

THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

JAFFNA, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1951

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PROGRESS OF VILLAGE AGRICULTURE IN N. P.

Administration Report For 1949

The number of agricultural ranges was increased from eight to ten. Twenty Food Production Overseers hitherto under the Revenue Officers were taken over for direct supervision by the Agricultural Officer. The number of Field Demonstrators was increased from ten to fourteen.

With the increase in the field staff there has been increased activity in agricultural and food production work in the Districts. The organization of Co-operative Agricultural Production and Sales Societies and Rural Development Societies too provide the Agricultural Instructor and his staff additional voluntary staff for intensifying their activities.

The promotion of village agriculture has been achieved by propaganda, demonstration advice, assistance in the shape of free issues of planting material and livestock, loan and hire of implements, establishment of nurseries, stud centres, &c. The success of these efforts is well evinced by the increasing demand for these.

Paddy

Jaffna Peninsula:—A special effort was made to investigate the possibilities of reclaiming the saline areas. The methods adopted were (i) Use of saline-resistant paddies, (ii) application of chemicals—sulphur and agricultural gypsum. Demonstrations with the following quantities of saline resistant paddies were organised:— Five bushels of 'Pokkali'; 10 bushels of SR 26B; four bushels of 'Kallundai' and four bushels of 'Uvar Karupadi'. The variety SR 26B, in spite of severe drought conditions, has shown its superiority over other varieties. 'Pokkali' was second and will also do well if weather conditions are normal.

Application of sulphur at 3 hundredweight per acre and agricultural gypsum at the rate of 5 hundredweight per acre were also done, and on these plots only the local varieties of paddies were sown. The effect of sulphur is striking whilst the agricultural gypsum, which is slow acting, is not very marked. The demand for free issue of sulphur is very great.

Periyavellai selection made out of the Periyavellai variety

of paddy commonly grown in the Peninsula was sown in twenty-five plots of 1/4 acre each. The plots were in different villages. Many of these plots failed due to the drought; but where there was sufficient water it shows evidence of being superior to the local variety.

Under the Karacholi Irrigation Scheme where about 6,000 acres are cultivated for 'maha' and about 4,000 acres for 'yala', 1,200 acres were sown with pure line 'Pachchaiperumal' for 'yala' and 2,100 acres were sown with 'Vellai Illankalayan' pure line seed issued direct from the farms. The full extent sown for each season is under pure line paddy.

There was only one private seed farm during 'yala' under the scheme. The extent was sixty acres and 1,000 bushels of seed have been purchased and stored.

Twenty-two cultivators sowed sunnhemp and ploughed it in when the crop was six weeks old as green manure. These cultivators have obtained 10 to 15 per cent. increase in their yields.

The 'yala' crop was severely attacked by Paddy Fly. Over two tons of Gammexane was issued and over 2,000 acres were dusted within a period of three weeks.

During 'maha' 1949-50 demonstration plots have been organised on cultivators' land to demonstrate the effect of artificial manure mixture, green manuring, application of compost and of cattle penning and transplanting.

As a result of previous demonstrations carried out:

(i) 26 tons of artificials have been applied to land at the rate of 1 to 1 hundredweight according to the quantity of cattle and green manure applied.

(ii) 122 acres were transplanted this year as against five acres during the previous year.

(iii) 325 acres have been ploughed with the Ceres plough hired out from the farms and by the Agricultural Instructor, Kilinochchi.

Vavuniya District:—It has been possible to bring under pure line 'Pachchaiperumal'

COMMUNIST CHINA IS UNCOMFORTABLE

Growing Public Dissatisfaction

THE U. S. *Time* in a report says:

While Mao Tse-tung's armies took a mauling in Korea, his commissars were having trouble with the home front. Helped by the diversion of Red troops and resources northward anti-Communist guerrillas had rattled the lid off south China. Lately in the curious way which Communist governments often take to advertise their difficulties, the Reds described the situation.

Increase of Crime

After the Central People's Government Council ordered life imprisonment or the death penalty for 21 crimes (including draft-dodging, tax delinquency and the spreading of "false rumours") Vice Chairman Feng Chen of the Council's Political and Legal Committee gave a surprisingly frank explanation: "Special agents, bandits of America and Chiang Kai shek, have emerged openly from their underground hiding places. They are plundering openly, assassinating party cadres even revolting in many places." He cited an impressive example: 3,000 Communist Government agents had been killed recently in Kwangsi Province, near the border of Indo-China.

Severe Suppression

"Leniency," continued Peng, "is a mistake. We must kill those who ought to be killed, imprisoned, and control those who ought to be controlled."

Chinese Communist newspapers announced almost daily executions. Four former Nationalist officers were sentenced to death in Canton. After the failure of a peasant revolt in Shantung, nine of the ringleaders were executed.

300 acres during 'yala' 1949, and under 'Vellai Illankalayan' 770 acres during 'maha' 1949-50.

The extent transplanted during 'maha' 1949-50 is 194 acres as against 60 during 1948-49.

Two hundred and sixty acres of standing crop was barrowed in demonstrating this method of improving paddy yields.

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In Toyshan, Kwangtung Province, 165 guerrillas were captured. Chinese Red Army headquarters said 14,781 bandits had been killed last month in the Kwangsi mountains.

Antagonizing The Masses

Chinese Communists began to see U. S. spies around every corner. To show the public how to detect secret agents, the Shanghai municipal government staged a special anti-espionage exhibit at the Sandrome, old dog-racing track in the French Concession. The Shanghai police published an illustrated magazine called the *Shanghai Public Security Pictorial*, with pictures of arrests and executions in recent espionage cases.

In Kwangtung province, the party hierarchy berated eager party workers for "antagonizing the masses" by desecrating Buddhist idols and temples, "a Don Quixote type of struggle," which enabled "bandits, special agents and village despots" to spread false rumours. The party warned: "To destroy the masses' idols of worship will only bring about public dissatisfaction with the government."

The Vedha Agama Saiva Sithantha Sabhai

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a joint meeting of the above Sabai and that of the All Ceylon Temple Managers Union.

1. This meeting of the Veda Agama Saiva Sithantha Sabai and the Temple Managers' Union, requests the government not to take any action until the report of the Hindu Temporalities Special Committee, has been published in Tamil and English and the Hindu Public have had the opportunity of expressing their considered views thereon.

Proposed by K. Balasundarak Kurukal B. A. Seconded by P. Sinnadurai.

2. From what we learn of the special committee's recommendations, we are of opinion that it is subversive of Saiva Agamic Principles; as such we consider it our solemn duty to prevent its implementation.

Proposed by P. Appucuttu Nallur Seconded by K. Velauther Chulipuram.

REFORM OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY TEACHING

Only Way To Effect World Unity

NARROW NATIONALISM SHOULD BE DISPLACED

AT the second session of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with the UNESCO held at New Delhi on March 24. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Indian Education Minister advocated a better method of teaching history and geography in order to eliminate national exclusiveness and to bring about global harmony.

Minister Azad said:

"UNESCO is one of the specialised agencies of UN which was established to achieve international unity and peace. We must, however, confess that the world unity on the political plane yet remains a distant goal. The world organisations which have been set up to achieve political unity, whether they be the League of Nations or the United Nations have not yet achieved anything that can rekindle the hopes of men.

'Group' Trammels

"The UN, founded to solve all political problems in a spirit of equity by remaining free from entanglement with power blocs, is unfortunately itself becoming a victim of power politics. The conflicts between nations that formerly marked the field of diplomacy are now often displayed in the deliberations of UN. How can we, then, hope that UN will succeed in its aims unless it can disentangle itself from the trammels of political groupings and judge all questions from the point of view of international justice and peace?", he asked, adding that while aware of the present shortcomings, India was, nevertheless, a staunch supporter of UN. World peace was so precious an objective that India could not give up any instrument which offered even a remote hope of achieving it, he said.

Education Brings Equality

Maulana Azad said that even if the hopes of peace held out by UN proved in the end to be illusory, the illusion "is itself so dear to us that we would fain cherish it". Stating that if there was any gleam of hope for unity and peace, it could only be through the activity of UNESCO, the Education Minister added: "In UNESCO one may forget the clash-

es of Lake Success and live in an atmosphere where representatives who oppose one another in UN can co-operate in creative effort". He cited the instance of Indo-South African relationship. Although India had been divided from South Africa on account of political differences, in UNESCO the representatives of both the countries co-operated in advancing the cause of education, science and culture. "Education", said Maulana Azad, "is basic to the creation of an atmosphere in which human beings can meet one another on a plane of friendship and equality."

Stop Working Against Nature

Maulana Azad then referred to the need for fashioning the methods of teaching geography and history in order to bring out the unity and brotherhood of man and said, "This ancestral globe which nature has created as one has been divided by us for our purposes into different compartments. Not content with this, we have painted the common world in different colours in order to ensure that these divisions are maintained, and demarcated them as Asia or Europe, America or Africa."

Maulana Azad said: "We must have new maps for children in the elementary stages in which the world will be painted in one colour; we must teach the child that he is a denizen of the world first and foremost and then go on to tell him that just as a town is divided into different wards for purposes of convenience but nevertheless, the town remains one, so the world is divided into segments like Asia and America, Africa and Europe, but such

(Continued on page 4)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

'Arise and awake and, approaching the great ones, enlighten yourself.'

NATIONAL LANGUAGES COMMISSION

THE Cabinet's decision to appoint a permanent Commission which would examine the question of the introduction of national languages into State Departments and implement its (the Commission's) own decisions without submitting any report thereon has been welcomed in certain quarters. We are unable to congratulate the Cabinet on its decision. Much will depend on the personnel of the Commission, the correctness of their decisions and the steps taken by way of executive action. The idea of appointing the Commission has emanated from one who openly declared his plans to confine Tamil to the Northern and Eastern provinces. Tamils and Muslims will have to safeguard themselves; it is their duty to see that their language is given due recognition in Sri Lanka.

The House of Representatives has passed the motion on national languages introduced by Mr. V. Cumaraswamy, M. P. for Chavakachcheri. The substance of the motion is what we have often urged in these columns. Sinhalese children should study Tamil, and Tamil children should study Sinhalese and both languages should be given the same preference and recognition by the State. Under no circumstances should it be possible to confine Tamil to one or two provinces only. If the principle underlying Mr. Cumaraswamy's motion has been accepted, Tamils will have no cause for alarm, but they have a right to know what steps are proposed to be taken and again taken at the appropriate time to achieve the objective of the motion. Should any wrong decision be made and implemented by the Commission irreparable damage will be caused. It is therefore necessary that Tamils and Muslims should know what decisions are being made by the Commission and what steps are being taken by it to implement its decisions as and when they are made and taken.

The Prime Minister during his last visit to Jaffna, when questioned about the national languages, replied that the decision of the State Council would be implemented. The Select Committee on national languages appointed by the State Council fixed a time limit for the replacement of English by the national lan-

guages. The Cabinet has not been able to implement the Select Committee's Report so far; it has been realised that a sudden switch over from English to the national languages is not feasible; and it has now appointed a permanent commission to do the needful. The change-over has to be effected in stages, but innovations in the educational set-up regarding languages are necessary. The Commission will have no power in that matter. It will be therefore necessary for the Cabinet to take full responsibility for the change-over and do the needful.

There is truth in what the Federalists state. Much is being done silently to substitute Sinhalese for English in most parts of Ceylon. Many forms in use in State departments are printed only in English and Sinhalese; in many electorates voters' lists have been printed only in English and Sinhalese. It is needless to state that such a state of affairs is far from desirable. It is unfair by the Tamils. Most of the Tamils who are in South Ceylon can converse in Sinhalese but cannot read or write Sinhalese; similarly Sinhalese in the Northern or Eastern provinces have only a conversational knowledge of Tamil. Under foreign rule, national languages were neglected. In Free Lanka national languages ought to be restored to their legitimate place. Ceylon is a small island on the globe and ought not to be divided into provinces or districts on a linguistic basis. Both the national languages should be given the same recognition everywhere within the Island.

A Commission cannot act beyond the scope of its appointment. The authority for any action it takes has to be found within the letter of its appointment. It will be dangerous to give it wide powers of action without putting it to the need of submitting any report to the appointing authority. The Commission's powers ought to be limited and defined; the Cabinet and the public should know the decisions and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Commission for implementing the decision regarding national languages; and finally the Cabinet ought to introduce the necessary changes in the educational set-up for enabling the future citizens of Ceylon to have a fair knowledge of both Sinhalese and Tamil.

Woman Dies of Cut Injury

Two Men in Custody

Velu Maniccam, Kaitban Arian and Velu Sellamattu of Chempanattu have been taken into police custody in connection with the death of one Mariapillai wife of Swakiopillai of Chempanattu.

It is reported that a few hours earlier the woman had obtained her weekly rations from the Co-operative Stores.

MEETING THE MOMENTUM OF THE ATOMIC AGE

MAKE NOT 'BASE COIN' OF NOBLE THOUGHTS

INAUGURATING the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with the U.N.E.S.C.O. Premier Nehru deprecated the many moral crusades and efforts of certain statesmen to 'make others like unto themselves'.

Mr. Nehru said probably the essential crisis of the day was a crisis in the spirit of man. "Here in India, many of us grew up in two great traditions embodied in two mighty men. We are children of theirs in thought, very imperfect and foolish children, nevertheless, children of theirs. Both of them very different from each other and yet both of them completely grown out of the soil of India, out of the culture of India, out of the ten thousand years of the background of India, both reminding us of the innumerable facets of India because both were typically Indian, both very different from each other and yet so alike. Those two represented the ideals which young India in my youthful days had, which probably many people still may have, and yet I find that those two men somehow seem very distant now, though we talk their names very often. Other ways of thinking and other ideals creep in and instead of that mighty spirit of creative effort and faith and hope which those two men represented in their different ways, the modern age, whether in India or elsewhere, begins to represent more and more the spirit of denial and destruction, not of creation.

Spirit of Denial

"If that is the spirit of the modern age, what will your activities be worth in your various sections, schools, seminars and Congresses if some dark cloud hovers around you and might envelop you at any time? The League of Nations and its organs did very good work. Nevertheless, it was swept away by something else which it could not control, and so a fear creeps into my mind; are all our labours likely to be swept away by something entirely beyond our control? If so, is it not more desirable to try to control that something rather than live in an ivory tower, doing good work, no doubt, but work which somehow does not affect the essence of things to-day?"

Under the Shadow of Atom Power

"The symbol of this age is the atomic bomb and we seem to live under its shadow. Have we reached somewhere near the afternoon or evening of this civilisation of ours with its very proud and magnificent record? Have we lost the creative spirit? Have we lost that energy and faith that goes with the dawn of civilisation? Can we recapture that spirit of the dawn in this afternoon and convert it into something other than what it is today? Or is it inevitable that the afternoon will be followed by the evening and then by the shades of night? I do not know. My mind struggles with these problems."

The Method of Revival

"How are we to meet them? UNESCO says by education, science and culture. Of course, how else? And yet we find education often running into wrong channels. We find science

perverted to evil ends. We find culture instead of being something that broadens and gives us poise and vision sometimes actually narrowing us and creating wars. Of course, anything that separates and narrows is not real culture but anyhow the slogan of culture is used and each person who uses it means something entirely different from some other person. So these very things which ought to help us in solving the world's problems become barriers to that very solution. How are we to get over this difficulty? Surely not by saying that education, science and culture are no good. Because after all they are the only means of our going ahead or understanding or solving these problems. We have to adhere to them and yet, while adhering, we have to realise that these words often become base coin in our mouths and our activities. More especially in the field of politics, every noble word and noble sentiment that man has ever invented or thought of becomes base coin".

'Tensions'

The UNESCO in India, and possibly elsewhere, said Mr. Nehru, had been carrying on investigations into what was called the problem of tensions. "I wondered," said Mr. Nehru, "if it would not be a worthy exercise to study them at Lake Success. Why go far for studying them? Why not study them at headquarters? Why not study them in the various Chancelleries of the world, because they are the root cause of the tensions of the world to-day, and not those people who occasionally might in a fit of excitement break a few heads. Those who sit in the Chancelleries are prepared to break and smash not a few heads but millions and billions of heads. How then are you going to stop that by studying the petty problems of the market place or some corner of the world here or there when the major problem overshadows the world?"

Personal Problems

"I am placing before you in all humility these problems that trouble me. When I think of these problems, all pride of intellect goes, because I have seen intellect prostituted to base ends, and sometimes intellect by itself leads to nothing. All pride of achievement fades away because of the tremendous lack of achievement that stares one in the face. I do not quite know what remains in its place. Perhaps some pride does remain because so long as there is strength in one, one must have some pride to do one's duty and one's work. But apart from the personal equation, the big question does stare one in the face. How are we, however, and wherever we might be situated to meet this great problem of this atomic age of ours."

Take Note of Variegation

"We find people, nations, statesmen, talking in terms of the greatest certitude about their being right, about their undergoing some moral crusade or

Son Sees Sword Attack On Mother

Bernard son of Nicholaspillai of Karaveddy West who was awakened by the cries of his mother Antoniapillai saw his mother struggling with an intruder and later his mother being cut with a sword in his neck.

Antoniapillai succumbed to the sword injury.

It is alleged that the intruder had attempted to steal the Thalikody of the deceased but on being found in the act had cut her with a sword.

The alleged assailant has not been traced.

The police are making enquiries.

other for the benefit of mankind. Sometimes I feel that the world might be better off if there were a few less of these moral crusaders. Everyone wants not only to carry on the moral crusade in his own environment but to impose his moral crusade on others. When moralities or the objectives of moral crusades differ, then inevitably comes conflict. The fact of the matter is that while in theory there is or there ought to be a great deal in common in what is considered culture or truth, nevertheless the world is a very variegated place. The backgrounds of great nations are very different, their historical development has been different and even their wants to-day are different.

Present Comes Out of the Past

"In the great part of Asia to-day, the primary want is of food, clothing, housing, some healthful conditions and the like. You cannot expect any higher flights of culture where the primary needs are lacking. So a great part of Asia necessarily thinks of these primary needs. Other countries think differently because of their other needs. Great countries like India or others with a tremendous part cannot forget their past and there is no reason why they should forget their past. Then try to get rid, I hope, of the burden of that past in so far as it is wrong or out of place to-day, but their roots must necessarily come out of that past.

Put Up With Differences

"Therefore, one of the things to remember is that in this world, while inevitably we are developing common ways of action and thinking, because that has become quite essential, inevitably also there are differences and we must recognise those differences and give full play to them and not try to impose our will against others in order to obliterate those differences. I would apply that even within a country like India and much more so when you take the world."

Thanks to technological development, said Mr. Nehru, many of the problems of the past were capable of solution in terms of the people having food, clothing, housing health services and almost everything else that they needed. There was enough in the world to-day for all and more. Therefore the old reason for conflicts no longer existed and yet something was lacking. The technological age had brought greater conflicts in its train, in spite of its promise of putting an end to conflict. Against in spite of continuous talk of peaceful progress and co-operation and mutual understanding between nations, they went in a contrary direction. How then were they to get over these contradictions? He hoped the UNESCO would not only work in the many fields in which it functioned to-day but would also take note of this broader field he had indicated.

Death of Mr. N. Ponniah

Journalist And Social Worker

We regret to record the death of Mr. N. Ponniah J.P., Managing Editor of the Elakesari and proprietor of the Tirumakal Press Chunnakam.

He was the Chairman of the Myliddy Village Committee for two successive terms.

Mr. Ponniah was an ardent nationalist and social worker.

Death occurred yesterday. Funeral takes place today at Myliddy.

Flying Doctor Service

Australia Leads

Australia was the first country in the world to have a flying doctor service, and is still virtually the only country to have a service where the doctor goes out by plane to the patients. Similar organisations in other parts of the world are essentially aerial ambulance services.

There are eight bases run by the various sections of the Australian Flying Doctor Service. The bases cover the entire thinly populated inland area—as big as all eastern Europe and the British Isles, with something over for the oceans.

Medical Advice Over Radio

The doctors and pilots fly more than 250,000 miles a year in more than 600 individual flights, transfer some 500 patients to hospital, and, as a matter of routine, answer unrecorded thousands of radio calls for medical advice.

A simple type of portable transmitter-receiver is used in the service, one that is so low-powered that it can be operated by a foot-pedal generator. At a cost of £A130 for a trans-receiver, and a small annual subscription, medical help can be summoned anywhere in the island.

With every trans-receiver on the network goes a medicine-chest identical with the one in the doctor's studio-consulting room. This enables the doctor to prescribe by quoting measurements and numbers, referring to his own medicine-chest. At no time is the doctor's plane more than five flying hours away from its base.

Ready Succour

When there are no medical calls, the trans-receiver network is used for telegrams—an average of 1,0,000 a year. After the telegrams, the session is thrown open to all. This is the "hen" session period, prelude to many more or less private gossip-hours, with nothing to stop anyone from listening-in—a sort of party line of the air.

In this way the service has helped to banish loneliness, twin foe with fear in the pre-doctor days when so many men, women and children faced death in those empty stretches of earth without hope of succour,

In The House of Commons

PARTY MANOEUVRES FOR - VANTAGE POSITION

Tories And Labour In Tussle For Power

AFTER a two-months session in which party warfare has reached a more intense pitch than ever before in this Parliament, the House of Commons has now risen for a short Easter recess, to reassemble on April 3.

A week after its reassembly the Chancellor of the Exchequer will submit his Budget—which must make provision for the first stage of a three-year rearmament program that is to cost £4,700 million—and unless there is some sudden change of atmosphere the prospects are that the party fight will then be renewed as hotly as before.

Mr. Churchill and his Opposition colleagues are at one with the Government on the need for a strong rearmament programme, but they distrust the capacity of

BY ERNEST ATKINSON

the Government to make an efficient job of it and they are pressing hard for a General Election. This is the background of the present situation in the House.

A little over a year ago the present Government was returned to power with only a very short lead over the Opposition. But even with the House of Commons in this unfortunate position of near-deadlock, both parties at that time were agreed that another appeal to the country in 1950 should be avoided, for the reason that it might reproduce a similar result and no satisfactory majority for either side.

In the past few months a change has come over the scene. Public opinion polls—which have often predicted electoral results very accurately in the past—have suggested that the stock of the Conservative Party is rising rapidly and that, if an election were held now, the Labour Party would be defeated.

Opposition Offensive

In the belief that the tide of opinion is now flowing with them, the Opposition in recent weeks have mounted a continuous offensive against the Government in the House of Commons. They have repeatedly tabled motions of censure against the Government on various domestic subjects. Every one of these has been defeated, though sometimes by very small margins.

At the same time, the Opposition are pressing hard for a General Election. In a recent party political broadcast Mr. Churchill dwelt eloquently on what he called "the most disturbing and harmful condition of our domestic politics" at a time of grave external danger and that it was in the national interest that an election should be held to bring to power "a broad-based Government resting on a clear and strong majority", thus inviting men of other Parties to join with the Conservatives in manning the ministerial posts.

Deferring Elections

But the Government, it appears have no intention at present of dissolving Parliament for another election, and will seek to defer an election to a time of their own choosing. In these circumstances almost the

only way to bring about an election is for the Opposition to defeat the Government on some major issue of policy. This the Opposition have never yet been able to do, even on the few occasions when they have had the nine Liberals in the House voting with them.

A possible alternative method of bringing about an election is for the members who are opposed to the Government so to use the procedure of the House as to harass Ministers and their supporters to a state of exasperation in which they will rather dissolve Parliament than bear the strain long. Where a Government has only a very small majority—as at present—this is a tactic always open to a determined opposition. The Opposition backbenchers have been doing this in recent weeks, which has brought about the rise in political tension.

Clever Tactics

The method employed has been to table "prayers" for the annulment of ministerial orders made under various Acts of Parliament. These orders are made in hundreds each week and there is no lack of material to work upon. "Prayers" for the annulment of orders can only be debated after all the Government business of the day has been disposed of, which is not normally before 10 o'clock at night, or later. Debates on a series of "prayers" may thus keep the House sitting for the greater part of the night, and there have been many such sittings of late.

The Government have been considering procedural counter-measures, but before resorting to these Mr. Chuter Ede, the new Leader of the House in succession to Mr. Herbert Morrison, decided last week on a more conciliatory method. He invited the leaders of the other Parties to join with the Government in discussions to see whether a more rational method could be devised allowing the House to debate "prayers" for the annulment of ministerial orders. No doubt these discussions will take place after Easter.

—U. K. I. S.

Ceylon Government Railway Level Crossing Repairs

The Level Crossing at 51 miles 73 chains (Railway mileage) on the Elpitiya - Polwatte Road between Balapitiya and Ambalangoda Railway Stations will be closed for vehicular traffic as follows for effecting repairs:-

Partially from 6.0 p. m. to 10.0 p. m. on Sunday, 8-4-51 and from 4.0 a. m. to 6.0 a. m. on Monday, 9-4-51.

Totally from 10.0 p. m. on Sunday, 8-4-51 to 4.0 a. m. on Monday, 9-4-51.

During the period of total closure, the traffic will be diverted through Polwatte - Ambalangoda Road. (G. 85. 30).

WANTED

PADDY LAND under Iramanadu Irrigation Scheme, 15 acres or more, for purchase or five years' lease.

Apply Gate Mubandiram D. Kanagasundaram, Tellippalai, stating terms. (M. 243, 27 & 1)

World Committee For Distribution Of Newsprint

The International Materials Conference announced on March 22 that it proposed setting up a Committee to make recommendations on the production, supply and distribution of newsprint. The United States, acting on behalf of the Central Group of the Conference, extended invitation to producing and consuming countries to participate in the Committee.

The new Committee was designated the Pulp-Paper committee. Membership of the Committee will be announced when countries have replied to the invitations extended to them.

New Source

The success of a new kind of newsprint used in a test recently by the 'Holyoke' 'Transcript-Telegram', a paper published in the State of Massachusetts is reported in the last issue of 'Chemurgic Digest', the organ of the National Farm Chemurgic Council. The newsprint made from bleached bagasse a sugarcane waste promises to alleviate the world shortage of newsprint. The article says that bagasse can be produced in the U. S. A. for about \$60 a ton as compared to \$100 a ton for wood pulp; thus bagasse paper is going to be much more economical than wood pulp paper. Four million tons of bagasse are produced in Louisiana State alone each year, out of which

250,000 tons only are at present said to be used for making wall-board.

Result of Research

Bagasse paper is the result of ten years of research by Mr. Edward R. Timlowski, Technical Director of the Kensley Chemical Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Representatives of 15 countries, including India, possessing enough sugar industry waste product were present at the test when an eight-page edition of the 'Holyoke' 'Transcript-Telegram' was run off. It was found that bagasse paper could be run at speeds up to 160 feet per minute. 'The paper' Trade Journal had this to say about the new paper: "The paper had the characteristics which would be expected of a slow short-fibred apparently well hydrat-

FOR SALE

Offers are invited for the purchase of a buggy cart in excellent condition and an Indian Bull. For particulars please apply to The Secretary, Kilinochchi, State Cattle Farm Co-op. Stores Ltd. (M. 246 30 & 3)

The Mullen test was good, tearing strength low and capacity was poor. The finished sheet in newsprint weight had the appearance of grease-proof paper. It was stiffer and harder than normal printing paper and was slightly brittle when dry.

A regular edition of the Washington (New Jersey) Star was printed subsequently on bagasse paper which Chemurgic Digest says proved well able to stand the strain of high-speed operation.

'Silappadikaram' Conference In Madras

Plea For A Tamil Province

With the hoisting of the Tamil flag the Silappadikaram Conference was inaugurated in Madras on March 24 by Mr. R. P. Sethupillai.

Mr. Sethupillai said that the flag represented the glory of Tamil Nadu and that it stood for the integrity of Tamilians. By praising Silappadikaram they praised the ancient Tamil Nad. It dealt with three important aspects of life in ancient days, he said the political, social and religious. Elangovadigal pointed out that if there was deviation from the path of righteousness the administration would fail. The author had also explained that the Government was for the people and that the welfare of the people should be the sole concern of the ruler.

Continuing Mr. Sethu Pillai said that they should get back the Kannagi statue from the Ceylon Museum. He pleaded for the establishment of a separate Tamil Province.

Greater Interest In Commercial Enterprises

Welcome Change Says Mr Natesan

Declaring open the newly established Petrol Filling Station at Mallakam yesterday at 5 p. m., Mr. S. Natesan, former State Councillor said that he was glad to observe a welcome change in the outlook of educated young men namely the choosing of commercial enterprises in preference to appointments under Government.

Calling upon Mr. Natesan to declare the 'Canagaratnam Petrol Station' open, Mr. R. N. Sivaprakasam said that the efforts of enterprising young men who contribute to the commercial expansion of the country were praiseworthy and congratulated the proprietor Mr. M. Canaganaram on his new venture.

Neeraviady Welfare Society

The annual general meeting of the above society was held on Sunday 25th instant (25-3-51) at the Society's Reading Room premises with Mr. R. C. Manmatharayan in the chair. The Secretary submitted the annual report which was accepted. The statement of accounts was also approved. The following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year.

Patron: Mr. D. S. Thuraijah
Vice-Patron: Mr. R. C. Manmatharayan
President: Mr. T. Senathirajah
Vice-Presidents: Mr. A. Somaskanthar, Mr. S. Thambipillai
Secretary: Mr. A. Canaganatnam
Treasurer: Mr. S. Sinnappa
Auditor: Mr. S. Thuraijah
An executive committee comprising the above office bearers and Messrs K. Ponniah, A. Paramarasah, A. Vettivel and S. Ponnudurai was elected.
A motion proposed by Mr. T. Senathirajah to the effect that the reading room be shifted to a more suitable place was adopted.

THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE will have its DIAMOND JUBILEE CARNIVAL during 2nd - 13th May, 1951

All interested please write to the undersigned.

S. Nadarajah,
K. V. Mylvaganam,
Secretaries.
(Carnival Committee)

Jaffna.
12-2-51.

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 1-4-51 TO 7-4-51

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

You will be bothered and upset by inexplicable happenings in your circle this week. Health also must be given particular care. You will be quick to pick up quarrels. Avoid official troubles.

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

A good week financially. You can take any risks. Ruin to enemies and success in litigation also promised. You will be able to plan your business in grand scale in a short time.

GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3—[Athana Rasi]

The first two days might upset you a bit. The rest of the week looks promising. Social success and gain shown. But you will have to overwork yourself.

CANCER Punarpusa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

The first half of the week must be spent with care. Don't trust your new friends or relatives very much. Second half promises professional success and mental harmony.

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

There will be no peace of mind this week. Avoid argumentative disposition. Don't do any reshuffles in your affairs as you may lose by it. Thursday and Friday must be spent with care.

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

In spite of financial and professional success you will have no mental peace. Domestic upheavals may upset you a bit. The last day of the week must be spent with care.

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

Choose your company carefully this week lest they land you in some difficulties. Family and personal problems need better care. Don't be quick to pick up quarrels.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vischika Rasi]

You may plan for new ventures this week. Happiness through younger members of the family promised. But relationship with friends of the opposite sex will not be quite harmonious for some time.

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

You will have much to do on behalf of your family this week. Something outstanding will be settled. But you will have to spend a lot and work hard.

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

You will feel restless throughout this week. Your pursuits will not bring forth the desired results. New friends may betray you week end.

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

Financial success and fame promised this week. You will make some reshuffles in your affairs. Domestic harmony and ruin to enemies also indicated.

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

You may find it difficult to make both ends meet this week. Some domestic upheavals may upset you a bit. Week end promises favours from foreigners.

PROGRESS OF VILLAGE AGRICULTURE IN N. P.

(Continued from page 1)

The demonstrations were held in 48 centres.

Twenty-nine private seed farms totalling 160 acres in extent have been organized. Demonstration plots have been organized in 29 centres.

Mannar District.—There is only one Range Agricultural Instructor. The work done was as follows:—

Maha 1948-49

The ten demonstration plots organized to show the benefits of transplanting, manuring and harrowing the standing crop were harvested. The transplanted plots gave an average 62 bushels per acre. The manured and the standing crop harrowed plots gave an average 42 bushels per acre.

The quantity of pure line seed issued for 'Idaipokam' cultivation was 300 bushels of 'Pachchaiperumal' paddy.

Yala 1949

The tank beds are only cultivated for 'yala'. The extent under pure line 'Pachchaiperumal' paddy was 156 acres. The average yield per acre was 42 bushels as against 25 bushels per acre of the local paddy.

Maha 1949-50

The cultivators have sown 1,594 bushels of 'Vellai Ilankalayan' pure line seed. The extent under transplanted paddy is 402 acres as against 22 acres during 1949. In 25 villages demonstration plots to show the benefits of manuring and transplanting have been laid down. Private seed farms totalling 75 acres have been organized.

Tobacco

In the Jaffna District about the end of this year propaganda meetings were held all over the Peninsula to encourage the cultivation of cigarette tobacco as the prices of local tobacco had gone down by 50 per cent of the ruling price in 1948. As a result 95 cultivators have planted about 250 tobacco plants. This is a trial to find out whether (i) the cultivation of cigarette tobacco would be as paying as Malayalam tobacco, (ii) and to select the places where good quality cigarette tobacco can be grown in the Peninsula. This season there are 10 acres of Harrison Special cigarette tobacco, 2½ acres of Dumbara and 1½ acres of mild cigar tobacco under cultivation.

Exotic Vegetables

In the Jaffna District as the cultivators were all under the impression that exotic vegetables could only be grown in the October-February season, a few demonstration plots were established and competitions organized at Nallore, Irupalai, Sathu-

malai, Tinnavelly and Vaddukoddai where tomatoes, beetroot, knol khol and radish were cultivated. The crops came up very well and field days were held at these centres to enable the cultivators of the neighbourhood to see the results for themselves. The tomato variety grown was Yate's Early Winner, beetroot variety was Crimson Globe, and knol khol variety was Early White Vienna. One cultivator who grew 1/8 acre of beetroot realized Rs. 1,000 from it.

Fifty-two thousand cabbage seedlings, thirty-one thousand seven hundred beetroot seedlings and one hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy tomato seedlings were issued free by the Department to the cultivators. A start has been made to send out exotic vegetables, mostly tomatoes, to Colombo and Kandy markets from the Islands. Prospects of establishing a permanent market for exotic vegetables in Colombo appear to be very good.

In the Vavuniya District the following planting materials were issued and the growth of the crops is very promising:—Capsicum 12,250 seedlings, tomato 34,870, beetroot 1,525, and lettuce 1,000.

In the Mannar District 2,500 beetroot seedlings were issued.

Tuticorin Chilli Drive

The cultivation of Tuticorin chillies during May to September season was only taken up by the cultivators in the Jaffna District due to our efforts. The cultivators were not very keen to grow chillies; but due to the restriction of dry chillies imports the prices of dry chillies soared and those who cultivated chillies realized very high profits. This has served as an incentive. So far we have issued for planting for the year 18 pounds of chilli seeds and 1,256,495 chilli seedlings.

In the Vavuniya District the target set has been exceeded, chiefly due to the fall in prices of tobacco. The number of seedlings issued in addition to 25 pounds seed is 689,490.

In the Mannar District the number of seedlings issued in addition to 275 pounds of seed issued to A. G. A., Mannar is 1,500,000.

Horticultural Work

In the Jaffna District this year the field demonstrators made an all out effort to encourage the cultivators to grow their own sour mango and citrus stock, and the demonstrators went from place to place and grafted the plants in situ. They have also topworked big sour mango trees, rough lemon trees and trees.

'Know How' Education Britain's Example

After a full day's work a large proportion of Britain's adult population goes to evening schools to learn the "know how" of modern industry and commerce.

More than 11,000 people in the evenings, and 2,500 during the day attend courses for further education at the Regent Street Polytechnic, in London.

There is a course for the student who has not reached the normal entrance level for University examinations. This is the Preliminary, Professional and Matriculation course.

The School of Engineering provides full-time courses in Civil, Electrical and Engineering; similar courses are held in the evening classes, of which there are 600.

Wide Syllabus

There are 40 subjects at the School of Commerce, including Management studies, Mercantile Law, and Social Administration. The Craft Course includes Hairdressing, Motor Body Engineering and Tailoring and cost between one and two shillings a class. School fees are on the whole within the means of the most modest incomes.

Other courses include Architecture, Surveying and Building, Art Training Chemistry and Biology Domestic Science, Photography, Mathematics and Physics, and Modern Languages.

The Polytechnic was founded in 1882 by Quintin Hogg when he was interested in the education of London youth. It has for long been the model for all other polytechnic establishments in London.

Reform of History & Geography Teaching

(Continued from page 1)

divisions do not disrupt the unity of the world."

Broadening of Vision

In the teaching of history also relationship between men from different groups was represented as one of hatred and discord. It was inevitable that history so taught must lead to constriction of the mind, a narrowing of the vision. "We are told", Maulana Azad continued, "that centuries before the Christian Era, the Persian attack on Greece was an attack of the East on the West and led to a counter-attack by the West led by Alexander. Are these conflicts between East and West or campaigns of conquest by individuals who wanted to bring the whole of the known world under their sway", he asked.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle in the way of reform of history and geography teaching, Maulana Azad said, was the cult of narrow nationalism. So intense and pervasive was its influence that, however clearly 'we recognised the need for world unity and however keenly we desire it, we cannot transcend the limitations of nationalism, and yet unless we can go beyond nationalism, the future of man is dark."

The Maulana in conclusion expressed the hope that the aspirations of the UNESCO to produce a history of mankind which would emphasise the growth of world unity, would be fulfilled during the regime of the present Director-General. He also assured of India's help and co-operation towards that end.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1277 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanthapper Ponniah Thillaiampalam of Nallur, Jaffna

Deceased.

Kamadchysuntharam widow of K. P. Thillaiampalam of Nallur, Jaffna

Vs.

- 1 Kamala
- 2 Nadesan
- 3 Sri Kantha and
- 4 Rajagopa, children of K. P. Ponnampalam and
- 5 Mylvaganam Sabanayagam all of Nallur, Jaffna

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekere, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of February 1951 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor 2nd to 4th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest in these Testamentary Proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner and his lawful widow unless the respondents or any other person appear before this Court on the 27th day of April 1951 and state objections to the contrary.

This 19th day of February 1951

District Judge

Drawn by

S. Visuvalingam,
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 137 30 & 3)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1271

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Kasinathar Veluppillai of Karainagar North

Deceased.

Sinnachchippillai widow of K. Veluppillai of Karainagar North

Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final determination before T. Muttusamy Pillai Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of February 1951 in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 1st February 1951 and that of the attesting notary and witnesses to the last will left behind by the deceased having been read:

It is ordered that the last will of the late Kasinathar Veluppillai the deceased dated 18th day of November 1950 and attested by K. S. Mahesa Sarma, Notary Public under No. 10055 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that Probate of the said last will be issued to the petitioner who is the Executrix named in the said last will accordingly.

This 6th day of February 1951

Sgd S S J. Goonesekera

Drawn by District Judge.

Sgd. A. Arumugam,
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 138, 30 & 3)

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