless fighter and tried politician, Mr. C. Suthalingam, who with statistics, facts and figures at his finger tips could stagger anyone in parliamentary debate
- (b) and that eminent criminal lawyer, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam. Is it his fading star or some inscrutable working of the law of Karma that compelled his exit from politics at this time. Without his flashes of eloquence, the debates in parliament are likely to turn dull and drab

These two stalwarts, with their maturity "can meet Triumph and Disaster and treat those two impostors just the same"

Let us hope that Messrs. Amirthalingam and Bolantradaram would endeavour to fill the void created by the exit of these two politicians and maintain the reputation of the Tamils with sound and substantial contributions towards Parliamentary debate and enhancing its excellence.

Our Future

After nearly 4 years of untruce, religious intolerance and racial animosity the U. N. P. has taken over the reigns of Government. Will they last long enough to give tired Ceylon and our frustrated

(Continued on page 3)

ESSENTIAL AIM OF EDUCATION

Producing Cultured Personalities

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, presiding over the Platinum Jubilee of the Rajah's High School, Kollengode, Coimbatore dwelt at length on the purpose of education. He said:

Man was a combination of body, mind and spirit, all of which must be developed. Man's greatness consisted not in what he had, but in what he was. Here, in this country, they had laid the greatest stress on self possession, than which there was nothing higher. Acquiring possessions of the world might lead to some kind of temporary mundane greatness. But the true greatness consisted in stabilising the control over oneself.

Bharath was not merely the geographical entity which extended from the mighty Himalayas in the north to the great seas spread in the far south, but those great traditions which had sustained them through the centuries of their career with ups and downs, with periods of tragedy and triumph, glory and gloom. Bharath, with its long history, was young and youthful, with ideas, emotions of to-day. "Youth" did not mean what a man felt, but what he thought of himself. If they thought within themselves that they had resiliency, that they were ready to change, that they recognised the conditions of the world and were prepared to adapt themselves to the new changes, then they were "young" even though they might have existed for five or six thousand years. Judged by the spirit, this country was young, — young in spite of its hoary antiquity, in spite of its long history.

What are those great traditions which have sustained us in the past? The first thing was that Man's greatness was not to be judged by his intellectual power or by his material

wealth, but by the quality of his mind and by his sense of humility, by the ability to look upon every individual as an incarnation of the Supreme. Man was great, not by his material possession or intellectual power, but by his spiritual realisation. That was why the Upanishad writer said "Let therefore, Man (Brahmin) give up his pride of learning and adopt that spontaneous generosity — that fellow feeling." Man, as he was, was incomplete, unfinished, transitional. He had to separate himself from himself. He should be lifted up from his humanity into a kind of super-humanity. That had been one of our great traditions.

There was no set path or clear cut road from humanity into a kind of super-humanity. Each man could adopt that which suited him best to attain it.

There were people who mistook religion for dogma, for ceremonial piety, for doctrinal adherence. True people cut across them. The Rig Veda, Bhagavath Gita and almost all their saintly writings said "Do not quarrel about dogmas". Let every man grow according to his stature. Man was born of spirit. The sons of the world belonged to a single human family. The sons of India might not belong to the religion of Christ, but they belonged to the Church of God that universal Church, the Church of the Universal Spirit, John Skinner the Naval Officer, before entering the Second World War, had said that if he won the war, he would build a temple, mosque and church,

(Continued on page 3)



சென்னை

தமிழ்நாட்டின் தலைநகரான சென்னை நகரில் உள்ள பழைய கல்விப்பள்ளம் தனது 100 ஆவது பிறந்தாண்டு விழா கொண்டாடும் போது தனது 100 ஆவது பிறந்தாண்டு விழா கொண்டாட்டம் நடத்தும் திட்டம் தீர்மானித்துள்ளது.

சென்னை

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1960

Treasure These Thoughts

Be calm and peaceful, and await the working of God's power and will through you, for the fulfilment of His purpose.

RIDDLE FOR THE RULING PARTY

In 1956 when the M. E. P. emerged triumphant at the General Election winning a very large number of seats, the people expected smooth sailing for the ruling Party for the full period of five years. But within a few weeks a heavy gloom was cast over the political sky and unfortunate events followed in speedy succession. The disgraceful happenings not merely marred the progress of the country but led to tragic events. Thus the General Election of 1956 despite its unprecedented success in providing a landslide victory for the M. E. P. miserably failed to maintain the advantages such a triumph would normally serve to preserve democratic practice.

The recently held General Election, however, provided the contrast by in conveniently placing the different parties in measured position of numerical strength. The U. N. P. and the S. L. F. P. vigorously campaigned for pride of position but finally finished one ahead of the other by a narrow margin of negligible importance. The former relying on the reckoning of arithmetical advantage hastened to respond to the call of the Governor-General only to find a tantalizing situation.

It is common knowledge that between the U. N. P. and the S. L. F. P. hardly any recognisable difference of view point exists as far as ideology is concerned. The plain fact is that these parties are contending with each other for self-glory and pride of power. The Federal Party ranking third with 15 M.P.s along with the other members representing the Northern and Eastern Provinces may be reckoned as a Tamil-Speaking Front committed

to the one purpose of securing for the Tamil speaking people their fundamental rights and privileges. This Front, therefore, cannot be interested in putting forward a claim to form a Government. It is in this context that the entire question of Cabinet-making has to be examined. Where it is crystal clear that neither the U. N. P. nor the S. L. F. P. has the capacity to form a Government that can command a majority in Parliament, the only alternative before the leaders is the establishment of a National Government for the specific purpose of governing the country on the basis of a commonly accepted program and arranging for a General Election to be held when the Government finds that it cannot any longer sustain itself.

The people are not concerned with the contest between the Senanayakes and the Bandaranaiques for supremacy in the political front. Nor can the other parties, particularly the L. S. S. P. and the M. E. P. make use of this intricate situation to manipulate *ad hoc* combinations merely as a manoeuvre to obtain advantages for themselves particularly because the S. L. F. P. was the fixed target of their fierce condemnation during the Bandaranaike regime. The issue is clear. A fresh verdict has to be obtained from the people. But the country cannot be burdened with the responsibility of another election in the immediate future. Hence the need for a National Government with specific functions that are agreeable to all parties. The duration of the Government may be limited to not more than twelve months.

SITUATION IN S AFRICA

Racial discrimination in the most vicious and malicious form has received official recognition in South Africa so openly that the question has become a matter of international concern. Unless the United Nations Organisation intervenes in this unfortunate development and makes its member States realise the urgency and importance of the principles and purposes of the U. N. Charter being preserved, the only Assembly which the people believe can restore peace, justice and harmony to the world will lose its significance. The atrocities that are being perpetrated in South Africa constitute a direct challenge to humanity. Hence the responsibility of the U. N. to take proper action without loss of time

Set Up High Professional Tradition

Says E. O. At Teachers' Association Silver Jubilee

Speaking from the chair at the public meeting held at the Kalingan Theatre Hall in connection with Silver Jubilee of the Valigamam North Tamil Teachers' Association, Mr. S. U. Somasegaram M. A. Education Officer, Jaffna requested the members of the Association to engage themselves in honest self analysis. He said:

The Teacher's Association is a Trade Union. The Union has to protect its members from unjust victimisation by those in authority. It has to state the case of the member and see that justice is done to him. There is however a wrong notion prevailing among its members that the Trade Union will protect them from retribution that justly flows from the consequences of their irregularities and acts of indiscipline. This appears to be a concept peculiar to the West only and has no place in Trade Unionism which flourished in Ancient India in the form of Guilds and Guild Conventions which were intended to maintain a high standard of work and give society the services due to it from every individual member. It was in the Tamil Nad that the tradition was set up of each member sedulously guarding the reputation of his profession and guild. It was here that a member when he heard that his product had been found defective and below the standard expected and that he had let down the prestige of his group badly, climbed the Temple tower, acknowledged his guilt and jumped down killing himself as a lesson to others to maintain high standards.

The responsibility therefore lies on this Association also to maintain a high standard of work, set up high professional traditions and insist on its members maintaining them at all cost to make a sacrifice and get out if they are unable to do so.

No race can expect to raise its status by help from outside. It has to work hard and deserve it. Our society has built up high traditions of Dharma and all of us believe in the truth of Karma. The laws of Karma are inexorable. If

our society is in the parlous state that it is in today it is all due to the mistakes we have committed, the acceptance of low standard of morals and the accumulation of evil as a consequence.

There are three agencies that are actively employed in the building up of national character. The first and foremost are our schools and the teaching profession. The second are our social agencies and workers. These too are the products of the training we give in our schools. The third are the lives led by our leaders and the examples they set to others. It will be noted immediately that if the schools go wrong or do not deliver the goods properly the whole state goes wrong. Now that we are convinced of the defects in our society we should engage ourselves actively in finding out where we have erred and take immediate steps to have them rectified. After 25 years you have reached an age of maturity where you can engage yourselves in honest self analysis and that is the earnest request I make of you today.

There is the idea prevalent among all parents that the study of science will provide the key to all success in life. There is nothing more absurd than that. The rush to organise science classes in all schools and to get their children admitted to these classes will lead us nowhere unless both the teachers and the taught understand the real factors that lead to success in life through education. It is not the dead inert knowledge that matters but the activity attitude that could be introduced into every branch of studies be it Arts or Science. It is not the context of the lesson that is important. Experiments and practical works can be done in Arts as well as in Science.

Swami Satyananda Visits Jaffna

Srimath Swami Satyanandayi, President of the Sudda Samajam, Kuala Lumpur arrived on March 30 at Jaffna Air Port from Trichnopoly on his way back to Malaya after his Indian tour. He was received by the Reception Committee. Among those who were present at the Air Port were Mr. M. Sri Kantha, G. A., Jaffna, Mr. T. Muttusamypillai, President Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, E. O., Jaffna, Ka'ai Pulavar K. Navaratnam, Modir C. Muttutambay, Mr. S. Ambihai-paban, Principal Vaideshwara Vidyasalai, Mr. K. Sathasivam, Mr. K. Manikavasagar, Proctor Mr. S. Selvarajah and Mr. R. N. Sivapirakasam Editor "Hindu Organ".

A program of lectures has been arranged by the Reception Committee.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

No. P/1819

Kandiah Sivaguru of Sarasalai Plaintiff

Vs.

Sinnathangam widow of Paramu Arunasalam of Sarasalai Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. 1819/P has been instituted in the District Court of Chavakachcheri under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called Kumkakaivalavu in extent 24 lms. v. c. but according to survey 25 lms. v. c. and 9 16/32 Kls. and situated at Sarasalai in the parish of Chavakachcheri in Thenmaradehi division Jaffna District Northern Province.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 2nd day of May 1960 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

This 26th day of March 1960

By order of Court, Sgd. K. Seevaratnam Secretary

Drawn by Sgd. R. D. Sivaguru Proctor for Plaintiff

(M 1, 1)

THE NEW PARLIAMENT AND THE TAMILS

BY S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

In dealing with the formation of Governments under the British Constitution, Winston Churchill in one of his books makes the following observations:-

"It is inherent in the British political system that the Crown should not be drawn into a potentially controversial decision, except when, owing to a deadlock or an emergency, there is no escape. It costs nothing for the Crown to wait a few days, and allow disputed claims to settle themselves. The Crown would then act upon an ascertained fact, rather than upon an estimate however well informed."

It appears to be in accordance with the substance of these observations that His Excellency the Governor General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, one of the architects of Ceylon's freedom, and who has so skillfully guided our destiny through many difficulties, is acting at the present moment.

It is gratifying to read reports in the press and further hear of attempts to bring the Sinhalese and Tamil communities together, or rather all the communities in Ceylon together. Even if such attempts are not immediately successful, there could be no doubt that they will result in ultimate good to the country and to the respective communities, provided negotiations are conducted in the proper spirit.

The Tamil community is today represented in Parliament by the Federal Party which is powerful and whose leader Mr. Chelvanayagam is highly respected. It is trusted that some way would be found to lay the foundation for a rapprochement. In the very nature of things, a complete rapprochement cannot be immediately brought about. Outstanding difficulties cannot be immediately solved. It would be unwise and unfair by the country to expect immediate solutions to our difficulties and problems. Steps will have to be taken for the progressive realization of the ideals of political parties in

Ceylon in a spirit of accommodation.

"The Hindu" a non party journal famous not only in India but also in international circles for its statesmanlike attitude recommends to the Tamils and Sinhalese at this juncture, "A working arrangement which is not possible if both parties hold fast to past pronouncements on the understanding that Tamil and Tamil-speaker would suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges to which all Ceylonese are entitled." All the demands and ideals of every one of the political parties in Ceylon cannot be achieved immediately. Collaboration and co-operation without surrendering principles on the part of any political organization is indispensable for the good of the country and every community in Ceylon. Speaking about the Tamils, I must definitely state that the Tamil people must look at things from the point of view of the Tamil community as well as from that of the entire country of Ceylon, because inter alia we are part and parcel of Ceylon.

There cannot be any doubt that the Tamil community would support the Federal Party and Mr. Chelvanayagam in all attempts for reasonable and honourable settlement which could only be effected by reasonable and honourable interim arrangements.

It may be further that no Cabinet could be adequate enough to serve the National needs of the country unless a sufficient number of Tamils are in it. The strength of the Federal Party is such and the respect in which Mr. Chelvanayagam is held is so high, that the community as a whole will not misunderstand the Federal Party if it accepts Office in any Government under reasonable and honourable circumstances. It is gratifying to read in the press and hear reports that Sir John Kotalawala, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, Mrs. Bandaranaike, Sir E. G. P. Jayatilake and Sir Arunachalam Mahadeva and other leaders have been active in trying to explore possibilities of bringing about harmony among various

parties and communities in Ceylon. It is fervently hoped that His Excellency the Governor General would also lend a helping hand in bringing about peace and National unity.

(I repeat here what I wrote in an article published earlier.)

There are two ancient sayings which come to my mind on this occasion. 1. "Discriminating wisdom is not attained save through dialectic investigation." —Shri (Adi) Sankaracharya Swamigal

2. "Reconciliation and Harmony are the best methods." —Emperor Asoka.

The political objectives of the Tamil people, whether they be of the Federalists or of Non-Federalists, have to be obtained in the last resort, with the co-operation of the Sinhalese and other non-Tamil communities in Ceylon. The conditions for such co-operation, for communal harmony, and national unity may well be pursued, cultivated and created in the first instance or at least sustained and thorough attempts made in that direction before the political objectives of the Tamil people are placed as conditions precedent. While stressing our political objectives, the first place, however, ought to be given at this juncture to communal understanding, co-operation and friendship and sufficient interval of time must be allowed to elapse for efforts at moral suasion, and calm thinking to flower and bear fruit. There is an opportune time to insist on the full and immediate performance of conditions precedent.

Sleeping over our rights and duties on the one hand and trying to force the other hand are both two extremes which are best avoided if the Tamils wish to serve themselves and the country.

The silent prayers of every many humble in the country would go forth, using the words of Dr. Radhakrishnan is another context, that "great strength (vested in our parties and our great men and women in Ceylon) would be accompanied by humanity and humility".

Essential Aim Of Education

(Continued from page 1)

and that if he lost it, he was finished. He won the war and he built a temple, mosque and church. They were a standing testimony to his hospitality, which was due to his contact with the Indian atmosphere.

So long as we main-

Prime Political Points

(Continued from page 1)

people, the respite that they sorely need from disorder and lawlessness from economic ruin and communal disharmony?

F. P. on Trial

At this critical juncture, a great responsibility rests with the Federal Party. Providence has placed them on trial. They can by a display of great statesmanship help to bring about primarily communal harmony and national unity, the sine qua non, for economic salvation for Ceylon. One false step, one wrong move, one thoughtless word from them may spell ruin to us, and the future of not only the North and East but also the whole of Ceylon may be adversely affected.

Let us therefore pray to Providence to give Divine guidance to Mr. Chelvanayagam. He has undergone much suffering on our behalf and is not only sincere in whatever he does, but is also far-sighted; hence, he could be depended upon to give correct advice to his party-men and to lead them in the right direction to the mutual benefit of North and South, East and West resulting in peace and prosperity to Ceylon.

tain our great traditions we will continue to be Indians. The moment we destroy those traditions, we cease to be Indians. Every educational institution must not only be a seat of learning, but must be a centre of the way of life. It must give them not only knowledge, but the type of behaviour and certain habits of mind, characteristic of their culture, civilisation and traditions. There was no point in calling our institutions national. They became national only when they recognised what this Nation had stood for for five or six thousand years.

If you are able to initiate your pupils into a better kind of life, you are true servants of the Nation. If you are able to understand the meaning of your song and the significance of it, all else will follow. You must acquire knowledge, you must also acquire self-control. If you don't you may be anything, but you will cease to be Indians.

West Indies "Smooth Transition"

The Prime Minister of the West Indies Federation, Sir Grantley Adams, told the National Press Club in Washington yesterday that his country was proud of its relations with Britain as it made a smooth transition to Dominion Status.

"It is worthwhile noting that this period of transition has been a relationship between the metropolitan mother country and a former colony emerging into nationhood which has been so smooth of accomplishment as to give us a warrantable feeling of pride", Sir Grantley said.

He also expressed gratitude for grants given to the Federation by Britain, Canada and the United States.

His speech was read for him by his Finance Minister, Mr. Robert Bradshaw, as he is suffering from a knee injury.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF Point Pedro
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 683
In the matter of the intestate estate of Velupillai Kadiripillai of Udupiddy
Deceased
Kandiah Sabapathy of Udupiddy
Petitioner
Vs
Thangammah wife of Kandiah Sabapathy of Udupiddy
Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasunderam, Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 10th day of February 1960 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petitioner and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner as Son-in-law of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 8th day of April 1960 appear and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of February 1960.
Sgd N. Sivagnanasunderam
District Judge
Drawn by
Proctor for Petitioner,
(O 238 25 & 1)

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ORDER NISIIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 659In the matter of the Intestate
Estate of the late Valli-
ammai widow of Ponnampalam
Rasanayagam of
Palaly south Vazavilan.Deceased
Ponnampalam Rasanayagam of
Govt Factory Kefonawa
presently ColomboPetitioner
Minor 1 Rasanayagam Chan-
dregupta of Palaly
South
2 Chinaiak Cathirip-
pillai of Do presently
RespondentsThis matter coming on for
disposal before P. Sri Skanda
Rajah, Esquire, District Judge
Jaffna on the 3rd day of
December 1959 in the presence
of Mr. S. Nadarajah Frootor on
the part of the Petitioner and
the affidavit and petition of
the Petitioner having been
read.

It is ordered that the above-

named 2nd Respondent be ap-
pointed Guardian ad litem
over the minor the 1st
Respondents for the purpose
of watching the interests in
these administration pro-
ceedings and that Letters of
administration over the estate
of the abovenamed Deceased
be issued to the Petitioner as
her husband, unless the said
respondents or any other
person or persons interested
shall appear before this court
on the 21st day of January
1960 and show sufficient cause
to the satisfaction of this
court to the contrary.It is further ordered the
2nd Respondent do produce
the said minors in court on
the returnable day of this
Order Nisi.This 3rd day of December 1959
Sgd. P. SriSkandarajah
District Judge.

10-3-1960

Time to show cause extended
to 7th April 1960Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah
D. J.

(O. 236, 25 & 1)

Red China Official News**Unreliable Says Indian Newsman**

The Times of India correspondent in East Asia said that information obtained from official sources in Communist China is "absolutely unreliable" and seeks only to make the world believe the Red regime is "performing miracles."

Sudhakar Bhat, Hong Kong correspondent for the influential Indian newspaper, told a group of writers and editors from 24 countries gathered in Tokyo for the current session of the International Press Institute that "Communist China remains the great unknown to the world outside."

The IPI, formed in 1951 and now comprising 1200 journalists representing 500 newspapers in 43 countries, is holding its first meeting in Asia.

Listing the difficulties of covering Communist China from Hong Kong, Bhat cited the unreliability of official information and statistics as well as the necessity for political interpretation and recognizing propaganda implications of all press releases issued by the Peiping regime.

"Official Chinese information does not tell the truth," Bhat asserted. "It only serves a purpose."

"That purpose is Peiping's objective of wanting the world to believe that China under communism is performing miracles; that China is a force to be reckoned with."

In support of his charge that Communist China's news sources are not to be trusted as accurate, the Times of India correspondent recalled the Communist Party's downward revision of previously announced production figures.

"We were thoroughly disillusioned when in August 1959 the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party announced that the very figures it had put out a few months earlier were all inflated—in fact, very highly inflated," Sudhakar Bhat said.

The communists admit-

ted, he reminded the IPI delegates, that China's total output of food grain in 1958 was not 375 million tons, but only 250 million tons; that the target for 1959 would be only 270 and not 526 million tons.

"Peiping pricked its own bubble," Bhat added.

Other production statistics were likewise scaled down in a wholesale fashion, he said.

Discussing the difficul-

ties in interpreting Communist China's actions, he cited the "massive and relentless verbal onslaught which China launched against India during the suppression of the revolt in Tibet and the border clashes."

Bhat said many people still wonder why Peiping chose to antagonize India.

"India has done more than any other country to promote Communist China's cause in the international sphere," he said. "How could China throw away India's goodwill so brusquely and unceremoniously? This was the big question."

U. S. I. S.

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Manager.

NON-SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN

Committee's Comments

(The Committee was set up by the Minister of Education on 11.2.1958)

An examination of the terms of reference given in the preface viz.

(i) the causes that are responsible for the keeping away from school of such large numbers of children of school-going age;

(ii) the pattern of distribution of such children throughout the Island, and

(iii) the connection, if any, that exists between such non-attendance at school and the incidence of juvenile delinquency with special reference to the rise in the crime graph in recent times.

indicates two distinct fields of inquiry. In one, our aim is to discover why large numbers of children within "the compulsory school going age" keep away from school: how such children are distributed throughout the Island and whether there is any pattern in this distribution, whether there is any connection between such non-attendance at school and the incidence of juvenile delinquency; whether there is a rise in the crime graph in recent times and if so to what degree does non-attendance contribute directly or indirectly to the increase of crime, juvenile or otherwise. In the other field of inquiry, we are asked to make proposals as to what should be done to eliminate non-attendance at school.

The study of the Administration Reports of the Director of Education indicates that the compulsory school going age is 5 to 14. This age range has been tacitly accepted by everybody who refers to a statutory school-going age. We have carefully examined all the relevant documents to ascertain the legal sanction for accepting this age range as the statutory school-going age. As defined in Section 50 of the Education Ordinance of 1939 the schoolgoing age is the age between the prescribed maximum and the minimum at which a child is liable to attend school. But the prescription of a statutory school going age

was one of the subjects on which the Executive Committee had been empowered to make regulations. After inquiries from the proper quarters we have now been assured that no regulations were made in regard to this subject under that Ordinance. The Ordinance was amended in 1947 empowering the Hon. Minister of Education to make regulations raising the upper limit of school going age to 16, but this power has not been exercised. On the other hand, the Education Ordinance lays down the compulsory schoolgoing age in estates as 5 to 14 years. Since new regulations have not been framed under Education Ordinance of 1939, or under subsequent amendments, it would appear that by laws framed under Education Ordinance No. 1 of 1920, are yet in force in certain areas. In Ratnapara district for instance, it would appear that "the parent of every boy of not less than 3 nor more than 14 years of age, and the parent of every girl of not less than 6 nor more than 12 years of age or in the case of Muslim and Tamil girls the parent of every girl of not less than 6 nor more than 10 years of age, shall cause such boy or girl to attend school unless he has made other adequate and suitable provision for the education of such boy or girl or unless there is a reasonable excuse for non-attendance".

In Uva Province, "the parent of every child of not less than 6 years nor more than 14 years of age, shall cause such child to attend school unless he has made other adequate and suitable provision for its education or unless there is reasonable excuse for non-attendance; This rule shall not apply to (i) Muslim and Tamil girls over 10 years of age; (ii) other girls over 12 years of age; (iii) where the place of residence is more than a mile distant from a school to (i) girls; (ii) boys under 8 years of age and (iii) in the case of girls, the rule shall not apply unless such girls reside within the specified distance from any of

East - West Cultural Centre In Hawaii

Senator Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii in the U. S. Senate called attention to an editorial pointing up the desirability of the proposed East-West Cultural and Technical Exchange Center at the University of Hawaii.

Earlier this year, the U. S. State Department endorsed the Center, saying it "could make a valuable contribution to the programs of the United States for the promotion of international educational, cultural and related activities."

Congress had directed the Department to study the proposal for a center and submit recommendations.

Senator Fong, in calling attention to an editorial in the *Huron City, Iowa, Globe-Gazette* supporting the center, received unanimous consent of the Senate to publish it in the *Congressional Record*.

The editorial said in part:

".....An information center, integrated with existing facilities of the University of Hawaii and the state of Hawaii, has been set in motion. Its program is complete and far-reaching...."

"An international training center utilizing the University's best minds, will train Asian students in agriculture, community services, education, health, industry and social welfare.

"Scholarships and fellow-

ships to the center will be provided for selected Asian and American students. Distinguished teachers from both Asia and the Western world will be available.

Translations of significant materials to and from English and Asian languages is being planned. Tutors and counselors with a mastery of both Eastern and Western languages will live in the special dormitories.

"...This year the Hawaiian Legislature revealed its concern by appropriating half a million dollars to construct the first unit of a building to house foreign students.

"Two hundred students from other lands, most of them Asians, already attend the University under visas. The international center would be a projection and amplification of existing activities."

The editorial notes the University's present Asian library numbering 75,000 volumes and its past emphasis on Asian studies. Calling for mainland American support of the Center, the editorial concludes with a pertinent observation by President Eisenhower:

"To the islands," he once observed, "Asia and Europe and the Western Hemisphere have contributed their peoples and their cultures to display a unique example of a community that is a successful laboratory of human brotherhood."

U. S. I. S.

the schools mentioned in the schedule hereto or any other school which may hereafter be included in the said schedule by the Committee after due notice has been given and unless a female teacher is appointed".

In view of the absence of a legal prescription of a uniform school going age for the entire Island, we recommend as a matter of paramount importance, that regulations should be framed prescribing the compulsory school going age.

For the purpose of our inquiry, however, we set out to discover not only the numbers of school leavers at various age groups; but also something of their social and economic background and other relevant circumstances, the employment which they took up after leaving school, the last standard

LAND FOR SALE

Land to an extent of 68 acres. 50 acres fit for Paddy cultivation. 4 acres of coconut; Balance fit for extensive cultivation: Can be irrigated from Giant Tank (Murunkan); One Mile from the Mannar-Medawachchiya Road. Apply to S. Kumaravelu, Jaffna Junction. Anuradhapura. (M 235 1 to 15)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. Testy 765

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Marian Kurunathan alias Kurunathy Moses of Palaly.

Deceased.

1. Sebasti Anthonimuttu
2. Marian Raiyappu both of Palaly.

Petitioners.

VS

1. Sinnathamby Arumugam of Navaly South
2. Marian Sebasti of Palaly North.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 26th day of February 1960 in the presence of V. Navaratna Rajah, Practitioner on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 25th February 1960 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament dated 8th July 1958 and attested by V. Navaratnam, Notary Public under No. 1062 and now deposited in this Court be declared proved and that Probate is issued to the Petitioners or the Executors named in the said Will, unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 4th day of April 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 26th day February 1960.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by
V. Navaratna Rajah
Practitioner for Petitioners

(O.235 20 & 1)

(To be continued)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 3-4-60 TO 9-4-60

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

You will be able to steer clear of opposition this week. Financial gains promised but there will be some unavoidable expenditure too. Mind your health.

TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1. 2 [Idapa Rasi]

Friends will help you out of difficulties. New ventures will be held up. Health is likely to suffer. Abdominal complaints likely. Do not interfere into other peoples affairs as you are likely to be blamed.

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

Better times ahead. You will be able to steer clear of obstacles and have your own way in things. Financial gains and success in new ventures also promised.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Your independence will be curbed. You will find it difficult to have your own way in things due to emotional complaints. Troubles through father's relatives likely.

LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

Misunderstandings in the domestic circle likely this week. Health upsets also shown. You will have to face some unwanted criticisms. But financially a good week.

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

Health a problem. Domestic affairs will be in a mess. Expenses will soar. But professionally a fairly good week.

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

Gains through agricultural pursuits promised this week. Clashes with relatives shown. There will be some troubles through secret enemies also but you will be able to triumph over them.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Health a problem. You will find it difficult to decide things either way during the first two days. But financially a good week. Friends will be very helpful.

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

A good week for professional deals. But there will be no mental peace. Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday must be spent with care. The last two days will turn favourable.

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

The first half of the week will be favourable for new deals. You will be able to succeed in your ventures after much effort. But spend the last two days with care.

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

A good week again. You will gain much fame. Professional success and renewal of old friendships promised. Go ahead with your venture.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uthiraddati, Revathi. [Meena Rasi]

Health upsets likely. You will have to work hard for your success. Domestic harmony also will be far away from you.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 787

In the matter of the instestate estate of the late Thampu Kanapathipillai of Tinnavely East.

Deceased

Muttupillai widow of Thampu Kanapathipillai of Adiapatham Road, Tinnavely east

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Kamalam wife of

2 Kathiravelu Nadarajah of do

Minor 3 Kanapathipillai Kanasingam of do

4 Thangamma widow of Kanadiah of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skantha Rajah Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of March

1960 in the presence of Messrs. C. C & S. Somasegaram Proctors on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the abovenamed 3rd respondent and that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the legal widow of the abovenamed deceased, unless, unless the abovenamed respondents or any others interests shall appear before this court on or before the 11th day of April 1960 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the said minor should be produced in court on the said date.

This 2nd March 1960.

Sgd T. Muthusamipillai District Judge

Drawn by Sgd C. C. & S. Somasegaram Proctors for Petitioner (O 234 25 & 1)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00 Amount of Calls made Rs. 616,313.00

Shares 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each 80 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all time

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-

Fixed Deposits received for periods of 12 months and 36 months and interest allowed at 6% and 8% respectively.

Drafts issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

Loans on the security of Jewels a speciality. Part payments accepted.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI, Shroff.

சார்முதலில் வழங்கு பெயர் மலிவாகக் காட்சம்மம்... (Tamil text regarding the fund's operations)

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Editor: B. N. SIVAPRAKASAM

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No. 657 T

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Arumugam Kugapiragasam of Udappiddy

Deceased

Arumugam Gnanapiragasam of Udappiddy

Vs. Petitioner

Nagamath widow of Kugapiragasam of Udappiddy

Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thambi Durai Esquire District Judge Point Pedro on the 23rd day of November 1959 in the presence of Mr. K. K. Balasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner, and affidavits of the notary and the witnesses attested the last will having been read.

It is ordered that the last will No. 36 dated 13th July 1954 and attested by K. K. Balasubramaniam Notary Public be declared proved that

the petitioner be declared entitled to obtain probate thereof and that he be issued the same accordingly, unless the respondent shall on or before the 29th day of January 1960 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of November 1959

Sgd. S. Thambi Durai District Judge

29-1-60. Extended and re-issued for 4th March 1960.

Sgd. N Sivagnanasundaram District Judge

4-3-60. Extended and re-issued for 6th May 1960

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram District Judge.

Drawn by K. K. Balasubramaniam Proctor for Petitioner (O 237 1 & 8)

Kumaraswamy and wife

2 Kirubambikai of Linga Vasa Karampan, Kayts.

Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P. 404 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition of the land called Vadakku Ai yathampalam in extent 16 lams pa. and situated at Karampan in the Jaffna District.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 12th day of May 1960 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court,

Sgd. P. Balasubramaniam for Secretary

This 17th day of March 1960

(M.232 1-4)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/404

1. Vallipuram Eliathambiy and wife

2. Parasaththammah of Thalayani Lane, Jaffna

Plaintiffs

Vs.

1. Kanapathipillai Muthu-