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JAFFNA.

THE Hindu Organ.

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

JAFFNA TUESDAY MARCH 28, 1950

VOL. LXI
NO. 97PRICE
10 CENTS

THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

FUTURE OF COMMUNISM IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

(By O. M. GREEN,
Well-known Commentator of London "Observer"
on Far Eastern Affairs)

TWO points in Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's recent survey of the future of Communism in South-East Asia specially attract attention.

One was that the gaining by many of the Asian peoples of self-government in various directions is helping them to preserve their democracy.

The other point was the extreme impossibility that the Chinese Communists would attempt to push their interests in South-East Asia by aggressive, naked militarism, the outcome of which might even be a world war.

To take the first point, no sane man questions that the granting of self-government in India, Burma, Indonesia and, within certain inevitable limitations, in Indo-China, was the right, the only step to be taken. The still unresolved chaos in Burma is a cruel disappointment. The Indonesian Republic is headed by earnest men but they are faced with formidable difficulties. On Indo-China it is too soon to pronounce judgment. As a result of Dr. Jessup's recent tour it appears certain that the U.S.A. will soon come to the aid of the French in Indo-China with badly needed new military equipment. But here, as elsewhere in Asia, the economic question is the crux.

Seductive Propaganda

It can be taken for granted that the hundreds of millions of Asians peasants, labourers and shopkeepers are no more inclined to Communism than anybody else. They want to pursue their own affairs in peace. But when they are hungry short of clothing and in constant peril from bandits and civil war—as vast numbers of them are today—they easily lend an ear to the Communists' seductive propaganda. This has happened all over China.

From this point of view one of the most heartening pieces of news from Indo-China is the increasing French control over the vast rice fields of Cochinchina, the granary of all Viet Nam, which means peace for the peasants, food in the Emperor Bao Dai's territory, and probably some cutting off of supplies from Ho Chi Minh.

It is of course, only too obvious that Indo-China is the sup-

reme danger point. If the Communists win it, the way is open to them far beyond. There seems good reason to believe that Bao Dai's authority is increasing. From the outset he has stuck out strongly against any appearance of being a puppet, and although French troops must remain and Bao Dai's foreign policy is partly limited, he has gained full juridical independence internally. This has brought over many waverers to his side and the French report that desertions to the Emperor are now far in excess of those to Ho Chi Minh.

This may be the reason why Russia and China have recognised Ho Chi Minh. The latter is a formidable adversary whether or not he has received fresh arms from China. The issue is still painfully open.

Prosperous People

In Siam the next danger point, there appears no reason why the strong hand of Marshal Luang Pibul Songkram should not keep in order the huge Chinese colony, although in fairness it must be said that most of the latter have given no outward sign of wishing to join the Communists. The Siamese are prosperous, with abundant food, money and the things they want to buy with it. They certainly have no inclination to Communism and much traditional loyalty to the throne which the young King, Phumibol Aduldej, is on his way to ascend next month.

Burma is now open to the Communists from Yunnan via the Iramu Road which leads directly to the Burmese Communists' headquarters. The best defence of Burma may be that the Communists cannot do everything at once and, still more, the intense dislike of the Burmese for the Chinese.

Of the Chinese Communists' plans one can only conjecture at possible information and then guess. Peking's propaganda continues daily to trumpet the wonderful benefits due to the Russo-Chinese Treaty—probably to obscure the fact that in that treaty Russia gave nothing but promises. Her dominance in Manchuria, as many Communists well realise, remains exactly what it was before Mao Tse-tung went to Moscow.

On the other hand, it has been made abundantly clear in a broadcast by Mao Tse-tung and at the recent Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions that what Mao describes as "the liberation of the thousand million oppressed peoples of Asia" is China's fixed aim. But as Mr. MacDonald said, it seems most unlikely that they will pur-

(Continued on page 4)

HOW TO SEEK PEACE

Peace dwells in the heart of one who loves God. Realize that your life without Him is barren. Yearn for him, and peace will follow. When a man finds no peace in the world, dispassion grows within him and he is drawn to God. The more a man realizes that the world is barren, the more intense becomes his devotion to God and the greater is his peace. The greater the thirst the sweeter the water. First create the thirst and then you will find peace in God.

—SWAMI BRAHMANANDA.

MAMMOTH RALLY OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

First To Be Held in Jaffna

Minister Unfurls "Industrial Flag"

On 25-3-50, the Jaffna Hindu College Hall was the venue of a mammoth gathering of Industrial Workers from all over North Ceylon. A large number of skilled and unskilled craftsmen, including women workers, pursuing various Cottage Industries attended the Rally.

The Hon. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. C., Minister of Industries on arrival was received by the President and Members of the North-Ceylon Industrial Development Board and garlanded.

Flag Hoisted

To mark the Industrial awakening in the North, amidst music and cheering, the Minister unfurled and hoisted "The Industrial Flag." It was specially designed and executed by one of the workers. In it was embodied the emblems of various cottage industries with a Palmyrah tree towering over, in the background.

While Miss Pusparanee Kumaraswamy and Miss Selvadurai entertained the gathering with a few songs specially got up for the occasion, representatives of the various Industrial Organisations garlanded the Minister.

Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam, who presided, welcomed the minister in a short speech and thanked him for all that he had done towards the cause of cottage industries and hoped that he would continue to give his blessings to the local industries.

Mr. E. P. Rasiah, the Hon. Secretary then presented an illuminated address embodying the needs and wants of the workers and industrialists. In it was incorporated among other things the following "while thanking you for creating an industrial awakening among the masses, we implore you to maintain a steady interest in the rescuing of the decadent industries of our country and

place Sri Lanka on the Industrial map of the world. In this no mean task, we assure you of our unstinted co-operation and unswerving loyalty.

Then the Minister distributed cash prizes and certificates to all those who had sent exhibits of cottage products that had reached a standard of excellence. Several ladies were winners of such prizes.

Messrs. K. Kanagaratnam, M. P., R. C. S. Cooke, the A. R. C. S., R. Sivagurunathar, R. Kanagasundaram, S. A. Rajaretnam and S. Navaretnam spoke stressing the need for an Industrial revival.

Minister Replies

The Minister rising amidst applause thanked the North-Ceylon Industrial Development Board for the honour done to him and organising so successfully this, the first Rally of Industrial workers in the North. He undertook to attend to their urgent demands.

Mr. Rasiah in proposing the vote of thank, thanked all those who had spontaneously given financial assistance which mainly contributed towards the success of the Rally. He thanked the Minister for finding time, amidst his multifarious engagements to attend this Rally and also for placing the services of two sons of the soil—Messrs. C. A. Agaretnam and S. Wijeya Devendran—at the disposal of this Board to sponsor the development of Cottage Industries. He also offered thanks to Mrs. C. S. Rao, Messrs. S. Crowe and E. J. Rajaratnam for acting as Judges of the Exhibits.

PERSONAL

Mr. P. C. Kathirgamadas has been transferred from the Kacheheri Anuradhapura to the Kacheheri Jaffna with effect from May 1st 1950.

MAHATMAJI'S VISION TO INDIAN DOCTOR

Talks With The Spirit In Loin Cloth

AN Indian doctor who claims that he has had a visit from the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi has decided to throw up his practice in England, where he has lived for the past 15 years and return to India where he believes he is to become the missionary of a "bloodless revolution."

He is Dr. Diwan Singh, of Birmingham. In the early hours of the morning, he told me, there was a knock at his door. Opening it, he fully expected to see a patient.

"I was struck speechless to see the figure of Mahatma Gandhi," he said. "He walked into my living room, sat down, and told me he had not had time to answer a letter criticising his views which he received from me shortly before his death."

"He asked me how I could go on living here in luxury when there was so much work to be done in India where there was so much misery."

"I told him," Dr. Singh went on, "I had my family to provide for, no influence, no following and no money to carry on the work he asked me to do."

"He replied that he too had no money no influence and a family to provide for when he left South Africa."

Dr. Singh said that Gandhi's "spirit" told him to take his message to every part of India and to prepare people for a bloodless revolution.

Showing me four pages of closely written paper, Dr. Singh said that it was Gandhi's message, and that he had to give up everything to follow the call of his leader.

When I asked him why he was chosen to carry the message Dr. Singh stroked his beard and said, "I myself asked Gandhi that question, but all he would say was that I was not the first person he had visited."

"I am conscious of the greatness of my task," said Dr. Singh. "Millions will be against me, but I had not the courage to refuse Gandhi."

In the calm atmosphere of his surgery the next next day, Dr. Singh scorned the suggestion that the visit might have been a hallucination. He spoke as a doctor and a surgeon, and said, "I have never suffered from hallucinations or delusions. The visit was real."

Gandhi's "visit," said the doctor, lasted 45 minutes, and the Mahatma was dressed in his traditional white shawl and loincloth.

Sri Ramakrishna Jayanti

Supreme Peace

"As long as you stand at the foot of the Monument, so long do you see horses, carriages, Englishmen and Englishwomen. But when you climb to its top, you behold the sky and the ocean stretching to infinity. Then you do not enjoy buildings, carriages, horses or men. They look like ants."

All such things as attachment to the world and enthusiasm for



"woman and gold" disappear after the attainment of the Knowledge of Brahman. Then comes the cessation of all passions. When the log burns, it makes crackling noise and one sees the flame. But when burning is over and only ash remains, then no more noise is heard. Thirst disappears with the destruction of attachment. Finally comes peace.

The nearer you come to God, the more you feel peace. Peace, peace, peace—supreme peace! The nearer you come to the Ganges, the more you feel its coolness. You will feel completely soothed when you plunge into the river.

Question In Indian Parliament

Cost Rs 60

The Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai told the Parliament that a "very rough but conservative" estimate of the expenditure incurred for answering each parliamentary question was Rs. 60/-.

This, however, did not include "the time spent by the Minister in studying the background material required for answering supplementary questions," he added.

Amidst cheers Dr. Matthai said that the money spent was "worth while," because it enables the country to get information on various matters.

NOTICE

There will be no issues of the Hindu Organ and Intusathanam on Friday the 31st instant on account of the Diamond Jubilee Number publication.

MANAGER.

An Academy For Overage Students

A day School for the J. S. C. S. S. C. H. S. S. C. and other post-primary students will be started in Jaffna Town in April.

Contact—
Mr. V. MUTHUKUMARU M. A.
Nallor
Jaffna

22 3-50
(282 24&28)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1950

Treasure These Thoughts

"Mind, save yourself by the loving worship of Him who has none above Himself in the excellence of His blessed qualities, who bestows knowledge and devotion for the destruction of ignorances and who is also the highest among the gods."

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

THE CABINET HAD REACHED certain decisions regarding educational policy and Dr. H. W. Howes, Director of Education, convened a conference of the principal representatives of those in control of Assisted Schools and those teaching therein. The Director disclosed that there would be two distinct grades of schools, Primary (up to and including standard 5) and Secondary Schools which would consist of Junior Secondary Schools comprising standards 6, 7 and 8 and Senior Secondary Schools including Central Schools, with classes above standard 8 viz. S. S. C. and Higher Secondary Classes. In our last issue we published a short summary of the different grades of schools and the tests which would be held when a pupil sat for the standard 5-standard 8 and H. S. C. examinations. The Conference unanimously adopted the grading of schools and the elimination of students found unfit for academic education in the different tests at the different stages. Regarding the medium of instruction the Director suggested that English should be compulsory from the Kindergarten to the University and that besides English, Sinhalese should be compulsory for Sinhalese children and Tamil for Tamil children. There was no final decision regarding the medium of instruction. A tendency towards more English appears to be advocated by all people including Leftists. It is difficult to state whether it should be so or not.

The Cabinet appears to

have been in favour of a block-grant being paid to Assisted Schools, the managers or governing bodies of which would have to pay salaries of the tutorial and non-tutorial staff and bear all expenses of equipment, maintenance etc. The Director explained that in the event of the Conference not accepting the Cabinet's decision regarding grant, alternative schemes might be proposed in lieu of the block-grant. The Conference appears to have unanimously voted against block-grant and to have suggested alternative schemes. Different kinds of schools to which grants would be paid on different scales have been recommended. The first kind of school contemplated by the Conference is the utterly independent and unaided school which would receive no grant whatsoever from Government but the teachers of which would be entitled to contribute towards the pension fund and enjoy pension rights; the control and supervision of such school in the matter of examinations would however be vested in the Director of Education. The other types of schools are (1) Free schools in which the salaries of the tutorial and non-tutorial staff would be paid by Government and which would receive an equipment and maintenance grant as recommended by the Headmasters' Conference (2) fee-paying schools which would levy fees from 75 per cent of the students, reserving free places for and giving free tuition to the other 25 per cent of the students who would be selected by the Department of Education and receive as grant 25 per cent of the entire cost of tuition or in other words the entire cost of the tuition of the 25 per cent receiving free tuition and (3) schools in which the salaries of the tutorial staff would be paid by government and which would receive no equipment or maintenance grant from Government but levy fees the maximum of which would be fixed by Government in lieu of equipment and maintenance grant. The recommendations of the Conference would be placed before the Cabinet for consideration and it is expected that another conference might have to be held. It might be mentioned that the Headmaster's conference recommended a minimum of Rs 1/- and a maximum of Rs 2/- per men sem for every unit of attendance in the primary schools and a minimum of Rs 5/- and a maximum of Rs 10/- per mensem for every unit of attendance in the Senior Secondary Schools. Government is finding it difficult to balance the budget. It is conceded that the equipment and maintenance grant paid at present to Assisted Schools under the Free Scheme is utterly inadequate and that the efficiency of free schools has been greatly impaired. It is doubtful whether the recommendations of the Headmasters' Conference regarding grants would be approved by the Cabinet or not but it must be stated that schools should be paid adequate grants or should be given the option of levying fees which would be sufficient to meet the needs of equipment and maintenance.

A THIRD WORLD WAR THREATENING?

BERTRAND RUSSELL ANALYSES SITUATION

"Is a Third World War Inevitable?" is the title of an article by Bertrand Russell in the March issue of United Nations World magazine.

Mr. Russell says there is far more cause for anxiety to day than there was in the year 1,000 A. D., when the end of the world was expected; but, he adds, if World War III can be averted for a decade, it is quite likely it will never take place.

Mr. Russell analyses the causes of the threatened holocaust, and the possible ways out. In a nutshell the problem is this: rich nations and individuals tend to side with merit, poor nations and individuals with Russia. From this he draws the conclusion that it is to Russia's interest to keep the world poor, and that it is to America's interest to make the world prosperous.

Communist Ideology

He adds: 'The next war will be the greatest disaster that will have befallen the human race. I can think of only one greater disaster—the extension of the Kremlin's power over the whole world.'

Weighing tactics on both sides of the cold war he observes that though the Communists profess that the poverty they promote is only a temporary means to universal prosperity, for the present prosperity is their enemy.

He sees the Communist ideology as more radical and more subtle than that of any previous imperialism. "To the discontented everywhere, it offers upheaval and punishment of enemies. To victims of injustice, of whatever kind, it offers redress, all the more palatable because it professes to

have discovered the root of all injustice."

Remain Strong

Secondly, he notes the close-knit character of Communist organisation with its "capacity for liquidating Trotskyites." This has given it an advantage so far. But he believes that the future may see many more rebellions like that of Tito. He doubts whether China will for ever submit to orders from Moscow. He sees a possible spread of the discontent now existing in the UK.

Describing tactics for coping with Communist threat, Mr. Russell says: 'I do not believe that any genuine elite will side with the Kremlin is possible.' Since Russia will, in his opinion, show less nobility only if war seems inevitable he thinks the only hope is to remain for the present stronger than Russia 'until new circumstances completely change the situation.'

Social Ideals

Among these he suggests: The death of Stalin; the detection of East-West nations; growing inefficiency and laziness of Russian officials; lack of freedom of Russian scientists, causing a lag in the U. S. S. R. war machine over a ten year period.

His recipe of western resistance is: War preparations now, including production of the H-bomb; aid to the limit to all weaker nations in building prosperity; large-scale propaganda to tell people on both sides of the iron curtain about Western economic and social ideals. Finally, he urges the free people to stand together, forgetting petty differences. "Whatever we do, we shall be united, but it is better to be united in a common salvation than in a common death."

WELFARE CENTRES FOR TRAINING YOUTH

Swami Sivananda's Suggestion

TO me the primary thing in all welfare work seems to be to awaken in our brethren in the villages and in the townships a genuine love of God. This, of course, is not to make them superstitious, but to prevent them from heading towards either extreme—godless material pursuit or superstitious dread of an Unknown God. An intelligent worship of the Almighty and the practice of devotion to the All-Pervading Existence, is the surest way to cultivate in man selfless love of his own brother and sister. Once this foundation is well and properly laid, I feel the superstructure will be an easy construction. For instance, the problem of crime will have dissolved and maintenance of law and order will be an easy joy. When people gradually come to feel and to realise that the Lord whom they adore is in the person whom they wish to cheat, or to harm in any manner, they would desist from their evil designs.

Pranayama Exercises

Drill and exercise and play—these are very important for our younger generation. All welfare schemes should give a prominent place to this Asana and Pranayama, as well as Suryanamaskar exercises would do the young boys and girls a world of good. These should gradually be introduced in the schools and colleges.

Nor need these be confined to schools. Welfare centres in every village might also train the villagers in Asanas, etc. There is no system that would develop the body (especially the internal organ) so efficiently and perfectly as the Yogic exercises would.

Of course, methods for the awakening in the village of a spirit of cleanliness and hygienic living, would have suggested themselves to your noble self; and need here only mention that, in this case also, the instilling in the mind of the villager faith in God and love of neighbour would naturally bring about healthy habits and a desire to "keep his land clean and neat and the body (which is His Temple) also clean and healthy."

Ban trash Literature

The youth should be weaned away from evil and directed along the right path. Erotic literature of every sort should be banned; much of the cheap literature from foreign lands that are freely distributed here are full of undesirable pictures and reading matter; and the young men who read such things get an altogether perverted view of life. The importance of a moral life could be explained at the meetings, steps

House To Let

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KOKKUVIL HINDU COLLEGE

SPEAKER OPENS 'LINGA LIGHTS CARNIVAL'

Plea for Communal Concord

DECLARING open the "Linga Lights" Carnival organized by the Kokkuvil Hindu College, Sir Francis Molamure, Speaker of the House of Representatives said that his life time had been devoted to the singular task of living about inter-communal understanding and that in his parliamentary and public life all communities and races had received equal attention.

Opening the Carnival on the second day Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Minister of Industries said that the present moment demanded an intelligent and practical understanding of the political situation and that greater and truer mutual trust between communities would pave the way for consolidating the freedom gained recently. He laid emphasis on the fact that for a national industrial awakening for which he was striving hard, communal animosity was an imperative need. He appealed to the people to contribute to college funds as the future citizens of the Island have to be given a good education.

Minister Ponnambalam who was conducted in procession to the Carnival Grounds from the Mam-

moth Industrial Rally at Vannarponnai was all along the route profusely garlanded.

On the third day Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Mayor of Jaffna declaring the Carnival open remarked that Hindu Education and Culture should be preserved by Hindu Institutions and that therefore such institutions deserved the help of the Hindu Public.

K. Kumaran Ratnam Mayor of Colombo opening the Carnival on the fourth day did not mince words when he disapproved of the 'Carnival Method' of enlisting the financial support of the public for educational institutions and laid the blame for the present state of affairs on the educational policy of the Island. He, however, lent his support to the Kokkuvil Hindu College in its effort to maintain itself.

The entire Carnival was transformed into a lovely blaze of lights by the indefatigable efforts of the Carnival Committee. The set up was artistically designed and the arrangements were diligently made. The Principal and the Secretaries deserve to be congratulated on the success of the Carnival.

HINDU ORGAN DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

SUNDAY APRIL 2, 1950

The Jaffna Hindu College Hall

PROGRAM:

Poojah to Sri Natarajah	12 Noon
Jubilee Lunch	1 p. m.
Public Meeting	5 30 p. m.

SIR WAITIALINGAM DURASAMY, Chairman

Speakers: R. SIVAGURUNATHAR Esqr, President Saiva Paripalana Sabha

S. NATESAN Esq. B. A., B. L., Principal, Parameshvara College

SENATOR S. R. KANAGANAYAGAM, Advocate
VOICE OF THANAS

Human Sacrifice In Naga Hills

Human sacrifice and inhuman practices have been revived in the Naga Hills, said a Naga Chief to a representative of the "Nation" a local English daily which gave publicity to it in Rangoon.

According to the "Nation", the Naga Chief said that in the remote areas of his state the primitive custom of sacrificing human beings still had its votaries and he has made urgent representations to the Deputy Commissioner of Myitkyina through the Assistant Resident of Maiming to stop this practice. According to the Naga Chief this barbaric custom of killing men to appease the house deity dated from time immemorial until the British Government took drastic steps and stopped it. Since the reoccupation of Burma after the war this inhuman practice had been revived. He further said one man was sacrificed in 1945, three men in 1949. Besides these he thought there were other sacrifices in some remote villages. The Naga Chief gave the names of villages where these incidents took place and expressed hope immediate steps would be taken.

It was in the year 1927 the British Government was asked to stop this inhuman custom and then Governor of Burma Sir Harcourt Butler took necessary steps in this direction. He was the first Britisher to enter those remote regions where the head-hunters resided and held durbars which were attended with great pomp and splendour by the tribal chiefs of the region. Sir Harcourt made several expeditions and succeeded in securing definite pledges from the Naga Chiefs and tribal leaders to abolish this primitive custom. Since then it is reported no incidents had been heard of human sacrifices in the Naga Hills. Its reappearance as now reported by the Naga Chief will

Newsprint From Sugar-Cane Fibre

"A mill to manufacture 30,000 tons of newsprint annually from sugarcane fibre will be built in Northern Argentina, in the heart of Tucuman Salta, the sugarcane growing country," Government officials said in Buenos Aires.

The newspaper *La Nacion* reporting on Tuesday's test, said that sugarcane newsprint is more white than the usual newsprint and has a greater tensile strength. It added that although the rotary presses of the newspaper *Democracia* where the test run was made were pushed to the maximum speed, the paper did not break.

MATRIMONIAL

Balasingham—Mankayarkarasi

The marriage of Mr. C. Balasingham of Hindu Organ office and son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Chelliah of Kalvankadu with Miss Mangayarkarasi daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Sannathambay of Kanderodai was solemnised according to Hindu Rites on Saturday March 25th at 12 noon in the presence of a large gathering.

We wish the new couple all prosperity and long life.

cause much surprise to the civilised world and the task will now fall on the present Government of Burma to stop human sacrifices. Expeditions in these regions are costly affairs and with the slender finances of the country as at present it is almost impossible for the Government to embark on such projects however humanitarian they might be. The international organisations should extend their help and co-operation to Burma to wipe out the primitive custom in the Naga Hills.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 428

In the matter of the last will of the late Thangathiraviam wife of Shivapiragasam.

Vairamurti Shivapiragasam of Valveddyturai. Petitioner.

Vs.

Rasammah widow of Kalan daivelu of Valveddyturai. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge Point Pedro on the 28th day of January 1950 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham proctor on the part of the petitioner and the last will dated 4th day of April 1946 and attested by A. Sidamparanathapillai Notary Public under No. 27729 and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated 28th day of January 1950 and the 29th day of December 1949 respectively and the affidavit of the attesting witnesses to the said will dated the 31st day of December 1949 having been read.

It is ordered that the said last will be declared proved, that the petitioner be declared entitled to obtain probate thereof as executor appointed thereunder, and that probate thereof be accordingly issued to the Petitioner, unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on or before the 30th day of March 1950 and shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 28th day of January 1950

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah District Judge.

Drawn by

Sgd. M. Esurapadham Proctor for Petitioner

(O 146 28 & 31)

THE NAMES OF NORTH CEYLON

V. Muttucumaraswamy

NORTH Ceylon was known by various names at various stages of its history. It is definitely known that Naga Dwipa was its name during the second century A. D. from a gold plate inscription discovered at Vallipuram in 1936. The name Nagadwipa was given to this place, as this was inhabited by the Nagas. The Nagas were Dravidians, who worshipped the five-headed cobra, which reminded them of the five senses which they sought to conquer.

The former name of Nagadwipa was Serandwipa, as mentioned in the Susundi Jataga Story. This was inhabited by the Cheras and hence its name Serandipa. This word had been possibly corrupted to Serendip by the Persians and Arabs.

It was at one time called Manattai; an abbreviated form of Manattidai; the Sinhalese version of which is Valigama, the City of Sand. Manalur is another Tamil form of Manattidai. Manattai is a name given in a Tamil work called Sathi Malai as quoted by A. Moosootambi Pillai in his Jaffna History. (page 1)

Other names as found in works on Jaffna are FRUMAI MULLAITIVU, after a shrub "Erumamul" and Veehagana Puram the city of the lyre.

North Ceylon has been described as Manipallavam. Manavar is an abbreviated form of the above. Manipallavam means part of the isle of gem. In great Tamil Classical works such as the Manim-kalai and Silappadikaram we find this name Manipallavam which critics ascribe to mean the Northern part of our island.

It was known to the Sinhalese as Yappana and Kohula Sandesa a poem of the 16th Century describes "Yappa-Patana", which may be a corruption of Yalpana-Pattinam.

Yalpannam is the name given to North Ceylon from the 17th Century. Yalpanama'jai and Kailasamalai both ascribe the founding of the city of Jaffna by a blind bard, who seems to have received "Menatti" from a Tamil King.

It would be interesting to the readers to know something of the History of the Vallipuram Gold Plate and the importance of this unique discovery.

Vallipuram is a village, 3½ miles from Pt. Pedro. In the present Vishnu Temple, premises about 15 feet from the outer wall was a mound. The Authorities wanted to remove this. When this was being cleared, a pickaxe struck something and it could not be extricated. So the sides were dug, and it was found that this axe had got inside a brass pot which was placed in a stone socket. When the brass pot was pulled out, it crumbled to pieces. Inside it was found, a golden lotus. Fixed on to a stem of this lotus was this gold plate. Along with this were found, a frog, tortoise, a Swastika made out of white and light blue crystal, and ancient beads.

This plate had an inscription which meant as follows:-

"In the reign of King Vahaba the ruler of Nagadwipa the Minister Isirigaya caused the Piyanguka Tissa Vihare to be built at Badakira Atana".

Evidently "Badakira Atana" is the old name for Vallipuram.

King Vahaba lived in the 1st Century A. D. Nagadwipa was beyond doubt the name of North Ceylon. Formerly Prof. Geiger and others could not locate Nagadwipa exactly.

Thus this gold plate inscription, now in the hands of Mr. S. Thangaraja. Lecturer in Mathematics, Govt. Training College Colombo is an object of national importance and has thrown a beam of light on a hitherto dark corner of Ceylon History.

Gagging the Press in E. Bengal

British Journals View

The World's Press News, journal of the British newspaper industry, commented that the Pakistan Government seemed 'peculiarly sensitive' to Press comment. The paper wrote: "Important issues concerning access to news are raised by the situation that has developed between India and Pakistan over the reporting of events in Eastern Bengal". It referred to the statement issued by the Press Trust of India charging the Pakistan Government with preventing correspondents doing their work in East Bengal.

Generally, it is claimed the restrictive measures against the collection and dissemination of news imposed have been such as to invite world attention and consideration by the United Nations, the journal said in an editorial. It referred to the East Bengal Government statement which admitted that it did give instructions to district authorities which led to the withdrawal of accreditation, but invited the correspondents to re-apply. The statement said that only one correspondent had responded to this invitation. "This should be capable of determination on the facts", the journal said.

"But it is further alleged by the East Bengal Government that correspondents had been guilty of unfair and tendentious reports and behaviour. While it is difficult, without that rotundity of express opinion so far from the spot, it would seem that the Pakistan Government, and its subsidiaries, is peculiarly sensitive to comment, for it has even charged local correspondents in India of *The Times* with responsibility for editorial comment made by the paper in London.

"The whole situation is unfortunate and should be mutually adjusted. It would be highly regrettable for it to deteriorate and embitter the future progress of Press interests in these new Dominions."

Educational

Wanted Lady Teachers for Vadamaradchy Hindu Girls English School, Point Pedro, to teach Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics and English. Also Lady Trained teachers (English). Apply to M. Esurapadham, Manager. (M. 290. 28 & 7)

Send back to India Gandhiji's Statue

Request to Pakistan

A suggestion that the Government of India should get back the statue of Mahatma Gandhi from the Pakistan Government and have it erected at the Kalyan refugee township has been made by Mr. Nani, G. Motwane, General Secretary of the Sind Hindu Seva Samiti, Bombay.

The statue, Mr. Motwane said in a statement was set up from contributions by the Sind Hindus. "After partition, all the statues of Hindu leaders in Karachi were damaged, such as the statues of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in front of the Khaliqdina Hall, and of Seth Harchandrai Vishandas in front of the Municipal Office.

"It is also a matter of record that on August 14, 1947, our Mahatma's statue was made to wear a fez cap and a Pakistan flag was placed in the hands of the statue when Lord Mountbatten and the late Mr. Jinnah drove in state. On January 80, 1949—the first 'Shradh' Day of Mahatma Gandhi—the then Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr. Sri Prakas, was not allowed even to garland the statue of Mahatma Gandhi.

"When no other statue has been blown away and not even a tree has fallen, it is difficult to believe how a strong bronze statue well set in concrete could be blown away."

Motwane said that "in the circumstances I suggest that our India Government should get the statue back and have it erected at the Kalyan refugee camp where today the largest number of Sindhis are living and let the statue decorate the place where recently Mr. C. Rajagopalachari laid the foundation-stone of the new Kalyan refugee township."

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 493

In the matter of an application for the appointment of Guardian and orator over the person and property of (1) Thambiappai Rasaratnam, (2) Thambiappai Somasundaram, (3) Thambiappai Easwaram all of Kanderodai minors.

Thangammah widow of Kandiah Thambiappai of Kanderodai Vs Petitioner

Kandiah Sarayanamuttu of Mallakam

Respondent Where as by order dated the 4th day of March, 1950 made in the above case a sale of land described in the schedule hereto and belonging to the above named minors has been ordered. Tenderers are hereby required to forward their tenders either to my address "R. N. Sivapirakasam Proctor S. C. Mallakam" or to the Secretary of this Court within twentyone days from the date of publication of this notice.

Schedule Ao undivided three-tenths share of all that piece of land situated at Mallakam in the Parish of Mallakam, Valigamam North Division, Jaffna District Northern Province, called "Chalambakaladdy" in extent 9 lms V.C. and 9 ½ kalies with 7 palm trees excluding the newly constructed well and bounded on the East by lot 2 belonging to Sinaappu Subramaniam, North by the properties of Neelan Sinaathamby Ponny wife of Thavasy, and Velupillai Sinaappu West by the property of Kandiah Sarayanamuttu and Neelan Sinaathamby, and South by road and forming lot No. 1 in Plan No. 546 dated 11-12-1940 and filed in Jaffna D. C. Partition case No. 14894.

This 24th day of March 1950. R. N. SIVAPIRAKASAM, Proctor for Petitioner.

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 2ND APRIL TO 8TH APRIL 1950

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

If you take a careful interest in your new schemes you are bound to succeed. Take care of health. Petty official troubles and worries through enemies shown week-end.

TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mithunashra 1, 2 [Idaya Rasi]

Avoid constant misunderstandings with friends this week. Domestic harmony will not prevail and here is an indication for a serious quarrel with the partner.

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

Things are, I think shaping according to your plan. You can march straight ahead with full confidence. Fame and ruin to enemies also shown.

CANCER Punarpusam 4, Poosha, Aayila [Kutaka Rasi]

Mental worries and official troubles shown this week. Do not have much to do with your fathers relatives. Misunderstandings with friends and disappointments also indicated.

LEO Maha, Pooru, Uttirai 1st part—[Singha Rasi]

In spite of petty difficulties and worries you have good reasons to be optimistic. Helps through wife's relatives and success in new undertakings shown.

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

Your personal life needs much tactful negotiation this week. Avoid quarrels and commitments this week. Professionally a good time but difficult to get ready cash.

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

An extraordinary fine week. You can march well ahead with your plans. Speculative good luck also shown within the next few days.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

New ventures bring forth the desired results. Financial improvements also shown. The only drawback this week will be some unnecessary scandals.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooru, Uttiradam 1. [Tharu Rasi]

You will lose your temper over trifles this week. I must strongly advise you to apply a break to your tongue. In spite of this your profession or business will prosper.

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

In your personal affairs this will be a time of immense happiness. Good news regarding business or profession indicated. If unmarried some changes for negotiating marriage also shown.

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

The first two days of the week must be spent with care. Quarrels with friends and mental worries shown. Things will revert to normal from Tuesday again. Financial gain shown end of week.

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

Give particular care to health this week and do not over exert yourself; minor accidents or fever not ruled out. Domestic troubles will upset your mind a lot. Monday afternoon Tuesday and Wednesday are the worst days of the week.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS DECRY H. BOMB

Development Discouraged

The world's brightest hope is that Hydrogen bomb will very nearly but not quite work, Dr. D. H. Wilkinson, Professor of Physics at the Cambridge University's Cavendish Laboratory, said in London.

The statement was one of 13 issued by members of the Atomic Scientists' Association of Britain, most of them deploring the international situation that led to the American decision to go ahead with the Hydrogen bomb. Several of the scientists said flatly that they would not work on the Hydrogen bomb. One called on Britain and West Europe to withdraw from the North Atlantic Pact.

An editorial in the Atomic Scientists News preceding the statements said it was difficult to see what would be gained from the military viewpoint by developing the bomb since the Atom bomb can destroy almost all of the strategic target.

The editorial said little value could be seen in any meeting of the heads of Russia and the United States on the bomb question. "At the moment it seems fair to say that each (East and West), is convinced, justifiably or unjustifiably, that the other is bent upon its overthrow," the editorial said. "If this conviction is justified on the side or the other, then no agreement is possible and the only alternative to war is passive acquiescence in the views of the other side. The later course not very likely and the only way in which a war can be avoided is for both East and West to become convinced that it is possible for them to live side by side if not in amity at least with some degree of mutual tolerance."

Professor E. E. Pierles of the University of Birmingham, who worked at Los Alamos from 1943 until 1946, said many scientists now feel that it would have been "much better for the moral position of the Allies" if the United States had dropped the demonstration atom bomb in a sparsely settled spot in 1945 instead of on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Prof. Pierles is the President of the Association.

Dr. E. H. Burhop of the University College, London, called for a declaration by all countries that they would not be the first to use atomic weapons.

Too Disgusting

Professor Kathleen Lonsdale of the University College and Dr. G. O. Johns of Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, said they would not work on the Hydrogen bomb. "If I personally am asked to help in developing the super bomb," said Dr. Johns, I shall say, "no, I am sorry, it is too disgusting."

Dr. F. C. Champion called on Britain and Western European nations to withdraw from the Atlantic Pact and demand disarmament. Dr. Champion of King's College, London, said scientists have been placed in a position of being regarded as "inhuman villains" if they worked in their laboratories on atomic weapons or as "traitors" if they refused to such work.

Sir George Thomson, Nobel Prize winner for Physics in 1937 and one of the British atomic pioneers, said he saw no alternative for President Truman to deciding to go ahead with the H-bomb. He said: "No responsible statesman could refuse to equip his country with a powerful weapon."

USEFUL FACTS ABOUT SLEEP

The following facts about sleep are from *Efficiency News*.

Q. Does healthy sleeper never toss and turn?

A. This is false. Everyone should necessarily change his position many times, because the muscular structure of the body is such that one cannot relax all over at once.

Q. Does sleeping with someone in the same bed make restful sleep difficult?

A. This is true. Even the slight movement of the other person keeps one from sinking into a deep and refreshing sleep. (Apart from this, it is unhealthy for two persons to sleep in the same bed).

Causes Illness

Q. Are those who are able to get along with very little sleep among the most energetic?

A. This is false. It is known that Napoleon and Edison carried on with only a few hours sleep at night. But then it should be remembered that they took cat-naps during the day. In fact, in any twenty-four hour period, they apparently slept a normal length of time.

Q. Does lack of sleep alone tend to serious illness?

A. This is true. Animals die more quickly from lack of sleep than from lack of food.

Q. Does sleep on the left side strain or hurt?

A. This is false. It makes no difference whether a person sleeps on his back or on his side, right or left.

Q. Is it unhealthy to sleep in summer with an electric fan in the room?

A. This is false. If the fan is turned to the wall to avoid draughts and if it is noisy, it will improve your chances of a restful night.

Physical Fatigue

Q. Can physical fatigue make it difficult to get to sleep?

A. This is true. A warm bath is probably the best way of reducing tension which arises too much unaccustomed exercise.

Q. Is a nap after lunch sheer self-indulgence and does it cut down a person's efficiency?

A. This is false. When students slept for an hour after lunch, their scholastic records were higher than when they used the time for studying.

Q. Is drinking hot beverages before going to bed, one of the best ways of ensuring sleep?

A. This is false. Pressure of liquids on the bladder causes restlessness. Only a small amount of liquid should be drunk in the evenings if you want to pass a restful night.

which potential enemies might acquire."

Dr. Wilkinson said "our bright hope is that the Hydrogen bomb will very nearly but not quite work. This should satisfy everybody—Governments, because it will preserve the balance of power; scientists, because a very great deal of effort will have been put into the fundamental work which there is no need to keep secret; and the man in the street, because he will only have the common atomic bomb."

Future of Communism In South-East Asia

(Continued from page 1)

sue that aim by military invasion. Apart from the risks of that there is reason to think that the Communist armies are now not so well armed, having used up much of the Japanese armaments captured in Manchuria. Fifth Column methods should pay better.

Economic Difficulties

Another circumstance must be mentioned. There are accumulating reports that the Communists' economic difficulties are mounting up. Harvests have been poor, food production is much below that of pre-war days, inflation rivals that under the Kuomintang, taxation is high, and the intensive Nationalist blockade of Shanghai is hitting the Communists as well as the unhappy foreign merchants.

Tender for Lighterage and Delivery of Govt. Food Cargoes

Tenders for lighterage and delivery of Govt. food cargo from steamers into the warehouses at Kankesanthurai and Jaffna close with the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Food and Co-operative Undertakings, on 11-4-1950.

For further particulars please see Govt. Gazette of 24-3-50.

S. A. SUPRAMANIAM,
for Deputy Food Controller,
Jaffna.

(G 132 24&28)

nists as well as the unhappy foreign merchants.

One must guard against wishful thinking. But it would not be surprising, seeing how de-stabilized China is after years of invasion and civil war, if the Communists have not too much to do at home to launch out on crusades abroad. Therefore, there may still be a breathing space in which the Western Democracies, if they act quickly, may give to South East Asia the economic help which will best enable it to resist the Marxist agents.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. Hoare & Co. (Engineers) Ltd, Colombo, have pleasure in announcing that their engineering representative, Mr. K. A. Sanders, will be available in the *Jaffa Res. House* from 12 to 1 p.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. on Mondays for the purpose of dealing with trade enquiries and giving advice on engineering problems. All assistance will be gladly given FREE AND WITHOUT OBLIGATION.

(M. 64, 7, 14, 21 & 28)

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Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, P. 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 Tuesday March 28, 1950.

Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI