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ALARM FROM THE FOOD FRONT

Rescue Measures Necessary

[The food problem in the Union of India has become very acute. The article published below gives our readers the circumstances behind the problem. Affairs in this Island may deteriorate if proper precaution is not taken in time.]

THE food scarcity and the abnormal rise in prices have put us in an extremely difficult situation. The Government have been doing their utmost to solve it, but so far their endeavour does not seem to have yielded any tangible result. It is a serious problem which has dislocated and put out of gear the nation's life. Everyone from the highest to the lowest feels uneasy, writes Gopala Krishna Mallik in "Harijan". Barring a few of the well-to-do, all feel its pinch. A popular democratic government cannot but feel extremely concerned over this state of affairs. That it does really feel so concerned will be admitted by all. What, then is the reason that the situation is constantly moving farther and farther beyond our control?

To understand this we shall have to probe to the very root of the problem. To say that prices are soaring because in some parts, rains have been unusually heavy or rivers have overflowed and flooded vast areas of land, does not offer an adequate explanation of the situation. There is another and a more fundamental reason. Gandhiji used to say that our ever-deepening poverty will, some day, reach the breaking-point and then it will become well-nigh impossible to control it. Today, we realize the truth of his apprehension. It is not that this tragic spectacle of poverty, high prices and starvation has overtaken us suddenly. It is only an aggravated phase of our chronic poverty growing apace day by day. The situation is now so far deteriorated that the poor cannot even take advantage of such relief measures as have been adopted avowedly to render succour to them.

Exploitation

Take for instance the case of ration-shops started in the rural area specially for their benefit. The difficulty is that the people have not the money to buy their week's ration at the right time. So what happens is this: A rich man provides them with money with which to buy their share of ration. But the ration so purchased has to be made over to their creditor, who later on sells it to them at higher prices. This is no tale, but a fact which I have witnessed with my own eyes. Unless the Government can set free these exploited masses caught in the tightening meshes of poverty and debt, I am afraid nothing substantial will happen. Unless they can breathe an atmosphere of such freedom and opportunity as would enable them to realize their strength and be conscious of their duty, even the measures carefully devised for their welfare will turn out to be against their and the nation's good.

The problem of 'Grow More Food' is really speaking, the pro-

blem of inspiring the landless village-labourer groaning under poverty and over-work to take to this work. The success of the movement is absolutely dependent on his co-operation. But how can he offer his co-operation? He has neither the capacity nor the wherewithal. If he had the land and the capital necessary for agricultural work, the situation would have improved long since. It is clear that we should look for the reasons of this confusion in the economic and social structure of the country and the Government policy.

Visit Of His Holiness Swami Shuddhananda Bharati

Devotees of H. H. Swami Shuddhananda Bharati and representatives of various spiritual institutions in Jaffna assembled at the Jaffna Vaideeswara Vidyalai to consider the arrangements in connection with the Swami's visit on 27-12-50 at 9.30 a.m.

Swami is expected to spend four days in the Jaffna Peninsula. It was the wish of everybody present there to draw out a programme of reception and prayer meetings, so that practically everybody in the Peninsula could be given the opportunity of sharing the benefits of his Gracious visit. It was decided to receive the Swami at the Palaly Aerodrome and in the evening to take him in procession from his residence at Clock Tower Road to the Navalur Hall at Vannarponnai, where a reception organised by the Saiva Paripalane Sabha will be accorded. He will be unveiling the photo of Sri Arumuga Navalur and will also participate in the opening ceremony of the Kala Seva Mantram on the first day. Subsequent three days will be spent by him on visiting various parts of the Peninsula, addressing meetings and participating in Bhajans.

It is understood that he will be attending a congregational prayer and meditation at 7.30 a.m. on 31-12-50 and leave for Trincomalee at 8.30 a.m. via Anuradhapura.

A committee of seven members was elected to make necessary arrangements to carry out the above programme.

LET ME LIVE

Let me live, O my Lord
By thee, for thee, in thee;
Let me work, O my God
To bring thy kingdom free.

I am a shy creature,
Known only to silence.
Thou knowest my nature;
For thou art my conscience.

I like lady Nature,
But if she denies thee,
And begins her rupture,
Her face I shall not see.

I do like madame Dok,
But if her head is turned;
I entreat thy calm look;
At once her pride is spurned.

My lifelong labour is
To home thee in my art.
My aim let me not miss
Lord, I follow thy chart.

The long stream of my thought
Waters thy field of love;
Beyond thee I know naught,
O, Truth of life I serve

—Swami Shuddhananda Bharatiar

RISHI-PREACHED HERITAGE OF UNIVERSITIES

Message Of Vedic Culture

Dr. M. R. Jayakar, delivering the convocation address at the Benares Hindu University on Nov. 26, pleaded for the study of Sanskrit and adoption of Vedic culture. The ideal of 'One World' and the conception of four freedoms was also the goal of ancient Vedic scriptures. Dr. Jayakar declared.

In Vedic culture, Dr. Jayakar said, "there existed the notion of university. The ancient Indians called their religion Sanatan—eternal—and they could not study Sanatan Dharma unless and until they studied the ancient languages—Sanskrit."

Continuing, Dr. Jayakar said: "In this country we have inherited the long legacy through Sanskrit language which must be fostered and advanced because cultural progress depends upon preservations of this language".

At the outset, Dr. Jayakar recalled close association with the founder of the University, the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. While working on the Jallianwalabagh Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Congress, he had to spend many days with Malaviyajiji. He also used to have long conversations with Malaviyajiji about the aims and object of the Benares Hindu University. The gist of that conversation, Dr. Jayakar said, would form his convocation address. He quoted, Pandit Malaviya as having said: "I want to establish a University which will convey the message of Vedic culture". Dr. Jayakar remarked "Mind you, he did not say Hindu culture".

Life—The Best Gift of God

The ancient sages of India, Dr. Jayakar said, wanted that India should be so great that men from all over the world should flock here and regulate their

daily conduct and behaviour from what they learnt in this country. They made absolutely no distinction on the basis of nationality or religion. They regarded life as the best gift of God unlike the Buddhists who considered it to be full of misery and wanted to escape from it as early as possible. That was why the birto, according to ancient scriptures, was celebrated by observing sanskats.

Dr. Jayakar said that in the present atmosphere of the country anything connected with religion was taboo. "If secularism means complete abolition of any religion that will be a vain attempt. If secularism means that no religion will have an established place in the State, nobody will disagree with it. If it means that there should be no special privileges on the basis that he or she professes a particular religion, everybody will agree. Secularism is good up to a limit and beyond that limit it is foolish," Dr. Jayakar added.

Like the ancient Rishis, Dr. Jayakar said, Malaviyajiji wished that besides the young men of India, students from other countries should come here and carry the message of Vedic culture to their homes. He was glad to know that, besides 7,000 students from different parts of India, students from 16 other countries were receiving education in the University. "Malaviyajiji's hope and dream has nearly come true," Dr. Jayakar remarked.

Before concluding his 65-minute address, replete with Sanskrit quotations, Dr. Jayakar expressed the hope that the University would emulate the ideal of Vedic culture to restore the pristine glory of India and serve as the nucleus to foster the tradition and heritage of universities as preached by the ancient Rishis.

COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Likely Subjects For Colombo Talks

Today the Council for Technical Co-operation will hold its first meeting at Colombo—two days after the publication of the Colombo Plan. This meeting will be one of tremendous significance, for it will mark the end of planning and the start of action.

Although when compared with the Colombo Plan as a whole—which will run into hundreds of millions of pounds—the Technical Assistance Scheme is very small, it is nevertheless essential to its successful working. The Council has only £8 million at its disposal, but it is an extremely practical idea, and what is more important, it is starting straight away.

The Colombo Plan

Colombo Plan itself is a colossal programme for the development of South and South-East Asia. All countries in the area

who are participating in the scheme had been asked to draw up a six-year development programme which would show various capital projects and the various needs induced by those projects. These, in turn, were considered by the Commonwealth Consultative Committee when it met in London this autumn. That meeting drew up its report, which is now known as the "Colombo Plan".

The Colombo Plan is, of course on a long-term basis, and although bold and imaginative is still in the planning stage. It has not yet been finally agreed on by all the Governments, nor has all the necessary finance yet been found. The plan originated and was developed at the meetings in Colombo and in Sydney in January and May respectively this year. At these meetings it was realised that a very important, and in fact vital factor in the

(Continued on page 4)

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Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1950

Treasure These Thoughts

Man, proud man, dressed in a little brief authority, plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep.

—SHAKESPEARE

HINDU TEMPORALITIES

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE on Hindu Temporalities has submitted its recommendations to the Minister of Home Affairs. Public opinion appears to be divided; while some think that the recommendations are not far-reaching enough to remedy the existing evils there are others who think otherwise. It is difficult to expect unanimity in such matters.

The agitation for control of temple funds was started by Sri la Sri Arumuga Navalar of revered memory; after his death the Hindu Inhabitants of the Northern Province in 1890 caused a petition to be submitted to the then Legislative Council through the Hon. Mr. P. Ramanathan praying for an ordinance for regulating the administration of Hindu Temples; another petition of a similar nature was presented through the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai in 1910. Despite all this agitation no legislation was enacted till 1917 when the Trusts Ordinance was passed and Hindus had to content themselves with the remedies provided by the law pertaining to Trusts in general. The working of the Trusts Ordinance has been found unsatisfactory and the need arose for considering whether a Hindu Temporalities Ordinance is necessary or not. The Minister of Home Affairs convened a conference of Hindu Members of Parliament and the Special Committee on Hindu Temporalities was appointed (1) to consider the representations made to Government urging the introduction of legislation to control Hindu Temporalities and Endowments, prohibit animal sacrifice in Hindu Temples and ensure freedom of worship to all persons professing the Hindu faith, (2) to ascertain the views of prominent Hindus, Hindu Associations and Hindu Temple Authorities in particular and of the Hindu Community in general and (3) to recommend the lines on which legislation if any should be introduced on all or any of the said matters. The Committee as directed by the terms of their appointment invited leading Hindus, Temple Managers and Associations to submit memorandums; after receiving memorandums the Committee held sittings in different places situated in different parts of the Island, and recorded evidence regard-

ing the various matters with which it was concerned; the recommendations have been now submitted to the Minister concerned.

The full text of the report has not yet been published, but extracts therefrom as far as could have been gathered have appeared in the press. The committee seems to have recommended that the responsibility for the introduction of a Hindu Temporalities Ordinance for the control of the management and administration of Hindu Temples and Endowments rests with the Government and that as regards the other two issues viz animal sacrifice and freedom of worship it would be more appropriate for legislation to be initiated by a Hindu Minister or Member of Parliament. It is learnt that on receipt of the report, the Minister concerned has circulated the draft among Hindu members of both Houses and requested them to intimate to him their views. A prominent Hindu Minister is said to have informed the Home Minister that legislation prohibiting animal sacrifice alone was desirable. There appears to be division of opinion among the Hindu members themselves. The publication of the report and introduction of legislation will to some extent depend on the majority view of the Hindu Members of Parliament.

We have often urged in these columns the need for a Hindu Temporalities Ordinance. It is common knowledge that so early as 1889 the Buddhists Temporalities Ordinance was enacted; and for Muslims the Wakfs Ordinance was passed. The Hindus alone have not yet been able to get an ordinance providing for the control of the Management and administration of their temples. There is truth in what those who are opposed to the introduction of any legislation state. The number of temples which are self-supporting are not many. That is no reason why there should be no legislation. The culture and civilisation of a people are reflected by their laws. To allow managers of temples to state that all offerings made by pious Hindus become the private property of the managers who could dispose of them as they like is a sad commentary. The Hindu Temporalities Ordinance should be enacted without further delay.

REMEMBER THE SAIVA REFORMER

The prose-writer without a peer, Sri la Sri Arumuga Navalar won his spurs as the ruthless parasite who destroyed the hangers-on who were living upon the Hindus secretly drawing nutriment from them. He it was who discovered the danger lurking behind proselytism and pounced on the proselytizers. No equivocation, no excuse—this was his motto. He was harsh and uncompromising; but then truth and justice demanded it.

Synchronizing with the frontal attack on proselytism, a new era in the revival of the Tamil language was ushered in. This was the Navalar epoch. We offer our salutations to this great spiritual leader.

NAVALAR DAY

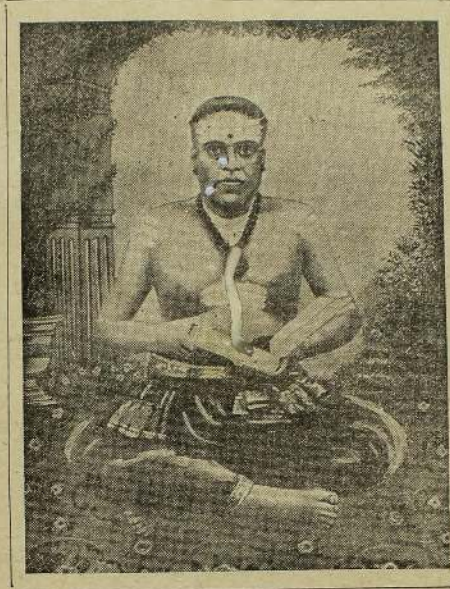
FAIREST FLOWER OF SAIYA CULTURE

Extracts from Mr. S. Sivapathasundaram's sketch of the life of Sri La Sri Navalar are quoted below.

THERE must have been several such geniuses both in Jaffna and in South India. These did not, however, become Arumuga Navalars. Along with knowledge, grew his love of God and love of truth. There was in him a close co-ordination between knowing and doing. What he knew to be good and right he always did. His love of God elevated his spirit, and his love of truth created in

him a burning passion to spread the truth. These are what made him the great Navalar that he was.....

He knew no fear, because he did not prize even his body. We have seen that attempts were made on his life both in Jaffna and in India. But these did not



THE MIGHTY REFORMER

him a burning passion to spread the truth. These are what made him the great Navalar that he was.....

Navalar's heart was filled with the woes of his country. The thought of marriage could not enter his head. His brothers tried in vain to get him married. But he was determined to be a bachelor all his life.....

He always upheld the spirit and not the letter of the Agamas. While he recommends the regular performance of Shradhdha, he insists that the Brahmin who officiates or receives gifts must be one who performs regularly his daily religious duties and does the ceremony with earnestness and devotion. Gifts to men without these qualifications take the donor to hell. Speaking of the caste system, he says, among Brahmins, there are Brahmins, Kshatryas, Vaishtyas and Sudras. Among Kshatryas there are Brahmins, Kshatryas Vaishtyas and Sudra. Among Vaishtyas there are Brahmins, Kshatryas, Vaishtyas and Sudras." He means that caste depends on birth and not the observance of caste dharma.....

Devaram, Tiruvachakam and other works of Saints were regarded by him as the manifestation of God's Grace and as the nearest approach in Tamil to the Vedas and the Shaiva Agamas. He, therefore, called them Arul-Pa.....

Navalar was deeply religious. His activities proceeded from his religion. Service to man was service to God. He served the Shaiva Religion not because it was his religion or it was the true

religion but because he loved Shiva. Even his service to the Tamil Language was regarded by him as service to his Religion, because he thought that the study of Tamil was not an end but a means to love and serve God. "சிறந்ததற்குக் கும் பயன் என் தெரவாய்நிலவன், சிறந்த தெரவாய் தெரவாய்".....

deviate him in anyway from his course of action. He had a regard for religious men. But he never respected wealth or power.....

Navalar had good social instincts. One day, when he was teaching in school, he heard the cry, "Fire". He darted like an arrow reached the house that was burning, and did all he could, along with others, to put the fire. One of his pupils had an attack of small pox. He visited him everyday in spite of the insistence of his friends that he should not go there. He took part in politics too. When a successor had to be appointed in place of Sir Muttukumaraswamy as the Tamil member of the legislative council, he held several meetings in support of Mr. (later Sir) P. Ramanathan against the candidature of Advocate C. Brito, a personal friend of his, but not one so well qualified as the former.....

Navalar was a scholar and author, teacher and preacher, exemplar and reformer, mighty genius and indefatigable worker, lover of Tamil, lover of Shaivism and lover of God. Another like him the Tamil land has not seen for several centuries.....

T. B. Patients Entertained

The T. B patients at the Kankesanural Sanatorium were entertained with a feast of lively music by the Jaffna College choir on Tuesday evening.

INDO-CEYLON AMITY AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

Mr. Giri Pleads For Goodwill On Both Sides

IN view of the confusion that has arisen over Ceylonianisation and Citizenship rights the speech delivered in reply by Mr. V. V. Giri at a farewell dinner presided over by the Premier, is reproduced in full.

Mr. Giri said: 'Mr. Prime Minister, by the great sacrifices that you and your countrymen have made, you are to-day in the proud position of enjoying political independence. India in its own humble way has not only secured her own political emancipation through the sufferings of lakhs of its countrymen and women but has substantially helped the other nations in South-East Asia to regain their lost freedom. South-East Asia gratefully remembers the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, who had contributed so greatly towards this happy realisation.

Need For A New Order

'As in every other country under subjection, nationalism has played out its part in the whole of South-East Asia. Ceylon, India, Burma or Indonesia could be no exceptions. Since most of the Eastern countries have attained political independence, the nationalist outlook of these countries will have to disappear soon. It is therefore clear that mere national isolation of any country is undesirable as an ideal. What happens in Ceylon or in India or in any other individual country affects the world and the world events will change the future of every country. Hereafter the emphasis will be shifted from the political plane to the economic sphere. The various 'isms', which represent the ills, grievances and demands of the common man in the world will only disappear if the fundamental rights of every human being from the cradle to the grave are guaranteed. Want is indeed not merely a danger to prosperity but a danger to the peace of the world as a whole. The construction therefore of a new world order different from the old, based on peace and plenty, has become a pressing need.

South East Asian Unity

'Many eminent statesmen of the East have always stressed the importance and the advantage of unity among the nations of Asia. For instance, Pandit Nehru has often stated that United Asia will do well to co-operate fully with any policy or programme for the common good of the world, even though it might involve a surrender in common with other countries of any of the attributes of sovereignty provided it is a common surrender all-round. This has also been generally the view of the leaders of Burma and Indonesia. The Hon'ble Mr. Bandaranaike also suggested some time ago the establishment of a regional group consisting of all South-East Asian countries for the betterment economically, culturally and politically of Asia. It is, therefore, hardly necessary for me to stress the importance of maintaining and furthering friendly relations between India and Ceylon. These countries have been connected for centuries as good neighbours by historic associations and cultural ties and while they are politically independent of each other, these associations will bind them together for all time. The ever-lasting friendship of these countries is as necessary

as it is desirable in the interests of their common good, the good of South-East Asia and, nay, for the peace of the world. A tendency for an abiding understanding must be cultivated on both sides and all the problems should be settled in a peaceful way, bearing in mind that we are all citizens of Asia.

Mutual Understanding

'While on an occasion like this, I do not consider it necessary to talk about controversial issues between India and Ceylon, I would nevertheless like to emphasise in all humility that India and Ceylon must understand each other. It must be remembered, if I may say so without meaning any offence, that the workers of Indian origin have played an important part in improving the economy of this island. I wish that it should be clearly understood by everyone of us that it was never the intention or desire of India to dump their population into Ceylon to the detriment of the inhabitants of this country. I claim personally some intimate knowledge of matters relating to emigration of workers from India when I was a Minister of the Madras Government holding the portfolio of Emigration in the years 1937-39. In fact, I had taken some initiative in advocating the placing of a ban on such emigration by the Government of India in the year 1939, as I felt honestly that we should not encourage our workers to go to other countries and create problems for their Governments. I therefore, equally claim to be heard when I say that practically no new labourers have come here from India after 1939 and that those, who have been here for a long number of years justly expect equality of treatment at the hands of the Ceylon Government in all matters and that they form part and parcel of this country. At the same time I realise that Ceylon, being an independent country, has a right to determine its own population by putting a stop to any further immigration of persons from outside, if they deemed it necessary. I would, therefore, appeal to your Government. Mr. Prime Minister, to absorb into the economy of your country all those persons of Indian origin who have been here and are prepared to live in and serve Ceylon. If this is done I am absolutely certain that such people will not only be grateful and loyal to this country but help in further improving its economy to the benefit of all. Mr. Prime Minister I am sure you will take a far-sighted and large-hearted view of the many issues relating to the persons of Indian origin and help in arriving at an abiding, just and reasonable solution of the issues.

Advice to Indians

'To my Indian friends also I must say a few words. I know you are facing serious problems which require statesmanship and courage on your part to tackle, I am sure that these differences

(Continued on page 3)

India In International Affairs

No 'Middle Of The Road' Policy

SPEAKING at a reception given to him by the India League of America, Mr. B. N. Rau, leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations said in New York on November 27.

"When Korea was invaded from the north, the United Nations decided that it was a matter of international concern. The Soviet said it was a civil war. India took the view that it was a matter of international concern and fully supported the action taken by the United Nations."

As regards Formosa, the Governments of Peking and Formosa both said that the island was "part of China". The United Nations would soon have to decide that matter too as a matter of international concern.

"Then there is Tibet", Mr. Rau said. "According to Peking, it is a domestic problem. India takes the view that whether it is domestic or not, the matter ought to be settled by peaceful means."

Finally, Mr. Rau said there was the question of Indians in South Africa. The South African Government insisted that the United Nations had no concern with how a State treated its citizens. United Nations members were increasingly taking the view that there were circumstances in which this subject could become a matter of international concern the Indian delegate added.

No Neutrality

"The world is becoming more closely knit," Mr. Rau continued. "In the role that we have tried to play in the United Nations, we have tried to speak and to act as we thought right. Terms such as 'middle of road' and 'neutral' that have been applied to India's policy are misnomers. India is doing no more than what America claims for herself, namely, freedom of judgment and freedom of speech."

In particular, Mr. Rau dealt with criticisms levelled against India when she was unable to go along with the majority in the decision to cross the 38th Parallel in Korea.

"India said then that the United Nations should take certain safeguards, and the Parallel should be crossed only if the North Korean authorities failed to stop hostilities after the safeguards had been taken. The Prime Minister of India was criticised, even ridiculed because he warned of the danger of Communist China's intervention. Unfortunately, subsequent events proved that those fears were not unfounded", Mr. Rau said.

"Certain sections of the Press say, 'You were not fooled. But you have reason to be scared in Tibet'. Those people must know two things"

Mr. Rau continued. "Mr. Nehru is a difficult man to fool. It is also absolutely impossible to scare or frighten him"

Peace Fund Suggestion

"In America, there is much anxiety regarding 'aggressive communism' or 'imperialist communism' as it is sometimes described. In Asia the people have no time to think of their 'way of life' as Americans speak of the American 'way of life'. They are more concerned with the means of life. Therefore, they are not frightened of anything".

Mr Rau recalled that he had introduced into the Political Committee a resolution for the creation of a Peace Fund so that people in the under-developed countries could be enabled to raise their standard of life. "Some countries had not time to consider this question and they did not want to be hurried. The subject will, therefore, have to wait until the next session" he said.

Letter to the Editor

Hindu Mahasabha

Sir—The following passage appears in the Presidential address of the South Zonal Conference of the Hindu Mahasabha held in Madras on the 26th ultimo, I would like to know whether the Hindu Mahasabha in Jaffna and the Hindu Organ are in agreement with this view.

"We should preach a new philosophy of life and plead for the proper appreciation of Hindu religion and culture. We must build up a new social edifice and purge our social system of its degrading features. The doctrine of the Vedanta concerning the Absolute should be influenced by the spirit of altruism and the doctrine of Karma preached by the Gita for the sake of herself and for the sake of humanity India can neither ignore nor forget the basic teachings of the Vedanta but she must reject unhesitatingly the escapism or the withdrawal from the world which is associated with certain schools of Hindu philosophy. Sri Aurobindo asserts that no nation or community can any longer remain apart and that the most vital issue in the present age is whether the future progress of humanity is to be governed by the modern economic and materialistic mind of the West or by the nobler principle, guided, uplifted and enlightened by spiritual culture and knowledge. I have come to South India for the answer to this great problem and I want this great issue to be decided not in favour of secularism and materialism but in purifying and uplifting humanity through the proper propagation of the spiritual culture of India".

Yours etc.
"NACHIKETA"

News in Nutshell

Korea—Red Advance

U. N. troops are being pushed back by the advancing Red Troops.

Lake Success—Formosa Affair

The withdrawal of the American forces from Korea and Formosa has been demanded by the Chinese Communist Delegation.

Pakistan-Afghan Relation

Afghan regular troops are said to have fired on a Group of Pakistan Scouts on the frontier; one Afghan was killed by Pakistan Scouts.

Indo-Ceylon Amity An Absolute Necessity

(Continued from page 2)

are only temporary and will soon disappear with goodwill on both sides. You will have to identify yourselves with the people of this country and contribute wholeheartedly towards its political and economic advancement. I am sure you will bear this constantly in your mind in all your deliberations.

"I would like to assure you Mr. Prime Minister that though I am laying down my office as High Commissioner in Ceylon, I will continue to strive to put forward before India and Ceylon the absolute necessity for a real understanding not only in our mutual interest but also in the larger ideals of promoting peace in South East Asia.

"The East has a proud heritage derived from the messages of world teachers like Christ Buddha, Mohamed and Mahatma Gandhi and what is more every one of them was born in this hemisphere. They have taught us to believe in the great ideals of truth, universal justice and fair play. United Asia can advance the missions for which these apostles have stood and thus can give inspiration to the rest of the world and actually assist in the establishment of world peace.

"Before I conclude, I once more thank you one and all for the abundant kindness and high sense of courtesy shown to me during my stay in this country. I am indeed grateful for the sentiments expressed by my esteemed friends on this occasion. I shall of course seize every opportunity of visiting your country and to renew my contacts with all my good friends."

Racialism "Danger To World Peace"

The world is becoming increasingly conscious that racialism, wherever practised, is a grave danger to world peace, the Working Committee of the National Indian Congress said in a resolution moved at Durban.

It referred to the "overwhelming majority" in the United Nations Political Committee in favour of the decision that the United Nations was competent to deal with India's complaint against South Africa. Voting was 35 in favour, three against and 17 abstentions.

The United Nations resolution, the Working Committee said, "negative the contention of the Malan Government that apartheid (racial separation) is compatible with justice and equality".

The Committee hoped the Governments of South Africa, India and Pakistan would convene a Round Table Conference before April 1951 and that the Group Areas Act would be suspended.

Sadasiva Iyer The Symbol of Study

(R. N.)

Obeying the rigid rules of nature Brahma Sri J. T. Sadasiva Iyer passed away. In human weakness, his numerous friends and relations bemoan the separation. We join in the mourning by urge of practice.

This unhappy occasion has, however, made the language-loving Tamils of both Sri Lanka and India learn more about J. T. S. Iyer and his works. Beginning life as a teacher, Iyer soon caught the eye of Mr. E. E. Evans, the then Director of Public Instruction and entered the educational service of the Island as a Sub-Inspector of Schools and retired as District Inspector.

The love of language made the simple unassuming Iyer delve deep into the treasures of oriental literature. It was his urge that gave the Iyer the hint to inaugurate the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society of which he had been the Secretary for several years.

'Children and poetry. are the two pillars of happiness on earth' mused a Bengali poet. With J. T. S. poetry was the foundation of pure joy. He delighted in corresponding with his friends in verses. Mr. J. T. S., you have done well.

PERSONAL

Mr. A. Sanmuganathan, a son of the late Mr. S. Ampikaipagan, who was Manager of the Saiva Prakasa Press, took his oath as a Proctor S. C. before Mr. Justice E. F. N. Gratian on Wednesday last. Mr. Sanmuganathan hails of a family members of which have taken very great interest in the affairs of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha and the Jaffna Hindu College; among the dead Mr. Brown Sinnatamby, Crown Proctor and Mr. S. Nagalingam, Advocate and among the living Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, President Saiva Paripalana Sabha and Vice-President, Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College deserve mention. We wish Mr. Sanmuganathan all success.

Mr. S. T. Rajaratnam, Proctor S. C. of Mallakam has been appointed Supernumerary, President of Rural Court, Valigaman West.

K. S. Arunandam another great enthusiast of Tamil literature enjoyed exchanging fraternising felicitations in rhyme with the Iyer versifier.

His literary works covered a wide sphere and well supplemented the works of Sri-Lanka Sri Navalar. His devotion to the study of oriental languages was so unequal to his physical ability that he had to succumb to over-strain. Here was a person who endeavoured to make the best use of life by striving to discover by himself the 'true knowledge'. J. T. S., you have done well.

The Jaffna Oriental Studies Society Examination 1950

PASS LIST

Pundit (Tamil)—IIRD Div. Index No. Candidate's name and Address
P 1 Kandiah Arulampalam Inuvil, Chunnakam

REFERRED

P 3 Nagalingam Rasiah (Group IV) Kondavil West, Kokkuvil
P 6 Arumugam Sinnathamby (Group IV) 320 K. K. S. Road, Jaffna
P 11 Vallipuram Nallathamby (Grammar) Araly North, Vaddukodai
P 13 Ramalingam Ponithavathy (Group IV) Government Junior School Nainativu
Balapandit (Tamil) IIRD Div.
PA 14 Chelliah Chelvaratnam Pandianthalva, Jaffna

III RD DIVISION

PA 1 Kathiravelu Arumugam Moolai South, Chulipuram
PA 4 Charawanai Kandasami, Choolanai, Chunnakam

REFERRED

PA 7 Tharmar Kasiothar (Grammar) Kabatovita, Nakkabawela

Admission (Pravasa) Tamil

III RD DIVISION

PI 2 Moothathamby Arumugam, Chavakachcheri
PI 3 Veluppillai Ratnam, Paloly East, Point Pedro
Balapundit (Sanskrit) IIRD Div. PA 30 Saravanamuttu Subramaniam, Sri Somaskanda College Puttur
Admission (Sanskrit) IIRD Div. PI 11 Sinnathamby Aiyadurai, Hindu College Karainagar.

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 3RD DECEMBER TO 9TH DECEMBER 1950

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

Tension likely to develop both in your family circles and business. You may be troubled by other people's affairs too. The last two days worst out of the lot.

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

Some important changes promised this week. Avoid tussles and arguments with friends mid-week. Week end promises some good-news regarding business.

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

Friends of the opposite sex may cause you some annoyance this week. Business will prosper but you will have no immediate profits. Some new contacts promised week end.

CANCER Purnapoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Except for minor health worries this week looks promising. You will get chances to make some money and you are sure to be helped by some of your friends when in difficulties.

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

You will be able to make soon far-reaching changes this week. You will have an easier living and increased popularity. Your friends may tax your purse week end.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Attaittirai 1, 2—[Kanni Rasi]

Whatever storms spring up during this week are not likely to affect you much. But your peace of mind will be disturbed; you will have to spend a lot and there will be less chances for immediate profits.

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

If you have a control over your temper, you are sure to succeed in your undertaking. Do not make any far reaching changes for some time; chances of unusual entertainment and pleasant company promised week end.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Health must be given particular care. This week is slightly adverse to money matters too. In spite of all this you will be able to make headway in your profession and gain fame.

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

A better week than the previous one. You will have to make some important decision regarding someone in your family circle. Regarding money immediate profits may have to be sacrificed for the sake of good returns later.

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

This is likely to be a very satisfactory week in all aspects. Your periods and sub-periods are also favourable you are sure to achieve something outstanding. Go ahead with your ventures.

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

If you are not too ambitious you will be having reason to be satisfied this week. Whatever changes that come in your way are for your good. But you will have no mental peace for some time to come.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiradati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

You will be able to establish some goodwill among your associates that will be useful later. Take care you don't overspend. Father's relatives may cause you some annoyance week end.

WAR CONCIOUSNESS IN COMMUNIST RUSSIA

There is one notable flaw in the war psychosis of the Soviet mind. The average Soviet citizen has been trained to defend his country and his philosophy against an outside attack, but he has not been trained to attack writes Louis Dolivet editor of the *United Nations World*, discussing the prospects of peace and war in its September issue.

The only spark that could set aflame the vast Soviet world, he adds, would be direct attack against a Soviet country. So long as that attack is not forthcoming the present leadership of the Soviet Union—which still remembers that anti-war propaganda was the starting point of the Bolshevik victory of 1917—will hesitate to give the signal for a direct attack. The main political aim of the Soviet Union is to keep the initiative of the peace offensive, while placing responsibility for any reaction against localized aggressions upon the shoulders of the West.

In Korea

A major political bar to any war move on the part of the Soviet Union lies in the fact the UN exerts far-reaching influence on the peoples of the USSR and to an even greater degree, on those of the Eastern European countries.

Only if the United Nations were so deeply divided that not only the Soviet bloc but also important countries such as India, the Arab States and others threatened to withdraw, would the Soviet Government be able to reverse its former line.

On the other hand, the West could not and would not launch a preventive war against the Soviets however many localized wars might occur. Should fighting break out elsewhere than in Korea, the West would take action similar to its action there.

The vast majority of the United Nations has learned the lesson of Korea. A new instance of aggression will find itself confronted by an energetic and infinitely more closely knit UN force.

The UN's ability to preserve the peace has been

NOTICE

An application has been made by Mary Josephine Ponrose Manuelpillai widow of S. Manuelpillai of Karampan, Kayts for duplicate certificates as she has lost the Share Certificates for Share Nos. 1 and 2 held by the late S. Manuelpillai her husband, in this Company. Unless objection is received within 14 days from now a duplicate will be issued.

S. COOMARASWAMY
Secretary,

Jaffna Co-op. Stores Ltd.,
150, Hospital Street,
Jaffna.

greatly strengthened by the important decision of the Economic and Social Council to set up a vast machinery of economic sanctions against any aggressor and his allies. While the world's attention was concentrated on Lake Success, the Economic and Social Council in Geneva quietly laid the foundations for the exercise by the UN of an economic power which may yet prove as effective as that of the Security Council.

Food Drive in Manipay Parish

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Grow More Food Association, Manipay Parish held on Thursday the 23rd inst., at Ceetee Buildings, Manipay, presided over by Mudaliyar C. Thiagarajah, President, plans to encourage people to grow more food were discussed. It was decided to organise immediately a Home Garden Competition with the co-operation of the Agricultural Department as before and to award prizes for the first three best gardens on local vegetables and another for the best plot under exotic vegetables. The scheme for competition includes special marks for preventive measures taken against insects, pests and weeds. The final judging will take place on or about the 28th February 1951. It was further decided to request the Town Council, Manipay, to exempt paddy fields from taxation for the present in view of the fact, that the Manipay farmers and cultivators have suffered enormous loss by failure of crops for the past three years in succession, and the measure prospect of a good crop this season. A resolution was also passed to request the Agricultural Dept. to supply free pomgranate and lime crafts to cultivators and also cocks for exchange.

Karthigeya Vidyalayam Vaddukoddi

On 19-11-50 at 4 p. m. the centenary of the school was celebrated with Dr. K. Rajah in the chair, when the unveiling of the historical record of K. Murugesu Upathiyajar and the photograph of A. Karthigeya Upathiyayar, founder, proprietor and headmaster was performed by Mr. V. C. Kathiravalo and Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P. They spoke eulogising of the veterans' amiable qualities charming manners and their pioneer work in Tamil education in the early days in the village.

Mr. K. Sanmugam on behalf of the board, Mr. W. P. H. Cook for the management, Proctor N. Agamparam, an old student, Messrs. P. Veluppillai and E. Ramalingam old teachers paid tributes to the illustrious founders in brief speeches.

Mr. K. Arumugam thanked the big gathering for gracing the occasion and the chairman for presiding over the function. The meeting terminated about 7 p. m. with the singing of Thevaram,

Council for Technical Co-operation

(Continued from page 1)

development programme—though a small part of it—would be the provision of technical assistance. So when the standing committee of Commonwealth official met in Colombo in July, they drew up the Technical Assistance Programme which will be put into force when the Council for Technical Co-operation meets at Colombo today.

Although, as already stated, it is only a small part of the Colombo Plan, the Technical Assistance Programme is the part that is going ahead now. It does not depend on external finance, for it has already been allocated £8,000,000. Of this the United Kingdom will provide £2,800,000 spread over three years, the duration of the plan. Also, there is nothing more to be approved, as all the Governments have already announced their acceptance of the scheme.

How It Will Function

The way in which the Technical Co-operation Scheme will function has also been agreed upon. There will be a very small Bureau with its headquarters at Colombo and presided over by a Director with a staff of about half-a-dozen. The prime function of the Bureau will be to act as a "clearing-house" for all requests for assistance, information and so on. For example, if a country needs an expert on soil conservation, it will approach the Director, who will see from what country a suitable expert is available. Again, if a country is starting a new factory it will ask the Director which is the best country to provide facilities for the training of its future foremen, technicians, etc. It is expected upon to provide a large number of these experts and also to arrange a large proportion of the training facilities. If called upon to do so, the U. K. is also prepared to provide capital equipment as a form of technical assistance.

There has been considerable criticism and questioning of the scheme in so far as how it links up with President Truman's Point Four development programme, United Nations assistance schemes, the FAO and other specialised agencies. It has even been called a Commonwealth effort run in competition with these other schemes. This is entirely incorrect, as the plan is supplementary to these other schemes and is designed to fill in gaps left in the provision of technical aid by these other plans. It is a sort of "last resource" for countries which have tried Point Four and the other schemes and have been unable to get the type of assistance required. In the event of any such failure the whole machinery of this Government-backed scheme will then come into force and will not admit of failure.

Pool Of Experts

It is also most important to realize that it is not entirely a Commonwealth scheme. For that reason no reference to the Commonwealth has been made in the title "Council for Technical Co-operation". Although the original ideas came from the Commonwealth, non-Commonwealth countries in the area—Siam, Burma, Indonesia and the Associated States of Indo-China—have been invited to participate and most of them are expected to do so. It is the aim of the Commonwealth Governments that the whole plan will work on a system of co-opera-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No-1173

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Gnanasoundary wife of Nagamany Ramalingam of Tellippalai East.
Nagamany Ramalingam of Tellippalai East Petitioner
Minor 1 Ramalingam Paskaramalingam
" 2 Ramalingam Ambigadevi
" 3 Ramalingam Ganesalingam
" 4 Ramalingam Mankaiyathkarasy
" 5 Ramalingam Mahalingam by their G. A. L.
6 Ponniah Ratnasingham all of Tellippalai East Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of April 1950 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithamparanathan Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner and that the 6th respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 5th respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests in these proceedings unless the respondents or any other person appear before this court on or before the 14th day of November 1950 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 21st day of April 1950.

S. S. I. Gunasekara,
District Judge.

Drawn by

M. Sithamparanathan
Proctor for Petitioner.
14-11-50

Time to show cause is extended till 5-12-50.

S. S. J. G.

D. J.
(O. 86 28 & 1)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1186

Sadasivam Sivagurunather of Puloly West Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1 Wallippillai widow of Ganapattillai
- 2 Ganapattillai Sadasivam
- 3 Nagappiar Veluppillai and
- 4 wife Manonmany
- 5 Somasundaram Saravanamuttu of Puloly West
- 6 and wife Sivagunasundary
- 7 Ponniah Veluppillai of Puloly West
- 8 and wife Parupathidevi of do
- 9 Vadivelu Sivapathasundaram and
- 10, wife Rajeswary alias Sellamuttu all of do. Respondents.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ledchumipillai wife of Sivagurunathar deceased of Manipay, Native of Puloly West

This matter coming on for disposal before William Gunam Spencer Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of June 1950 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapatham Proctor on the part of the petition-

er and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 4th April 1950 having been read, and the affidavit of the witnesses to the Last Will dated 19th February 1950 also having been read

It is ordered that the Will of the deceased No 3361 dated 31st December 1945 and attested by V. K. Subramaniam Notary Public be and the same in hereby declared proved unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 31st day of July 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said Petitioner is the executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 31st day of July 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 15th day of June 1950

Sgd. W. G. SPENCER,
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 6-12-1950.

Sgd. W. G. Spencer,
District Judge.

(O 85, 28 & 1.)

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U. K. I. S.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: T. Mattusampillai.