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THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

PHONE 56

JAFFNA.

VOL. LXII.
NO. 74

JAFFNA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1951

PRICE
10 CENTS

THE DROUGHT AND THE PLIGHT OF THE PEASANT

By E. P. RASIAH

(President, Jaffna Div. Co-op. Agricultural
Products & Sales Societies)

His speech is of mortgaged bedding,
On his knee he borrows yet,
At his heart is his daughter's wedding,
In his eye foreknowledge of debt.

He eats and bath indigestion,
He toils and he may not stop,
His life is a long-drawn question
Between a crop and a crop."

sustenance and clothing for the peasant and his family during the next twelve months? Faced with starvation, the peasant must either have recourse to the money-lender on the security of his future crops or mortgage his allotments.

Crop Insurance

In agriculturally advanced countries, the system of "Crop Insurance" would have given peasants, placed under such circumstances, economic security, if not relief; but unfortunately Ceylon appears to be far behind the times in this respect. Our Co-op Department has seriously thought of exploring the possibilities of such a scheme only this year. The services of an enterprising Asst. Registrar of Jaffna, from whom much is expected, has been requisitioned by this Department to set the Insurance machinery in motion; but the wheels of Red Tape move slowly!

Relief

As a measure of immediate relief, our ultra-socialists would say, why not try the dole? Having seen the moral effect of the dole in other places, we should be very wary of trying it as a remedy for our economic ills, for, the dole hurts the one who gives and harms the one who takes. The dole carries with it, its stigma of beggary. The sturdy peasants of Jaffna, however needy they may be, would feel humiliated to stretch out the begging bowl and are generally reluctant to avail of such assistance.

Then the next remedy would be temporary employment-relief. We have heard how this worked in several parts of Colombo. One of the reasons, why those who work in those schemes do not give of their best is because, it looks even to them a sort of unproductive work.

At Kilinochchi

At Kilinochchi there is a splendid opportunity offered to government to give productive employment to the colonists and thus not only help them to tide over the present crisis but also expand and popularise its colonisation schemes. In between two blocks of colonists' allotment, there is said to be an intermediate block still awaiting development. This is just

(Continued on page 4)

THE SANNYASIN

Free, free he walks below,
Like wind on a meadow!
A lamp of cosmic flame,
A dawn of rosy peace,
A heaven singing 'Ram Ram'—
The saint of God-lit face
Walks on the dust for us
Scattering smiles of Bliss.

The rays of his heart meet
All willing hearts that greet,
Like sun-rays open eyes,
Before which darkness dies.
Such great souls come and speak
Of God in the Spirit!
Wake up! Do not be weak!
And make yourself fit
To follow their message
With courage!

—Yogi Sri Shuidananda Bharati.

PREMIER'S PEACE PLAN

Its Applicability In Internal Affairs

THE British public who listened to the broadcast of Mr. D. S. Senanayake would have understood the hold this statesman of 'goodly commonsense' has on his country peopled by different races speaking various languages and professing many faiths. Keeping bridled the various Ministers who pull the Cabinet chariot, Mr. Senanayake has shown extraordinary ability in guiding the administration of the country allowing the Federalists and Congressmen, the Trotskyites and the Stalinists, the Independents and the non-descripts all freedom of movement and expression, yet never for once making a false step.

Asia's Part

Speaking of the international situation and Asia's role in it the Premier says "Asia, which is the land of birth of all great religions and of high idealism, wonders whether humanity is really progressing towards realisation of ultimate truth and perfection which is its goal; and whether the great powers are not placing too great an emphasis on the form of the machinery of Government and of the social and economic organisation of a nation as a means of greater human happiness.

"We in the East, throughout milleniums of struggle to-

wards the light, have leant the bitter lessons of suspicion and fear, of greed and aggrandisement, of lust for power and exploitation of the weak and we are convinced that it is only through clearer knowledge of fundamental spiritual values of existence that international understanding can be reached".

Applying this method of analysis to the internal administrative affairs of the Island will it be incorrect to say that intercommunal understanding can be reached through clear knowledge of fundamental spiritual values.

Suspicion and fear of any one religion displacing all other faiths, any single language assuming place of authority which have been created by leaders would lust for power and the exploitation of the weak.

The Mid-Path

Commenting on the international aristocrats Mr. Senanayake waxed eloquent on ethical teachings thus.

"We believe in a way of life, which I may be permitted to call the middle way, and in which the rule of the moral law founded on a firm faith in the 'one-ness' of human life would hold sway,

(Continued on page 4)

A WAY TO END THE COLD WAR

A Critical Study Of Soviet—Yugoslav Split

[It is quite appropriate that our readers should know the secret that is Tito's success in Yugoslavia. In this article which is a P. T. I. feature, the freedom from Soviet supervision and the blessings it had brought to the Yugoslavs is graphically described. Let our local comrades who still continue to think at the bidding and guidance of Moscow take note of this.]

A recent decree by the Yugoslav Government abolishing privileges for Communists may be regarded as the first fruit of the new freedom. About six weeks before the decree was published, the Yugoslav literary weekly Knizhevina Novine carried a blistering article guying Communist dignitaries on holiday. It described how comrade X and his wife went down to the sea to reside in a special villa because they would not mingle with the common people, had special food, bought goods otherwise unobtainable at special shops, burned government petrol-riding about in cars etc.

This article started a lively debate in the press at large. Some writers supported the author. He and a cartoonist who illustrated his 'Heretical Article' (that was the title) got into quite a lot of hot water. Others attacked him violently. The whole controversy would be inconceivable in the Soviet Union and would have been equally inconceivable in Yugoslavia two years ago.

And then in the middle of October the government published a decree abolishing the special shops and the "special rest homes, villas, holiday houses etc.", with the exception of workers' rest homes. The decree further provided that communists were to have petrol for official purposes and on ration only, the same as everybody else, and were to have the same ration cards and eat the same food as others. The decree also forbids the buying of carpets, curtains, pictures, furniture etc., for the decoration of offices.

Privileges for Communists

There seems little doubt that the rumpus started by the Knizhevina Novine had something to do with this new law. The desire to avoid repeating the error of the Soviet Union in allowing Communists to become something like a privileged caste raised high above the people is also an obvious motive. The national emergency caused by the great drought has given urgency and point to this measure.

Ever since the break with the Cominform in June 1948, the Yugoslav people and their leaders have had to rely on themselves and do their own thinking. The result has been a tempest of discussion, increasing freedom

and vigour of criticism and a series of bold reforms. This is largely due to the spirit in which the leaders of the Yugoslav Communist Party met the great crisis that ended in the break with the Soviet Union.

In the correspondence with the Soviet leaders that precipitated the break they first showed what has since become a characteristic trait. They asked the Soviet Communist Party to send a delegation to Yugoslavia to discuss all their charges and grievances on the spot with their Yugoslav colleagues. When the Cominform Bureau Resolution condemning them was published they immediately printed it in the Yugoslav Press. When the break occurred, the Russians published a translation into bad Serbo-Croat of their side of the correspondence and circulated it clandestinely in Yugoslavia. As soon as they got wind of this the Yugoslav authorities published the whole correspondence, giving both sides in a good Serbo-Croat translation, and sold it in a pamphlet form on every newsstand up and down the country.

Not only did they take their own people into their confidence—they threw open the gates of Yugoslavia to foreigners. As Marshal Tito said to me last spring: "We don't want just friends to come to Yugoslavia. We want witnesses. We have no propaganda. Our propaganda is the facts. Let people come and find out for themselves how things are with us".

Contribution by Students

Hence the open invitation to students and young workers of all countries to come and join in with the Students' Brigades in road-building and other jobs during the summer, after which the foreign visitors can make up their own itineraries and are given tickets and put up at hotels to go around and see the country for themselves. The Yugoslavs were delighted when the National Executive committee of the Labour Party accepted the invitation of their People's front to visit Yugoslavia and hope that there will soon be a return invitation for some of their people to visit England.

The Yugoslav Peace Committee's reply to floods of Cominform propaganda telling the wildest tales of Yugoslav war

(Continued on page 3)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

"To be in accord with man is human happiness, but to be in accord with God is the happiness of God."

—LAO-TSE—

THE JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

MANY IMPROVEMENTS HAVE been effected by the Jaffna Municipal Council during the two years of its existence. The Kariyoor Slum Clearance and Housing Scheme has given relief to many families in one of the worst slums in the Island; some lanes have been widened and converted into roads; and the lighting at important junctions and parks or other public places has improved. More remains to be done. Water supply for the city and drainage are vital necessities which demand the urgent attention of both the Municipal Council and the State. The condition of some roads is awful; some have to be widened; and where one way traffic has been introduced parking space for cars ought to be provided. As things are, on the Kankesanthurai Road, in the Grand Bazaar area, cars and carts are sometimes parked along one side of the entire road, and slow moving vehicles are an obstruction on the other side of the road. The attention of the authorities was invited in a letter to the Press to the nuisance caused by the permanent parking of so called private cars, which are in reality hiring cars, on the High Way. Cattle on roads are another nuisance.

When the Council met on last Monday for the purpose of electing its Mayor and Deputy Mayor, only nine members were present; the Commissioner, Mr. K. Shanmugam who presided, ruled that there was no quorum in terms of section 22 (2) of the Municipal Ordinance and adjourned the meeting *sine die*. Some members argued that the quorum for a meeting was six and therefore the meeting could proceed but the Commissioner ruled otherwise. We are not concerned here with the correctness of the ruling, but we wish to point out that the conduct of the members who absented themselves is not quite satisfactory. Every member of the council owes a solemn duty to the electorate which returned him for some particular ward to attend every meeting and act conscientiously in all matters pertaining to the deliberations of the Council. There is no speedy remedy provided to cure any default. All writers on Demo-



'Change-Brain University'

Capturing the imagination of the people—that is the first step in the Marxist method of approach. Mao, has started re-modelling Chinese culture in a novel way. Conservatism in this ancient land is fast disappearing before the cultural revolution which includes a course in the people's Revolutionary Academy popularly known as the Change-Brain University.

Men and women in the thirties and forties, all professional people listen to these cultural lectures at Peking and leave the University qualified to assume responsibility in the conduct of the Government or manning the administrative service. 'Thought of Mao', Marxism, Leninism, Stalinism, are the subjects of lectures and practical training.

Here is a hint to our local revolutionaries. What is needed here is a brain-overhauling course in political prudence.

Galle M. P. Provides News

Always in the lime-light, the Anti-U. N. P. M. P. for Galle Mr. W. Dahanayake appeared in the news columns twice this week. Discontenting as the news is, it is unfortunate that a Parliamentarian with a heart for public activities should allow himself to be carried beyond limits in his Anti-Government activities.

Mr. Dahanayake's imputation about an Assistant Superintendent of Police that he had received bribes to punish Anti-U. N. P. people and protect Pro-U. N. P.'s was as indiscreet and hastily made as many of his other accusations about everything that is U. N. P. The Galle Critic had to eat humble pie when he tendered an unqualified apology.

The Leftist from Galle would do well to direct his abilities to wards constructive criticism. If he would only put a restraint on his tongue and a check on his impetuosity he would prove to be cracy have pointed out this glaring defect. The vote is the only remedy provided by the law and it will be a long time before the defaulter is made to realise his mistake. It is therefore necessary that every member should, except for sufficient causes such as illness and the like, attend every meeting of the Council. If one examines the causes which kept the six members away from the last meeting one will be inclined to think that they were influenced more by power politics than by other factors. In this connexion the findings of Mr. W. H. de Silva the Commissioner appointed to investigate into the allegations of bribery and corruption in the Colombo Municipal Council deserve to be remembered. It is to be hoped that saner counsel will prevail and that the members of the Jaffna Municipal Council will not be fool themselves and others but do their duty, faithfully and conscientiously.

one of the best politicians of recent times.

'I am not a Trotskyite'

Minister Goonesinghe the toned-down socialist was provided with not a little sensation that turned out later to be an amusement by the Press dubbing his son a 'Trotskyite'. The son contradicting the paper report went further to express his resentment at being branded a 'Red'.

Either way Trotskyism has had the usual bit of advertisement. Heredity must necessarily make of Mr. Goonesinghe, Jr. a socialist but of what hue is the question.

Interpretation Of Municipal Ordinance

Commissioners Disagree

For a time local attention has switched from the Korean situation to the stalemate in the Mayora election-Quorum for a meeting to elect the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor is a positive requirement according to the Jaffna Commissioner; but the Kurenagala counter part does not see any such binding order anywhere in the ordinance. Their interpretations are as apart as Kurenagala is from Jaffna.

No Provision for Adjournment

The interest in the interpretation of the ordinance has been heightened by the subtle ruling given by the Kurenagala Commissioner that no adjournment of a meeting held for the specific purpose of electing a Mayor and a Deputy is allowable: The summoning of such meeting is a preemptory order to the Councilors to elect the Mayor and his Deputy. Should the City Fathers fail to do as instructed they lose the right for the rest of the year.

Loopholes

It is not in the Municipal Ordinance alone where loopholes provide a handle to warring factions. There is the Village Communities Ordinance which has no reference to the removal of a Chairman by a vote of no-confidence. Several years of administrative experience could not bring forth a fool-proof ordinance in the matter of the conduct of local councils.

That the Minister for Local Administration has not thought it necessary to revise the Ordinances to remove all ambiguous wordings and introduce unequivocal ones defining the conduct of meetings is certainly unaccountable. A uniform and general provision for the conduct of meetings all Local Government Bodies should now be made if the several local councils are expected to function constitutionally.

The Minister will have to answer the query 'Who is correct Kurenagala or Jaffna? Could it be that neither is correct?'

Thavady Mixed Tamil School

Mr. K. Aiyadurai Proctor S. C. and N. P. Jaffna has assumed the Management of the above-mentioned school from December 1, 1950.

U. N. P. Mayor For Colombo

Mr. Sellamuttu Wins By 6 Votes

It was a foregone decision. The Leftists could not counteract, the U. N. P. High Command having taken the utmost precaution.

Mr. S. Sellamuttu (U.N.P) defeated his Leftist opponent Mr. T. Rudra by 17 votes to 11.

By the same margin Mr. C. T. Greero (U. N. P.) was elected Deputy Mayor. His rival was Mr. D. Henry (C.P.) Mrs. Ayesha Rauff and Mr. Pieter Keuneman were not present.

Mr. Sellamuttu is the second son of Mr. A. Sellamuttu M. B. E., of Colombo.

RECEPTION TO MR. PATANJALI

Presiding at a public meeting held at Nachechimar-kovilady on Wednesday afternoon in appreciation of the Imperial Honour conferred on Mr. S. Pajanjali, Proctor, Mr. T. S. Thurairajah M. M. C. paid a high tribute to the great qualities of the recipient of the title of M.B.E. Mr. Patanjali was taken in procession to the venue of the reception.

Senator S. R. Kanaganayagam, Vidwan K. K. Nadarajan and Messrs V. Eliathambi and S. K. Thiraviam spoke eulogising Mr. Patanjali's contribution to the welfare of the people.

Mr. Patanjali expressed his thanks for the honour given him that evening. Mr. N. Santanarajah proposed a vote of thanks.

Bevin Peace Program

Concerted Policy

A six point program submitted by the British Foreign Secretary Mr. E. Bevin forms the basis of the Commonwealth discussions on the Far Eastern Question.

The Plan

1. Recognition of Communist China and its representation at the United Nations.
2. A cease-fire in Korea.
3. Creation of a 'cordon sanitaire' — a 'no man's land'
4. Setting up of a United Nations Commission.
5. A "phased" withdrawal of both Chinese and United Nations forces.
6. A free and impartial plebiscite for United Korea.

Whole Family's Tragic End

A Malayalee named Velappan, his Sinhalese wife Eliza and their 2½ year old male child all were found dead on Tuesday last in the hut in which the family lived at Kanderamadam.

The wife and the child are said to have been hacked to death. The husband was found hanging. Police are making enquires.

INTER-NATIONAL QUESTIONS AT MID-CENTURY

Importance Of Economic Welfare

In a long leader headed "Mid-Century", the London *Economist* (Jan. 6) asserts: "What the 20th century has not yet done is to provide reasons for real despair".

The *Economist* says: "Almost all the established centres of freedom have more than survived the past 40 years. They have been weakened by but have withstood, two onslaughts of German militarism. They have not fallen, and need not fall, to the cold war of Soviet Communism. And in this ground for hope that where free institutions have survived, men have continued since 1914 to make large advances in material wealth, in the understanding of man and society, as well as of physical science, in tolerance and in decency."

Continuing the *Economist* says: "For all the post-war poverty of Europe, the West as a whole is richer than ever. It is necessary in this not to confuse the problems of the free world with the secular shift of centres of power and wealth away from Europe."

America's Responsibilities

"What Europe lacks in economic strength the U. S. possesses in abundance. Against all the losses of the 20th century must be set the fact that the U. S. has come of age. It has come to a heritage far different from anything anyone expected. The leadership to which the United States has succeeded has turned out to be that not of a gloriously expanding world economy but of a half world on the defensive and, therefore, imposing more in responsibilities than it provides in privileges. Those responsibilities the American people have accepted on the whole with remarkable foresight, courage and energy.

"Three years ago the U. S. came to see that it could not have security in the post-war world until the Russians were convinced that Western Europe would not be left either to succumb to an invasion or to be so weakened by a cold war as to fall under Communist dictatorship within. It will be time to despair for the free world if ever this partnership of its two halves should dissolve".

Need For Defensive Union

"Yet more than a union of effort is required, says the *Economist*. It is union in a "defensive posture" that is vital. And that, too, has to be broadly interpreted. At some point in the 20th century the success of the free world will consist not in its self-preservation but in its ability to advance, which means in democratic terms its capacity to offer for its own people and for the poor of Africa and the East rising standards, both material and moral, that dictatorship cannot provide.

For this capacity two things are necessary now. In the defence against Communism the West has to maintain, through perhaps a decade or more of acute mental and physical strain, as much as possible both of its freedoms and of its economic progressiveness. Without freedoms the heart would be gone out of the defence anyway, but economic progressiveness is hardly less important.

The superiority of Western society, the *Economist* concludes, "is not only that it is just and

free but also that it is rich. It will fare well enough in the next 50 years if it can concentrate on those essentials. The economic problem for the beginning of the half-century is to combine equalitarianism and full employment with conditions of efficiency, flexibility and self-restraint necessary for effective defence and sustained economic progress". (U.R.I.S.)

Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-op. Society

Rebate To Producers

The future of the tobacco industry was one that has to be watched with great wariness said Mr. G. de Soya, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Food and Co-operative Undertakings while addressing the annual meeting of the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society.

Speaking from the chair Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam said that the total turn over in 195 was Rs. 1066,831 and announced that a rebate of Rs. 350,000 will be paid to members of the Society who supplied tobacco to the Society.

Mr. Rajaratnam was elected President and Mr. K. Nadarajah was appointed Secretary.

Relief To Farmers

At a meeting of the Committee of the Valigamam North Co-operative Agricultural Production and Sales Society, it was decided to bring to the notice of the Minister of Agriculture and Lands and the Director of Land Development the havoc wrought by the unusual drought now prevailing and to request Government Assistance to the farmers affected by the failure of paddy crops.

Karainagar Youth League

A General Meeting of the Karainagar Youth League was held on January 1 with Mr. K. Nadarajah in the chair, Mr. A. Murgessampillai delivered a lecture on "Is U. N. O. a failure" in the course of which the speaker said that the question would have to be answered in the affirmative as the U. N. O. had not succeeded in carrying out its program and plan.

Mr. A. Nadarajah of the Karainagar Hindu College spoke on 'The Asian struggle'. 'The youth in the modern world' was the subject of an address by Mr. R. Barathar.

Sir F. Soertz Passes Away

Sir Francis Soertz, retired Senior Puisne Justice and Professor of Law of the University of Ceylon died on Wednesday last in Colombo,

A WAY TO END THE COLD WAR

(Continued from page 1)

preparations and aggressive policies was to invite representatives of the British National Peace Council to come to Yugoslavia, go everywhere they liked, talk to anyone they wanted, get all the information for which they asked, and then make up their own minds.

The release of the Soviet-Yugoslav correspondence that ended with the break started a nation-wide discussion of fundamental issues that is still raging. It is a perfectly free discussion and covers the whole field of social and political organisation, Communism and democracy, relations with the Soviet Union and the West.

Criticism of Soviet Practice

As a by-product of this development the organ of the Yugoslav Writers Union Knizevine Novine carried on a spirited controversy about Marxism and literature. Some writers said bluntly that literature had nothing to do with Marxism and Party lines and should not be bothered with such thing. Others contended that authors cannot be wholly isolated from the society in which they live and that Marxism rightly understood is a 'dynamic' method of social analysis and cannot cramp an author's style. All were agreed that to have a party line imposed on authors would be intolerable and strongly criticised Soviet practices in this respect.

The Satirical Weekly Jesh did its bit in this discussion by publishing an article relating the dreadful experiences of a critic of the old school who used, when he got a

book to review, to go round buttonholing party leaders and asking them what they thought of it. And now, since the break with the Cominform and since the "directive" that henceforward there are no more directives for authors, the critic found himself in a state of despair. Leading people had different views or no views at all on books and he was reduced to trying to read the review copies himself and to arrive at views of his own. The strain was too great and the article ended with the critic's cry of the heart: 'For God's sake, let's go back to the good old boys when we didn't have to think'.

One Yugoslav leader told me that they hadn't realised themselves to what an extent they had been walking in mental blinkers with their necks under the yoke and steered from Moscow, until the break gave them their freedom.

Break from Stalin

'Perhaps after all that break was a blessing in disguise', said my friend. "For now we really are doing our own thinking and are getting the taste for it. But we are having quite a job trying to teach some people how to use their brains again. They had forgotten how!"

Sweeping measures of administrative and economic decentralisation in order to avoid centralism and bureaucracy which they say had spoiled Russia Communism are another result of the break with the Cominform. To this has now been added a breathtakingly bold project for workers'

management in factories, mines and transport.

When I left in October, a law was being drafted for the reform of the courts, so as to give the maximum guarantees for independence and impartiality and keep out political influences. A further measure was being studied that may result in decentralising the police force by putting it into the hands of the individual republics of which the Yugoslav Federation is composed, instead of having it all controlled from Belgrade. This, of course, would not affect the Yugoslav equivalent of the American F.B.I. or British M.I. 5.

In short, fresh breezes are blowing through Yugoslavia. If the West has the heart and imagination to understand what the Yugoslav people and their leaders are trying to do and how important it is they should succeed, and will establish relations of friendship and co-operation with them, without attempting to make them abandon their socialism, we may have set an example that will have a powerful and cumulative influence on the Communist Parties of other countries, including the Soviet Union. And this might point the way to ending the cold war and making peace.

Gandhi Statue in Colombo

The Ceylon Indian Welfare Association is taking steps to erect a statue of Mahatmaji at Gordon Gardens in Colombo.

Lord Soulbury, Governor-General, will lay the foundation stone on January 31, at 5 p. m.

Gandhian Philosophy In University Syllabus

President Prasad Advocates Its Inclusion

ADDRESSING the 3rd Convocation of the Punjab University at Ambala on January 6, the Indian President pleaded for the teaching of Gandhian Philosophy in all schools.

He said it was an irony of history that while there should be arrangements for the teaching of the philosophy of Kant and Hegel, of Marxian Socialism and of the works of the modern Western writers, the revolutionary principles of Gandhiji should not be taught in the educational institutions and universities at all.

Dr. Prasad reminded the graduates that their education was a debt that they owed to their countrymen, "a debt which you have to repay with interest, and you can do so in free India by way of disinterested service of the country."

He said that at the present moment there was no spirit of collective and cooperative endeavour and almost every one was busy pursuing personal ends. There should be a spontaneous and peaceful revolution through the consciousness of the great benefits of collective endeavour and also consciousness in the

people of their own inherent strength. It was by carrying through such a revolution that "we can make every one and our whole country prosperous"

The type of new society which Mahatma Gandhi wanted to be established with truth and non-violence as its foundations, could be organised only through such a collective spirit and organisation. There were thousands of examples in the world to prove that man could rise far above his individual or momentary self interest or benefit and could embrace martyrdom for the benefit of his fellow-beings in the society, Dr. Prasad said.

He referred to Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme for awakening this spirit of service in the society and said: "I would like that in the educational institutions the courses of study should be such as could develop this tendency and inclination among their 'aunai'."

DOUBLE TRAGEDY

At Kayts

One Mr. Karthigesu Kanagaratnam of Kayts, a Surveyor in Malaya, who was holidaying in Kayts is said to have committed suicide after murdering his niece Pakiam (11) and seriously injuring Sivayogam (22) in their residence.

The Surveyor was staying with his brother on the day in question. In the early hours of the following morning Kanagaratnam appears to have hacked to death Pakiam while she was asleep and then called out for Sivayogam who on being attacked shouted for help. Her parents appeared on the scene and Kanagaratnam immediately took away his own life.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 16

Parupathy widow of Ramu Chelliah of Madduvil South

vs Petitioner

1. Aperami daughter of Chelliah
2. Kanagasabai son of Chelliah
3. Kandappasegaram son of do
4. Kanagambhai daughter of do
5. Kamalambikai daughter of do

All of do appearing by their G. A. L.
6. Sinnathamby Thambiah of Madduvil North Respondent

In the matter of the estate of the late Ramu Chelliah deceased of Madduvil South

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri SkandaRajah Esqr District Judge Chavakacheri on the 13th day of October 1950 in the presence of Mr. V. Canagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 31st August 1950 having been read.

It is ordered that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased as his widow and that she is entitled to have Letters of Administration to her accordingly, unless the Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 7th day of November 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of October 1950.

Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah District Judge

Time to show cause extended to 12-12-50.

Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah D. J.

Time to show cause extended to 16-1-51

Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah D. J.

Drawn by Sgd. V. Canagasabai Proctor for Petitioner (O 99 12 & 16)

operandi. If the land particularly that portion where the Sanctum Sanctorum is situated, is a private property the temple is private, if that land is public, the temple is public, and the rest follows. Then we can easily solve this tangle of dealings with the temples that an individual or his heirs would be proprietors and managers and to one class of temples namely private ones and a punchayat nominated periodically shall be managers of the other class both autonomous in scope and working under the auspices of the Trust Ordinance. Therefore you will now find why I very much oppose the idea of Government interference in any form, worst as a statutory Board, with the holy and spiritual centers, that the Siva temples are.

Yours truly, S. Thillaiampalam.

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 14-1-51 TO 20-1-51

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

You will be able to make some new arrangements that will benefit you in time to come. A friend will put you on the way of some fortunate deal. Some estrangement in the family circle shown week end but don't worry much about it as it may turn out for your good.

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

You will be able to have some peace of mind this week. You will find it easy to launch in some new schemes. Family relationships should bring in a good deal of happiness. Spectacular gains shown week end.

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

Financial worries and mental restlessness shown this week. Health also must be given particular care for some time to come. A certain amount of opposition inevitable in your professional affairs week end.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Domestic troubles may upset you a lot this week. But you will have some social success. Concentrate on new schemes and don't overspend week end.

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

The first day of the week must be spent with care. Thursday promises success in new undertakings. Ruin to enemies and improvement in health also shown. Go ahead with your plans.

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

Likely to be a week of strenuous activity. Take care of health specially abdominal complaints. Relations might upset some of your schemes. Monday Tuesday and Wednesday morning worst out of the lot.

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

The first 3 days of the week favourable for new undertakings. Wednesday after noon Thursday and Friday must be spent with care. Week end promises speculative luck and domestic harmony.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Gains and favours from brothers and sisters promised this week. Ruin to enemies also shown. New ventures should bring in the desired results. Only spend the last day of the week with care.

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

Improvement in health and success in your profession promised this week. But don't be quick in picking up quarrels for some time to come. New ventures needs extra care. Don't make any financial commitments week end.

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

A very favourable week for professional undertaking but health must be given particular care for some time to come. Don't interfere in other peoples affairs lest you may be made a scape goat.

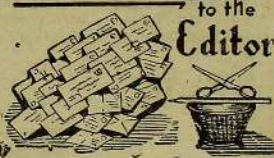
AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3, [Kumbha Rasi]

You may create some new enemies unless, you are careful in all your dealings. Petty official troubles and domestic worries also indicated. Lie low and keep your temper under control for some time to come.

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

Fortunate changes in your affairs promised this week. Favours from relatives and friends also shown. You will be able to tackle new schemes with much ease. Speculative gains promised week end.

Letters to the Editor



Siva Temple Tangle

Sir,—Sometimes we are asked if the Government ought not to interfere even if the complaint is lodged with it by some people that their moneys are not being used for the purposes to which they were contributed by them, but they are being misappropriated for some selfish purposes by some managers. Even then I am very much opposed to the Idea of Government interference in any way with the affairs of a Siva Temple. It appears rather very unreasonableness on the face of it but I plead for suspension of judgment till I take you to the end of the article.

We can divide all the temples in Ceylon into three classes roughly, private, public, and semi-public. The first kind is built entirely with private funds in one's private land. Whatever form the subsequent contributions may take they are all made to a private concern and they are all his private possessions. Take for instance a barber's shop, we all know that he flourishes on the public money but the right to run a business, forbids any one to a double claim on his money. You have paid for his services and your connection with that money ceases once for all. I shall go a step further and suggest that if the present Trust Ordinance contemplates making a private property public on this score it should be amended immediately to defend the rights of private property and of owning a business concern. Otherwise you v

have the gates opened for Communist influx.

The second kind are the public temples; they have been put up with subscriptions raised from the public and on the land either bought from the public fund or declared public by any valid deed. All the incomes made to these temples are public funds and the congregation has a right to inquire how they are being spent. I am not against the idea of punchayat, all nominated for their piety, character and education preferably in the Siva Shastras to control and administer them. Here the benevolent Government can help them in setting up punchayats for this class of temples.

I suggest nomination deliberately to avoid wrangling of an election spoiling the pious fervent and faithful atmosphere that should ever prevail in and around the Siva Temple. I am sure that most of the temples of this group, are today managed by Punchayats and they may be entrusted with the nomination of the Punchayats to succeed them. The period may be three years. Here I should like to submit an important law in the principle of equity that when a person gets his moneys worth in any form at a transaction that person has no claim whatever to that money again. Failure to discern this fact in the temple offerings is the cause of all the agitation for legislation. Those who have preferred some money under the belief that God's grace will come to them sooner or later have no justification to be concerned of that money again after their transaction is over.

The third kind will be that class of temples partaking of some elements of private property and of some elements of public property. The simple rule to follow in the matter of deciding as to which the class of temples should belong is I venture to suggest that it should be decided on the fact of locus

The Drought And The Plight Of The Peasant

(Continued from page 1)

the time to make an immediate start on it. Work could be provided to the peasants in clearing the jungle, uprooting the stumps, accumulating building materials, preparing cement bricks, constructing door-frames, doors etc. Even the lime needed for plastering could be burnt at Kilinochehi. For the execution of these items of work, the contractor's rates may be lower, but even if it costs a little more, Government will have the satisfaction of having provided work at the right time to the right type of people. If in the ordinary run of things, it has been timed to clear up jungles next year, why not advance it for this year and thus help the starving peasants to tide over this unprecedented emergency.

At Poonakari

In places like Poonakari, where there are no roads, this is just the time to improve the existing roads, to open up new roads, do the necessary earth-work and cut up feeder roads. In a few months, when the tanks dry up, they could be deepened and the earth used for building up bunds. That ancient tank known as "Vanneri" could be restored and thousands of acres of fertile land brought under cultivation.

In Jaffna

In Jaffna, a serious attempt could be made to convert the marshy lands, scrubby jungles and rocky lands belonging to the Crown into the much needed Pasture lands. It is said that such Crown lands are available at Tenmaradchi, Vadamaradchi, Valigamam East and North. The marshy lands at Villundy and Pasaiyur within the Jaffna Municipality could be re-claimed, barbed-wire fenced and utilised for the growth of guinea grass etc work arising out of such beneficial undertakings could give employment to the starving peasants. The money spent on this will be of mutual benefit of a permanent nature both to Government and to the landless cultivator of Jaffna. The rate of pay now offered by government in the case of such relief-work does not appear to compare favourably with the average wage of the labourer here; hence some adjustment is necessary in this direction.

Of course, there may be other avenues of productive-relief for the Jaffna peasant and I should feel grateful, should my readers be pleased to offer their suggestions at this moment.

Thanks to the Minister of agriculture, who has deputed his Parliamentary Secretary to tour the Mannar District and assess the damage caused there by this drought. It is hoped that the Minister himself would visit Jaffna and

personally deal with the question of relief here.

Mr V. Cumarasamy the M. P. for Tenmaradchi etc: has, I understand, already visited Kilinochehi and Poonakari and has seen things for himself. He, I am sure, will get the brazen wheels of government to move a bit faster, instead of letting them get immobilised in the meshes of Red Tape.

We are also fortunate, in that we have in Mr. M. Sri Khanta a painstaking Director of Land Development with a soft corner in his heart for the peasants all over Ceylon. Hundreds of peasants and their families look upon him and through him on Govt, to go to their rescue at this critical moment. Will not the Govt. help them now to help themselves?

"Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade
A breath can make them as a
breath has made
But a bold peasantry, the
country's bride
When once destroyed can
never be supplied."

Premier's Peace Plan

(Continued from page 1)

where 'power-politics' or 'power-economic's would not find place in the conduct of international affairs where there will be no armament race as a direct result of the fear of insecurity, and where instead of force as the arbiter in international disputes there would arise mutual confidence and co-operation as a pre-requisite to lasting peace. If, therefore, the world wants peace, its way of life must break the vicious circle of balance of power, fear of insecurity and armament race.

"This can only be brought about by a change in the attitude of the international aristocracy of great powers as it calls for some sacrifice of prestige and privilege on their part. I hope and believe that there are a sufficient number of influential men of goodwill among them who could find peace on this basis.

Our leaders have to make some sacrifice of prestige and privilege to bring about a change in their attitude in order that better inter-racial harmony and closer contact may prevail in Sri Lanka.

Will it be difficult to find a sufficient number of influential men of goodwill among the various communities and faiths of this Island who could find a peaceful understanding.

The 'high thinking' of the Premier deserves to be studied and digested by his Cabinet colleagues.

Jaffna Hindu Ladies College

VANNARPONNAI

New Admissions

Collegiate Department:

Students seeking admission to H. S. C. and Entrance Class must take an admission examination on January 17th. Application forms may be secured from the College Office and must be returned before that date.

Secondary Department

Form I to S. C. Students seeking admission must take an admission examination on January 17th '51. Application forms may be secured from the College Office and must be returned before 17-1-51.

Lower Department:

Admission to Standards IV. and V.

Students seeking admission must take an admission examination on 18 January 1951. Application forms may be secured from the College Office and must accompany the pupils.

Next term opens on 17-1-1951.

Hindu Ladies' College,
Vannarponnai,
18-12-1950

(M 186 5 & 12)

WINZER ART KLUB, KOPAY

Art Class for Teachers, 1951

ENGLISH & TAMIL.

There will be Art Classes conducted on Saturdays commencing on the last Saturday of January 1951, at the Jaffna Convent English School, to learn Drawing and Painting etc. with lectures on Principles and Methods of teaching Art. All who have passed the English or Tamil S. S. C. are eligible to join and sit the Drawing Teachers' Certificate Examinations. Monthly fees will be charged. Classes will be from 9 a. m. to 12 noon. Those desirous of joining should apply to me the Hony. Secretary, in the application form of the Club.

Kopay, 15-12-50.
(M, 193, 12-1-51.)

NOTICE

The Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd

In pursuance of an application made to the District Court of Jaffna in case No. C. O. 21 for the reconstruction of the above Fund in terms of sections 151 and 152 of the Company's Ordinance and order there on made by Court on 19th December 1950 a meeting of all the members, share-holders and creditors of the above Fund will be held on 10th day of February 1951 at 4 p. m. to consider the said application to Court and to sanction and approve the compromise or arrangements made for the said reconstruction.

K. S. Durai,
Secretary,
J. M. B. F. Ltd.

10-1-51.

NEWS

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

Regular correspondents in important places are also welcome.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1210

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late T. V. Krishnapillai of Alaveddy, Jaffna

Nagamma widow of Krishnapillai of Tellipalai East

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Krishnapillai Kanapathipillai of 802, H. S. Area, Sentul
- 2 Chellappah Arunasalam and wife
- 3 Mangayarkarasi
- 4 Nagepooshami daughter of Krishnapillai
- 5 Saraswathy daughter of Krishnapillai
- 6 Meenamamah daughter of Krishnapillai
- 7 Vendarasar Chellappah of Tellipalai East

This matter coming on for disposal before W. G. Gunam Spencer District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of July 1950 in the presence of Mr. S. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the peti-

tion and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named 7th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the above-named 5th & 6th respondents for the purpose of representing them on their behalf in this case & that the petitioner be declared entitled to administer the said estate as the lawful widow of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents shall appear before this Court on the 12th day of October 1950 at 10 O'Clock in the forenoon and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

This 24th day of July 1950.

Sgd. W. G. SPENCER,
District Judge,
Sgd. S. Nadarajah
Proctor for Petitioner.

Time to show cause extended to 19th January 1951

Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasekare,
District Judge;
O. 98. 12 & 16)

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(S. 33, 28, 1)

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakash Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna on Friday, January 12, 1951.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: T. Muttusamipillai.