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ATOMIC ARMS RACE

War Should Be Outlawed

C. R'S MESSAGE

"UNLESS the abhorrence of violence becomes as strong as religious faith itself, fear, jealousy and ambition will continue to rule the minds of men and nations, and debate and discussion will be carried on with mental reservations", said His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari in the course of a message broadcast from All India Radio, Delhi, at 8.30 p. m. on Sunday.



The following is the text of the message:

"The Governments of the world founded the United Nations organisation with great hopes of making a new and better world and to end war and establish peace. Alas, however, for mankind, fear has grown greater in recent times, not less. And the strenuous efforts of the United Nations organisation have not brought the outlawry of war nearer than before. Indeed, outlawry itself seems to have lost its terrors".

"Unless the abhorrence of violence becomes as strong as religious faith itself, fear, jealousy and ambition will continue to rule the minds of men and nations, and debate and discussion will be carried on with mental reservations. The armament races of old did not prevent war. They led to varying degrees of confidence as regards relative strength, but did not take the nations nearer to the avoidance of war. When war burst, the havoc was all the greater on account of the previous preparations.

Let Us Save Humanity From Insanity

"Predictions have been recently made in high quarters that a race in atomic arms is inevitable. There can be no worse news for the world. The race in atomic armaments will not lead to peace any more than the armament races of old did. Let us devoutly pray that this new weapon will go into the limbo of forgotten things or be material only for fables and stories and no longer remain on the programme of nations. Can we not save the last chapter of human progress from becoming a record of total insanity and destruction?

"On behalf of the people of India and her Government, I renew to-day our

pledge of loyalty to the United Nations Organisation and prayerfully hope that in spite of every discouragement and every obstacle, it will develop an undaunted spirit and serve as an instrument of world peace. An organisation may evolve a soul of its own, which may be greater than that of any of its individual members and thereby the organisation may triumph over the failings of even the greatest amongst its members".

Control of Atomic Weapons

President Truman's Plea

President Truman called for the control of atomic weapons, respect for human rights and the promotion of economic development of requisites for a better world.

He was speaking at the laying of the corner-stone of the new 65,000,000 dollars United Nations Headquarters in New York and celebrating the fourth anniversary of the Atlantic Charter. The building will cover 17 acre and its 39 storeys will be faced with aluminium, glass and marble.

Mr. Truman said the plan for the international control of atomic energy, worked out by the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, was a good plan. "It is the only plan so far developed that would meet the technical requirements of control, that would make prohibition of atomic weapons effective, and at the same time promote the peaceful development of atomic energy on a co-operative basis.

"We support this plan and will continue to support it unless and until a better and more effective plan is put forward. To assure that atomic energy will be devoted to man's welfare and not to his destruction is a continuing

ENGLISH—THE WORLD LANGUAGE

Its Beauty And Richness

WRITING under the heading "Education and the Language Front" *The Adventure of Education*, published by the educational department of the Bombay Government, says:

We know well enough that the exaggerated emphasis placed on the teaching of English and particularly its use as medium of instruction has done incalculable damage to generations of our students in the past. That position is being set right now without unnecessary delay. But there is no reason why we should allow our perfectly justified resentment at the wrong educational policy followed in the past to prejudice us against the English language, which is not only one of the richest and most beautiful languages in the world but one which has the widest international currency.

Two Reasons

It is our obvious medium of intercourse with the outside world, and we should value it both for political and cultural reasons. Apart from the fact—which has been stressed by various educational bodies as well as the Indian Universities Commission—that the replacement of English at the Universities and in administration should be gradual and well planned so

as to avoid the undesirable consequences of hasty action, we should see to it that adequate arrangements are made for the study of English as a language at higher stages of education.

For World Thought

Till a couple of years back, English was, for us, the language of the rulers and, quite understandably, some of the resentment felt against the foreign rule overflowed to the language of its administration. Today when we are choosing it freely for certain purposes, it is as much our language as any one else's, and we should see to it that a country which has produced gifted writers of English like Tagore and Sarojini Devi, Gandhi and Jawaharlal, Rabindranath and Maulana Abul Kalam Ali, will not allow its highest standards to deteriorate. India has a great and significant contribution to make to the thought and culture of the world, and she will do so both through her own languages and through English.

Fire That Burns Clothes Alone

Mystery in Delhi

A house on Turkman Road has been the scene of a mysterious fire which burns only clothes and nothing else.

It is stated that the fire was noticed at 12 noon when a 10-year-old girl saw that some clothes on the wall were on fire. The flames were promptly extinguished, but to the surprise of the inmates of the house, after every few minutes, clothes and garments in different rooms started catching fire. While some clothes on a hanger were set ablaze, the hanger itself was not even charred. A table-cloth was completely burnt, but the table remained intact. The dazed members of the house sent for a pandit to chant mantras but, soon after his departure, a bundle of clothes caught fire again.

Similar incidents continued till 6.30 a. m. the next day when the children were removed to a different house about half a mile away. A large number of persons assembled before the house on Turkman Road and a posse of police had to be posted to prevent the crowd from rushing into the house.

Soon came the news from the house where the children had shifted that, as soon as they got up, their beds caught fire. When the ten-year old girl put off her clothes for taking her bath, they were also seen burning.

Explanations for this curious incident vary from the version of phosphorous fumes left on the clothes after the Divali fireworks to influence of evil spirits.

THE GANDHIAN WAY TO END CORRUPTION

Constructive Work & Not Criticism

Is the Government moving away from the ideals of Gandhi or the people?

Answering the question in the current issue of the *Hartian*, Sri Pyarelal calls on the people to organise themselves in a disciplined way and do their bit for achieving self-sufficiency in food and for rooting out corruption and blackmarket. He writes:

People complain that our Government is moving away from Gandhiji's ideals and is not taking sufficient interest in the programme of *Khadi* and constructive work. Such criticism only betrays ignorance as to the meaning and significance of constructive work. *Khadi* and constructive work were conceived by Gandhiji essentially as a means for forging a non-violent sanction for the service and emancipation of the toiling masses. As such, their function is not to seek or depend upon the patronage of the Government but to bring strength to its elbow and to put a brake upon it, should it stray away from the principles of truth and justice or the ideal of the service of the masses.

A Precious Legacy

In the last analysis, the true guarantee of popular freedom would be found not in any charter of civil liberties or fundamental rights or any other constitutional device—certainly not in the police and military protection—but in the power of non-violence, otherwise known as *satyagraha* that the people might possess.

The weapon of *satyagraha*, is the most precious legacy which Gandhiji has left us and we can forget or forsake it only at our peril. We must understand that constructive work is the means for excellence for the cultivation of non-violent mass discipline and organisation, which is the basis and foundation of *satyagraha*. Have we taken up *khadi* and constructive work in this sense?

Take up the Challenge

It is up to the constructive workers to show that constructive activity can be harnessed to provide an answer to the various problems that confront the country today as nothing else can. That needs diligent study, patient research and ceaseless thinking. Constructive work that lacks these qualities and is taken up merely as a time filling activity or a sort of a ritual will have little value in terms of Gandhiji's ideal. It is for the constructive workers to take up the challenge. It will not help us to seek a false moral alibi for ourselves or work up a glow of vicarious virtue within ourselves by railing at the evil times or the government of the day. Take, for instance, shortages



of cloth, food grains and other food stuffs. Can't a humble beginning be made by every one of us—especially those living in the villages—with nightsoil disposal and compost making? Cannot every one of us relieve the strain on the supplies of imported food to the extent even of a couple of pounds by substituting home-grown foodstuffs for the bazaar purchases? "Miss a meal a week" drive embodies an admirable sentiment. But one must be forgiven if one feels sceptical about a programme which begins with and proceeds by words. Could not the drive be made more real by collecting the economized grain and publishing figures of the collection made in each locality every week or fortnight?

Then, there is the growing problems of corruption, malpractices, in Government offices, ration shops, refugee relief camps and rehabilitation agencies. Traffic by gangs of professionals in sugar and even in queue space at newly opened Government shops has grown up in some cities. It could be checked within twenty-four hours if local people were alert and moved the authorities in an organized manner to take the necessary steps. But that calls for the quality of non-violence. Have we made a conscious effort to cultivate it in our own daily personal relations or in our feelings with other institutions, if we are conducting a constructive institution ourselves? It is no use complaining when it is open to us to make a beginning however small ourselves straightaway. Each little act thus performed will show the way to the next



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1949

Treasure These Thoughts

Nothing that is worth doing in our time will be done easily that is, without a spiritual re-birth. Unless the blind recover their sight and the crippled learn to walk our very knowledge will slay us. No peace without struggle; no security without risk; no wholeness without simplification; no goods without measure; no love without sacrifice; no full life without the willingness to accept and transcend death in the very process of living. Those who have learned this lesson may build the City of Man.

—LEWIS MUMFORD.

TOBACCO CRISIS

TOBACCO CULTIVATION HAS been for several decades a source of income for Jaffna farmers. Jaffna tobacco was mainly exported to Travancore where it has been possible to find a ready market and a good price. Some years ago when India raised the duty on tobacco to Rs. 900 on every candy of 600 lbs there was a hue and cry; it was possible to persuade the Travancore Government not to levy the high duty and it was agreed between the two Governments of Ceylon and Travancore that Ceylon may export 6000 candies per year to Travancore; the work done by the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society during the last twenty years or more is commendable; the Society helped the poor cultivator in finding the necessary funds for cultivation and realizing a reasonable price for his product; the Society was also responsible for urging the Ceylon Government to take the necessary action for preventing the levy of the exorbitant duty imposed on tobacco by the Indian Government. The integration of Travancore and Cochin State with the Dominion of India has created a difficult situation for tobacco cultivators in Jaffna. India has decided to levy a duty of Rs. 5625 on every candy of 600 lbs in place of Rs. 900 per candy as in the past. Travancore - Cochin state or United Kerala cannot be an exception to the rule for long. Customs duty comes within the purview of the Central Government in India and the Provincial or States Governments cannot but levy the duty imposed by the Central Government. For the present however the Central Government has permitted the new state of United Kerala to continue levying the old rates but the new State has been definitely informed that the total quota of tobacco imported into Travancore from Ceylon should not exceed 2000 candies per year and every year there will be a reduction of 10 per cent of the quantity allowed at present. It may be therefore

anticipated that within the next few years there will be no market in Travancore for Jaffna Tobacco.

The toil and sweat of the Jaffna farmer who cultivated that particular variety of tobacco which was in great demand in Travancore brought a good return in the past. The profits earned by him made him smile at harvest time. The prospect hereafter appears gloomy. Tears and not profits will have to be added to his toil and sweat should he persist in believing that he will have a market for his product in Travancore. It will be almost impossible to pay the enhanced duty of Rs. 5625 on every candy of 600 lbs and sell Jaffna tobacco in Travancore. As Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, President of the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society has pointed out there is no room for complacency regarding the future.

There is no need for panic. It should be realized that within about 5 years from now the quantity of tobacco which can be exported to Travancore will be reduced to about 1000 candies and that it would be difficult thereafter to make any profits. Tobacco cultivators in Jaffna should be made to realize the gravity of the situation. The acreage under cultivation should be proportionately reduced year after year and cultivators should be persuaded to divert their energy towards the growing of crops other than tobacco. The amount of money and energy spent on the cultivation of tobacco is not negligible. Should such energy be diverted in other directions for the growing of cereals and other products such as onions, chillies, yams and other vegetables there can be still profits.

INDIA'S HISTORIC ROLE

"The differences that have existed in our minds about East and West have little substance today and we are all partners in the same undertaking" said Pandit Nehru in the course of his address to the Canadian Parliament meaning thereby that international unity is required at the present hour to usher in a period of unalloyed peace and contentment. Now that the great Mongolian Country of China has unquestionably accepted Communist tutelage, India has to shoulder the great burden of steering Asia clear of danger. This has been made crystal clear by the triumphant tour of that 'fragile looking little giant who personifies modern India by his own synthesis of east and west'—Pandit Nehru. Asia looms large in the international picture; but India is admittedly the focus-point of leadership and guidance. If India could successfully wage a non-violent battle with one of the greatest of Modern Empires under the inspiration of the Apostle of Peace, what misgiving should haunt the minds of world-leaders that Nehru who was brought up in the care of the immortal Mahatma would not be able to achieve for the world individual national freedom and true democratic life? The answer is plain.

RENASCENT ASIA'S ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Nehru's Masterly Survey Before Canadian Parliament

SPEAKING from a special rostrum erected for him in front of the Speaker's chair—the same spot from where Mr. Winston Churchill and President Truman addressed the Canadian Parliament during their visit to Ottawa, Pandit Nehru, in an address to both Houses of the Canadian Parliament declared that India was compelled by circumstances to play its part in Asia and in the world, because there could not be world peace unless the basic problems of Asia were solved and added that his country did not desire any leadership or dominion or authority over any other country.

Pandit Nehru said that India's past co-operation within the Commonwealth would not cease or alter when she became a Republic.

"On the contrary", he said "it will have the greatest strength that common endeavour derives from, a sense that it is inspired and sustained by the free will of free people."

"I am convinced that this development in the history of the Commonwealth, without parallel elsewhere or at any other time, is a significant step toward peace and co-operation in world."

"Asia, the mother of continents and the cradle of history's major civilisation, is renaissance today," declared Pandit Nehru. "The dawn of its newly-acquired freedom is turbulent, because during these past two centuries its growth was arrested, frustration became widespread and new forces grew up. These forces were essentially nationalist, seeking political freedom, but behind them was the vital economic urge for bettering the economic condition of the masses of the people."

Striving Against Arrogance

"Where nationalism was thwarted there was conflict, as there is conflict today where it is being thwarted, for example, in South-East Asia."

"To regard the present unsettled state of South-East Asia as a result or as part of an ideological conflict would be a dangerous error. The troubles and discontents of this part of the world and indeed of the greater part of Asia, are a result of obstructed freedom and dire poverty."

"The remedy is to accelerate the advent of freedom and remove want. If this is achieved, Asia will become a powerful factor in the stability of peace. The philosophy of Asia has been, and is, the philosophy of peace."

"There is another facet of this Asian situation to which reference must be made. The so-called revolt in Asia is the striving of the legitimate pride of ancient peoples against the arrogance of certain western nations."

"Racial discrimination is still in evidence in some countries. There still is not enough realization of the importance of Asia in the councils of the world."

Peace & Freedom Are Indivisible

"India's championship of freedom and racial equality for Asia, as well as in Africa is the natural



urge of the facts of geography and history.

"India desires no leadership or dominion or authority over any other country. But we are compelled by circumstances to play our part in Asia and in the world because we are convinced that unless these basic problems of Asia are solved, there can be no world peace."

"The peace of one country cannot be assured unless there is peace elsewhere also. In this narrow contracting world, war, peace and freedom are becoming indivisible. Therefore, it is not enough for any one country to secure peace within its own borders, but necessary also that it should endeavour to the utmost capacity to help in the maintenance of peace all over the world."

"The world is full of tension and conflict today. Behind this tension lies ever growing fear, which is the parent of so many ills. There also are economic causes which can only be remedied by economic means. There can be no security or real peace if vast numbers of people in various parts of the world live in poverty and misery."

Need For Balanced Economy

"Nor indeed can there be a balanced economy for the world as a whole if undeveloped parts continue to upset that balance and drag down even more prosperous. Both for economic and political reasons, therefore, it has become essential to develop these undeveloped regions and raise the standards of the peoples there."

"The technical advance and industrialisation of these regions will not mean any injury to those countries which already are highly industrialized. International trade grows as more countries produce more goods to supply the wants of mankind."

"This age we live in has been called the atomic age. Vast new sources of energy are being tapped, but instead of thinking of them in terms of service and betterment of mankind, men's thoughts turn to destructive purposes."

"Destruction by these new terrible weapons of war can only lead to unparalleled disaster for all concerned. Yet people lightly talk of war and bend their energies to prepare for it."

"A very distinguished American said the other day that the use of the atom bomb might well be likened to setting a house on fire in order to rid it of some termites."

Take Guard Against Dangers

"Dangers undoubtedly threaten (Continued on page 3)

In the House of Representatives

ELECTION BILL PASSES THIRD READING

Corporation To Manage C. W. E.

THE member for Galle took up the last stand against what he described as the Anti Adult Suffrage Bill by moving that the Bill be read six months hence Mr. C. Vanniasingham M. P. for Kopy seconded the motion which was defeated by 23 votes to 36.

Registration of Ayurvedic Practitioners

Moving the second reading of the Indigenous Medicine (Amendment) Bill. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike (Minister of Health & Local Government) said that he had discussed the recommendations of the Commission of Indigenous Medicine with representatives of Ayurvedic Organizations and had proposed to provide for the registration of Ayurvedic Practitioners under two categories (a) those who held diplomas from the Government College of Indigenous Medicine, those who had received certificates from the Ayurvedic Medical Council and those who held certificates from other institutions (b) those who were specialists in the various fields of medicine

C. W. E. Bill

That the C. W. E. had become an enormously big undertaking and that it was difficult for the Government to run a big business concern in competition with private enterprise under the financial regulations of the country was the reason for proposing to hand over the C. W. E. to a Statutory Board, said Mr. A. Ratnayake (Minister of Food and Co-operative Undertakings) when he moved the Second Reading of the C. W. E. Bill.

Mr. W. Dahanayake remarked that the method of approach was basically wrong in the C. W. E. and that the Government trying to pass the baby to a Statutory Board was not proper

Mr. T. B. Subasinghe supported Mr. Dahanayake's arguments.

The Second Reading was passed by 40 votes to 21.

In Committee stage Dr. de Silva moved an amendment of the clause relating to the composition of the Board.

Mr. C. Suntheralingam referring to the powers of the Minister to remove a member of Board said that there was trouble in the Fisheries Advisory Board, & that therefore he thought that for political reasons or differences of ideology a member should not be removed. The third reading was then passed.

Removal Of Supreme Court

Mr. C. Suntheralingam raised the question of the shifting of the courts to Bambalapitiya.

He said that allegations of all kinds had been made that the Minister's decision had been arrived at without due regard to the wishes of the Bar and the people.

'No Reason Given'

At one time a decision had been taken to construct the courts in Hulftsdorp. No reason had been given why that decision had

been altered.

In a matter of that kind that would affect many generations yet unborn, the Government should have paid heed to those who were competent to advise.

He asked whether it would not be fair if they asked that the judges of the Supreme Court should decide the issue. The Cabinet was violating a tradition of over 150 years by shifting the courts to Bambalapitiya.

Mr. Suntheralingam went on to point out that that was an undemocratic decision by a Minister of Justice not elected on a democratic basis.

The Speaker ruled him out of order and said that the Minister was a member of the Cabinet and every action of the Minister was an action of the Cabinet.

Mr. Suntheralingam, continuing asked the Cabinet to reconsider the decision or to let the public know for what very good reasons the courts would be shifted to Bambalapitiya.

The Speaker asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice to consult his Minister and give a reply.

Statement was made by the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Justice in the House of Representatives yesterday to the effect that the decision to move the Supreme Court to Bambalapitiya had been taken after serious consideration.

The statement was in reply to a question raised Mr. C. Suntheralingam on Tuesday. It stated that the Minister had the backing of both branches of the legal profession and had taken into account the views expressed by all interested parties.

The opposition to the move came from vested interests.

Artificial Agitation

"Substantially the only people who are opposed to the moving of the Supreme Court to Bambalapitiya and who have endeavoured to create an artificial agitation are a section of the lawyers who seem to be earnestly interested in the acquisition of Sanchi Aratchi's Garden for the purpose of the Supreme Court Buildings", he said.

Sanchi Aratchi's Garden is the piece of land in Hulftsdorp which had originally been intended as the site for extensions to the Courts.

According to the statement, if the new Supreme Court had been put up at Sanchi Aratchi's Garden, several families would have been evicted from their homes.

Another Suggestion

Another suggestion was to use the site now occupied at Hulftsdorp by the Remand Jail for extensions to the Courts. But this was not feasible because it would have taken ten years to complete.

He declared that the matter was so urgent that the move had to be effected immediately to prevent the acute congestion at Hulftsdorp.



Letters to the Editor

New Site For Supreme Court

Sir, The matter of the removal of the Supreme Court from its present site to another, involving as it does the separation of the highest tribunal in the land from the other Courts of Justice and the decentralization of the Courts is of great public importance. There appears to be a marked cleavage of opinion on the subject. The Government and the Honourable the Minister of Justice would be doing a distinct service to the country if they would defer action for the immediate present, and obtain information and views from the public and the legal profession, and appoint a Committee for this purpose to make its report and recommendations. The Committee could be composed of a retired Judge of the Supreme Court, two representatives of the general public who are not members of the legal profession (one being preferably a non-resident of Colombo) and one representative from each of the following institutions—the Supreme Court, the Council of Advocates and the Law Society. This step is bound to be of considerable assistance to the Minister and the Government in dealing with a difficult and important problem. The public also would have an opportunity of expressing its views in some organised and systematic manner with particular reference to all relevant facts and details. No harm would result by taking this step. On the contrary, good might come out of it. It would still be open for the Minister and the Government to accept or reject the Committee's report ultimately.

If it is thought desirable, the whole question of the location of all the Law Courts could also be considered. Any matter relating to the Courts of Justice of the country is of paramount public importance particularly when we are on the threshold of Independence etc.

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM.
156, Hultsdorf,
Colombo 12.

Govt. Victoria College

Parents - Teachers Association

At a special meeting of the above Association held on Saturday the 22nd inst. at 4.30 p.m. in the College Hall, Mr. S. Subramaniam the President, welcomed the members present and emphasized on them the necessity of active co-operation in the Association.

The Bye-laws of the Association were then read and after some discussions the following objects were decided upon unanimously.

1. To foster co-operation between teachers and parents in the best interest of the pupils.
 2. To secure the intellectual, physical, moral and spiritual development of the students.
 3. To secure public support for the School in the shape of donations for its general welfare.
 4. To provide facilities for (a) Higher studies (b) Vocational training in the School (c) Adult Education in Chuliparam Centre.
- Four additional Committee Members were elected to increase the number to fifteen. The meeting ended at 6 p.m.

Renascent Asia's Role In World Affairs

(Continued from page 2)

us. We must be on guard against them and take all necessary precautions. But we must always remember the way to serve or protect mankind is not to destroy the house in which it lives and all it contains. The problem of maintaining world peace and diverting our minds and energies to that end thus becomes one of paramount importance.

"All of us talk of peace and the desirability of it, but do we all serve it faithfully and earnestly? Even in our struggle for freedom our great leader taught us the path of peace. In the larger context of the world we must inevitably follow that path to the best of our ability.

"Differences that have existed in our minds about East and West have little substance today. We all are partners in the same great undertaking. I have little doubt that in spite of the dangers that beset this world today, the forces of constructive co-operative effort for human betterment will succeed and the spirit of man will triumph again."

Special Rostrum

Two hours before Pandit Nehru spoke in the Canadian Commons chamber long lines of would be spectators formed at each of the entrances to the galleries.

Veteran reporters said that such crowds had not been there since the heated military conscription debates during the war.

A special rostrum was erected for Pandit Nehru in front of the Speaker's chair—the same spot from where Mr. Winston Churchill and President Truman addressed the Canadian Parliament when they visited Ottawa.



(By Squint Eye)

Over one thousand landless peasants drawn from Colombo, Kandy, Kurenegalle and Kegalle, districts have been alienated with land in the Minneriya Development and Parakrama Samudra Schemes, reports the Daily News.

Would the grant of the land compensate for alienating so many people?

The most intimate ties are ties which are not ties, said Jawaharlal Nehru in New York when asked whether he envisaged close ties with the U.S.

He probably was thinking of casual ties!

British exporters are said to be using a new kind of nails in their backing cases which set up an alarm when they are drawn out. The nails are cement-coated and one opening a case nailed with them will meet with a shrill scream which can be heard twenty-five yards away.

Pilferers of packing cases will soon perfect a method of opening them without drawing out nails.

America should not be visited for the first time, said Nehru to an American friend, after a strenuous programme in his tour.

Trade Talks

INDO - CEYLON AGREEMENT

Arrangement At Delhi Conference

At a conference held at Delhi between the Ceylon Trade Delegation and the Indian Delegation—first of its kind held after the two countries had obtained Independence—an exchange of letters took place and a final arrangement for 1950 was arrived at.

The agreement which will come into force from January 1, 1950, is subject to ratification by the two Governments.

Under the agreement, Ceylon will supply copra and coconut oil to India at free market prices. A quota, however, has been imposed on the export of copra to India and Ceylon.

India has also agreed to buy 5,000 tons of rubber from Ceylon.

Agreement has also been reached on the reduction of import duties for citronella oil and arecanuts imported by India from Ceylon.

A reciprocal reduction in import duties for unmanufactured tobacco from Ceylon and manufactured tobacco from India has also been agreed to.

India has agreed to supply Ceylon with steel, coal, firebricks, fireclay, cotton yarn, jute goods, onions, chillies and subsidiary foodstuffs.

Ceylon will send to India copra, coconut oil, rubber, unmanufactured tobacco, citronella oil, hides and skins, graphite and betelnut.

The supply of coal and steel from India to Ceylon will be based on 1948 imports. The prices for these two items have, however, not been fixed.

The question of tariffs for each commodity will be subject to further examination by the two Governments.

NEED FOR TOBACCO COMMISSION

Travancore Trade Prospects Gloomy

MR. T. C. Rajaratnam, President, Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society, Ltd., who has returned after visiting the Society's stores in Travancore, suggests the appointment by the Ceylon Government at an early date of a tobacco commission to review the whole position of the tobacco cultivation in Ceylon and to report on the varieties of cultivable tobacco and the possible market.

Mr. Rajaratnam, who returned on Thursday, was accompanied by Mr. K. Nadarajah, the Secretary. They visited also the State of Cochin in connection with the Malayalam market for Jaffna tobacco.

Mr. Rajaratnam told me that during his visit he had been able to obtain some information relating to the increase of Customs duty on Jaffna tobacco, which had been the cause of much uneasiness in Jaffna.

That Gazette Notification

Continuing, he said: "From what appeared in the Gazette notification of the Government of United States of Travancore and Cochin on September 20, which exempted the Jaffna tobacco imported into Travancore from the enhanced duty obtaining in other parts of India, one may have

formed the impression that all is well with our future tobacco trade in Travancore.

"It is not my purpose to create any panic among the cultivators, or on the other hand to give room for any complacency as to the future. We must face the situation as it is and not as we wish it to be. Hereafter the duty on all unmanufactured tobacco imported into India from any foreign country will be Rs. 5,625 on every candy of 600 lbs., and Rs. not 900 as it used to be.

"This fact must be seriously borne in mind in reviewing the situation of the Society's trade in Travancore. The consumers and traders of Jaffna tobacco have appealed to their Government for intervention on their behalf, and consequently the Government of the United States of Travancore and Cochin has prevailed upon the Government of India not to increase the import duty on Jaffna tobacco for a reasonable period so far as it applied to the ports of Travancore.

"They have urged as their reason for this request that the enhanced duty would entail great hardship on their people, who

have been long accustomed to the use of Jaffna tobacco.

Demands of a New State

"This concession has been given by the Central Government as a temporary measure to satisfy the demands made by a new State that has recently integrated. No other consideration has come into this picture, and it is somewhat premature for any one in Ceylon to claim credit for the present exemption."

Mr. Rajaratnam explained that the present situation was a result of political changes and compulsion of events and no blame could be attached to any one.

There appeared to be some misunderstanding in those parts of India he had visited. To remove such misunderstanding effective and extensive propaganda was necessary. "Our new High Commissioner in Delhi has a delicate task in hand, but I have no doubt he will endeavour to bring about a better understanding between the two countries," said Mr. Rajaratnam. "I have only viewed things from the ground level but those who can reach a higher elevation may see a different picture," he concluded.

WANTED

"A qualified lady teacher wanted for the Manipay Hindu College. State qualifications etc. Ability to do General Science and Mathematics in the Middle forms is a recommendation." Apply to the Manager, Manipay Hindu College, "Pathmalaya", Flower Road Colombo.

(M. 152. 25 & 28).

—Our Astrological Feature—

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 30TH OCTOBER TO 5TH NOVEMBER 1949.

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

Provided you are discreet and cautious, this week promises well financially. But health will remain a problem for some more time. If subject to blood pressure take complete rest. Petty eye troubles also shown.

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

Ruin to enemies and success in litigation shown. Beware when driving vehicles. Petty official troubles also indicated. Friends of the opposite sex will help you a lot from the 1st of next month.

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

Health must be given particular care. Troubles shown through friends of the opposite sex from Tuesday. Concentrate on work at hand if you want to succeed.

CANCER Punarvasu 4, Pooasa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Except for petty quarrels in the domestic circle a good week on the whole. Eye troubles and general ill health also shown during Sunday afternoon Monday and Tuesday forenoon. Spend these days with care.

LEO Maha, Pooru, Uttirai 1, part—[Singha Rasi]

There is some danger of mischief-makers upsetting your financial get up this week. Mental worries and loss of face also shown during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Week end may bring in some improvements.

VIRGO Uttirai 2, 3, 4, Attai, Chittirai 1, 2—[Kanni Rasi]

Courageous action by you will do the most to forward your interests. Young people in the family circle will help you a good deal in your undertakings. Spend Friday afternoon and Saturday with care.

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

Do not neglect your social activities this week. They are sure to bring you some good results. Handle major items yourself and you are bound to succeed.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Business competition will be keen this week. You will have to face up to a good deal of criticism and possibly a little scandal by the end of week. If you are not careful in handling office matters you are liable to be made a scapegoat.

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

Busy and progressive week. Personal affairs should get on well. Tuesday must bring in some arresting news. Avoid speculation and launching new schemes for another two weeks.

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

Upheavals in the domestic sphere shown. It will be advisable to proceed cautiously in business deals. Partners and new friend must not be taken under your confidence for another month.

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

Better take stock of your financial position right away before you plunge into fresh commitments. Personal enemies will be on the alert and a little scandal is shown towards week end.

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

Occupational matters need delicate handling this week. Unexpected but pleasant news will reach you very soon regarding an important matter. Business claims may conflict with pleasures week end.

LONGEVITY OF AGE

Determined By Expended Energy

TO those for whom the uncertainty of tomorrow is the spice of living, this column brings sad news—science has succeeded in reducing life to a rigid formula, writes Chapman Pincher, the *Daily Express* science correspondent.

Here it is: A=SS¹ P dt².

The symbols mean that every normal baby is endowed at birth with a definite quota of activity (A), and barring accidents, its life-span (T) depends entirely on the rate (P) at which it uses up this quota.

Most people are born with the same quota and, though the rate at which they use it depends partly on inherited temperament, it is to a large extent under control of the will, the scientists claim.

In other words, your quota is like a wound-up clock spring and the time it takes to run down depends on how fast you decide to live.

Convincing Support

Most convincing support for the formula comes from carefully measured animal experiments. But New York's Dr. Martin Ruderfer, who puts it forward, arrays this human evidence:

Continued hard physical work after the age of 40 reduces the life span of healthy men and women.

Mental workers, who generally use up little energy—a clerk can do his day's work on a daily diet of 2,600 calories while a labourer may need 4,000—live longer than manual workers.

The average man, with a 15 per cent greater power-consumption than the average woman, has a shorter life.

Little people, who have a low overall rate of energy output are usually the longest-lived.

Benefit of Fasting

An abnormally large number of people who reach the ninety have had prolonged illnesses early in their lives. This, Ruderfer claims reduced their consumption, and so increased their ultimate life-span.

Frugal eaters live longest. The habit of fasting regularly, which reduces power output, seems to stave off senility.

Odd spot of the evidence is the fact that husbands generally live considerably longer than bachelors, who with only themselves to keep, should not have to work so hard.

Husband Ruderfer's explanation is that the security of wedded life reduces "mental tension."

Cyclic Order of Diseases

Periodic disease (recurrent attacks of chills, fever, nausea

and pain in the abdomen, chest and extremities which do not affect the general health at other times) over a period of years is a mystery to the medical profession.

This problem was discussed by Dr. Hobart A. Reimann of the Jefferson Medical College at the meeting of the American Medical Association. Dr. Reimann presented a detailed report on 51 cases, of which 35 were males and 16 females.

"An hereditary aspect is apparent in many instances," he said. "Theories as to the influence of infections, allergy or endocrinologic or epileptic factors are inadequate. Until further knowledge comes, it is simplest at present to regard periodic disease as the manifestation of a rhythm of life."

Seven Day Cycle

A curious finding in one group reported by two Stockholm doctors was that the duration of the cycles was approximately seven or multiples of seven days.

"Allusion was made to a possible association with the seven-day week as established in ancient times on an astrological or religious basis, or possibly on the basis of a natural rhythm of human life," Dr. Reimann said. "It was called the 'biological week'."

"An alternate explanation proposes that the human race has accustomed itself to the rhythm of the arbitrarily apportioned week and reacts in synchrony with it, which still leaves the question unanswered as to why the week was made seven days in the first place."

"Periodicity of disease was known to the ancients and was ascribed to the influence of solar and lunar cycles," Dr. Reimann said. "Knowledge of its cause has not progressed much further."

NOTICE

Tender For The Construction OF 9 Wells—Village Expansion Scheme, Achchuvali

The Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Secretariat Buildings, Galle Face, Colombo, will receive tenders for the construction of 9 wells in Village Expansion Scheme, Achchuvali, up to 12 noon on Tuesday, November 29th, 1949.

Tenders for the above service should be made on tender forms obtainable from the Government Agent, Jaffna, at whose Office, plans and specifications can be seen and further particulars obtained.

Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday, November 19th, 1949, only on production of a receipt for Rs. 50/- deposited for each form at the General Treasury or any Kachcheri.

P. J. HUDSON,
Government Agent, N. P.
The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 17th October, 1949.

(G. 76. 25, 28 & 1)

Science Corner

Weather-Forecaster For Amateurs

A simple weather-forecasting device for amateurs has been developed by the Director of the American Institute of Aerological Research. Dr. Irving P. Krick, who was responsible to General Dwight Eisenhower for operational weather devices during World War II. Known as a weather guide, it looks and operates like a small slide rule.

To predict the weather for an approaching 12 to 24-hour period, the forecaster first determines the wind direction from a compass near the top of the tiny instrument. By twisting a little dial on the weather guide, the operator aligns a red arrow with the cloud formation photo which is most comparable to that in the sky. The weather forecast then automatically appears in a small window of the chart.

The prediction which the amateur forecaster reads in the window is based on a study of daily weather charts of the Northern Hemisphere for the last 55 years. Dr. Krick claims that predictions based on wind direction and cloud formations are much more accurate than those prepared from a barometer, which considers only air pressure. Clouds and winds are the "signs in the sky," according to the California inventor. They offer clues to moisture and temperature, the two principal conditions of weather.

Diet and Learning

The amount of Vitamin B-1 (thiamine) a nursing mother gets in her diet may affect her baby's ability to learn, says a United States geneticist, on the basis of animal experiments. If she gets too little, her baby may be slow-witted. But if she gets more thiamine than she needs, the baby may be brighter than normal.

Dr. Philip H. O'Neill of Fordham University in New York City, in a series of experiments with eight groups of 18 rats each, found that when mother rats received less than three millionths of a gram of Vitamin B-1 a day, their infant rats were slow in finding their way through a maze. But nursing rats that were fed a daily dose of one hundred millionths of a gram of thiamine had infants that showed superior learning ability.

ORDER "NISI" DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1070

1. Cathiravelu Kandiah Sanmuganathan and wife

2. Maheswary both of Vannarponnai East

Va,

Minor 1. Venasithamby Parameshvaran

Minor 2. Thanalakshmy daughter of Venasithamby both of Changanai, minors appearing by their proposed Guardian-ad-litem

3. Murugesu Karthigesu of Changanai

Respondents

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Annammah widow of Ramu Venasithamby, deceased of Changanai.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekere Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of September 1949 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioners dated 3rd June 1949 having been read,

It is ordered that the Last Will of Annammah widow of Ramu Venasithamby, deceased dated 18th May 1949 and numbered 1179 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 10th day of November 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said Murugesu Kartigesu of Changanai, the 3rd Respondent, be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st and 2nd Respondents and that the Maheswary wife of Cathiravelu Kandiah Shanmuganathan the 2nd petitioner is the executor named in the said will and that is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or others shall on or before the 10th day of November 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The minors are to be produced on the said date.

This 22nd day of September 1949

Sgd. S. S. J. GOONESEKERE
District Judge.
(O. 86, 25 & 28)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1033

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ratnapoopathi wife of Manicka Thiyagarajah ThuraiRajah of Chulipuram

Chinniah Kandassamy of Chunnakam

Va

1. Nannithamby Sinniah

2. Sinniah Sinnathamby, both of Chulipuram

3. Manicka Thiyagarajah ThuraiRajah of Chunnakam presently of Colombo

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasekera Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 19th day of August, 1949, in the presence of Mr. W. Muttukumarasamy, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read and filed of record, from which it appears that the abovenamed deceased died intestate:

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed the said Sinniah Kandassamy be appointed administrator of the estate of the abovenamed deceased Ratnapoopathi

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Consult

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D. I. M. & S. (Ceylon)

L. M. S. (H. A. L. B.)

M. I. H. A. (India)

GERMAN AIJURPATHY

College Lane Vaddukoddi

(M. 131, 4-28)

and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person interested in the aforesaid estate show sufficient cause to the contrary to the Court on or before the 5th day of October 1949

This 19th day of August 1949. Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasekera District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended up to 9th November 1949. Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasekera District Judge.
(O 87 25 & 28)

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T. S. Muttulingasamy
Agent

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Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMIPILLAI

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OF

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(M. 137)

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