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 THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS  
 PHONE 56  
 JAFFNA.

VOL. LXII.  
 NO. 51

JAFFNA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1950

PRICE  
 10 CENTS

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAND

[COMMUNICATED]

MODERN industry depends on a plentiful supply of cheap power and Ceylon's resources in water power alone are vast. In spite of the advantage industrial potentialities remain mostly unexplored. The exigencies of war have tended to break down the industrial policy of *laissez faire* towards Ceylonese industrialisation and have given considerable stimulus to industrial development. But if the newly established industries are not to stagnate, the defects in Ceylon's industrial structure and organisation must be remedied and a vigorous policy must be followed. This involves many changes in methods of finance, organization and management and a definite acceptance of new obligations by the state.

### Mineral Resources

Nature has been equally kind to Ceylon in the endowment of industrial rather than mineral resources. And yet the history of industrial development in Ceylon is a history of slow and arrested progress. Vast areas are confined to the cultivation of Tea, Rubber and Coconut and Ceylon ranks the third in the world production of Tea and Rubber. Until the end of the eighteenth century Ceylon coconuts were of local importance only. It was a century ago that the earliest commercial plantations were being developed. The exportable surplus of Ceylon's coconut estimated at 900 million nuts, could be converted into copra, oil, and desiccated coconut. All these products are in fact exported. But the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture is to discourage the export in order to retain this essential feeding-stuff for the Island's livestock. Fibre industry is progressing well and the cinna-

### Judicial Service Association

At the Annual General Meeting of the Judicial Service Association, held in Colombo just after the Annual Conference of Judicial officers, the following office-bearers were elected.

President: Mr. H. A. de Silva.

Vice-President: Mr. N. Sinnathambay.

Secretary: Mr. E. A. V. de Silva.

Committee: Mr. K. D. de Silva, Mr. L. B. de Silva, Mr. T. Quentin Fernando and Mr. C. X. Martyn.

mon industry is entirely in the hands of the Ceylonese. The manufacture of tobacco gives rise to the most important industry in North Ceylon. Good quality cigarette tobacco has been produced and it is hoped that the cultivation of this will find its place in the agricultural economy of the island in the near future. Cardamoms are of commercial value on account of the spice obtained from them which is used in pharmacopoeia as a deadener of tastes and a medicine.

Before the war cotton cultivation in chena was a small but profitable industry. The need for food cultivation during the war led to an almost complete cessation of cotton cultivation but it is probable that its cultivation will increase.

### Fishing Industry.

The development of the fishing industry has attracted the attention of the Government and just at the outbreak of the war a programme of development was proposed. Two lines of development are now open (1) to find out the cause of disappearance of vast beds of oysters sometimes within the short space of one year; work and methods of artificial culture and segregation of na-oysters in enclosed water areas. It will indeed be a pity if such a valuable resource is left to perish.

The chief mineral industry of the Island continues to be graphite-mining. During the war years there was unprecedented mining activity. Mineral mining of mica has been haphazard. Precious and semi-precious stones in large variety are found principally in the alluvial gravels of the Ratnapura district and the south-west portion of Ceylon. Mining of gems is carried on almost entirely by Sinhalese on a remarkable system of co-operative sharing of labour expenses and profits. The value may be put at 1½-2 million rupees per year.

### Iron Ore

About six million tons of high grade iron ore have been located in recent years. The ore, consists of a mixture of hydrated oxides and shows an average content of 50 per cent metallic iron. Though the ore reserves are compara-

(Continued on page 3)

### The Ideal Journalist

An appeal to the Indian newspapers to maintain a high standard of journalism and to popularise the literacy drive was made by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India, while addressing the Allahabad Journalists' Association on October 2, at the Ananda Coffee House. She said: "Mahatma Gandhi was a marvellous journalist the greatest journalist of his age—as he was great in many other spheres". She asked the members of the Press to rededicate themselves on this auspicious day—to the service of the "people for which Gandhiji lived and died."

She advised newspaper proprietors not to depend too much on Government help. She reminded them that Gandhiji hated publishing advertisements in his periodicals. Yet, she said, his periodicals were very much in demand not only in this country, but outside also. Bapuji used to say that no newspaper had a right to exist which depended on advertisement for its popularity. If the standard of a newspaper was high, people would love to read that paper.

### BEHOLD HIM

Lay aside you pride  
 Take God's holy Name  
 Love Him with all your heart

Think of His greatness.  
 Through faith and surrender  
 Draw your mind within,  
 And there behold Him—  
 The universal God.  
 —Swami Randas

### October 12 Strike Not To Come Off

The Ceylon Plantation Workers' Union, the All-Ceylon Estate Workers Union and the Ceylon Workers' Congress at a joint Conference on Saturday October 7 decided to call off the one day token strike of Tea and Rubber Estate Workers fixed for October 12.

The following statement issued by the three unions explains the call-off.

"In view of the fact that the Rubber Wages Board arrived at a decision to increase the basic wages of rubber workers and in the expectation that the Tea Wages Board which is due to meet on October 18 will similarly grant an increase of their basic wages, we have decided to call off the one-day token strike determined upon for October 12

"We would like to state, however, that we have agreed to this compromise not because we have rested from the position that Rs. 1-25 is a reasonable and just basic wage for tea and rubber workers, but because this unanimous decision enables the workers to get some quick relief in their present circumstances."

### Premier's First Official Visit To Jaffna

A six-day program has been drawn up by the Reception Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam.

The Reception Committee consists of representatives from all areas has no party significance.

The 1st day's (16th inst.) program includes a civic reception and a Mayoral Dinner.

On the second day the Kopay Electorate will receive the Premier at a public reception.

The following day the Premier will visit Pt. Pedro constituency where a public reception will be held.

Kayts and Chavakacheri constituencies will share the fourth day between them in honouring the Prime Minister.

All Jaffna will accord the Premier a Reception at the Esplanade on the 5th day.

The last day of the visit (21st inst) will be confined to the Kankasanturai Electorate. A public reception at Mallakam, will precede the Opening Ceremony at the Cement Works.

Messrs. S. Patanjali, C. Arulambalam and M. R. Karalasingham the Joint Secretaries, along with the Mayor of Jaffna Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, M. M. Sultan and K. A. Kanagasabai, and a representative committee consisting of the five Northern M. P's and Senators are in charge of the arrangements in connection with the Premier's visit.

### North Ceylon Education Officers, Club

A meeting of all officers of the Education Department functioning in North Ceylon was held at the Government Sinhalese Mixed School, Jaffna, last week to inaugurate a Recreation Club.

The following were elected office-bearers.

Patron:—The Director of Education.

President:—Mr. S. P. Sannan, Education Officers.  
 Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. A. Saravanamuttu, S. Subraminiam, C. Nagalingam, T. B. Ilarat and C. Kandiah.

Hon. Secretary:—Mr. V. Subramaniam.

Asst. Secretary:—Mr. J. F. Sigmaram.

Treasurer:—Mr. V. S. S. Augustine.

Ground Secretary:—Mr. G. Soosai Pillai.

Committee:—Messrs C. E. Navaratnasingham, V. Thuraiasingham, P. Saverimuttu, N. Nadarajah and K. Edward.

Auditor:—Mr. P. L. Welagedera.

## SCIENTIFIC DEFINITION OF RACE

### Biological Differences Have No Bearing On Social Problems

A statement on the question of race has been prepared by a panel of scientific experts and has been issued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in an effort to summarise modern scientific opinion on the subject.

The original statement was drafted by the following experts:

Professor Ernest Beaglehole (New Zealand), Professor Juan Comas (Mexico), Professor L. A. Costa Pinto (Brazil), Professor Franklin Frazier (U. S. A.), Professor Morris Ginsberg (United Kingdom), Dr. Humayan Kabir (India), Professor Claude Lévi-Strauss (France) with Professor Ashley Montague (U. S. A.) as Rapporteur.

This statement was revised by Professor Ashley Montague after criticisms submitted by Professors Hadley Cantril, E. G. Conklin, Gunnar Dahlberg, Theodosius Dobzhansky, L. C. Dunn, Donald Hager, Julian S. Huxley, Otto Klineberg, Wilbert Moore, H. J. Muller, Gunnar Myrdal and Joseph Needham.

Following is the final text of the statement:

#### All Of One Species

1. Scientists have reached general agreement in recognising that mankind is one: that all men belong to the same species, *Homo sapiens*. It is further generally agreed among scientists that all men are probably derived from the same common stock; and that such differences as exist between different groups of mankind are due to the operation of evolutionary factors of differentiation such as isolation, the drift and random fixation of the material particles which control heredity (the genes), changes in the structure of these particles, hybridization, and natural selection. In these ways groups have arisen of varying stability and degree of differentiation which have been classified in different ways for different purposes.

2. From the biological standpoint, the species *Homo sapiens* is made up of a number of populations, each one of which differs from the others in the frequency of one or more genes. Such genes, responsible for the hereditary differences between men, are always few when compared to the whole genetic constitution of man and to the vast number of genes common to all human beings regardless of the population to which they belong. This means that the likenesses among men are far greater than their differences.

#### Race—A Group Of Population

3. A race, from the biological standpoint, may therefore be de-

defined as one of the group of populations constituting the species *Homo sapiens*. These populations are capable of inter-breeding with one another but, by virtue of the isolating barriers which in the past kept them more or less separated, exhibit certain physical differences as a result of their somewhat different biological histories. These represent variations, as it were, on a common theme.

In short, the term "race" designates a group or population characterised by some concentrations, relative as to frequency and distribution, of hereditary particles (genes) or physical characters, which appear, fluctuate, and often disappear in the course of time by reason of geographic and/or cultural isolation. The varying manifestations of these traits in different populations are perceived in different ways by each group. What is perceived is largely preconceived so that each group arbitrarily tends to misinterpret the variability which occurs as a fundamental difference which separates that group from all others.

5. These are scientific facts. Unfortunately, however, when most people use the term "race" they don't do so in the sense above defined. To most people, a race is any group of people whom they choose to describe as a race. Thus, many national, religious, geographic, linguistic or cultural groups have, in such loose usage, been called "race", when obviously Americans are not a race, nor are Englishmen, nor Frenchmen, nor any other national group.

Catholics; Protestants, Moslems and Jews are not races; nor are groups who speak English or any other language thereby definable as a race; people who live in Iceland or England or India are not races; nor are people who are culturally Turkish or Chinese or the like thereby describable as races.

6. National, religious, geographic, linguistic and cultural groups  
 (Continued on page 4)

### Telephone Call To The Moon

A radio telescope which will enable visitors to "telephone to the moon" is now being built for the South Bank Exhibition in London which will be a centre of next year's Festival of Britain. It will be installed in the Dome of Discovery, a huge hall in which the story will be told of those Britons who have mapped the globe, studied the skies and investigated the structure of the universe.



**Hindu Organ**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1950

**Treasure These Thoughts**

*Not what seems fair, but what is true,  
Not what we dream, but what we do—  
These are the things that shine like gems,  
Like stars in fortune's diadems.*

—ANON.

**UNHOLY CRUSADE**

MINISTER BANDARANAIKE, better known as the Sinhala Maha Sabha Leader, has returned to the charge, but with less venom and more tact. This time he pleads for the recognition of Sri Lanka as a Buddhist country in the sense Pakistan is considered an Islamic State and expresses his regard and respect for other religions in the Island. We certainly do understand the unholy haste and impatience of Mr. Bandaranaike to make himself heard by the Buddhist masses. The scramble for the crown of Sri Lanka has taken a very curious turn and the tug of war between the Minister of Transport and the Minister of Health has become stiffened. The Sinhala Maha Sabha patriot has found by experience that better dividends would be realised by investing his political sagacity in the minds of the voters than by pouring invectives on his rival aspirant to Premiership, ridiculing the idea of being physically carried on shoulders and the re-naming of railway stations.

Pandit Nehru, the unquestioned leader of one of the largest independent countries of the world, a Hindu aristocrat by birth, has spurned the suggestion of the establishment of a Hindu State in the teeth of opposition of the Hindu Maha Sabha, a die-hard communal organisation which was alleged to have planned and performed the conspiracy that ended in the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. Tandon, the President of the Indian National Congress, believed to be an orthodox Hindu, has commanded that the national organisation should eschew differences of religion, race and language. The conversion of a number of Hindus to the Buddhist Faith at Kelaniya, said to have been inspired by Dr. Ambedkar, has now to be examined against the back-ground of the open propaganda planned and published by Mr. Bandaranaike. In this connection we wish to refer to the 8000-word letter of resignation submitted by Mr. J. N. Mandal, Law Member of the Pakistan Cabinet, wherein the resigning Minister had warned India that the policy in Pakistan seemed to

be 'conversion or liquidation' of the Hindus in Pakistan.

It is almost unbelievable and certainly inexplicable that nations that have subscribed to the Articles of Faith of the United Nations Organisation and have welcomed with supreme satisfaction the Charter of Human Rights and Values, should in their own domestic administration allow the dissemination of political and religious propaganda aiming at invidious distinctions.

What a perversion of the correct conception of equality of religion and language, race and caste, it would mean for our Ministers to seek representation in world organisations, to give utterance on world platforms to full-throated condemnation of insular views and practices and to preach maxims of ethical principles! What a travesty of truth it is for Ambassadors and Consuls at the Embassies all over the globe to make beautiful post-perandial speeches referring to the high aspirations of the Island on a non-racial non-religious basis!

We have to invite the attention of public spirited men and leaders of all groups and shades of opinion to the ominous forebodings underlying the irresponsible statements made by public men and to appeal to them to arrest the progress of this unhappy and unwise tendency before it takes root in the interest of the welfare and progress of this young Nation and with a view to shaping the future of the youth of the land, the flower of the country, in order that this Island may demonstrate to the anxious world that democracy can survive the threat of revolution only by the preservation of religions and not by their liquidation. Most appropriately has Acharya Kripalani said "Everybody has the right to make a mess of his own life but nobody has the right to make a mess of National life. Be as you like, but don't touch the Nation."

**Hindus in Pakistan**

**'Conversion or Liquidation'**

Mr. J. N. Mandal, Law Minister of the Pakistan Cabinet, resigned his Ministership on October 8.

The resignation letter was an 8000 word communication to the Pakistan Premier in which the treatment of the Hindu minority in the 'Islam' State had been severely condemned.

'Nothing has been settled' states Mr. Mandal referring to the Indo Pak agreement.

"On the contrary communal propaganda and anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan both at home and abroad is continuing in full swing".

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Mandal said: "After anxious and prolonged struggle I have come to the conclusion that Pakistan is no place for Hindus to live in and that their future is darkened by the ominous shadow of conversion or liquidation".

**Pacific Relations Committee**

**Kashmir Discussion On Communist Menace**

The strength of Communism in Asia has been one of the important topics of discussion in the Round Table Groups set up by the Pacific Relations Conference.

The picture that is slowly emerging in rough outline is that of (1) decline of Communist influence in South Asia in which region are included India, Pakistan and Ceylon, (2) strong but not dominant Communist movements in Viet-Nam; Burma and the Philippines and (3) a Communist Government in China firmly established in the saddle because it has won popular support on account of its efficiency and effectiveness and liable to give up its moderation as a reaction to opposition by some of the Western Powers.

Another aspect that is being discussed is the effect on the terms of a peace treaty for Japan if the Peking Government remained firmly entrenched in power. It is felt by some that in such a case arrangements for the security of Japan will have to be provided for in the peace. Otherwise there is the danger that the Japanese may look to some compromise with the U.S.S.R. and China.

**Pretence Of Moderation**

It is admitted by all delegations that there is an effective and efficient Communist Government in China and it is because of this fact that the Chinese people have swung behind their Government. Some delegations are of the view that "the pretence of moderation" shown by the Peking Government is only a prelude to an unmixing dose of Communism. This moderation, many agreed, will be given up if some of the Western Powers continued to oppose the Communist Government. The Chinese people may withdraw their objections to a more strict Communist discipline if the extreme opposition by Western Powers does not stop.

No delegation shows any willingness to give an opinion on the future of the Communist movement in China, whether it will be true to pattern or will be another Titoism. The general belief is that Communism has not been able to make much headway in the South Asian countries because the Communists are divorced from nationalist movements. The strength of Asian Communism has been that it has the spearhead of nationalist movements, but neither in India and Pakistan nor in Ceylon has it been so.

Parts of Hyderabad Malabar and West Bengal are mentioned as zones of Communist influence in India, but the general belief is that the Communist ideology has no pull with the Indian people and Communism may have a future in this country only if there is a collapse of orderly government or if the frontiers of India and the U. S. S. R. become contiguous neither of which is considered likely.

**Do Not Strive To Destroy Democracy**

**Kripalani's Stern Warning**

Acharya J. B. Kripalani said at Patna on October 3rd if Government themselves tried to destroy democracy by trying to procure votes through bribery, corruption, intimidation and distribution of favours a situation would be created which would lead to a bloody revolution. And the responsibility for such a revolution, he added, would lie squarely on the shoulders of the Government.

Acharya Kripalani, who was addressing a largely-attended public meeting in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti week celebrations, made it clear that he was not grinding any personal axe of his own but he was speaking in the interest of the country as a whole.

Acharya Kripalani warned that history recorded that all those who tried to destroy democracy like Louis XVI, the Czar, Hitler and Mussolini were themselves destroyed.

**Decry Degradation**

"I say", Acharya Kripalani said, "everybody has the right to make a mess of his own life, but nobody has the right to make a mess of national life. Be as you like, but don't touch the nation"

If Mahatma Gandhi had done anything, Acharya Kripalani said, it was to make the people of India shed fear at a time when they were being terrorised by the might of British imperialism. He turned people who were cringing like lambs into tigers. He made those who could not publicly carry umbrellas or ride horses for incurring the wrath of the White Sahib to shed fear of the ruler's bullets and to stand up and say: "This Government is a satanic Government Preaching sedition is my dharma. Do your worst, we want to fight you and to make you quit India".

"But God knows", Acharya Kripalani said, "What has happened after the achievement of independence, so much so that I find even my companions who fought shoulder to shoulder in the battle of freedom fearlessly are now hanging on the frowns and favours of Ministers. Can there be further depth of degradation?"

Acharya Kripalani appealed: "Do not allow yourself to be degraded from the position where Babu placed you. He has given you the water of life and don't pollute it by your cowardice".

He felt angry, Acharya Kripalani said when people shouted "Kripalanijiki jai Many a leader to whom they had shouted jais had been found wanting and their feet of clay had been revealed and whom the now freely abused privately though not publicly. Why should they, therefore want to create any more false gods? he asked.

Urging the people to follow the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, Acharya Kripalani said that the water of the Ganga was holy but it ceased to be so when it flowed in the gutters of Benares. The pure water of Gandhism was to be found in his books and published speeches. They need not accept the versions of Gandhism that conveniently flowed from the "gutters of the leaders".

**Prevention Of Tuberculosis**

**Association Formed 'In Jaffna'**

On the 7th evening the organising Committee of the C. N. A. P. T. Jaffna Branch met at the Office of the M. O. H., Jaffna to elect its Executive and decide on its programme of work. All emphasised the fact that this was an important and urgent activity of the Health League and that intensive T. B. Control work should be done first within the Municipal Limits and later extended outside Jaffna.

Mr. P. Nadesan, Propaganda Officer, Jaffna Municipal Council tabled the details of the T. B. Survey done by him and the history of the cases he had already contacted.

Thereafter the following Office-bearers were elected to carry on an active Campaign.

Patron: Dr. S. Subramaniam, J. P.; Vice-Patrons: The Mayor Jaffna, The Government Agent, Jaffna; President: Dr. C. Candiah, J. P.; Hon. Secretaries: Dr. R. W. Crosette Thambiab, Mrs. T. M. Mathai, Mr. M. M. Abdul Cader; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. E. P. Rasiab; Propaganda Secretary: Mr. P. Nadesan; a representative Committee was also elected.

**New K. Cs.**

Mr. E. G. Wickramanayaka and Mr. C. Thiagalingam, of the Metropolitan Bar, have been appointed King's Counsel.

**U. N. O.**

**Six Point Plan For Unification Of Korea**

An eight-power resolution passed by the U. N. O. has given General MacArthur the 'Go Ahead' signal.

The Plan (1) All appropriate steps to be taken to ensure conditions of stability throughout Korea (approved by 46 votes to five with seven abstentions).

(2) All constituent acts be taken, including the holding of elections under the United Nations auspices for the establishment of a unified independent and democratic Government in Korea (52 for, five against, no abstentions).

(3) All sections and representative bodies in North and South Korea to co-operate in restoring peace holding elections and establishing unified Government (51 for five against and two abstentions).

(4) That United Nations forces should not remain in any part of Korea except as necessary to achieve the objects of the plan (48 to 5; with four abstentions)

(5) That all necessary measures be taken to achieve economic rehabilitation of Koreans (54 to nil with five abstentions),

(6) Establishment of a new United Nations Commission in Korea consisting of Australia Chile Holland Pakistan the Philippines Turkey and Thailand 53 to 4 with one abstention).

**Bank Of Ceylon**

**SAVINGS DEPOSITS**

As from 1st November 1950 interest on Savings Deposits will be increased from 1 1/2% per annum to 2% per annum.

**North Ceylon Volley Ball Tournament.**

**Alvai Union Annexes Challenge Shield**

Defeating the St. Anthony's Sports Club and Victory Sports Club in two of the most exciting games ever played, the Alvai Union won the Navaratnarajah Challenge Shield for 1950. The play has been assessed as having reached a higher standard than in the past.

**Bharati Essay Competition**

In connection with the Bharathi Jayanthi celebration to be held in the last week of December 1950, it has been decided to conduct an essay competition in Tamil. The essay should be written on any one of the following subjects: 1. Sakthi worship of Bharathi 2. Bharathi's Philosophy and 3. Descriptive Talents of Bharathi. The essay should not exceed six pages on half-foolscap paper and should be sent to the Secretary, Bharathi Tamil Sangham 93/ A, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta, 26, to reach him before November 1, 1950.

**Soccer Match**

The R. K. M. Vaidyeswara Vidyalaya eleven played a friendly Soccer Match with The Jaffna Central College eleven on Tuesday the 3rd October at the Central College grounds. The match ended in a draw. The Central College team entertained the visitors at tea.

**NEWS IN BRIEF**

Korea—Southern advance 85 miles.

Turkey—Turco - Bulgarian frontier has been closed.

Brazil—Dr G. Vargas, the Labour candidate in the Presidential Election is leading.

U. N. O.—All Soviet proposals regarding Korea were rejected.

**Yogi Predicts Third World War**

A yogi prophesied in Bombay that a third world war of great magnitude would break out in the Balkans in October-November of 1952. The yogi, Mr. L. S. Rao, who gave demonstration of hatayoga before a gathering of journalists said that the Korean war would end completely in about a month without any "further repercussions".

**JUNIOR TYPIST WANTED**

Smart active typist with some experience of accounts—address, stating previous employment and salary required to R. Thendayuthapani, No. 177, Point Pedro Road, Nalloor, Jaffna. (M. 151. 29-10)

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAND

(Continued from page 1)

tively small they would suffice to supply the Island's needs for at least a century and to establish a remunerative industry provided cheap electrical power is available.

Very large resources of china clay have been located in many parts of the Island. When refined, these clays show excellent quantities in regard to chemical composition, burning properties, texture and plasticity. The refined clay besides providing the raw material for a local high-grade porcelain industry, can form the basis of a profitable export trade. Miocene limestone of a high degree of purity suitable for use in the manufacture of cement is found in large quantities in the Jaffna Peninsula and the cement factory at Kankesanurai, which is a Government monopoly, deserves mention.

From time immemorial the salt monopoly has been regarded in Ceylon as a Royal prerogative. Until recently salt was manufactured by private enterprise. The methods of manufacture were almost entirely by solar evaporation of shallow layers of seabrine. There is room to improve this promising industry. Coir, plywood, shoe factories and tannery were opened recently. The opening of quinine factory should be noted.

## Transport Facilities

Industrial development is closely bound up with the development of cheap power and transport. Coal, the main source of industrial power is not available but Hydro electric power offers the best alternative. A thorough survey of the water power resources of Ceylon has yet to be made. There are altogether seventeen water falls. Two falls have been worked as the Aberdeen Laxapana scheme and it is hoped this will supply 75,000 electric H. P. and the total for the Island is reckoned at 500,000 H. P. Ceylon, is today dependant on imported fuels or local fuels for mechanical power. Many of these can be replaced by electricity. Street lighting, the running of trains and railways and the working of machines in tea and rubber factories can also be done by electricity and moreover all these will save money for the Island has had

to pay for imported fuels. Perhaps cheap power may attract foreign industries here. Electro-chemical industries may be established in the land.

The question whether sufficient capital will be available for the rapid industrialisation of the country involves an examination of Ceylon's capital resources with reference to present needs and future developments. Industrial development implies two factors:— (1) combination of initiative and managerial ability with the control and ownership of capital and the existence of a body of persons willing to invest. In allowing the foreigner to come and establish industries in Ceylon, there are certain advantages. In the first place the risk of pioneering industry falls upon the foreigner. Secondly the country will be able to acquire a certain amount of technical skill at no cost. Finally the foreigners will be able to provide employment. But the important drawbacks of foreign capital should be considered. In the first place the fear of foreign domination and racial discriminations, secondly the profits are drained off to the foreign countries. So all the possibilities of tapping indigenous sources of capital must be explored.

## Place of Labour

Labour is one of the several factors that play an important part in industrialisation. It should be guaranteed certain fundamental rights especially the right to a living wage. Other questions of welfare such as the employment of juveniles, insurance, technical and industrial education should be examined and solved to the satisfaction of the workers.

The number of organizations to be set up on a national basis to ensure the success of industrialisation is considerable. A National Investment Board, National Research Council and a National Transport Board should be appointed. They all require a trained and able personnel, by no means easy to secure. The opening of the Central Bank alone proves the efficiency of this present Government. And Ceylon is fortunate in having already introduced some of the measures like free education and free health service.

## Hindu Ladies College

### Hostel Building Fund

Previously acknowledged	Rs.	cts.
Mr C Nagaretm	11625	00
" M Chelliah	25	00
" C K Shanmuganathan	5	00
" A B Chinnadurai	20	00
" Thillairajah	10	00
" A V Vedacanyam	2	00
Miss R Saraswathy	4	00
A Muthucumaraswami Iyer	5	00
Mrs Kanagarayar	10	00
" S Thiagarajah	25	00
" A Kanagasundaram	10	00
Mr M Ramapillai	25	00
" M Chidamparanathan	10	00
S Ayyaswami Iyer	3	00
S K Mudaliar Appadurai	10	00
Mr S Segarajasingam	1	50
Mrs A Nagulambikai	2	00
Mr T K Rajasekaram	10	00
" K Damodarampillai	5	00
Mrs G Kanagasabapathy	10	00
" Somasanda	5	00
Miss M Kandiah	300	00
College Fair		
Hon. Justice Nagalingam	100	00
Mrs Hudson G A	25	00
Miss M Kandiah		
College Fair	25	00
Mr A Velupillai	10	00
Miss K Meenadchi	1	00
Mr S Balasubramaniam	3	00
" S Visvalingam	5	00
" E Sinniah	1	00
" T Muthiah	5	00
" S Kanapathipillai	1	00
" C Vettivel	5	00
" P Thuraisingam	2	00
" S Arumugam	5	00
" V Nadarajah	2	00
Mrs Saraswathi Jayasingam	50	00
Mr S Saravanamuthu	5	00
" R Velupillai	2	00
" A Muthucumaraswami	5	00
" S Subramaniam	5	00
" MP Kanaganayagam	5	00
" S Manickam	5	00
" V Manickam	5	00
" S Ponnampalam	5	00
" S Rajaretnam	30	00
" Subramaniam	5	00
Mrs S Jagavathy	5	00
Mr T Kandaswami	1	00
" S Ponnudurai	2	00
" P Ponniah	5	00
" C Vamadeva	5	00
" V Kandaswami	2	00
" E Nagalingam	2	00
" R V Kandiah	5	00
Miss Saraswathy Perampalam	5	00
Mr S K Mrugesu	5	00
" Edmund Silva	12	25
" S Pathanjali	25	00
" C Thuraiappa	10	00
" N T Devendra	10	00
Mrs P Sivasurjar	5	00
" N Kasipillai	5	00
Miss Vijayam Sinnerdurai	5	00
Mr V Rajathurai	5	00
" S N Velupillai	5	00
Vidwan N. Subbiappillai	15	00
Mr A Chelliah	5	00
A Wellwisher	50	00
Mr T Velayudan	5	00
Mrs S Appadurai	2	00
Mr S Kandiah	5	00
" P Nagaraja	2	00
" S Sabapathy	2	00
Miss P Ramathanan	50	00

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(M. 145. 10 & 13.)

## Dental Care as Community Project

Dental disease is practically universally distributed in the population of civilised countries. It is equally worse in our country. Few adult surveys have been made but numerous surveys of children in various areas show from 95 to 99 per cent of children affected by Dental decay. Periodontoclasia is not common in children, although gingivitis is. Untreated dental caries and periodontoclasia are progressive, resulting in chronic Alveolar infections that constitute an important cause of focal infection disease, or, at least of general lowered vitality and its consequences. In a word, it is chiefly focal infection that makes dental disease a public health problem. Other results of dental disease such as toothache, abscesses and even impaired masticatory capacity are secondary in importance. Focal infection may begin to take its toll in school years, possibly sooner. And its effects on health, earning power and cost of treating the secondary, to say nothing of the primary disease, may be felt, and severely felt at any time of life thereafter.

Pending the discovery and universal adoption of the most effective dietary and health programme for prevention, local hygienic measures are to be recommended; this includes semi-annual prophylactic treatment by Dentist.

While the preventive programme is very effective starting at an age of 2, it will achieve its best results if started early in the prenatal period bringing to bear those influences that will be most likely to result in the development of sound enamel in the deciduous teeth. This programme should be followed by a similar programme for the infant with expected beneficial effects on the development of the permanent teeth and on environmental and other influences relating to the health of the deciduous teeth after eruption. Effectuation of these ends lies in the hands of the physician, nurse, health education teacher and all others engaged directly or indirectly in public health work.

## Health Education

Dental health education plays a most important part in the community programme for dental health. Its functions are not merely to give information about the teeth, their care, and protec-

tive foods, but to arouse the interest of children and adults alike in maintaining dental health. The latter objective is most effectively gained through the medium of periodical examination of the teeth, at which time defects can be pointed out and also the dangers of neglect.

Dental health is both a community and an individual problem. It thus implies the setting up of a community project for giving dental care to the indigent and those on the lowest income levels. For without such care, these people, through the ravages of dental disease, are more likely to acquire diseases and disabilities that will reduce their earning power and that will ultimately require treatment even more expensive than systematic dental treatment.

The provision of dental service for indigent children, which is incumbent on the community as a companion project to dental health education is now regarded as the responsibility of the Health Department. As the two projects must function in harmony close rapport is needed between the Board of Education and the Health Department.

A suitable plan is thus followed in New York city, where the Board of Education assigns rooms in schools for dental clinics, provides Dental equipment, light and heat the Health Department engages dentists and dental hygienists and furnishes instruments and supplies. The dental service is a separate unit in the Health Department with a qualified dentist as chief. This service sets up specifications for the equipment which the Board of Education is to provide, and supervises the dentists giving the service and the dental hygienists who conduct the classroom exercises. Appointment to all these positions is under Civil Service. Why not our State follow this scheme for Dental inspection of school children along the lines of New York?

## OBITUARY

### Mr. R. Ratnasabapathy

We regret to record the death on the 1st instant at his mother's residence in Moolai of Mr. R. Ratnasabapathy, Agricultural Instructor, son of the late Mr. S. Ramalingam of Johore. The cremation took place the same day. He was an old boy of the Victoria Institution Selangor and Agricultural School Peradeniya—Kandy.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No-1144

Sangarapillai Rajasingam & wife Thangamuttu of Mallagam

Vs Petitioners  
1. Kandiah Sokkalingam  
2. Kandiah Kasinathan  
3. Rasamanya daughter of

Kandiah  
4. Thanamany daughter of do  
5. Elangaithevi daughter of do  
6. Kandiah Paramanathan &  
7. Karthigesu Murgesu all of Mallagam Jaffna

Respondents  
In the matter of the Estate of Achchippillai wife of Chellappah Kandiah of Mallagam Jaffna deceased, of Battu Gajah in Malayan Union Deceased

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq, District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of January 1950, in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabapathy, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 30th December 1949 having been read.

It is ordered that the said 7th respondent, be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 2-6 respondents and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as the 2nd Petitioner is the sister of the deceased and that such Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 10th day of March 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the minors before this Court on the said date.

This 31st day of January 1950  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai  
District Judge.

Time extended till 9-10-50.  
Sgd W. G. Spencer  
D. J.

(O 68 6 & 10)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 434

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Parupathy wife of Chinnathamby Chelliah of Karaveddy west

Deceased  
Chinnathamby Chelliah of Karaveddy west

Petitioner

1. Puvaneswari daughter of Chelliah of Karaveddy west  
2. Maheswari daughter of Chelliah of Do  
3. Ratneswari daughter of Chelliah of Do

4. Santhirasegarampillai Senthamparapillai of Do

Respondents  
1-3 Respondents are minors by their

Guardian-Ad-Litem the 4th respondent This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed coming on for disposal before P. Siris Kanda Rajah Esquire District Judge on the 25th day of September 1950 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 24th day of September 1950 having been read.

It is ordered that the 4th respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd minor respondents and the petitioner as husband of the deceased is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 19th day of October 1950 show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 25th day of September 1950  
Sgd. P. Siris Kanda Rajah,  
District Judge.

(O. 69. 6 & 10)

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(Std 30)

## SCIENTIFIC DEFINITION OF RACE

(Continued from page 1)

do not necessarily coincide with racial groups; and the cultural traits of such groups have no demonstrated genetic connection with racial traits. Because serious errors of this kind are habitually committed when the term "race" is used in popular parlance, it would be better when speaking of human races to drop the term "race" altogether and speak of Ethnic groups.

### The Major Divisions

7. Now what has the scientist to say about the groups of mankind which may be recognised at the present time? Human races can be and have been differently classified by different anthropologists, but at the present time most anthropologists agree in classifying the greater part of present-day mankind into three major divisions as follows:

The Mongoloid Division  
The Negroid Division  
The Caucasoid Division

The biological processes which the classifier has here embalmed, as it were, are dynamic, not static. These divisions were not the same in the past as they are at present, and there is every reason to believe that they will change in the future.

8. Many sub-groups or ethnic groups within these divisions have been described. There is no general agreement upon their number, and in any event most ethnic groups have not been either studied or described by the physical anthropologists.

9. Whatever classification the anthropologist makes of man, he never includes mental characteristics as part of those classifications. It is now generally recognised that intelligence tests do not in themselves enable us to differentiate safely between what is due to innate capacity and what is the result of environmental influences, training and education. Wherever it has been possible to make allowances for differences in environmental opportunities, the tests have shown essential similarity in mental characters among all human groups. In short, given similar degrees of cultural opportunity to realise their potentialities, the average achievement of the members of each ethnic group is about the same. The scientific investigations of recent years fully support the dictum of Confucius (551-478 B. C.): "Men's natures are alike; it is their habits that carry them far apart".

10. The scientific material available to us at present does not justify the conclusion that inherited genetic differences are a major factor in producing the differences between the cultures and cultural achievements of different peoples or groups. It does indicate, however, that the history of the cultural experience which each group has undergone is the major factor in explaining such differences. The one trait which above all others has been at a premium in the evolution of men's mental characters has been educability, plasticity. This is a trait which all human beings possess. It is indeed, a species character of Homo sapiens.

11. So far as temperament is concerned, there is no definite evidence that there exist inborn differences between human groups. There is evidence that whatever group differences of the kind there might be are greatly over-riden by the individual differences, and

by the differences springing from environmental factors.

12. As for personality and character, these may be considered raceless. In every human group a rich variety of personality and character types will be found, and there is no reason for believing that any human group is richer than any other in these respects.

### Ban on Inter-Marriages Unjustifiable

13. With respect to race-mixture, the evidence points unequivocally to the fact that this has been going on from the earliest times. Indeed, one of the chief processes of race-formation and race-extinction or absorption is by means of hybridization between races or ethnic groups. Furthermore, no convincing evidence has been adduced that race-mixture of itself produces biologically bad effects. Statements that human hybrids frequently show undesirable traits, both physically and mentally, physical disharmonies and mental degeneracies, are not supported by the facts. There is, therefore, no biological justification for prohibiting intermarriage between persons of different ethnic groups.

14. The biological fact of race and the myth of "race" should be distinguished. For all practical social purposes "race" is not so much a biological phenomenon as a social myth. The myth of "race" has created an enormous amount of human and social damage. In recent years it has taken a heavy toll in human lives and caused untold suffering. It still prevents the normal development of millions of human beings and deprives civilization of the effective co-operation of productive minds. The biological differences between ethnic groups should be disregarded from the standpoint of social acceptance and social action. The unity of mankind from both the biological and social viewpoints is the main thing. To recognise this and to act accordingly is the first requirement of modern man. It is but to recognise what a great biologist wrote in 1875: "As man advances in civilization, and small tribes are united into larger communities, the simplest reason would tell each individual that he ought to extend his social instincts and sympathies to all the members of the same nation, though personally unknown to him. This point being once reached, there is only an artificial barrier to prevent his sympathies extending to the men of all nations and races". These are in the words of Charles Darwin in "The Descent of Man" (2nd. ed., 1875, p. p. 187-188). And, indeed, the whole of human history shows that a co-operative spirit is not only natural to men, but more deeply rooted than any self-seeking tendencies. If this were not so we should not see the growth of integration and organization of his communities which the centuries and the millennium plainly exhibit.

### Human Equality

15. We now have to consider the bearing of these statements on the problem of human equality. It must be asserted with the utmost emphasis that equality as an ethical principle in no way depends upon the assertion that human beings are in fact equal in endowment. Obviously individuals in all ethnic groups vary greatly among themselves in endowment. Nevertheless, the characteristics in which human

ORDER NISI  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDRO  
Insolvency Jurisdiction No. 433

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Vyravipillai Chelliah of Varathupalai, Point Pedro Deceased  
Ledchumpillai widow of Vyravipillai Chelliah of Varathupalai, Point Pedro Petitioner

1. Chelliah Pannampalam  
2. Chelliah Arunasalam both of do  
3. Vyravipillai Murugesu of Pulloy South Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire District Judge, Point Pedro on the 28th day of August 1950 in the presence of Mr. K. Vallipuram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 2nd respondent to represent him in this case and that the petitioner abovenamed as widow and an heir of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 22nd day of September 1950 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 26th day of August 1950.  
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge.

Drawn by 6-9-50  
Sgd. K. Vallipuram  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
22-9-50

Time to shew cause extended till 20-10-50

Intld. P. S. D. J.

(O. 67 6 & 10)

groups differ from one another are often exaggerated and used as a basis for questioning the validity of equality in the ethical sense. For his purpose we have thought it worth while to set out in a formal manner what is at present scientifically established concerning individual and group differences.

(1) In matters of race, the only characteristics which anthropologists can effectively use as a have occurred which were not in any way connected with changes in racial types.

(4). There is no evidence that race mixture as such produces bad results from the biological point of view. The social results of race mixture whether for good or ill are to be traced to social factors.

(5). All normal human beings are capable of learning to share in a common life, to understand the nature of mutual service and reciprocity, and to respect social obligations and contracts. Such biological differences as exist between members of different ethnic groups have no relevance to problems of social and political organization, moral life and communication between human beings, basis of classifications are physical and physiological.

(6) According to present knowledge there is no proof that the groups of mankind differ in their innate mental characteristics, whether in respect of intelligence or temperament. The scientific evidence indicates that the range of mental capacities in all ethnic groups is much the same.

(3). Historical and sociological studies support the view that genetic differences are not of importance in determining the social and cultural differences between different groups of homo sapiens, and that the social and cultural changes in different groups have, in the main, been independent of changes in inborn constitution. Vast social changes

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1137

In the matter of the estate of the late Thamby Sahib Hameed Sultan late of Keelakarai, South India Deceased

Mohideentamby Kappapitchai of 2nd Cross Street, Jaffna Town Vs Petitioner

1 Hameed Sultan Mohamed Aboobucker Sahib 2 Hameed Sultan Tamby Sahib 3 Hameed Sultan Anver Pasha 4 Hameed Sultan Cader Mohideen all of 2nd Cross Street Jaffna and 5 Mohamed Fathumamah widow of Cader Mohideentamby Sahib of Keelakarai, South India Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Messrs Aboobucker and Sultan Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 4th Respondents for the purpose of representing her and protecting their interest in this Testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the attorney of the lawful widow of the abovenamed deceased unless the abovenamed Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 5th day of July 1950 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This day of June 1950  
Sgd. Wm. Gunam Spencer  
District Judge

Time extended for 16-8-50  
Intld. W. Gunam Spencer  
D. J.

Time extended for 13-9-50  
Intld. W. Gunam Spencer  
District Judge

Time extended for 11-10-50  
Intld. W. Gunam Spencer  
District Judge.

(70. 6 & 10.)

### Government Tender

Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna

Tenders for the transport, re-bagging etc., of foodstuffs at Supply Station, Kankasanturai for the year ending September 1951 close with the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Food & Co-operative Undertakings on Tuesday 17th October, 1950.

For full particulars, please see Part I-Section II, Advertising of Government Gazette of 6-10-50. (G. 45 6 & 10.)

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Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, P. I. S. A. (Lond) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakash Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna on Tuesday, October 10, 1950.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: T. Muttusampillai.