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# THE Hindu Organ.

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## END OF AN EPOCH EXPERIENCE OF EAST BENGAL

The unhappy situation that had created 'East Bengal' has had its repercussion on the Hindu minority in that state. This is the theme of this studied article that appeared in the Indian Social Reformer last week.

THE history of humanity, as has been said before, is a continuous motion. East Bengal today represents the end of an epoch and it is best that the end should be acknowledged. It is no use pretending that things can again be as before. The majority community has the complacent idea that the minority has nothing to complain about. It is almost like the deceptive description that the situation has returned to normal as soon as riots have ceased. That very lack of sympathy and understanding is fatal to the minority's mental and physical security. It is often evinced in a blunt and crude form when the people of the majority community, in trains for example, discuss supposed failings of India and the Hindus, not only giving no consideration to the feelings of non-Muslim fellow-passengers but sometimes with the malicious intent of wounding them. It is not, therefore, surprising that Hindus often think it discreet not to go about in dress they would be easily recognised by. The curiosity, not necessarily unfriendly, with which the phenomenon, now rare in many places, of a Hindu is looked upon, has the additional effect of getting him into jitters. It would be useless to pretend that this mental alienation is one-sided. Hindus are sometimes found shuddering at the prospect of dying in Pakistan and leaving their ashes there. The sacred thread is supposed to be polluted by the air of Pakistan. This is indeed mental and physical abnormality pointing to a total breakdown of the past social structure. No wonder the community life of Hindus in East Bengal has largely broken down and cultural life is drying up in an unfavourable environment. The historical basis of Hindu life in East Bengal is gone and retribution for their social and economic domination for centuries is complete.

life free from anxiety and dishonour. Conversion must under such conditions seem revolting even to minds without particular religious preferences. Nature abhors a vacuum, and the Delhi Agreement has come to the aid of Nature in East Bengal. It has cut short the drift that would have been a disaster for millions. It has not obtained control of the forces at work but settled the pattern of life on lines largely pre-determined. History now follows its own course. Plans in West Bengal for revenge on East Bengal and all that break on the rock of self-determination of East Bengal Muslims. There is no short-cut to combat historical determination. But self-determination too must see itself through. Already it is tending to self-inquiry and analysis. What has been the gain after all? Is Muslim life in East Bengal any the richer and fuller because Hindus have been displaced? It will be said that the Muslims are materially the gainers; but the gain has accrued only to a section of Muslims, not to the people as a whole. And after all is said and done, the moral loss remains. The mono-communal political and social organisation has not imparted any new content to life in Pakistan. It is not to be supposed that the loss of the past pattern of intercommunal life will not be felt at all, that it will not call for retribution. Already there is a tendency in intellectual circles to cling all the more to Tagore. Already there is a desire if not courageously to break communal barriers to get round them to preserve a non-communal meeting ground. There then is the beginning of retribution. Not that all old values have been abandoned. They have to be given a new content for sustenance.

### Historical Abnormality

During the peak period of riots, worship stopped in a famous temple in Dacca district due to the priest having failed to turn up. The local population, almost exclusively Mohammedan, regarded the situation with consternation and even feared that some calamity might befall their place. They sent a deputation to another priest living comparatively near and enlisted his services for continuing the worship. There is, again, the instance of the alleged rioter whose father has given him quit notice from home, irrespective of what the Courts decide about him. Left to themselves, even now the people secure justice for individual members of the minority community as against provocative elements of the majority community.

The permanent tenor of life is a challenge to the historical abnormality that is Pakistan. The history of humanity may yet.

(Continued on page 3)

### New Definition Of Patriotism

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Minister without portfolio, Government of India, declared in Bangalore that in the present-day patriotism meant creative work.

"Just as hereafter the definition of patriotism is creative work, no one hereafter can be called a patriot unless he produces some article of food, industry or art."

Mr. Rajagopalachari was opening an electro-chemical works in Ajajinagar, an industrial suburb of Bangalore.

Mr. Rajagopalachari urged businessmen to conduct their business honestly paying the Government necessary taxes and also dividends to shareholders; otherwise their business would not thrive. He referred to the cry of heavy taxation by businessmen and said unlike in the past people now were looking to Government for every comfort and service. "Without taxation how could a Government discharge its duties to its people?", he asked.

### Films To Broaden Varsity Education

In order to broaden students' education and counteract the effects of specialisation in particular branches of science or art, Birmingham University is launching a new experiment. Popular films made in Britain and the U. S. A. are to be shown to students as part of the official course of studies.

### Indian Dances Impress Londoners

Once more Ram Gopal showed Londoners some of the traditional folk and classical dances of India and the premiere on October 16 at Adelphi Theatre attracted some of the capital's best-known figures. All the four forms of Indian classical dancing were represented, but favourites with the audience were a spectacular excerpt from a Kathakali dance drama of the Ramayana, a Kandyan dance brilliantly performed by Sesha, and a Kathak dance by Ram Gopal's new leading dancer, 20-year-old Kumudini.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON IRRIGATION WORKS

### Conservation And Utilization Of Water Resources

THE challenge of our time is the rapid growth of the Island's population which is beginning to impose an ever-increasing strain on the natural resources of the country. With the present food problem experienced in this country and indeed all over the world it has become necessary to give top priority to the production of food sufficient for the Island's needs. With this object in view Ceylon has launched a comprehensive and well co-ordinated plan for agricultural development designed to bring self-sufficiency in the matter of food. Since Ceylon is now spending large sums of money on the import of the food she needs, the production of more food, particularly our staple food rice, will no doubt go a great way to increase the national wealth of the country.

#### The Food Problem

The part to be played by this Department in this agricultural development programme of the Government is indeed a very important one. Paddy cultivation depends for its success on an abundant supply of water from the time cultivation operations start up to the

maturity of the crops. Although Ceylon is endowed with plentiful rainfall sufficient to raise food crops in all parts of the country, unfortunately the duration of the wet season is not satisfactory to bring the crops to maturity. Observations have shown that at present only a small percentage of the rainfall precipitated in the Island is made use of and the rest is not only allowed to go to waste but in its passage causes floods and damage to crops and property. The part to be played by this Department is to arrest and harness the run-off from the catchment basins in times of plenty to be used during the lean months for the maturing of crops raised during the more favourable months, and also for converting the vast extents of virgin jungle lands into arable fields. The importance of conservation and utilization of the water resources of the country for paddy cultivation has been recognized from time immemorial and the need for such conservation will continue to be felt until perhaps the meteorologists' dream to create

(Continued on page 3)

## TIMES HAVE NOT AFFECTED SINO-INDIAN TIE

### No Conflict Or Controversy

At a time when China is occupying the attention of the world, the close cultural tie that binds India and China has to be followed in the light of past events. This article by the Director of Visva-Bharati Cheena Bhavana to the A. B. Patrika supplies the historical background.

THE History of Sino-Indian relationship is old and immemorial. Ancient Chinese Records show that as early as in the Chou period (1122-246 B. C.) communications existed between India and China.

According to a book called Fu-Tsu-Li-Tai-Tung-Tsai, (A General Record of Buddha and Patriarchs in all Ages), a History of Buddhism, during the years of King Mu of the Chou Dynasty (1001-945 B.C.) a Deva came from the Extreme West (i.e. India) who could turn hills into rivers, rivers into hills; could transform cities and towns; could enter into water and fire, could go through metal and stone; and with supernatural powers limitless in number. The King respected him as a saint and built a middle Paradise to accommodate him.

Another Chinese book Fu-Tsu-Tung-Chi, (Records of the Lineage of Buddha and Patriarchs), a History of Chinese Buddhism, stated that in the 4th year (268 B.C.) of the King Cheng of the Chin State, eighteen monks headed by one Shih-Li-Fund (Sribandhu) came to China from the "Western Region" (India). The King disliked their strange habit and custom and put them into prison. In a little while a diamond-spirit broke the prison gate into pieces and let them out. The King was then very much frightened and sent the monks away with great respect and politeness. For at that time the condition of the State was not favourable; the monks could not be kept and worshipped in the country. The same Book also recorded that the Indian sage Kasyapa Matanga told Emperor Ming Ti (58-75 A.D.) of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.—219 A.D.): "In the past, King Asoka built eighty four thousand Pagodas for storing the Relics of Buddha, nineteen of which were within the country of China."

#### Early Contact

Other Chinese accounts of a similar nature bring the same evidence of contact between the two countries. But they are too numerous to be enumerated here.

In the ancient literature of

India too there are numerous references to China, the Chinese people and things Chinese. Among the oldest and the most important texts is Mahabharata, in which we find that the name of China, the Chinese people and things Chinese are frequently mentioned.

R. Mookerji in his book 'A History of Indian Shipping and Maritime Activity' has mentioned that during the seventh and sixth centuries B. C. there were Indian merchants settled in the seacoast of China. The German scholar, Prof. Herman Jacobi in course of his research found that during the reign of Chandra Gupta in the 4th century B. C., his Minister wrote an important book in which it was mentioned that Chinese silk used to be imported from China into India.

All these Records and references prove that contacts between India and China started as early as two to three thousand years ago.

People, however, generally regard the Yung-Ping tenth year (67 A. D.) of Emperor Ming-Ti of the Han Dynasty, when Buddhism was officially received by China and the Emperor himself accorded the religion and the two Indian missionaries, Kasyapa Matanga and Dharmaraksas or Gobharana, his royal welcome to the capital Lo-Yang as the formal, if not the first beginning of Sino-Indian relationship. But actually the intercourse between the two nations has a much longer history before the official welcome given to Buddhism and the Buddhist missionaries.

#### Exchange of Greetings

Since the formal introduction of Buddhism into China, hundreds of Indian missionaries went to that country to preach the gospel of Lord Buddha and thousands of Chinese monks and scholars came to India to study the Buddha Dharma in frequent and unbroken succession. They met each other with love and respect. They exchanged their greetings and gifts just as noble friends

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**Hindu Organ**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1950

**Treasure These Thoughts**

*The spiritual Master puts on the ego-sense in order to destroy the pride of his disciples. As a thorn has to be removed from the foot by another thorn, so the harmful ego of the ignorant has to be ejected by the exercise of the more powerful ego of the Saviour.*

—MOTHER KRISHNA BAI

**COMMUNIST CHINA'S IMPERIALISM**

THOSE POLITICAL OBSERVERS who were prepared to see in Communist China something other than the Russian brand of Marxism would have realised by now that the red ideology is the same thing whether in complexion or conception whatever the interpretations of Tito or Mao may be. The sweeping victories obtained by the Chinese Communist forces over the nationalist armies seem to have inspired the former with a confidence similar to that which had earlier in history goaded conquerors like Alexander, Napoleon, Kaiser and Hitler to further action and swallowed them up all.

True it is that the ancient Mongolian land had been the cockpit of civil strife for several years. Well may have the rest of the world sympathised with China in her pathetic plight and given her a place among the Big Nations. But having gained a place in the sun and having consolidated her position only by the skin of her teeth China has, true to her new political ideology, cast covetous eyes on neighbouring territories. According to reliable Indian sources, the Chinese Red Troops are reported to have marched into the eastern districts of Tibet. Here is a situation that calls for swift and immediate action by the United Nations. The wanton North Korean aggression was only a test act to feel the pulse of the world. But when the aggressors were made understand in effective manner that the U. N. could deal with such a situation it was presumed that it would serve as a warning to other nations having hopes of territorial expansion. Notwithstanding this, Communist China has begun to rear its dangerous head and has declared her intentions to annex Tibet. Let Mao Tse tung live to see the result of his misguided enthusiasm that was born of a faulty assessment of the world situation.

Premier Nehru whose exertion in the cause of the admission of Red China to the U. N. O. is well-known, has taken strong exception to China's provocative step. The concern of India for the un-

warranted Tibetan situation is understandable because of her close proximity to the scene of aggression and her leadership of Asia. But India should not, on that account, be expected to deal with the situation alone as it is a question for the U. N. O. for collective and consolidated action. The aims of Communist Nations are as clear as the day-light and no more shall any complacent attitude be taken towards the open challenge thrown by a political world group to the rest. Any amount of mincing of words and coining of phrases to explain the Communist theory will not now serve to hoodwink the thinking, farsighted statesman. The danger that has been round the corner has actually presented itself. We are amused to see that Moscow, to mark the anniversary of the October Resolutions, announced slogans one of which relates to Chinese Communists — 'Fraternal greetings to the great Chinese people who have won the freedom and independence of their country and who are successfully consolidating the peoples' democratic regime.' The new set up in China is anything but democratic and her recent aggressive action has proved it. It is the duty of the U. N. to decide with grim determination to marshal all available moral and physical forces with the one object of annihilating this monster-menace of destructive mania root and branch in order that the world may be made safe for man to live, honourably and harmoniously.

**All-Ceylon Hindus And Tamils Conference**

**Need For A Research Academy**

Several Hindus and leading Tamils from all parts of Ceylon mustered strong at Navalar Hall Jaffna on Saturday the 28th instant at 9-30 a. m. to find out ways and means to protect and promote Hindu Religion and Tamil Language.

Srimath S. Shivapathesundaram B. A. Retired Principal Victoria College Jaffna - the veteran Saiva Scholar - was voted to the Chair. Mr. C. Nagiah B.A. acted as pro-tem Secretary. Many distinguished representatives from outstations attended the Conference. Messrs. K. Kanagaratnam M. P., S. J. V. Chelvanayagam M. P., K. Alvaipillai C. C. S., P. Muttulingasamy and others from outstations took part in the deliberations. Many Principals of Colleges, Lawyers and Teachers from Jaffna also contributed to the discussion. The following two resolutions were unanimously passed.

1. This All Ceylon Conference of Tamils, unanimously resolves, that Tamil Language, shall also be the State Language throughout Ceylon, on an equal footing with any other State Language.

2. That a Tamil Research Academy be established in Jaffna to promote Tamil culture.

At 1 p. m. conference was postponed to a later date to consider the remaining items.

**THE STRONG YET SILENT STATESMAN**

THE Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, the brain and nerve behind the unification of the country was the recipient of a chorus of congratulations on his 75th birthday.

A patriot, second to none, in the long line of great men who had made history by their unparalleled contribution to the Freedom struggle, Sardar Patel has been the rock of determination against which many refractory men and isms had dashed but with grievous results. Hyderabad is example enough of the firmness and foresight with which a great conspiracy to disintegrate India was foiled by Sardar with resounding success.

Though the Bardoli campaign had pushed him up into the front line of Indian Politics, it was his silent but steady and sure work of consolidation after the gain of independence that has made Sardar Patel a live wire of the Nation.

The Nehru-Patel combination has no equal in world. Let these men of mental might be spared many more years to serve the world.



SARDAR PATEL—75 TODAY

**Saiva Paripalana Sabhai**

**Annual General Meeting**

The Annual General Meeting of the Sabhai was held at the Nalhar Hall at 4 p. m. on 28th October. Mr. R. Sivagurunathar, President of the Sabhai, presided.

After the minutes of the last General meeting were read and confirmed, the Secretary submitted his report of the activities of the Sabhai and the decisions of the Committee of the Management for the year 1949 to 1950.

The accounts of the Sabhai for the year were then adopted.

The following were elected office bearers for the ensuing year.

President: Mr. R. Sivagurunathar.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. T. Muttusampillai, Crown Advocate, Dr. C. Gurusamy.

Secretary Mr. C. Shanmugam (Bar-at-Law), Asst. Secretary S. Selvarajah Proctor.

Treasurer: Mr. E. P. Rasiyah. Asst. Treasurer: Mr. S. Pasupathi Chettiar.

Auditor: Mr. A. Thuraiasingam. In place of the members of group B of the committee of management who went out of office on the expiry of their term, the following were elected.

Messrs. T. Muttusampillai, S. Selvarajah, S. P. Kandiah, S. Rajendram, Proctor, S. Kanagasabai, Manager Jaffna Benifit Fund, E. P. Rasiyah, S. Pataanjali and Mudir. C. Muttuthambay.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

1. That this Sabhai resolves that adequate provision for a Hindu Temple or a place of worship for Hindu students should be made in the University premises at Peradeniya and pledges its whole-hearted support to such an undertaking.

2. That this Sabhai approves of all steps taken by the Thiruketheeswaram Restoration Society for the rebuilding of the temple and that it is ready to render all possible assistance towards this cause.

3. This general meeting authorises the Committee of Management to take all necessary steps to reorganise the newspapers owned by the Sabhai.

**Conflict Between Communism And Democracy**

Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walkers, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in a broadcast recently in the B. B. C. European Service, said that the political and racial mistrust that inevitably grew up during a new nation's achievement of independence, made the transition not altogether an easy one. The adolescence of nations presented physical and psychological problems as intricate as the adolescence of human beings. Power-intoxication

He went on: "It is no accident that it is in Asia, where this transition is taking place, that the major conflict between Communism and Democracy is being most fiercely waged. Communism sees, what seems a great chance to spread its empire by methods of anarchy and disruption, leading to the despotic rule of a single party, small but ruthless and power-intoxicated. Communism seeks to bring these young nations on the verge of Independence under a new satellite-Imperialism. The fatal weakness of this Communist bid for power, is that peoples who have achieved, or are soon to achieve Independence value this treasure above all others. Communism in its imperialist form is helpless against Love of One's Country.

**Idea Of Partnership**

"The British Commonwealth has shown that it is inspired with an idea that is more modern, realistic and powerful than Communist Imperialism. This idea is the simple one of Partnership and Co-operation between equal Nations. This partnership had been tested and tried long before the problem of Asian Nationalism had become acute. The new Asian Members of the Commonwealth—India, Pakistan and Ceylon—freely became Members of a partnership in which the fully independent Nations like Canada, Australia and Britain herself, had long learned and mastered the secret of combining autonomy with unity.

"In the few years since their Independence the new Asian Members of the Commonwealth have entered fully into its spirit and method. One of the many examples of co-operation is the very successful common policy of working for a balance of trade between sterling and the dollar. The new Commonwealth is today, the largest trading area in the world, accounting for one third of the world's trade. The recent meeting of the Commonwealth Ministers in London to press forward with the Colombo Plan for technical assistance and mutual aid in South Asia, is an outstanding example of the initiative that can be taken by a Commonwealth that contains, within itself, the best of Asia and the best of the West. Partnership is showing itself to be a more powerful and durable force than any form of Imperialist rule that seeks to destroy or make a mere facade of National Independence.

**Future Of India Nehru's Opinion**

A thousand word interview with Pandit Nehru published in the mass-circulation weekly *Picture Post* of London quoted him as saying that though he was the Prime Minister of India, he had not the faintest notion what India or Asia would be like in 20 years.

Pandit Nehru went on: "I know what I want it to be; I do my job with the best of ability and energy I have. If

**Treatment For Psycho Neurosis**

Eight years ago, Dr. Ladislav J. Meduna, Professor of Psychiatry and a staff member of the Illinois Neuro-Psychiatry Institute in Chicago, introduced a "bubble gas" technique at the University's Medical College for the treatment of some mental disorders. The school now reports that the treatment has been tested to date without accident or mishap in more than 20,000 cases. The gas used in the treatment is carbon dioxide, the same as that which puts the gas into soda water.

Describing his gas therapy at the recent meeting of the International Congress of Psychiatry, Dr. Meduna predicted that when organic treatment of the brain becomes better known, there would be no such thing as a psychia rist.

A spokesman at the university said that the gas treatment "has been rapid and shown gratifying results in patients suffering from a wide variety of complaints."

A treatment, in which the patient inhales carbon dioxide mixed with oxygen, lasts about five minutes and costs about four annas. Patients receive ten to 150 treatments at the rate of three a week, depending on the severity of their mental or mind-body complaint. Inhalation of the gas produces unconsciousness lasting about 60 seconds.

Dr. Meduna contends that psycho neurosis (a mental disease consisting in loss of balance between instincts and controlling power) results from a disturbance in individual brain cells, called neurons. He says that inhalation of carbon dioxide makes the cells less excitable and less subject to fatigue.

He estimates that at least 30 per cent of the patients who come to a general practitioner are suffering from some form of psycho-neurosis, and probably another 20 percent have a psycho-neurosis as the most important element in their illness.

**'Muslim League Is Pakistan'**

The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, enlarging his earlier statement that "the Muslim League is Pakistan."

Told reporters of Kashmir "Pakistan is a child of the Muslim League and it is the duty of the mother to look after the child till it is grown up."

Q: "Does not accumulation of power in your hands (as President of the League and Prime Minister) hold out potential threat of dictatorship in Pakistan?"

Ans: "That is not in my nature."

Q: Do you attach more importance to the Muslim League Council or to Constituent Assembly as a source of power to your Government?"

Ans: He was the Prime Minister of Pakistan because of the Muslim League Party in the Constituent Assembly which drew its power from the Muslim League Organisation.

"The Muslim League mandate has always been carried out in the Constituent Assembly", he said.

I succeed, good; if not, I have done my best. If in the modern world, wars have unfortunately to be fought, then they must be stopped at the first possible moment, otherwise, they corrupt us, they create new problems and make out the future even more uncertain. That is more than morality; it's sense."

**What's On When And Where**

**Stockholm—King Gustav**

**Dead**

The 92 year old King of Sweden, King Gustav who was ailing for sometime died on Sunday.

The tallest and the oldest Monarch in the world King Gustav never wore the Crown and was democratic in his monarchial outlook

**Cambridge—Nominations for Chancellorship**

Two nominations for the office of chancellorship of the Cambridge University which was rendered vacant by the death of Field Marshal J. Smuts, having been received, the election has been fixed for November 10.

Pandit Nehru and Lord Tedder are the candidates who have been nominated.

**Saigon—Vietminh Forces Near Laokay**

Vietminh forces are intensifying their attack in the area around Fort Hancequin only two miles from Laokay.

**Lake Success—Lifting Ban On Spain**

Uruguay, maintaining that "nothing has happened since the General Assembly's resolution of 1946 which might justify a change in attitude" made a strong plea to the U. N. not to renew its recommendation to member countries to break off diplomatic relations with Spain.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON IRRIGATION WORKS

(Continued from page 1)

artificial rain to tide over periods of drought, comes true.

### Restoration of Abandoned Works

While more and more land is being opened up under the major colonization schemes, the restoration of the larger abandoned ancient village works scattered all over the Island, especially in the Dry Zone, is also coming to the forefront. The effect of the restoration of these ancient works will be of dual benefit in that it has not only the advantage of bringing within the quickest possible time more land for production of food but will also afford settlement of the landless peasants over wide areas.

Whatever results are achieved by increasing the irrigable area, it is a recognized fact that cultivation should also be intensified, if the maximum possible results are to be obtained. As stated in the last Administration Report, with the present yield per acre, half an acre of land is necessary to feed a person, and on this basis the limited area of land still available for development cannot produce sufficient food for the ever-increasing population unless the crop yield is considerably increased. By way of intensifying cultivation and increasing the yield it is encouraging to note that necessary propaganda is being carried on to make the conservative cultivator to adopt improved methods of cultivation like transplanting, harrowing and the use of pure-line paddy. Guaranteed prices have also contributed much to encourage increased production.

### Sphere of Activities

With the introduction of the long-term development programme, the activities of this Department have vastly expanded. The year under review has been a record one in so far as expenditure and general output was concerned and the details are dealt with elsewhere in this report. When the Irrigation Department was created in 1900 it was assigned the engineering duties of operating and maintaining those major irrigation works which had already been restored in whole or part and of restoring a selection of old abandoned works under which the prospects of development appeared to be favourable. Since then steady progress has so been made with the extension and improvement of irrigation facilities under the existing major works. During the last 25 years, however, the engineering resources of the Department have been applied in a rapidly increasing degree to the improvement of the village irrigation tanks and channels on modern scientific lines with a view to ameliorating the economic condition of the villager and nearly 50 per cent of the technical staff of the Department was engaged on this type of work. Although the chief pre-occupation of the Department at present is the execution of work on the six-year programme even now nearly 50 per cent of the technical staff is engaged on items in the Village Works priority lists, but greater attention is paid to the restoration of abandoned village tanks than ever before as there is a crying need for more and more land to settle landless people.

### Prevention Of Floods

Another development of the Department's functions which is

rapidly acquiring considerable importance is the construction of schemes for preventing or abating floods, for improvement of drainage conditions on irrigable lands and for the exclusion of salt water from cultivable areas. A feature worthy of note is that some of the items in the six year programme, such as Gal Oya Scheme for instance, are multi-purpose in character in that they are designed to provide not only storage water for irrigation but also cheap hydro-electric power, which is an indispensable factor for the industrial development of the country, and will in addition afford protection to large areas from floods.

The scope of the activities of the Department can therefore be summarized as follows:—

- (a) Irrigation under both Major and minor (or Village) Schemes;
- (b) Flood Protection, for both urban and rural areas.
- (c) Generation of hydro-electric power from some one of the huge dams.
- (d) Drainage and reclamation of marshes.
- (e) Exclusion of Salt Water from cultivable lands.
- (f) Provision of access facilities to irrigation works and colonization schemes.
- (g) Erection of buildings for departmental purposes (i. e., quarters for staff and office and store accommodation).

### Cultivation

The total area under paddy cultivation in Ceylon up to the end of 1948 was approximately 943,126 acres and since then irrigation facilities have been provided for another 14,036 acres of new lands during 1949 (i. e., 11,876 acres under major works and 2,160 acres under village works) bringing the total area up to end of 1949 to 957,162 acres as per details below:—

(1) Major Works	201,079 acres
(2) Village Works	394,496 "
(3) Rain fed lands	361,587 "
<b>Total</b>	<b>957,162</b>

There are two principal paddy cultivation seasons in Ceylon, viz, the Maha or Munuari or Kalapokam and Yala or Pinmar or Sirupokam. The former synchronizes with the wet season and the latter with the dry season. Both seasons can advantageously be made use of for the cultivation of the same tracts of fields when sufficient labour and water are available but cultivators are generally in the habit of neglecting Maha cultivation when water is plentiful and persist in cultivating Yala when the supply is restricted. In consequence the maximum possible acreage is never cultivated and this has led the government to devise ways and means for inducing the cultivator to make the best use of the wet season. For example, in the Karachi Scheme the possibility of framing special regulations is being considered with the view to inducing the cultivators to do the maximum possible acreage for Maha and thereby justify the expenditure of government funds on the augmentation of the supply to the tank.

It must, of course, be borne in

## Threat to Shoot Mandal

In the course of an interview in Calcutta Mr. Mandal revealed last week, that he had received an anonymous letter bearing the postmark of Mount Road, probably of Madras, and dated October 10 and addressed in Hindi to "Shri, J. N. Mandal, Pakistan Desh, Minister, Calcutta writes a correspondent in *Hindustan Times*. The content was a type-written letter which reads as follows under the caption "Warning":

"Mr. Johendra Mandal is herewith warned that should he ally with the Congress rulers of New Delhi and conduct anti-propaganda against Muslim League and the Government of Pakistan, you will have to be dealt with according to law.

"If this warning is not heeded, you will be shot by our tribunal in accordance with the international rules of extermination of spies changing sides.

"Remember, we hear what you say, see what you do watch your movements, and no Scotland yard or F. B. I. can disturb us. Beware."

Copy to the Director of Information, Government of Pakistan. Karachi—issued from advance base on the east coast.

## End Of An Epoch

(Continued from page 1)

recall Pakistan to the scientific currents of progress. Those who have faith and patience to see it through have still a future in Pakistan. Their place lies with the nascent forces of popular self-assertion. For the resurgence of Muslims as such has been in exact proportion to their sense of past suppression. The retribution for the age-old socio-economic domination and exclusiveness of minority Hindus has in the given nature of popular consciousness assumed a religio-communal character and Hindus as such are caught in the net. But in the cycle of history that will also have to be redeemed. In the very process of coming to their own, Muslims will have to transcend communal barriers. Already out of frustration and dismay at what has happened ideas suggest themselves. And Emile Zola said "Ideas liberate". Nothing else will liberate East Bengal.

mind that the figures given in the above statement apply only to land under major works. These figures were supplied by the Revenue Officer and it is a well-known fact that in many cases the headmen underestimate the quantity of the crop yield. Moreover the cultivators on whom the headmen depend for these figures are seldom prepared to reveal the correct figures for superstitious reasons and for fear that the figures may be in conflict with those they had already declared in previous years when the Internal Purchase Scheme was in operation. Therefore the warning is again repeated that these figures may be open to question and must be accepted with reserve.

## Father Dies After Poisoning Children

One Mr. Balasubramaniam was found in an unconscious state in a railway compartment when the Up-country train arrived at Polgahwala on Saturday. Along with him were found his four children also sick.

The father who was admitted to the Kegalle hospital died there. The four children are said to be out of danger.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No-1197

In the matter of the estate of the late Ramalingam Vettivelu of Mullipuram Jaffna Deceased.

Nagalingam Karthigesu of Chulipuram Petitioner.

Vs.

Thangamuttu widow of Ramalingam Vettivelu of do  
Suppayappillai Vairamuttu and wife Achchippillai of do  
Arayanachy widow of Kuppillai Mathavar of do  
Somalangam Periyathamby of do

This matter of the petition of the above named petitioner coming on for disposal before W. G. Spencer, Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of July 1950 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased issued to him as an heir of the deceased and that such letters be issued to him unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 12th day of September 1950 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 27th day of July 1950.

Sgd. W. G. Spencer,  
District Judge.

Extended to 7-11-50

(O 75.31&3

### Post of Writ Officer Mullipattu.

The Fiscal, Northern Province, Jaffna will receive applications for the post of writ officer. Mullipattu up to 4.30 p.m. on Monday, November 20, 1950.

2. The post carries no salary but a monthly allowance of Rs. 15/- will be paid in addition to the usual commission on sales. The appointment is terminable at any time whenever it appears to the Fiscal to do so.

3. Applications should be in the applicant's own handwriting and the applicant must satisfy the following requirements:—

- (a) should possess a good knowledge of Tamil and a working knowledge of English.
- (b) should be between 30 and 40 years of age.
- (c) must be of good social standing.

Copies of at least two recent testimonials should be attached.

4. This is a part time employment and persons employed in any other capacity who can devote sufficient time for this work are also entitled to apply.

5. The successful candidate will be required to furnish security in cash Rs. 200/- or in landed property worth Rs. 400/-

S. Sinnatambi,  
for Fiscal, N. P.  
Jaffna, October 26, 1950.  
(G. 34, 31 & 3)

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(Std 26

## Local Option Poll-- Vavuniya District

Local Option Polls to decide on the closure of toddy taverns in Vadduvakkal, Puthumathala, Alampil and Chilawatte in the Vavuniya District will be held on Saturday the 9th December, 1950 at the Government School, Vadduvakkal and Roman Catholic Schools at the other three villages. The time of Polling will be 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Full particulars are published in the Government Gazette of November 3, 1950.

P. A. Silva  
Asst. Govt. Agent, Vavuniya  
25 October, 1950.  
(G 53.31)

## College of Indigenous Medicine

Final Examination Results September 1950

Ayurvedic Section-- PASSES--

G. A. S. Samarasinghe, M. H. Jinadasa, W. D. G. Gunatilleka, D. E. Malawaratchi, and I. Piya-dasa.

COMPLETES THE EXAMINATION-- D. S. Dharmadasa.

Siddha Section-- PASSES--

Miss N. T. Nagalingam, V. Karthigesu, C. Seenithambay and A. Thavaratnasingham.

COMPLETES THE EXAMINATION-- Nil

Unani Section-- PASSES--

M. L. M. Anver and M. S. M. Saleem

COMPLETES THE EXAMINATION-- M. S. M. Zawahir

## NEWS

We want NEWS of popular interest from every quarter. Something happens, everyday, everywhere; if you can jot it down clearly, briefly in readable, interesting language, readers of the Hindu Organ will appreciate it. Let the News be authentic. When you have it please send it quick to The Editor, Hindu Organ, Jaffna. Regular correspondents in important places are also welcome.

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# TIMES HAVE NOT AFFECTED SINO-INDIAN TIE

(Continued from page 1)

would do. They never harboured in their mind any insincerity or unfriendliness towards each other. They had never the least idea of personal advantage and dis-advantage. Their motives and actions, their thoughts and deeds, were absolutely pure and emphatically religious and cultural. It was these missionaries, monks and scholars both Indian and Chinese, who, through their stupendous work and labour, created such great, wonderful, intimate and lasting relationship between our two great nations in the past.

Unfortunately this Sino-Indian relationship later on relapsed into forgetfulness, on account of the vicissitudes of life and changes in circumstances of the two nations. For the last few centuries, the path between India and China had been dimmed by deep darkness and was covered up with accumulated dust of indifference. Nevertheless, from a spiritual point of view, our national love and sympathy for each other have never ceased though the formal relationship had been somewhat severed in the course of time. As soon as opportunity arose, we were always ready to take hold of it and to renew the ancient relationship.

## Visit of Gurudeva

The next renewal of contact began in recent times and the credit goes to the Poet Rabindranath Tagore our beloved Gurudeva. The visit of Gurudeva to China in 1924 marked the resumption of the old Sino-Indian relationship. The impression he created created among the Chinese people during his sojourn in China was not inferior to that of the Indian teachers and missionaries who had preached the Indian religions and philosophies in that country in the past. The Chinese people generally regard the late Gurudeva Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi as modern Buddhas or Bodhisattvas of India. It was due to the inspiration of both of them that I, my humble self initiated a movement to organise the Sino-Indian Cultural Society in both the countries India and China, in 1933 and 1934 respectively with the object of linking up the civilisations of the two countries, to interchange our cultures, to cultivate friendship and fraternity among our people and lastly to work for universal peace and world unity. The Visva-Bharati Cheena-Bhavana was the first offspring of the organisation of the Sino-Indian Cultural Society, both of which have now become not only "a symbol of living contact between China and India", as Gandhiji said, but also links of love and friendship between our two peoples.

Later on, the visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to China in 1939, the visits of the Chinese Buddhist Mis-

sions led by the late Venerable Tai-Hsu and the Chinese Goodwill Mission led by the late Dr. Tai Chi-Tao to India in 1940, had all added great impetus to the cultural religious and friendly intercourse between the two countries and had rendered excellent service to the Sino-Indian relationship. Lastly the historical visit of the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek to India in 1942 opened a new page of Sino-Indian history. For it was the first time that a head of the Government of China officially visited this country.

## Ideal Exchange

Looking over the history of all the nations in the world, we can hardly find any other two nations that have such great, wonderful, old, intimate and unique relations as the Sino-Indian relationship. There have been more commercial exchanges, more social associations, more diplomatic intercourses, more political and military relations between other countries, but our Sino-Indian relationship was and is purely cultural and religious, an ideal exchange between groups of men inspired by the highest ideals of life.

The most significant aspect of Sino-Indian relationship is that being good neighbours and friends for thousands of years we have never had any quarrel or dispute, conflict or controversy, struggle or strike not to mention war. Let us hope that this ideal and human relationship will not change with the changing times.

Recently, many friends and others have worried and are still worrying about Sino-Indian relationship due to the political changes on both the countries. I am often asked questions like this: "What is the real nature of the new Government of China? What will be their policy of dealing with culture and religion? What will be their attitude towards India? Some friends have even asked about the Sino-Indian Cultural Society, the Visva-Bharati Cheena-Bhavana and my humble work and mission in the future.

To the former questions, I can hardly say anything, for I am not a politician nor a member of the Government, a partisan of any party. To the latter questions, I need not say anything excepting this: The Sino-Indian Cultural Society is entirely a cultural and non-political organisation. The Visva-Bharati Cheena-Bhavana is a department for Sino-Indian research studies in the world famous International University of Visva-Bharati. It has nothing to do with politics and is not a Government concern. Any and all Governments can help it in its work and development, but the help given must be for cultural purposes and

not for any other ulterior purposes and without any political or other motive.

As regards myself, I can only say this: My humble mission is above any and every politics. It is for universal love and peace, for human brotherhood and fraternity, as well as for world unity and harmony, through Sino-Indian cultural intercourse and co-operation. I have devoted my life to this work and have sacrificed everything for this purpose. I have built up the Sino-Indian Cultural Society practically from nothing and also helped in the establishment of the Visva-Bharati Cheena-Bhavana entirely in my personal capacity. I shall carry on my mission & continue my work as usual and with the same devotion. I would not care for anything else and would not worry about anything else.

## Maintaining The Tradition

But one thing that I can say most definitely is this: "Whatever may be the political changes and changes of circumstances in the two countries, India and China, our Sino-Indian relationship will remain the same. Superficially it may cease to function for sometime. But the spirit of our Sino-Indian relationship will always be there and will not only revive but renew itself whenever change arises. Since the formal introduction of Buddhism from India into China, there had been political changes of eighteen dynasties, six big and long ones and twelve small and short ones, in that great country excluding the Republic of China. There were no less, if not more, political

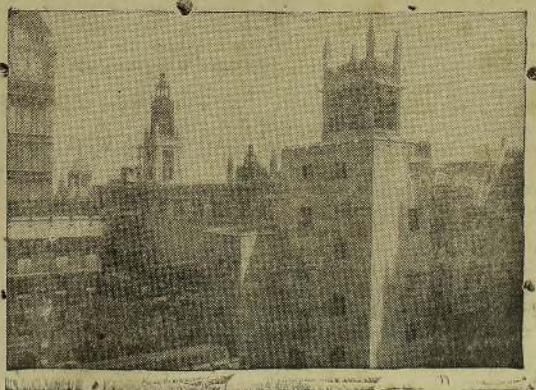
changes during the same period in India, too. Nevertheless, our Sino-Indian relationship remained always there. Our friendship and affection for each other were always there. Our regards and respects to each other, were always there. The link that we renewed will remain.

It is my sincere hope and prayer as well as my firm belief that the New India and the New China will not only keep and maintain this wonderful and unique tradition of our Sino-Indian relationship, but also try their best to develop and enhance it in every possible way, not only for the good and benefit of our two countries but for that of the world at large. It is also my profound conviction that future peace and unity of the world, the happiness and prosperity of humanity will mainly depend on the co-operation and collaboration of our two great peoples mainly through cultural interchange and mutual understanding.

The most illustrious son of India today, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of the Indian Central Government and President of the Visva-Bharati and the Sino-Indian Cultural Society of India, following the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi and Gurudeva Tagore, has already taken the leadership in this noble task of bringing the two great nations together. The revered President of the Republic of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad and his valuable friends and colleagues Shri Rajagopalachariyar, Sardar Patel and others are also following the same footsteps. That is a happy sign to say the least. Let us pray:

Long live India!  
Long live China!  
Long live Sino-Indian Relationship!

# THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS



A view of the upper parts of the exterior of the rebuilt House of Commons in London. The famous clock tower, containing Big Ben, can be seen on the left. The House was opened by H. M. the King on 26th October.

## ORDER NISI

THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 400/T.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Rasammah wife of Visuvanathan Kanagaratnam of Pululy West Decceased. Kanagaratnam Kathirgamar of Pululy West presently Irrigation Overseer, Galoya Petitioner.

1. Kanagaratnam Kumaraswamy of Pululy West presently of 40/2 Joseph Lane, Bambalapitiya
  2. Kanagaratnam Sandirasegaram of do
  3. Kanagaratnam Kandappu of do
  4. Visuvanathan Kanagaratnam of Pululy West Respondents.
- This matter coming on for disposal before P. SriSkandRajah

Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 3rd day of October 1950 in the presence of Mr. Naganalinga Mudaly Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated the 14th day of September 1950 having been read.

It is ordered and decreed that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the son of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 3rd of November 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of October 1950.

P. SriSkandRajah, District Judge.  
Sgd. S. Nagalinga Mudaly, Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 74 27 & 31)

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