

CULTIVATORS' COLUMN

ARTIFICIAL IRRIGATION AIDS AGRICULTURE

System Used With Advantage In Britain

More than two million acres of the world's surface cultivated by man today benefit from irrigation and, indeed, for many who earn their living by the land in the more arid parts of the world, some form of this ancient art—familiar to the Egyptians at least 4,000 years ago—is essential to survival.

Even in Britain, with its temperate climate and an annual rainfall averaging over 41 inches, artificial irrigation plays a major part in the programme of an increasing number of farmers and fruit and vegetable growers. In important gardening areas, where lack of rain at the right time can easily lead to checked crops or missed markets, overhead systems in their comparatively simplest form can be seen.

Some firms made a special point of catering for the small man's needs, and one company markets an oscillator and portable spray line which works efficiently on a minimum pressure of 25 pounds per square inch. With special small nozzles a lower pressure can be used. This type of system is suitable for practically any country and, in fact, about 40 per cent of the plant and equipment made by the firm is exported—pumps, oscillators and spray lines being shipped mainly to East and South Africa, New Zealand and Jamaica, where they are bought by growers of tobacco, tea, coffee, vegetables and sugar.

The oscillator—worked by water pressure—slowly rotates the spray line through an arc so that strips up to 60 feet wide can be covered. With a 100 yards length of spray line, about one-third of

an acre can be covered with one-sixth of an inch of water in an hour.

Profitable Investments

Small farmers and growers find these simple portable spray lines a worth-while investment. One grower in Britain's famous Vale of Evesham who specialises in green-stuffs, bought a $3\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power petrol engine, a pump, 150 yards of delivery line and 180 yards of spray line for his small plot. His yields increased

By

L. W. Jefferies

of "The British Farmer",
official journal of Britain's
National Farmers Union

by 3 per cent, the attacks of dry weather pests such as the flea beetle decreased, and the finished product was greatly improved.

For a man whose water supply is a nearby brook or river, a sturdy, efficient and portable pump is a vital piece of equipment, and a unit of this kind that is proving popular with buyers in Ceylon, Siam and Burma, is a four-inch pump made by the Wolsey Sheep Shearing Company, Ltd., of Birmingham. Powered by a 5-horsepower engine, it delivers up to two tons of water per minute at low heads; one acre can be covered with one inch of water in less than an hour. It has no pulleys or couplings; the impeller is mounted directly on the crankshaft, and the pump housing on to the engine crankcase.

Nor is it only the fruit and vegetable grower who

(Continued on page 6)

Power Of Thought

By

V E Willis, Maladeniya

By far the greatest discovery of all the centuries is the POWER OF THOUGHT. The importance of this discovery has been recognised but slowly. Yet it has arrived; and already in every field of research the importance of this greatest of all discoveries is being demonstrated.

The fruit of this thought is, as it were, a gift of the gods but a gift which few as yet realize, appreciate, or understand. The recognition of the marvellous power which is possessed, by the mind under proper conditions can be utilized, directed, and made available for the solution of every human problem.

Thought is the connecting link between the Infinite and the finite, between the Universal and the individual. If your thought is in harmony with the creative Principle of Nature, it is in tune with the Infinite.

Constructive thought must necessarily be creative, but creative thought must be harmonious, and this eliminates all destructive or competitive thought. The idea seemed plausible the conscious received it and passed it on to the subconscious, where it was taken up by the Sympathetic System and passed on to be built into our physical body. "The word has become flesh."

If you get a thorough understanding of the thought you will learn that nothing happens without a definite cause. Thought is creative and will automatically correlate with its object. This is Cosmological Law, the law of Attraction, the law of CAUSE and EFFECT; it is the law by which in all ages and in all times the people were led to believe in the power of prayer, "As thy faith is, so be it unto thee."

HEALTH HABITS

SOUND CONDITION OF BODY

Is More Than Physical Fitness

How can an individual tell if he is healthy? He can't really, unless he has periodic health examinations at intervals suggested by the physician. Without such appraisals no one actually knows the condition of his body. Too many boast that they haven't seen a physician in years and years. But no one can take for granted that he is healthy because he can go to work every day and have an occasional social fling. Many of the more common diseases of adults—heart disease, cancer, kidney disease, tuberculosis, diabetes—are less serious when discovered early—detected before alarming symptoms appear. Of course some should not be a hypochondriac. But there is a difference between being a hypochondriac and being a sensible person who recognizes that an intelligent interest in his own well-being is essential to efficient, happy and healthful living.

One of the strange things about human beings is that when they are told things "for their own good" they frequently choose to ignore the advice! Although teachers plot and plan and hope that the children will put knowledge into practice, teachers themselves forget to follow the practices. Thinking of health it is of primary importance to think of food. With the right kind of food better health and more efficiency are possible. A deficient diet frequently results in inefficient teaching. The relationship between food intake and efficient living is something all adults need to study carefully.

Value of Sleep

Sleep is essential to health. During sleep everything slows down. A kind of repair work

goes on. Many adults do not get enough sleep. Tension, irritability, disinterest and weariness result. Surely these "feelings" interfere with good personal relationships in the classroom. Much that is written indicates that lack of sleep lowers resistance to disease and infection. No one knows how much sleep another person needs. Everyone needs enough to wake up feeling refreshed and able to do the things he has to do without getting unduly fatigued. It isn't easy but it is essential if you want to get along with yourself and others. It is essential to take time to relax! In schools an afternoon siesta for teachers is not possible but neither teachers nor children can concentrate constantly on hard tasks.

(Continued on page 5)

Kashmir Is Part Of India

"The Kashmiris have made up their mind as to their future and that was to be with India once for all" declared Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed Premier of Kashmir while addressing a large gathering at Congressnagar on January 23 and added that Kashmir had been a part of India for centuries and would remain so in future.

In conclusion the Kashmir Premier said: "It is our firm resolve that Kashmir will not be turned into another Korea and the ravages of war be repeated there. It is your problem, as also of the Kashmiris. We will look to you for help and assistance both moral and material, as in the past. The Kashmiris have not forgotten the laudable efforts of India to help their Motherland in the difficult days."



தெருச்சித்தம்பலம்.

நமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் கல்வியும்
நமச்சிவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்
நமச்சிவாயவே நானறிந்தேத்துமே
நமச்சிவாயவே நன்றெறிநாட்டுமே.

தெருச்சித்தம்பலம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1954

Treasure These Thoughts

One should always protect one's prosperity from being ruined by one's own anger one's penance from pride one's knowledge from both honour and disgrace, and one's Atman or Soul from ignorance.

WILL THEY PAY HEED TO NEHRU'S WORDS?

DURING the pre-independence years the presidential speeches of the Indian National Congress were characterised by a strong sense of national regeneration based on the cult of non-violence. With the establishment of the Republic of India the Congress has been obliged to pay full attention to the problem of maintaining the hard won freedom and fulfilling Bharat's obligations to the rest of the world. But the task has been stupendous. The presidential guidance has been always inspiring. It must be admitted that the Congress has become an institution of international importance and that the presidential speeches constitute a scholarly exposition of the science and philosophy of politics looked at from the global view-point. Thus the fifty-ninth annual sessions of this august body has been of momentous import to the world particularly because of the intensification of the race for power by the ideological groups that have taken upon themselves the responsibility of guiding the destiny of the world. In this age of atomic activities only a country that believes in atomic force can help mankind in the struggle for survival and only a stalwart statesman of the mighty moral stature of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru can deliver the message of hope. Such an inspiration the fifty ninth presidential speech of the Indian National Congress has given to the world. It is not a collection of catchy phrases nor merely words of worldly wisdom but

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 59th SESSIONS

'GANDHIJI'S INSPIRATION STILL ILLUMINES OUR MINDS...'

WHAT will be our status if we spread out our hands & beg for help from other countries? Do you think any country has become strong on the support of others? The day we cannot defend our country ourselves, nobody will be able to do it, and our freedom will disappear".

Referring to the question of defence of the country, Mr. Nehru said: "Do not think that in the matter of defence we are weak. I have said that we do not have a mighty armed strength. We do not also possess an Atom Bomb, nor is it our desire to do so. So we are weak to attack others but not weak to defend ourselves. I do not want to attack anybody, but when the question of defence of our country comes up, it can be done in thousand and one ways. I have full confidence that not even Atom Bombs can destroy the defence of a country provided the people have the strength and the will to save their country at any cost. So I do not want that you and I should get perturbed over the possibility of the strength of the army and air force of another country being increased in opposition to us. But it is true that we have to beware of this and prepare ourselves and keep our minds, courage and society ready to meet any eventuality. We have to make whatever preparations are necessary in the defence of the country. But there is no ground for fear or to get perturbed. If we become afraid then we will lose half of the battle".

"It is true," said Mr. Nehru, "that we have received aid from the United States to develop certain development projects in our country. It is also true that we have taken some loan from the United States for our big river valley projects. This has led some people to ask, 'What right have you got to object to Pakistan getting military aid from the United States? What is the difference between military aid or aid of any other kind?'"

"The first big difference is that when military aid is taken, the relationship between the giver and the taker of such aid at once becomes military. You cannot escape from it. If our country takes military aid from America, there is not the shadow of a doubt that we will have

a clarion call to the entire world for a united effort to swing back to sanity and to save humanity from self destruction. Will the power blocks pay heed to this proposition of political prudence?

We Cannot Be Untrue To Our National Background

NEHRUJI'S PRESIDENTIAL EXHORTATION

MR. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, who had on several occasions presided over the Indian National Congress Sessions delivered a momentous speech at the 59th Sessions of the Congress which still continues to be an agent of human destiny. Extracts from his speech are published below.

to merge India into the American bloc. This would be the direct result of receiving such aid, and we would have to quit following our independent policy."

"I accept the position, that if we depend on American or outside aid for the success of all the basic and fundamental aspects of our planning, then to some extent we will be under the hold of outsiders. If we take too much outside aid and depend upon it, then we become weak, as all work would come to a standstill if the aid was discontinued at any time. But there is nothing bad about receiving a little aid from outside if it is given in a spirit of friendship and without any strings attached to it. No country in the world has been able to progress without taking aid from outside at some time or the other. Even America, which is today such a mighty country, took foreign aid from European countries to develop herself. The main point to be seen here is that there should be no conditions attached to aid of this kind. It should not bind down the country receiving it to any policy dictated from outside."

"See the narrowness of our approach," exclaimed Mr. Nehru. "When we consider these problems we immediately think that we are concerned, it affects us, and we forget the whole problem of India. People talk loudly of the unity of India, thinking that their own little village patch in India. Well, we have to think more broadly and with more vision. Let us at least not talk so much about the unity of India without having an idea of what the unity of India means."

In the name of unity, said Mr. Nehru, everybody wanted others to be like unto his own image. "That is not my idea of unity. Imposing myself on others is not unity; it is imposition. Unity is of elements which may not be wholly

similar, yet working together in a united way."

We meet at a critical time. It is true that at no time now are we free from some crisis or other, and the world lives in a state of high tension, alternating between hope and fear. And yet, it may be said that the issues that the world is facing, in the present and in the immediate future, are of peculiar difficulty and danger. As I write this or say it, I do not know what the next few days might bring. Even this day when we meet together in this Congress session, is a critical day for it marks a definite period in the tragic story of Korea.

Two days later, eminent representatives of the four great Powers are due to meet in Berlin. On the outcome of that meeting may well depend which way the scales are going to be weighted. The next day, the 26th January, we celebrate the fourth anniversary of the foundation of our Republic, a happy day for us, and an historic one for the last 24 years, a day on which we pledge ourselves anew to the service of the great cause to which our country has dedicated itself. Soon after comes another anniversary, that of the martyrdom of the Father of the Nation, when we look deep into our hearts and try to find how far we have been true to his teachings.

This curious mixture of events and significant happenings is symbolic of the world today, where we are pulled in various directions, often by forces that we cannot control. We have the firm anchor of the principles that Gandhiji taught us to believe in, we have the hope and faith that nourish us and give us strength, and we have also the strong winds of fear and hatred and violence that blow in from all directions and seek to uproot us from our anchorage. We live in the dim twilight of the cold war, not knowing

whether this will end in the black night of war or herald the dawn and sunlight of a fresh hope for humanity.

It is a difficult task to balance ourselves on the sharp edge of the present with these various and opposing forces that try to push us hither and thither. Fortunately for us, we carry still the inspiration that Gandhiji gave us and, even though we may occasionally forget his teaching, the light of it still illumines our minds and hearts.

Instead of this spirit of co-operation, we find the very reverse of it, and great and powerful countries are ranged against each other, prepared for armed conflict and accusing each other of aggressive designs. The world is sick and weary of this conflict and of the fear that it has bred. No one wants war and yet, by some strange fate or uncontrollable destiny, it is the thought of war that dominates our lives. Can war, if it comes solve any of the problems that confront us? It is clear that it will bring no solution. All that it is likely to do is to bring uttermost destruction and even uproot the very basis of modern civilisation and culture. It will degrade humanity and lead to far more problems than we face to-day. War, therefore, must be avoided, for, in the existing circumstances, there can be no greater evil. Any step that leads to war has also to be avoided and we must seek a solution of our problems by other methods. The first step is to ease the tensions that exist.

Two powerful bloc of nations confront each other, each trying to play a dominant role. One is called the Communist Bloc and the other calls itself the Democratic and Anti-Communist Group. Those who refuse to join either of these groups are criticised as sitting on the fence, as if there could be only two extreme positions to take up.

Our policy has been one of non-alignment and of development of friendly relations with all countries. We have done so not only because we are passionately devoted to peace but also because we cannot be untrue, to our national background and the principles for which we have stood. We are convinced that the problems of to-day can be solved by peaceful methods and that each country can live its own life as it chooses without imposing itself on others. We are a democratic country and our objectives have been laid down in the Constitution that

(Continued on page 5)

A BALANCED CALENDAR FOR THE WORLD

WORLD HOLIDAY AS A NEW FEATURE

THE old doggerel rhyme beginning "Thirty days hath September" is probably repeated by most people whenever they wish to recall how many days there are in any particular month, and many must at some time or other have wondered how the days of the year came to be divided in such a peculiar manner.

Our everyday lives are regulated by the Sun. The earth by its daily rotation on its axis gives us the alternation of day-time and night-time which governs all human activities. The revolution of the earth round the Sun gives us the year, with the sequence of the seasons, which controls all agricultural activities.

In earlier times the lunar month, in which the Moon goes through the sequence of its phases from new Moon to new Moon, was much more important than it is now. Religious feasts and observances were fixed in relation to the Moon's phases; we still have a relic of this in the movable feast of Easter. The lunar

By

Sir Harold Spencer Jones,
Astronomer Royal

month is about 29½ days, but is somewhat variable in length. In ancient times it was not known beforehand when the next new Moon would occur. The beginning of each month was usually fixed by observing when the young crescent Moon was first visible in the evening sky.

The length of the month fixed in this way was normally either 29 or 30 days. Twelve lunar months make approximately 354 days, about 11 days short of the true length of the year. When the year was ended after 12 lunar months the seasons began to drift through the year. This had to be corrected by putting in from time to time a thirteenth month of either 29 or 30 days.

This regulation of the calendar was generally in the hands of the priestly

caste. They not infrequently manipulated the Calendar for their own personal ends, so much so that in Rome it had become a public scandal at the time when Julius Caesar became the chief pontiff. The month of January then occupied the season of the year that should have been occupied by October.

'Caesar Reform'

Julius Caesar decided that a complete reform of the calendar was necessary. After consulting with the astronomer Sosigenes, he decided that a year of 365½ days was near enough to the true length and that this could conveniently be arranged by having a normal calendar year of 365 days, with an extra day inserted every fourth year (our leap years). At the same time he gave each month a fixed number of days, the extra day in leap year being added to February. The lengths of the months that were assigned by Julius Caesar in the year B.C. 46 are those still in use; no change has since been made. The great importance of this reform was that the calendar became purely solar; the months ceased to have any connection with the phases of the Moon.

We have introduced one element into our calendar which the Romans did not have—the seven-day week. The seven-day sequence is astrological in origin, the seven days being named after the seven "moving stars" (as contrasted with the "fixed stars") known to the ancients, viz., the Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. It was taken over by the Jews and from them adopted by the Christians.

Should we be satisfied with the calendar that we now have and not attempt any further improvement? That there are imperfections nobody can deny. There is neither rhyme nor reason in the way the days are divided amongst the twelve months of the year. The four quarters are unequal in length, having 90, 91, 92 and 92

days respectively in normal years, so that the first half of the year may contain 24, 25, 26 or 27 week-days. These are very great inconveniences for the comparison of monthly and quarterly business and economic statistics.

The day of the week on which the year begins changes year by year and the first day of each month is a wandering event. We cannot know which day of the week corresponds to any particular date without reference to the calendar for the year.

'The World Day'

Some 150 schemes for the reform of the calendar were considered by the League of Nations. The only one that received considerable support is known as the World Calendar. A proposal for the adoption of this calendar has been placed by India on the agenda for the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and will be considered at its meeting next July. Some 17 countries have already announced their support of this calendar.

In this calendar the year is divided into four identical quarters. The first month in each quarter begins on a Sunday and has 31 days; the second begins on Wednesday and has 30 days; the third begins on Friday and has 30 days. Thus each and every quarter contains 91 days, precisely 13 weeks. Any given date in the year will thus always fall on the same day of the week; Christmas Day, for instance, will always fall on a Monday. Every month will contain 6 week-days. This will be an immense simplification and most convenient for all business and economic purposes.

But four quarters of 91 days leaves one day over in normal years and two days in leap years. What becomes of these extra days? The novel feature of the World Calendar is that these days are taken entirely out of the seven-day week and not called Sunday or Monday etc. They will be days apart. The 365th day will follow Saturday, 30th December, and precede Sunday, 1st January. It will be a world public holiday and be known as World Day. The extra day in leap year will similarly be taken out of the week; it will follow Saturday, 30th June and will precede Sunday,

FOR SALE

FOR SALE as going concern with current Govt. contract fully equipped Saw Mills in Northern Province. Engine, boiler, three benches etc. Apply: Ranawake, 15 Vidyalyaya Place, Colombo. (M. 211, 15, 22, 29)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1708

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kumara-samy Iyer Suppiah Kurukkal of Nallur Jaffna. Deceased.

Kamadchiammah widow of K Suppiah Kurukkal of Nallur Jaffna. Petitioner

Vs.

Minor 1. Suppiah Kurukkal Balasubramania Iyer do 2. Manonmaniammah daughter of Suppiah Kurukkal 3. Sabaretnakurukkal Kumaraswamy Kurukkal all of Nallur Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S Rajaretnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of January 1954 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagaretnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner filed of record having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents for the purpose of this case and that the petitioner as the widow of the deceased be declared entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 12th day of February 1954 at 10 a.m. appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the abovenamed petitioner do produce the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents in court on the said date.

This 8th day of January 1954

Sgd. A. E. R. Corea
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Kanagaretnam
Proctor for Petitioner

(O. 161 29 & 5)

1st July. This Leap Year Day will also be a world public holiday. By this reform to which everybody would soon become accustomed, our present unbalanced, irregular and inconvenient calendar would be replaced by one that is balanced, regular, simple and perpetual.

(From the Madras Hindu)

NOTICE

This is to inform that Share Certificate relating to Shares Nos 948 to 952 in favour of Mr Sivapragasam Rajadurai of Anaicottai presently of Kilinochchi has been lost.

A duplicate certificate will be issued unless objection is lodged within one month from date hereof by a person duly entitled to do so.

V. VENASITAMBY
Secretary,

The Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd.

150, Hospital Street, Jaffna
7th January 1954.
(M. 205, 15, 22, 29)

GOVT. TENDERS

JAFFNA KACHCHERI
N136—Sealed tenders will be received by G. A. N. P. Jaffna upto 12 noon on 15-2-54 for the exclusive right of selling tickets for the Nainativu and Delft Motor Launch Service for the period 1-3-54 to 31-12-54 both days inclusive. For particulars see Part I—Section II, Govt. Gazette, 22-1-54. (G. 56, 2)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO

No. 15673 Testamentary
D. C. Colombo.

No. 1686. Testamentary
D. C. Jaffna.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Pakkieswary daughter of Vallipuram Sundram of Chavakachcheri Jaffna late of Mental Hospital Angoda.....Deceased.

Ponnammah widow of Murugesu Kathiravelu of Neeravady Vannarpennai East Jaffna. Petitioner.

Vs.

Vallipuram Candiah of Chavakachcheri Jaffna.

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. X. Martyn Esquire Addl. District Judge of Colombo on the 16th day of September 1953 in the presence of Mr. K. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner abovenamed dated the 8th day of September 1953 having been read; It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as grand mother of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed issued to her accordingly; unless the Respondent or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 10th day of December 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. C. X. Martyn.
Addl. District Judge

This 19th day of September 1953.
Time to show cause extended to 19th February 1954.

Sgd. Spencer Rajaratnam.
District Judge Jaffna.
18th December 1953.

(O. 158, 22 & 29)

GO WITHIN TO FIND TRUE HAPPINESS

The Haven Of Rest Will Be Reached Then

The existence of God is a matter of intuitional experience. The knowledge of God cannot be gained by a mere belief in what others say of Him, or by the mere acceptance of Him as a result of a superficial view of life and its implications.

With Ramdas, God is not a chimera, a mere conception, or a thing of imagination, or blind belief. For him, God is a solid reality, capable of being intimately known and realised. Ramdas would not wish that anybody should simply take his word, and acknowledge, without one's own inner conviction, the existence of a supreme Reality who

long as a man thinks that his happiness depends up on external circumstances of life, even if he becomes the monarch of the world, he will be as far away from peace and happiness as ever. He should go within and there find true peace and happiness. As he contemplates on the Divine—the supreme source of his being—he approaches a state where there is no darkness, turmoil and misery where pure and heavenly joy await him. There he is lost in the sea of supernal tranquility. The struggling soul has at last reached the haven of rest, relief and freedom.

(The Vision)

By

SWAMI RAMDAS

is the Master of the Universe and who works out all things for absolute good. Ramdas' task is to awaken the heart of man to the sense of this great Truth, and make him realise Him by the proper utilisation of every bit of experience he goes through in life.

Varied are the experiences of man; and they may be divided into two classes—pleasant and unpleasant. The pleasures and pains we meet with in this life are born of our contact and association with the ever fluctuating external objects of existence. The man who is involved only in the surface phenomena of life is mainly a creature caught up in the constantly changing emotions of life. So long as he chooses only to taste the evanescent delights of the objective life, and does not care to strive earnestly to think and meditate on the real, changeless and eternal spirit of his being, he cannot but be like an animal sacrificed at the altar of the ever-recurring pains, sorrows, fears and anxieties—the offspring of darkness and ignorance. So long as man permits himself to be thus sacrificed, false ideals of life would lure him and he would ever be in pursuit of them. He would then be deceived into thinking that certain ideal external conditions, as conceived by him, would grant him the peace and happiness which he is in search of.

We have heard of the man who ran to meet the horizon. Such is the case of a man of the world. So

NATIONALIST CHINA—A BRAKE TO COMMUNISM

It Represents True Chinese Interests

How have we come so abruptly to the present sad and menacing state of affairs in China when the Nationalist Government was victorious and clothed with great international prestige in 1945? A strong contributory factor undoubtedly was the tragically devitalizing effect on China of a decade and a half of struggle against Japanese aggression.

Many observers were not unaware of the debilitating effects of Japanese encroachment, but few appreciated to the full the extent to which the Chinese Governmental, economic and social structure had been undermined. The collapse on the Mainland in 1948 and 1949 was in substantial measure the evil fruit of that bitter and heroic early struggle.

We cannot seriously believe that the ultimate judgment of history will hold our country primarily responsible for the debacle which took place in China between 1945 and 1949, the consequences

By

WALTER P. MC CONAUGHY

of which no man can foretell. Our help before and during those years was very substantial, even though it proved to be ineffective.

In a sense the defeat represented a failure of free men, primarily in China, but secondarily in every associated country that was free, to recognise to the full the sinister

nature of the threat, which far transcended the borders of China, and a corollary failure to respond with the prodigious measure of sacrificial effort that would have been required to forestall the catastrophe.

Today we see the Government which was the victim of that Communist conspiracy and aggression entrenched on Formosa, endowed with a great sense of dedication and a clear understanding of the nature of the enemy, as a result of the fires through which it has passed. Much of the dress has been consumed in the searing experiences of these years.

Aided by military and economic programs in which we are participating heavily, it stands literally and figuratively as a rallying point for all Chinese who oppose the Communist oligarchy which aims to keep the Chinese people in bondage and use them for the further attainment of their evil objective. The Chinese Government and its people on Formosa are redoubtable members of the confraternity of free peoples who are ready to take their stand against further Communist conquest.

In view of the limitations imposed by relatively small geographic, man-power and economic resources, care must be taken not to overestimate that Government's material capabilities. The strongest force they can muster and support is none too large for the threat they face. In the peoples important moral & psychological spheres their value

to the common cause enormous.

Why Formosa Govt. Is Supported

We have our problems with that Government as it no doubt has its problems with ours. Governments are fallible as are the humans who compose them. The point is that this Government is essentially with us. It is government with which we can negotiate on a rational plane. We are dealing with it on a sane basis of give and take. We are rendering substantial help to this government without intervening in its domestic affairs or other wise infringing on its sovereignty. We are helping a beleaguered people to help themselves and the common cause. It is a program from which we can derive some satisfaction. It is our purpose to continue to back this Government.

We believe that it is the only Chinese Government which represents in any measure the authentic aspirations and the bona fide national interests of the Chinese people.

Disillusioned though the mass of the Chinese people may have been with it in the dark days of 1948-49 its record on Formosa makes it look better and better to the Chinese people on the Mainland by contrast with the ruthless exploitation which they are suffering at the hands of the regime of Mao Tse-tung.

There is reason to hope that the Government at Taipei will continue to grow in strength, in devotion to the cardinal principles of democracy and in international prestige, and that it bases of free Chinese support will steadily be broadened so that it will be enabled to raise ever higher a standard around which all Chinese may rally who wish to save from extinction Chinese freedom and the ancient and distinctive Chinese traditions.

We find an element of irrationality in much of the vituperation heaped upon that Government and its head. Grant that it committed errors of judgment after World War I; concede that it had in large measure lost the confidence of the Chinese people when it abandoned the Mainland four years ago; after all that is taken into account we have still the incontrovertible fact that it has stood steadfastly by those principles which free people recognize as paramount. It has come a long way since it established itself on Formosa.

It seems to us that the intemperate abuse heaped on the Chinese Government is often based on petty personal grounds or on shortcomings which are no longer relevant.

There is an occasional form of human perverseness which tends to cause displeasure to rise higher against a man of

(Continued on page 6)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAYAKACHCHERI

No. 38

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Valliar R. Sangarapillai of Kanke-santhurai Deceased.

1. Murugesu Kandasamy of Kilinochchi
2. Tirumanchanam widow of Vetharaman Sidamparapillai of Periapalai

Vs. Petitioners.

Valliar Krishnapillai of No. 9, Hill Street, Trincomalee Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the petitioners praying that they be declared entitled to administer the estate of the abovesaid deceased and that letters of administration issued to them accordingly, coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esqr., District Judge, Chayakachcheri on the 22nd day of December 1953 in the presence of Mr. C. R. Tambiah Proctor for the petitioners and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners having been read;

It is ordered that the petitioners abovesaid be and they are hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased and letters issued to them accordingly, unless the respondent or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 2nd day of February 1954.

This 12th day of January, 1954.

Sgd. A. W. NADARAJAH
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. C. R. Tambiah
Proctor for Petis.

(O. 162, 29 & 5)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

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 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % 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.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Sole Agent.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 59th SESSION

(Continued from page 2)

we have framed. We can never forget the great teaching of our Master that the ends do not justify the means. Perhaps most of the troubles in the world to-day is due to the fact that people have forgotten this basic doctrine and are prepared to justify any means in order to obtain their objectives. And so, in the defence of democracy or in the name of liberation, an atmosphere is created which suffocates democracy and stifles freedom and may ultimately kill both.

We claim or desire no right of leadership anywhere. We wish to interfere with no country just as we will not tolerate interference with ours. We believe that friendly and co-operative relations are essential among the countries of the world, even though they may disagree in many ways. We do not presume to think that by our policies or by any step that we might take, we can make any serious difference to the

great world issues. But, perhaps, we might sometimes help to turn the scales in favour of peace and, if that is a possibility, every effort to that end is worthwhile.

Peace is not merely an absence of war. It is also a state of mind. That state of mind is almost completely absent from this world of cold war to-day. We have endeavoured not to succumb to this climate of war and fear and to consider our problems as well as the problems of the world as dispassionately as possible. We have felt that even if some terrible tragedy overtakes the world, it is worthwhile to keep some area of the world free from it to the extent possible. Therefore, we have declared that India will be no participant in a war and we have hoped that other countries in Asia would likewise keep away from it, thus building up an area of peace. The larger this area is, the more the danger of war recedes. If

Matrimonial

Vairavasundaram —

Sellammah

The marriage of Shri Vairava-Sundaram, Managing Proprietor of Radio-trans, son of Pandit V. T. Sambandhan of Vannarponnai with Sow, Sellammah daughter of Mr. S. Nagalingam of Mallakam was solemnized according to Hindu rites at the bride's residence on Monday the 25th instant at 6-30 a. m.

A largely attended reception was held at the residence of the bridegroom the same evening at Vannarponnai.

We wish the new couple long life and prosperity.

The whole world is divided up into two major and hostile camps, then there is no hope for the world and war becomes inevitable.

It is not our way to live in or by fear. We should not live in fear of aggression from any country. If, by misfortune, there is any aggression, it will be resisted with all our strength.

Moolai Co-op. Hospital

The Eighteenth Annual General meeting of the Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd., Moolai was held at the Ganesha Vidyasalai Sittankerny at 9-30 A. M. on Sunday last with Mr. P. M. Sangarapillai J. P. the President in the chair.

The report and the audited accounts for the year 1952-'53 which showed progress of the Hospital in all directions were passed, the nett profit for the year being Rs. 13,538/- as against Rs. 4,817/- in the previous year. The shortfall in profits in the year under review was due to the implementation of the new salary scheme, and the reduction in medical charges.

The purchase of a land 60 Lms. V. C. in extent for the proposed chest clinic was sanctioned.

Mr. Sangarapillai was unanimously re-elected president for the coming year. Owing to the increase in membership 5 additional members were elected to the Board of Management making the total to 27.

Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College Raffle

The draw in the above Raffle will take place on 23-5-54 at the College premises.

A. Arulambalam,
Hony Secretary,
J.H.L.C. Committee.

(M. 192).

Sound Condition Of Body

(Continued from page 1)

Engaging in a bit of physical activity with the children in the classroom, playroom, gymnasium or playground after a "nervous-energy" sapping work, motor activities stimulate the circulatory and respiratory system and pay immediate dividends. Sometimes, just to sit and do nothing makes one feel good. Too often though, the fatigued and weary teacher tells the children to sit with their heads on their desks, hoping that in this way a little respite will be his. Instead, the teacher has to stay on the alert to see if "heads are down."

Letter to the Editor

Need for Re-iteration of Languages Policy

Sir,—The accepted policy of the Government has been stated to be that Sinhalese and Tamil should have equal status as official languages throughout the Island.

Various utterances and actions of a confusing and sometimes contrary nature have, however, had a somewhat adverse effect on the public mind. It is high time that Government and Parliament reiterate their policy in more specific terms. It is trusted that the Prime Minister who has laid the foundations for a happy settlement of a great national and international problem—the Indo Ceylon issue—will give a clear lead on this matter also.

Yours etc.

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM
156 Hultsdorf.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1696

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Muttukumar Cathiravetpillai of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna. Deceased.

Dr. Vaidyanathan Tampu
Pasupati of Vannarponnai,
Jaffna. Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Kamalambikai wife of V.T. Pasupati
2. Muresu Rajaratnam Karalasingham and wife
3. Ratnamah all of Vannarponnai, Jaffna
4. Mylvahanam Sri Khanta and wife
5. Maheswary both of Vannarponnai presently of No. 50, Nelson Place, Wellawatte. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of December 1953 in the presence of Mr. V. Venasitambay, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 14th day of February 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 7th day of
December 1953.

Sgd S. RAJARETNAM
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. V. Venasitambay
Proctor for Petitioner.
(CO 165, 29, 5)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 31-1-54 TO 6-2-54

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

This week should bring in some unexpected gains. Mental harmony and improvements in the domestic conditions are also promised. But take care of health. Eye troubles and fever likely.

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

The first two days of the week are likely to land you into difficulties. Troubles in the office and domestic upsets are shown. The rest of the week turns favorable but you will have to work hard for your success.

GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Ponnarvasam 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

This week will bring in much difficulties. You will have no mental peace. You will be upset over minor matters and lose your temper in a hurry. Improvements promised after Thursday and week end will bring in some unexpected gains.

CANCER Ponnarvasam 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Karkida Rasi]

A good week for new undertakings. You will be able to settle some disputes regarding lands. But all is not well on the domestic side. Thursday afternoon, Friday and Saturday must be spent with care.

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

An unsettled week. You will have to work hard for your success. Mental worries and domestic upsets are also likely. Be careful in all your official duties.

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

This is a week of happiness. You will be spending much of your time in amusements and entertaining others. Professional success also promised.

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

There will be some troubles in the office this week. Mental worries and ill health also likely. You will be quick to pick up quarrels. Beware of secret enemies.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anuradha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Health is a problem that will upset you much this week. You will find it difficult to come to any decision on important matters. Quarrels with relatives also shown. But all is well on the professional side.

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

Expenditure will be on the rise this week. Health upsets are also shown. Don't be quick to make decisions and do not conceit yourself in writing.

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

You will be successful in most of your undertakings this week. Financial gains and triumph over competitors also promised. Go ahead with your ventures.

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

You will have much to gain through lands this week. Professional success also promised. Expenditure will be on the rise, specially on entertainments.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati [Meena Rasi]

Some of your worries will clear away after Tuesday. Financial gains promised, but whatever money you make you will spend away. You will be able to clear some debts also.

NATIONALIST CHINA—A BRAKE TO COMMUNISM

(Continued from page 4)

good will who is in difficulty involving others than against a dangerous public enemy with whom there has been no personal contact. But this reaction should be momentary at the most.

If there was ever any excuse for overlooking the faults of the enemy and magnifying the alleged faults of the friend, it abruptly ended in November 1950 when the Chinese Communists without warning or warrant hurled their forces against the U. N. defenders of Korea. There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the American people do see this issue in proper perspective.

But an articulate though small minority in our own country, and more in some other countries, sometimes seem to fail to distinguish friend from foe.

When it is possible to take the long view, we may find that one of the sad circumstances of these days has been the proclivity of some of our friends in various parts of the world to confuse Communist imperialism with bona fide nationalism.

The siren song of Communism in Asia that it is spearheading a Pan Asiatic revolution against white colonialism and imperialism has beguiled many Asians of good will who would not knowingly play the Communist game.

When the Communist so plausibly take over and exploit to their own evil purposes the discontent of Eastern peoples with their poor lot in life, perhaps it is no wonder that many are deceived.

Equally to be deplored is the occasional tendency to regard it with considerable reserves any Asiatic Government which is standing foursquare against Communist encroachment and is participating in the U. S. Mutual Defence Assistance Program, at being somehow under foreign domination and less representative of its people than a government whose position is equivocal. The suspicion does not seem to attach equally to European countries participating in the program—only the Asian countries.

A word of caution now against those who say that the battle-lines are now drawn and that we must immediately make a fateful leap in one direction or the other. They would have us either enter into a full program of attempted appeasement of Communism in Asia, or else embark upon a dangerously provocative course which might soon embroil us in active hostilities with consequences beyond measure.

Although they would not admit it, their counsel in effect is that we must jump either into the frying pan or the fire. We do not propose to do either. Our course is what we conceive of as a middle one, calculated to limit the capability of the enemy for further aggression and to build up the strength of our friends. In that direction lies the best hopes for peaceful attainment of our objectives and the best preparation for any new challenge that may be flung at us.

One often asked question deserves an answer;

"Since recognition doesn't signify approval. Why doesn't signify approval, why don't we 'accept reality' and recognise the Chinese Communist regime which is in full control of the country?"

To start with, let us take a look at the four generally accepted criteria which is a new regime ordinarily must meet before its recognition as a legitimate government and its acceptance into the sisterhood of nations. These four criteria are:

1. effective control over the territory of the country;
2. sovereign independence;
3. truly representative character—something in the nature of a mandate from the people governed, or at least their consent without coercion;
4. acceptance of its inherited and generally recognised treaty and other international obligations and adherence to a pretty well established minimum standard of decency in its treatment of foreign nationals and interests within its borders.

Of these four criteria it would seem that the Peiping regime meets only the first, and that is perhaps the least essential of the four. Repeatedly we have recognized governments in exile which could not meet the first criterion. But it should be a serious matter to overlook the other three tests.

The Chinese Communists do not measure up under any of them.

They are subservient to Moscow—and international Communism; they impose an alien minority rule by force and falsification on an intimidated, isolated and misfortunate populace; and that openly flout every Chinese treaty obligation, every principle of the UN charter, and every clause in any reasonable formulation of human and property rights for aliens.

Apart from the horrors war only visited on millions of Chinese since 1949, the story of the fragrant abuse of scores of American citizens is one which rightfully cries out to burn with wrath.

Artificial Irrigation Aids Agriculture

(Continued from page 1)

gains by being his own rainmaker. Rain at the right time can give that good grassland which means more milk and meat.

To get the most from his grassland, a farmer in the north of England installed a permanent irrigation system which covers 200 acres of his 240 acre farm. His 100 head of Guernsey cattle live almost entirely off 50 acres of permanent pasture and 107 acres of three-year leys. Two 60-horsepower electrically-driven pumps each drive a rotary rainer which delivers 300 gallons per minute and covers just over two acres. Delivery is controlled by hydrants at the rainers and on the main underground pipe, and as a result, temporary leys have been introduced which have largely accounted for a 45 per cent increase in the farm's net production.

Such pumps and rainers are being used in the West Indian sugar and tobacco plantations and citrus orchards, and in Brazil's coffee plantations. Another pump recently designed will soon be seen, not only in Europe but in different parts of Africa. This can be driven from a tractor power take-off and has a maximum head of 160 feet with an output of 50 gallons per minute. If the head is lowered to 207 feet, output goes up to 350 gallons per minute.

On a 350-acre arable farm in East Suffolk, two brothers have developed a system to irrigate 170 acres. In their part of the country, rainfall averages about 21 inches a year, but much of this falls during the winter and is not of much use for plant growth. In addition, the evaporation rate is high.

As the main part of the farm is on top of a ridge where there is a junction in the pipe line, water from the springs in the valley is pumped up electrically. One main leads to green-houses and a nursery, and another to a concrete reservoir. A booster pump takes the water from the reservoir via four-inch underground mains into the fields. From here hydrants take the water through a three-inch overground movable main. In this way water on tap is available for the main cash crops of sugar beet, potatoes and barley, fodder crops such as oats, and the recently introduced three and four-year leys.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1435

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ambalavanar Kanapathipillai of Karainagar West. Deceased.

Thangamuttu widow of Saravanamuttu Sanmugam of Karainagar North.

Original Petitioner. Ambalavanar Kanapathipillai of do Present Petitioner. Vs.

Sanmugam Kandiah of Karainagar North Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 7th day of January 1954 and on previous dates in the presence of Mr. V. K. Rudrasingham Proctor on the part of the present petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 19-10-53 filed having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named petitioner is declared entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the said deceased and the same is to be issued accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 8th day of February 1954 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 7th day of January 1954 Sgd. T. MUTTUSAMIPILLAI District Judge. (O. 164, 29 & 5)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1703

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kathirgamar Kanapathipillai of Kayts Deceased.

Sellamuttu widow of K Kanapathipillai of Kayts

Vs Petitioner. Kathirgamar Nagamany of Kayts Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of December 1953 in the presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 6th December 1953 having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named petitioner as the widow of the deceased is declared entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 8th day of February 1954 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of December 1953.

Sgd. T. MUTTUSAMIPILLAI District Judge. (O. 168, 29 & 5)

THE HINDU ORGAN & INTHUSATHANAM

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