



For Neat and Good Printing of EVERY DESCRIPTION ARTISTIC AND COMMERCIAL We are specially equipped to give you PROMPT SERVICE A trial will convince THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS JAFFNA. PHONE 56

THE Hindu Organ.

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

YOUR REQUIREMENTS PLEASE! ANYTHING IN PRINTING From the Smallest Label to the Biggest Wall Poster We are equipped to give you Prompt & Satisfactory Service. The Saiva Prakasa Press The Household word for Printing. Please Phone up 56.

VOL. LXI. NO. 79

JAFFNA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1950

PRICE 10 CENTS

KONESAR TEMPLE—THE ABODE OF AMBIHA

(By B. P. RASIAH)

(Continued from our last issue)

Gaja Bahu and this Temple

The grandeur of this temple, its architectural edifice and the beauty of its setting were objects of temptation to Buddhists. Gaja Bahu, a Buddhist King, prompted by a desire to demolish this Hindu temple and in its place build a Buddhist Vihare, marched with his forces towards Konesar temple and encamped one night by the side of a large tank, a few miles from Trinco. That night the King lost his eyesight and he was greatly perturbed. The next morning a Brahmin priest appeared before Gaja Bahu and presented him with Holy Ashes. When the King wore it, his sight was restored. Realising his folly and the timely Divine intervention he is said to have abandoned the idea of demolishing the temple and instead doubled and trebled the endowments to that Hindu temple. The tank, where the King's sight was thus restored came to be called from that day as "Kantala"—கண்டலையுறை—a major tank, that to this day feeds the fields down Tamblegam.

Tamblegam Konesar Temple

There appears to be some connection between this temple and the one now in existence at Tamblegam. It appears, one night the authorities of the Rock Temple had a warning in the shape of a dream, wherein the imminent danger of demolition of their temple was foretold. Thereupon, they removed most of the important deities and valuables to Tamblegam and there built a new temple and housed the deities and named it Konesar temple. Subsequently Kings had granted Sasanas and lavish endowments

Singapore's Biggest Educational Venture

The Singapore Government's plans to expand education during the next ten years were described as "the biggest educational venture of its kind known in South East Asia" in a broadcast on Friday by the Director of Education Mr. A. W. Frisby. The Colony is to provide schools for an extra 172,000 pupils in addition to the 120,000 who are already being educated.

Mr. Frisby said that the Supplementary Education Programme foresaw the building of 18 schools a year; each would be used in double session, so that Singapore would have 36 new schools each year catering for 18,000 pupils. Nine would be ready for occupation on the 1st June and the rest of this year's batch three months later. He said that 200 new teachers would be required for the Schools.

to the latter temple. They had even brought down families from India and made them settle down round the temple so that they may render various services to the temple.

Dutch Demolition of Temple

Some-time later, Constantine Thesa, the then Portuguese Governor of Ceylon, visited the Rock Temple at Trincomalee before deciding on a suitable spot to build a Fort. To his surprise, he found an inscription on one of the stone pillars of the temple. Its translation ran thus:

"This Pagoda has been built by (Manuk Raja). Nevertheless, shall the time come that a nation of the Frangis will destroy it and thereafter shall no King of the Island of Ceylon rebuild it".

Accordingly this Portuguese Governor is said to have demolished the temple and with its materials built the Fort, which is known this day as Fort Frederick. Lending support to this theory, stands the very stone pillar with the said inscriptions, built in at the entrance to the Fort. The inscriptions partly damaged and defaced by the passage of time are still decipherable and read thus (with commissions filled).

முன்னே குளக் கோடல் மூட்டுத் திருப்பனியைப் பின்னே பறங்கி பிரிக்கலை— மன்னவன் பின் பொன்னுத்தலை இயற்ற அழித்தே யைத்து எண்ணுரை பின்னராகல்".

According to Father Queiroz a Portuguese Historian, "Manu Raja built this temple and dedicated it to the God called 'Veethiya Mel Manda' in the year 1300 B. C." We know of no God by the name of "Veethiya Mel Manda" in the Hindu cult. What probably the Father meant was Veethi, Temple and Mandapam.

Ambiha's Abode

To get to the Rock temple, one has to gain entrance through Fort Fredrick and drive along a steep but good asphalt, military road and reach the summit of the Rock. Thereafter the road is a tarmac one. It has to be metalled to make it fit for vehicular traffic. We, therefore, walked up and reached the spot where once stood the famed Konesar Kovil, the Kailas of the South, the celestial Abode of Siva and Ambiha, immortalised by St. Thiruganasambandar with his songs. At the present day, there are no images or deities or Sanctum Sanctorum to mark the past existence or glory of the

(Continued on page 4)



AMERICA ENTRANCED BY NEHRU

His Poise Deep And Pure

[Miss Angela Morgan the American Poetess could not but burst into metre after listening to the practical wisdom that flowed from the mouth of India's leader—Here are her lines]

His words came over the air like golden bells
Heard from a steeple tower, calm and clear:
The very stars of Heaven learned to hear;
The winds were quiet and the hills gave ear,
While sister planets paused to mark the hour
That ushered in a new and wondrous power.

His wisdom needed not the flash of gems,
The pomp of courts, nor blazing cadems.
From trappings of the world his mind was free—
His poise seems rooted in eternity;
So vast, so deep, so beautiful and pure!
Here was a master soul that would endure.

Oh, miracle of speech across the air!
The secrets of creation were laid bare
In this bright moment when the depths of space
Uttered their truths unto the human race.
We witnessed in that span of human speech
The utmost glory of the spirit's reach.

His words came o'er the air like fluted bells
Of reverence and loyalty and peace;
The faith of Gandhi had supreme release
When Nehru's voice pronounced his master's name
In tones that shook the silence into flame.
"I am a symbol only!" Thus he spoke,
And told the lifting of his country's yoke
As by a Law above the rules of earth—
The Law that gives the heavenly bodies birth
The Law that builds a universe, and then
Utters its challenge to the souls of men.

Above the cares of earth, its hates and frowns,
He wears humility as kings wear crowns,
O grieving peoples everywhere, rejoice
Give heed to this superb, majestic voice;
The triumph of mankind we yet shall see
In the great laud of India set free!

Nehru on Birth Control

An Economy Expedient

We are glad that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has admitted that it is desirable to keep down the population of India, writes *Hindustan Standard* and adds: There is no point in carrying on an academic controversy on the issue as to whether India is over populated or not. The issue is a practical one and commonsense dictates that it should be treated as such by the individual as much as by the State. Much can of course be said in favour of the proposition that India is not over-populated. It is easy to point out the untapped resources of the country and assert that the country can support a much larger population.

Responsibility of Parenthood

The fact, however is that the existing resources are inadequate and every statement issued by the Food Ministry can be cited in support of that contention. Common observation also reveals that in the large majority of families, there are more mouths than that can be properly fed which makes it almost a self-evident truth that it is good to reduce the number of mouths. To that end we need a country-wide campaign. The controversial population question may be altogether kept out of its orbit if the campaign is described as a movement for inculcating in the people a sense of responsibility of parenthood.

Rajen Babu Presented With a Purse

A purse of Rs. 50,151, was presented to Dr. Rajendra Prasad on behalf of the Sangor District at a Public reception held at Sangor.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad gave the whole amount to Pandit R. S. Shukla, Premier of C. P., to spend it according to the latter's wish.

Sub Post Office, Navaly

M. P. Declares it Open

The Navaly Sub Post Office was declared opened by Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education on Monday the 16th January 1950 at 10 a.m. in the presence of a large gathering. This was followed by a public meeting presided by Mr. V. Mahasan, President Navaly Community Centre. Addressing the meeting Mr. Kanagaratnam said, that Navaly being a village with a population of more than five thousand needed an A grade Sub Post Office and promised to do whatever he could to promote the welfare of the village. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. T. Subramaniam, Teacher.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

A WAR UPON SOCIALISM

—Sarat Bose.

MR. Sarat Chandra Bose, President of the United Socialist Organisation of India, in a statement under the caption, "Why we reject the constitution", said, that the constitution of India had been framed by a Constituent Assembly which was of an entirely unrepresentative character, representing as it did, only about 14 per cent of India's population and even that by the process of indirect election.

State as distinct from a welfare State", he added.

President—A Veritable Grand Mohul

Mr. Bose maintained that the constitution made the President of India "a veritable Grand Moghul by giving him, amongst others, power to appoint the Governors of States, extremely wide powers of legislation, power to nominate members of the Council of State, power to assume to himself all or any of the functions of a State, or all or any of the powers vested in a Governor, power to suspend even the meagre rights in Part III of the constitution and, in addition, other emergency powers unrestricted in character and variety."

Mr. Bose said that it represented the constitutional absurdity of a so-called "Sovereign Democratic Republic", within the British Commonwealth of Nations (which was only another name for the British Empire), and thus compromised India's sovereignty and foreign policy and imperilled her neutrality. "The constitution legalised detentions without trial, both for limited and unlimited periods, and continued the operation of all existing repressive measures, and gave, in addition, power to the State to increase and multiply such repressive measures. Moreover, it established a police

Mr. Bose continued that the "constitution was an undeclared war upon opposition, present and also a war upon Socialism. It had created an axis of alliance between the Congress High Com-

(Continued on page 4)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1950

Treasure These Thoughts

The powers of the mind should be concentrated and turned back upon itself, and as the darkest places reveal their secrets before the penetrating rays of the sun, so will this concentrated mind penetrate its own innermost secrets.

—SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

I. L. O. CONFERENCE

RICH IN RESULTS BUT NOT in resolutions is how a delegate described the achievements of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Commonwealth countries held recently at Colombo. The number of conferences held in different parts of the globe is increasing. Whether tangible results can be achieved by conferences is somewhat doubtful. The usefulness of delegates from different countries meeting together and understanding their mutual difficulties cannot however be denied. All over the world the importance of labour is being recognised. The I.L.O. Conference which is being held at Nuwara Eliya has many items in the agenda for consideration. The complaint of Mr. G. Allana from Pakistan that Asian countries are being neglected makes one entertain doubts as to the usefulness of conferences of this nature. Many a parent-teachers association in Ceylon was inaugurated with the best of motives, but the history of events shows that persons who were not even parents wanted not only important places in meetings of such association but also delighted in placing obstacles in the way of the smooth working of the association. We are afraid that the aims and objects of conferences in general might sometimes be defeated by disgruntled elements.

Labour conditions in Asian countries are quite different from what prevail in Europe or America. The standard of living in the West is comparatively higher than in the East. While it is the duty of the I. L. O. to raise the standard of living conditions in the less developed countries of Asia it is necessary that the laws governing labour in the West should not be transplanted in the East without reference to local conditions. The Ceylon Delegate has outlined his expectations of how the I. L. O. can help Ceylon. He expects that direct assistance and technical advice would be given to increase production; that fair terms of exchange for the export of primary products would be established; and that financial assistance would be forthcoming from foreign capital to make investments in Ceylon on mutu-

ally advantageous terms. The expectations are high; they cannot be ruled out as impractical. It is for the Conference to prove whether the expectations of Ceylon and other Asian countries can be fulfilled or not.

The demand of the Delegate from Pakistan that the constitution of the I. L. O. should be so modified as to reserve fifty per cent of seats in all three groups of the Governing Body for the countries of Asia has created a stir and difficulty for the conference. The normal procedure would require resolutions to be forwarded seven clear days before the conference commences. Mr. Allana for reasons of his own has failed to give the necessary notice. Besides the fifty-fifty demand regarding representation Mr. Allana has asked in another resolution for 3 Technical Assistance Centres under the auspices of I. L. O. to be established in under-developed Asian countries. Mr. T. B. Jayah, Minister of Labour who is the President of the Conference has been put to the unpleasant task of deciding whether Mr. Allana's resolutions are urgent and should therefore be taken up. He will be helpless unless the three vice-presidents approve the placing of the resolutions before the conference. Mr. Jayah's difficulty can be appreciated; he has been nominated for the post of High Commissioner in Pakistan, Pakistan's demands may not be unreasonable but it cannot be understood why her Delegate could not have given seven clear days' notice of the resolutions. When one watches what is being done in conferences generally one cannot but think that all's not well with all conferences.

U. N. P. PURGE

The re-organisation of the Party by purging it of undesirables will be welcome. We have often stated that the weakness of the U. N. P. lies in its being composed of diverse elements who are not all agreed on the Party's policy. Even at Cabinet level differences are being emphasised without regard for the Party's policy. The U. N. P. decided at the last moment not to participate in the last Municipal Elections of Colombo. It is an irony of fate that some of its members had to stand their trial before the Bribery Commission and the Minister without Portfolio proclaimed from house-tops that the U. N. P. should have nothing to do with the City Elections; he (the Minister without Portfolio) claimed the privilege of his Labour Party nominating candidates for the Elections. The results of the polling are a pointer to the success of the Labour Party. Though the U. N. P. might to some extent be weakened by purging itself of undesirable elements it will be still necessary for the Party to rid itself of persons who by their conduct create the impression that the Party has no defined policy. Some temporary loss might be sustained by the purge but in the end truth will triumph and the Party will grow from strength to strength.

In the House of Representatives

LAND ACQUISITION & COPRA BAN

Vavuniya M. P's Vehement Criticism

WHEN the House of Representatives met on Tuesday, Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam M. P. resumed his speech of December 7 and criticised the proposed Board of Survey.

The nominated member Mr. S. A. Pakeman developed on this aspect.

It was the Member for Vavuniya who made the attack more virulent by explaining that Acquisition of Land without adequate compensation would really mean exploitation by the State of the Land owner's possessions.

Cocoon Industry Bungled

After recess Mr. C. Sutheralingham who had not finished his criticism of the Land Acquisition Amending Bill, moved an adjournment motion to discuss the Government's ban on the export of copra and fresh coconuts.

He said that at present there was complete confusion as a result of the ban which was imposed 14 days after the Government had declared a free market in that commodity.

It was 14 months since the present Minister assumed duties of his office and one could not have thought that within such a short period that he could have brought the most important industry to such a parlous position. He outlined the history which led to that ban from the time they entered into a contract with the U. K. to give them the exportable surplus. After that agreement had been worked for 2½ years the country had lost Rs. 200 million.

Reversal of Policy

After the proclamation of December 21 people proceeded to act on the assumption that the policy of the Government would continue for some time but on January 5 they negated the effect of the policy by imposing a ban. He had been at pains to find the reason for that complete volte face on the part of the Government.

He understood that the Government imposed the ban in order to honour a contract they had made for 9,000 tons of oil and until the contract was completed they would have that ban in force. The supply position was particularly bad and they would not be able to get copra for two months to meet the requirements for the 9,000 tons of oil. The Government was giving the oil at Rs. 1500 which was a loss of Rs. 450 on every ton of oil according to the price obtained earlier.

Continuing, he related the story of how D. C. millers came to meet the Minister who asked them whether they came to congratulate him and they told him that he had ruined their trade and requested him to buy their mills.

There was some kind of collaboration between the Minister of Commerce and Trade and the Minister of Food and Cooperative Undertakings. It was good but the producers were given a raw deal all through and their hopes

were dashed at a time Malaya and other coconut producing areas were coming to their own.

He was told that it was the Prime Minister who had made the decision and the Prime Minister would pass down to history as the bungler of the coconut industry in this country.

Because of the violent change of policy the producers were swearing against the Cabinet. They would see that if every party of the coconut industry condemned the Government there must be very good reason for it. They stood condemned by their own reversal of policy because of the quick changing artist that had got into the Cabinet.

Why did they commit that somersault within 14 days and what was the explanation for that peculiar phenomenon. The Fourth Estate which supported the Prime Minister also spoke of chaos. The country wanted to know the policy of the Government and when they were going to withdraw the ban.

Premier's Explanation

Mr. D. S. Senanayake said that perhaps it was well that he should reply to the charges because they were made against the politics that were being enunciated. The previous speaker wanted to know whether there had been certain control restriction with regard to certain kinds of coconut products. It was that Member when he was Commerce Minister who was responsible for the policy which was being followed now.

He admitted that there was a sale contract for 9,000 tons of oil by the Government at Rs. 1,500 per ton and that had already been covered. It was told that he was responsible for the loss of Rs. 200 million. If that was so the former Commerce Minister was responsible for a share of it. If the Minister thought it was wrong he should have cleared out.

New Scheme

Continuing, Mr. D. S. Senanayake said that the Minister of Commerce and Trade had a complete scheme worked for the benefit of consumers. Permits for the export of coconuts would be issued to licences who would be compelled to sell a portion of the coconut to the C. W. E. at a lower price for distribution to local consumers through Co-operative Stores.

Mannar Town Council

Mr. F. J. A. Ponrajah was elected Chairman of the Mannar Town Council without a contest.



Coconuts

The situation that has arisen from the Coconut-plan in the Island must open our eyes to the inwardness of certain developments of modern life. As Pandit Nehru said in his convocation address the solution of our problem gives rise to many new problems. Deva'varion resists, we fondly hoped, would give the Coconut business a fillip. So it did. But we hardly knew the inhabitants would have to pay a great deal more for nuts for their home consumption. The mills shut down in face of high prices for copra, and thus throw out of employment hundreds of labourers. Ban on copra exports is the answer from the bosses. And you can be sure of a heap of other results coming on, one from another. We should realise quickly that in this clever age we try to treat symptoms as they arise, and that symptoms are prolific. So from one symptom to another we go and waste our life.

The Ceylonayake Technique

The Prime Minister and some other ministers have now and then stated publicly and with great self-confidence that the so-called Indo-Ceylon problems had been settled once for all and the matter closed finally. The Indians, of course had been harping on them and are likely to do so far a good long time. We seem to have taken Pandit Nehru too literally when he said some months ago that he would not open the matter himself. In his statements there was an undercurrent of dissatisfaction that after the Ceylon-India Ministerial talks before the Citizenship Act we did not go as far as we might have to solve the differences. Our clamping down of the question by naive suggestion that Nehru himself had acquiesced in the settlement and could help in the solution of many a difficult inter-state problem. The Ceylonayake technique might become international if the Conference members had noted it and remember to apply it when they have to deal with difficult situations. His 'settled long ago, and it's closed', is the slogan!

Commonwealth Circus!

What would we have lost if the Conference of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers of this month had met as a sort of company meeting without the world having beaten up into attention by a furore of press publicity? Suppose that the concerned members had privately arranged for a meeting and met in Colombo without a trail of press-hounds from all the countries to 'Cover' or rather to discover the purport of the discussions. I fancy that they could have done quite a deal of discussion and decision without being drawn into make-believe courtesies and formalities. Plain, matter-of-fact statements issued by them ought to have told the world all about it. Instead we find the press putting up a big guess-screen on which is thrown all sorts of fantastic stories, secrets, speculations. The London reports cabled back to Ceylon and pooh-poohed by some of the visitors, and the Nehru story of the 5 a. m. outing to the

ex-messiah,—these must damn the press of today. The press today delights in descriptions of matters of no consequence in a feverish attempt to keep up reader's interest with an eye to 'net-sales'—the be all and end-all of journalism of this age. As I said in the opening, what would we and the world have lost by quiet, private meeting? We make too much noise and the press applauds and eggs us on to more!

Suit for Dowry

Judgment in Favour of Plaintiffs

Judgment has been entered in favour of the plaintiffs by the Additional District Judge of Jaffna Mr. W. Gunam Spenser in a suit for dowry.

The Plaintiffs Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Aiyamparumal Chettiar of Clock Tower Road Jaffna, had asked for an order for execution of a deed of dowry, or alternatively for a sum of Rs. 12,700 as damages. They sued her parents Mr. S. C. Paramasamy Chettiar and his wife Aiyana Ammah and her grandmother Ponnukkannu Annam, widow of Mr. S. Nadarajah Chetty for an order on them to execute a deed of dowry in favour of the second plaintiff for land described in the plaint, free from all encumbrances, and to deliver balance jewels to the value of Rs. 700.

In the alternative the plaintiffs prayed for an order on the defendants to jointly and severally pay to the second plaintiff the aggregate sum of Rs. 12,700 by way of damages, and for costs of action.

The defendants in their answer denied any promise of dowry at the time of marriage, and stated that the promise, if there was one, was unenforceable in law.

Mr. T. Muttusampillai with Mr. M. M. Abdul Cader, instructed by Mr. S. Cumarasuri, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. S. Nadesan with Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, instructed by Mr. V. S. Somasundaram, appeared for the defendants.

After trial, the judge entered judgment for the plaintiffs as prayed for with costs of action. In the alternative, they are to recover the sum of Rs. 12,700 from the defendants jointly and severally.

The defendants have filed an appeal.

WANTED

"Wanted an experienced clerk/Typist. Salary according to experience and qualifications. Apply with three recent testimonials to the Manager, Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd., 150, Hospital Street, Jaffna on or before the 31st. January 1950".

(M. 238. 20 & 24).

