

THE Hindu Organ.

JAN 6 - 1947



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

VOL. LVIII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1946.

NO. 71.

VIOLENCE & NON-VIOLENCE

By SWAMI SHARVANANDA

[In this thought provoking article Swami Sharvananda discusses the ethics of violence and non-violence from the stand point of the Hindu Scriptures and with a particular bearing on the recent communal disturbances in Bengal.]

Man is a composite being, one part of him is flesh and animal, and the other part is spiritual and divine. And the whole past history of the human race is a record of the unmitigated struggle that man is putting forth for the full emancipation of the spiritual in him from the thralldom of the flesh. The flesh is coercing the spirit to limitation and individuality, but the spiritual in him is ever revolting against that coercion. The success of this revolt marks his progress in self-expression which we call, in common parlance, civilization and culture. Ethics and morality are nothing but disciplines of conduct which constitute the very soul of his spiritual self-expression. Hence human society has set so much premium on the moral conduct of man. The flesh and the animal in man is conditioned by certain inherent tendencies known in psychology as instincts, due to long inherited racial habits. But the moral and spiritual progress of his consists in the gradual sublimation of these instincts into higher virtues. History testifies to the fact that this moral and spiritual advancement of man is accomplished by stages, and never by a sudden jump. Hence there is variation in ethics.

Ethical Values

According to modern ethical philosophy, no virtue is absolute. The conception of the right and good changes its colour and content according to circumstances and conditions of life. What is good and right for one man under one set of circumstances may not be the same for him under another set; then again what is good and right for A may not be the same for B. This view of the relative nature of the right and the good was recognized thousands of years ago in India by our law-givers and philosophers. It is like food; what is wholesome and necessary for a healthy man is veritable poison to a sickly patient. Similarly what is food for a patient or a child is a starvation diet for a healthy adult, and so on. To emphasize one rule of conduct for all individuals under all circumstances is the greatest of blunders that man can commit. It is like prescribing one food for all or giving one coat for everybody to wear. Its absurdity ought to be very patent. In recognition of this difference of ethical values of acts and motives according to changes of circumstances and individuals, Hindu leaders of society in ancient India promulgated the theory of *Adhikaravada*, that is, duties according to differences of

nature capacity, and circumstances. The ancient system of *Varnashrama Dharma* was entirely based upon this theory of *Adhikaravada*. What was Dharma of a Brahmana was considered positively *Adharma* for a Kshatriya and vice versa. Similarly with other castes. The idea is plain, that a particular man under a particular set of circumstances and environments can have only one set of values of conduct and let him not adopt the rules meant for others. So Lord Krishna says in the Gita '*Paradharma bhayavaha*'—Dharma prescribed for others should not be adopted because it is fraught with serious consequences.

Ethical Philosophy of Hindus

The ethical philosophy of the Hindus starts with two hypotheses. Firstly, it is held that in human society there are men of various grades of evolution and as such they have different propensities, capacities, limitations, and original character. This disparity of nature will, for all we know, ever remain in human society. Secondly, that all men are evolving towards the realization of the highest ideal of life which is perfection and every moral act of a man tends to enhance his progress towards that realization either in this life or in the next. But it is presumed that the realization can be accomplished only through millions of lives of preparation and self purification through moral acts. It is believed that by performing our duties in life according to the ethical principles we eliminate the gross and the impure in us and make the manifestation of the Divine Light in the soul possible. Every ethical act tends to deepen in our mind the higher values of love, truth, purity, and charity. And these are called virtues because all of them bring about the progressive realization of a life much larger than that of the individual. God is the Universal Life. So the progress towards the realization of the larger life means self-expansion and self-emancipation. Its consummation is the attainment of perfection, the good.

Life-Divine and Sacred

With reference to duty, the Hindu philosophers are insistent upon looking up to Life as divine and sacred, and therefore its protection is considered as the most sacred of all acts. The Vedas unequivocally

(Continued on page 5)

Independence For Palestine?

Conflicting Views Expressed

Will Palestine, the land of turmoil be declared independent. Albert Stara member of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, said in Paris that the British Government considered the Palestine mandate had come to an end and that "they intend to proclaim the independence of Palestine very soon."

Albert Stara added, "The consequences would be that a Palestine Government with an Arab majority would be created with which Great Britain would conclude a treaty of alliance on the same pattern as those which give her military power in Iraq and the Trans-Jordan."

Another version of the Palestine affair is given by the Associated Press of America which says that Palestine will be partitioned and given to Jews and Arabs. On the basis of partitioning the country the United States, according to the Associated Press of America, is willing to sit in as an observer on a new full fledged and free conference on the Palestine issue. It is understood that the Jewish leaders are now supporting the plan to partition Palestine.

Palestine is territorially smaller than Ceylon being approximately 160 miles long, and at no point more than 70 miles wide.

RUSSIA PRAISED

Mrs. Pandit on Soviet Attitude

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, in an interview, with the United Press of America, before her departure to India praised the Soviet Union for its "more liberal approach" to most problems, but corrected what she said were erroneous reports that India was drawing close to the Soviet orbit: "Some people have implied that India is throwing her weight in with the Soviet bloc", she said. "This is not correct. We have acted in an independent position and have sided with those countries which were nearest to our point of view on various subjects. The Soviets' approach to most problems has been somewhat more liberal than that of Britain and the United States."

Mrs. Pandit declared "We do not want to be ungrateful to the United Nations. We are gratified to find that the Indian delegation received its due respect. In many Committee meetings we tried to guide the discussion and our lead has been accepted more than once." Returning to the theme of Soviet Indian relationship which impressed most delegations by the similarity of their stand on major issues, Mrs. Pandit said: "India has no intention to become the satellite of any power, no matter how powerful. We desire the friendship of all nations of the world."

Mrs. Pandit and other Indian delegates believed that Britain had lost a great deal of Indian friendship during the current Assembly session.

BRITISH TRICKERY

Irish Paper on Attlee's Statement

The Irish Press of Dublin regarded as an organ of Prime Minister De Valera's party, in an editorial contrasts the partition of Ireland with the latest developments in India.

Referring to the latest statement of Mr Attlee the paper says: "It was a statement that sounded ominously to Irish ears. Reading it, years fell away and we were back in the calamitous period from 1915 to 1918—calamitous because it was a period in which the great boundary betrayal was accomplished. According to the statement the British proposals for India are not now to be interpreted in the way the Congress Party understood but in a quite different way and in a way favourable to the Muslims. We do not propose to argue the point but recall our own experience which

may be of benefit to India."

The paper says that the national territorial unity provisions of the Irish Treaty were given two meanings in the British Government-Irish negotiations, Mr Griffiths and Mr Collins (two prominent Irish leaders of that time) being told one thing whilst Mr. Lloyd George announced another interpretation of the partition clause and adds the Treaty was used to destroy the unity of Ireland and the people were left powerless to prevent the most callous betrayal of history."

The paper adds: "All who witnessed that piece of trickery will sympathize with Indians who now find at the eleventh hour—and it happens by a strange coincidence on the very date Ireland was betrayed—that what they accepted also had two meanings and that the meaning favouring the minority is that which the British Cabinet Ministers now pronounce to be the only valid one."



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1946.

INDIGENOUS MEDICINE

THE VIEWS EXPRESSED BY some of the witnesses who appeared before the Ayurvedic Commission on the subject of Ayurveda are too sweeping to commend themselves to the general public. We refer particularly to the evidence given by Dr. E. M. Wijerama who, along with another colleague, represented the Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Association. According to this witness the Ayurvedic system was more like an ancient monument than a living system of medicine and could not be patched. While we are not blind to the defects of the Ayurvedic system, and giving all credit to the achievements of Western medicine, the fact still remains that there is a positive demand for the services of the Ayurvedic medical practitioner educated and trained on modern lines, and Ayurvedic drugs are much esteemed for their efficacy in the treatment of certain types of disease. This is the considered opinion of those who understand both systems of medicine. This aspect of the matter is one that should be considered with some care and we would strongly deprecate hasty opinions expressed by doctors whose knowledge is confined to Western medicine.

That Dr. Wijerama approached the whole question from an entirely wrong angle is evident from his advocacy of pharmacological research in indigenous medicine to be conducted by Western medical men in the University of Ceylon. We wish to point out in this connection that such research is desirable and can be conducted only by Western medical men who have studied the Ayurvedic system. There are many such men in India, and there is no reason why, as an indispensable preliminary to such research, one of the subjects taught in the Medical College should not be the indigenous system of medicine. The British Medical Association still clinging to the trade union spirit of the British medical profession is to a great extent responsible for the fact that in Ceylon Ayurvedic and Western medicine are kept in two separate, watertight compartments. The emergence of Ayurveda in modern times as a separate and independent system was perhaps unavoidable in these circumstances, but, curiously enough, the safest and most effective method by which Ayurvedic knowledge could be made available to the general public was that suggested by Dr. Wijerama.

SCRAP BOOK

By DIARIST

Fine sentiments were expressed by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister for Agriculture and Lands last Friday at the prize-giving day of the School of Agriculture, Peradeniya. All of us agree that Agriculture should on no account be excluded from the University of Ceylon. In fact I would say that there isn't much time to be lost in establishing a Faculty of Agriculture. The sooner it is established the better it will be for Ceylon's security and prosperity. Much valuable time has already been lost. The fact that Mr. Senanayake realises the need for a re-orientation of his attitude towards agriculture is in itself a sign that he is willing to take advice. It is never too late to change, and this evident change is quite welcome. But his hopes regarding the call of the land need careful examination.

It is true that cushy government jobs and other well-paid jobs have killed practically all interest in agriculture. In using the word "agriculture", I think that Mr. Senanayake had paddy cultivation uppermost in his mind, for other agricultural occupations have never let down the Ceylonese agriculturist so much. Just because "there is a government that is willing to encourage people to utilise all resources" it does not follow "Government appointments and judgeships and other posts will not be so attractive as the land." It is rather difficult to understand what Mr. Senanayake means by a "Government that is willing to encourage people to utilise all resources." If it does mean an economic price for paddy, which in turn means an attraction to all, then Mr. Senanayake has really got down to the root

of the matter.

The Lanka Maha Jana Sabha has passed a resolution requesting the Government to appoint a Commission to inquire into how certain officials have grown affluent overnight. It is a matter of common knowledge that certain officials, who were on the verge of bankruptcy just before the war, are now wallowing in wealth. Temporary shelving of red tapism and a free hand as a result of the emergencies of a war provided the golden opportunity for officials to fill up their empty pockets with the tax-payers' money. It was indeed an undignified scramble for wealth. The man-in-the-street looks down contemptuously not only on those whose possess ill-gotten wealth but also on the Government which is unable to prevent it. I have often urged in these columns the necessity to introduce legislation to stamp out bribery and corruption. It is high time that Ceylon followed the lead given by India in this matter.

Mr. S. Rajaratnam, a former member of the Legislative Council and Secretary of the Hindu Board of Education is reported to have said that in Ceylon, after the decision to fill the judiciary from the members of the Bar, the lawyers as a whole have ceased to be champions of the people in the political field. Individually the lawyers have not. Mr. Rajaratnam imputes a motive for this self-abnegation on their part—to be on good behaviour to catch the eye of the Legal Secretary. One wonders whether "good behaviour" means attachment for the United National Party which consists of men who can at least pull strings, if the Legal Secretary happens to pass over anybody's claim!

Notes and Comments

Russia and the Powers

It is now more than eighteen months since the war ended; and the problems of Germany remain still unsolved by the Powers whom fate has ordained for the purpose. The four Powers viz. America, Britain, Russia and France, who are now occupying Germany in the different zones, are pursuing different political and economic policies which do not augur well either for Germany or for Europe at large. This is in direct contravention of the Potsdam Agreement, the economic clause of which stipulated that Germany under occupation should be treated as a single economic unit. This contravention is due to the mutual distrust and fear among the occupying powers. Some observers state that it is the Anglo-American bloc which is today the sole impediment to the unification and the ultimate economic regeneration of Germany. The bloc's latest move in the direction of an Anglo-American Agreement to achieve economic unity in its zones of occupation as from 1947 is in fact regarded by these as a political gamble to isolate Russians and gang up on the Soviet. Be this as it may it is no wonder that Russia is consolidating her position in Eastern Europe and looking for new allies in the West to stem what she looks upon as the threatening tide of yankee capitalism. In short, Germany may, in future be the cockpit of Europe.

The Jaffna "Museum"

The Hon. Minister of Education must be having a very poor opinion of the aesthetic tastes of the people of Jaffna. Otherwise he would not have allowed the "museum" in Jaffna to deteriorate in the manner often depicted by the Press and the

public. This "rubbish heap in a hole in a medieval godown" as it has been called, is undesirable for many reasons and the Minister will do well to overhaul and reorganise the whole establishment, failing which he should immediately wind up this "humbug museum" and send the officers employed in it to more useful work. At present, the salaries paid to these men who do nothing but sleep in the "godown" is a scandalous wastage of public funds!

Ahimsa

We commend to our readers the thought provoking and timely article by Srimath Swami Sharvananda on the ethics of violence and non-violence, which appears elsewhere in this issue. Ahimsa does not mean abject surrender to the goon-dah or the fanatic to whom ahimsa is another term for cowardice. The sword should be met with the sword. A pack of wolves bent on the blood of the innocents cannot be pacified by non-violence and Satyagraha. The Hindus should be re-taught to defend their hearth and home and all that they cherish. Lord Krishna, in the Gita is very explicit in the matter. The crying need of the hour is a revival of the martial and militant spirit of the Hindus for the survival of Hindustan. The All India Hindu Maha-Sabha which is to meet soon under the presidency of the veteran Dr. B. S. Moonjee will we are confident, give a correct lead to the Hindus.

Bribery and Corruption

The Lanka Mahajana Sabha wants the Government to appoint a Commission to inquire into how certain Government officials have grown suspiciously rich in recent

Letter To The Editor

Indian Conference In London

Sir,—The whole of India and Ceylon knew what the outcome of the Conference will be. The failure of it is due to the obdurate attitude of Mr. Jinnah. Every one in India knows his intractable ways. His attitude in London reminds me what Sir William Vincent said once. His words are "that none can approach Jinnah in arrogance, offensiveness and insulting treatment to others."

Now Jinnah has decided to stay behind in London perhaps to consult his Guru Mr. Churchill and evolve steps to torpedo the Interim Government. Has he forgotten the evidence he gave in the Round Table Conference years ago? Did he not assert "responsible representative Government was suitable only to Anglo Saxon people." Further has not Jinnah read what Churchill said in Manchester in 1931 to the effect "that Dominion status for India like that of Canada or Australia was not going to happen in any period which we can remotely foresee."

Has Mr. Churchill not read the 6th paragraph of the statement issued by the Assembly. Its words are "Adequate safeguards shall be provided for the minorities backward and tribal areas and depressed and other backward classes." Yet he decries the assembly as Hindu Raj!

M. Asaipillai,

Jaffna.

15th December 1946.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE JAFFNA

NEXT TERM BEGINS ON 8TH JANUARY 1947.

New boys will be admitted on 6th Jan.

The Thompson Scholarship consists of free tuition for two years for a boy entering Form I. Candidates must have been born on or after 1.1.35.

The Crossette Scholarship consists of free tuition for two years for a boy entering Form IV. Candidates must have been born on or after 1.1.32.

The examination for the above scholarships will be held at the College at 9.0 a.m. on Monday the 6th of January 1947. Applications for admission should reach the Principal on or before Monday 30th December, 1946.

Further Particulars from the Principal.
(Mis 499. 17. 20.)

years. However much one may like to support this latest move by the Senanayake caucus, we are forced, by past experience, to treat this resolution of the Lanka Mahajana Sabha as another piece of eye wash to deceive the voters. The public have all along felt suspicious of the doings of many Government Departments and have ceaselessly clamoured for a probe into the question of bribery and corruption amongst them; and rumour is that of all the Government Servants, those who had the good fortune to be in the various units of the Civil Defence Department have grown fabulously and suddenly rich. The Audit Report on the C. D. C.'s expenditure and the audit queries still satisfactorily unanswered by the Civil Defence Commissioner have unfortunately given added strength to the rumour. Mr. Senanayake and his henchmen in the Lanka Mahajana Sabha, if they are really sincere in their avowals, should not stop with the passing of the resolution alone; They should relentlessly pursue the matter up to its logical conclusion. Government Departments should be purged of sycophants and parasites.

Churchill's Outburst

Cripps' Challenge Unanswered

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Leader of the opposition in the House of Commons in a vehement speech denounced the British Government's present India policy, when the India debate opened in the House of Commons on Thursday last. He not only disclaimed all responsibility for the British Labour Government's present India Policy but also charged it, through its inviting Congress to form an Interim Government, with "precipitating a series of massacres unparalleled in India since the Indian mutiny of 1857. Mr. Churchill prated on his pet theme of agreement among all the communities.

What Happened in 1942?

In an atmosphere of rapidly increasing excitement, Mr. Churchill said: "I remember when Sir Stafford Cripps went out as a representative of the Government of which I was head and how we had to pull him up because..."—Mr. Churchill halted amidst some interruption and then said: "I do not want to say anything..." He was interrupted again by loud Government cries of "Shocking."

Sir Stafford Cripps, red in the face, rose from his seat on the Government front bench and said amidst loud Government cheers "If Mr. Churchill intends to disclose what passed between me and the Cabinet on that occasion, I hope he will disclose it all."

Mr. Churchill without accepting the challenge went on with his accusation. He has however, disclosed by his indiscretion, for the first time what many in India have long suspected, but for which nobody has had proof—that it was he who in 1942 peremptorily pulled up Sir Stafford Cripps who was then on his famous mission to India. Politicians in India were then intrigued by Sir Stafford Cripps' hasty departure from the country.

Govt's Reply

Mr. A. V. Alexander member of the three man Cabinet Mission to India replying to the debate repudiated Churchill's charge that the Labour Government had committed a cardinal error by inviting the Congress Party to nominate members of the Interim Government.

He added that he was deeply shocked to hear Mr. Churchill say that that action had precipitated a series of massacres over wide regions.

It was difficult, declared Mr. Alexander, to place any other con-

struction on that "irresponsible statement" than that it was Mr. Churchill's intention to place the blame for those fratricidal disorders on the Labour Government and the Viceroy.

Mr. Churchill, challenged Mr. Alexander several times to say whether the Labour Government would consider as valid decisions taken by the Indian Constituent Assembly which was representative of only one political body.

Though Mr. Churchill pressed his point, Mr. Alexander emphatically

Flour Ration to be Doubled

The flour ration to consumers is doubled from Monday December 23 states a Press Communique by the Food Commissioner.

reiterated his refusal to answer what he considered a "hypothetical question."

The Government's motion that the House takes note of the statement on India by the Prime Minister, on December 11 and expresses the hope that settlement of present difficulties will be forth coming was agreed to without a division.

News in Brief

M. Leon Blum has been elected Prime Minister of France under the New Constitution.

Britain as a result of her war exertions owes the rest of the world upwards of 5,000 million pounds.

A consignment of gold weighing about 7500 ounces was received last week at Bombay from the United States.

India has up-to-date, supplied Indonesia with 520,000 yards of textiles, 10,000 bicycles, tyres and other consumer goods.

The United States could make 10,000 atomic bombs at 2,000,000 dollars each according to Professor C. H. Urey of Chicago University.

It is understood that about 90 per cent of the Colombo Municipal Council's revenue is spent on salaries, wages and allowances of its employees.

The All India Harijan League has decided to send a Harijan deputation to London to counteract the Anti-Congress propaganda done by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Police Chief to Go

Ceylonese Recommended For Post

The Executive Committee of Home Affairs wants the immediate termination of the contracts of the Inspector General of Police, Col. R. R. M. Bacon, and two Superintendents of Police, Mr. J. A. Waldron and Mr. P. E. Brodie.

A recommendation to this effect has been made by the Committee to the acting Governor, Sir John Howard, to be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his approval.

The Executive Committee favours the appointment of either Mr. A. G. Ranasinha, at present Land Commissioner, or Mr. Richard Aluvihare, Government Agent of the Central Province, to succeed Col. Bacon. The majority of members are in favour of the appointment of Mr. Ranasinha as the new Inspector-General of Police or Commissioner of Police, as the Police Commission has suggested.

Sinhalese - Tamil Ties

Deputy Director at Jaffna

The many ties that bind the Sinhalese and the Tamils together were stressed by Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy, Deputy Director of Education when he spoke at the Government Sinhalese School, Jaffna.

Mr. and Mrs. Arulnandhy who were the chief guests at the Teachers'—Parents' Day Celebration of the school were on arrival welcomed by Mr. T. B. Herath the Head Master.

Messrs T. N. Peiris and E. P. Amarasekera urged the need for a bigger building to house the increasing number of students.

Mr. Arulnandhy referred to the many links that connected the Sinhalese with the Tamils. Although in religion and language the two communities were distinct, yet in all other respects they were one he said.

SPIRITUALITY

'Do not care for doctrines, do not care for dogmas, or sects, or churches or temples; they count for little compared with the essence of existence in each man, which is spirituality, and the more this is developed in a man the more powerful is he for good. Earn that first, acquire that, and criticize no one, for all doctrines and creeds have some good in them. Show by your lives that religion does not mean words, or names, or sects, but that it means spiritual realization.' —Swami Vivekananda.

U. N. O-A Danger

South African Whites' Arrogance

NOW that the United Nations Organisation's General Assembly has unequivocally condemned the Anti-Indian policy pursued by the Union Government, most of the South African whites are beginning to think that the U. N. O. is a useless (?) body. The most prominent among them is Dr. D. F. Malan, Leader of the Nationalist (opposition) party in the Union Parliament. "The United Nations has become a danger and we must seriously consider if we should withdraw from there," he is reported to have commented on the decision of the U. N. O.

He further stated: "There is only one possible basis for negotiations with India—removal of Indians. Removal of minorities is not an unknown solution—it was being done in Europe with the approval of Big Powers.

"There can be no talk of carrying out the U. N. O. decision. If we dispute the right of interference we must be courageous and refuse to carry it out.

EXPERTS FOR CEYLON

To Help 5 Years' Plan

Ceylon is shortly to have the exclusive services of Dr. A. J. E. Underwood, Adviser to the East African Government on all chemical industries. Dr. Underwood is coming to Ceylon as consultant on chemical industries and will formulate schemes in connection with industries like the carbonisation of coconut shell, and the production of acetic acid.

Besides Dr. Underwood, two other experts will also come to Ceylon to help in the five year industrial plan.

Mayor Manderstam, of the well-known firm of Manderstam and Partners, dealing with vegetable oils, will advise on the refining and processing of vegetable oils.

Mr. J. Mort, a textile specialist, will be Ceylon's textile consultant; in addition to these consultants, it had also been arranged for a representative of the patentees of D. D. T. to arrive to consider the question of establishing a D. D. T. factory in Ceylon.

Prizes Rs. 6000-00

CHANDRAN ELEMENTARY X'WORDS NO. 3.

Closing Date 5-1-47.

1st Prize 3500.

2nd Prize 1750.

4. Highest No. of entries sent under one Cover A. R/C Ladies wristlet watch worth Rs. 100/-

The Correct Solution is deposited in the Bank of Ceylon, Colombo. Apply for free entry forms to Chandralekha Trading Co., 73 Armour St., Colombo. [Nos. 273, 17-12-46.]

Singhala Rajyam in Ceylon

Professor Foresees Situation

THINGS are moving, and need careful watching, not merely by the leaders but by the whole Tamil public. Some of our Tamil political leaders, I am afraid, are apt to adopt a defeatist attitude and advocate a policy of dancing to the tune of those in power," declared Prof. F. H. V. Gulassekharan of the Ceylon University speaking from the Chair at the Prize giving at the Jaffna Central College on Friday last.

The Chief Speaker was Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. and the prizes were given away by Mrs. A. R. Subramaniam.

Prof. Gulassekharan addressing the teachers stressed that teaching was a calling, not a trade. A teachers' union was not a trade union. By a calling he meant there was a kind of divine summons to serve the youth of the country. The teaching profession in that respect was very much on the same footing as the Christian Ministry, the Buddhist Sangha or service under the Ramakrishna Mission.

The teaching profession should not be used as a dumping ground for refuse, nor as the jumping off ground for the ambitions.

Continuing, Prof. Gulassekharan said he wished to address a few words to the parents, and through them to his countrymen in Jaffna. He would confine his remarks to two important questions which merited their serious consideration, namely, the knotty problem of a national language, and, secondly, the new education scheme.

Referring to the first question, he said everyone of them welcomed any move to give an impetus to the languages of the country and to revive their ancient literature and culture. Most of them would agree that a great deal of unnecessary fuss had been made in Ceylon of the English language. He was sure none but the foolish and the impractical ultra-nationalist would fail to see the necessity to make at least one Western language compulsory in their schools at some stage or other. English, which was understood by more than half the civilised world, must therefore continue for many years to come as their medium of communication with the outer world.

Looking Ahead

"I anticipate," said the speaker, "an intriguing situation will develop before long. The national language enthusiasts may overstep the mark and cry for one nation, one faith and one language. You need only refer to the text of the original motion in the State Council by the member for Kelaniya to understand the move. In any case, if (as recommended by the Languages Committee), Sinhalese and Tamil become the official languages of the country, say in ten years' time, a natural and logical corollary is that Sinhalese will be the official language in districts in which the majority speak Sinhalese, and Tamil in districts in which the majority speak Tamil. A situation may well arise when tiny Ceylon may have the honour of a Sinhalese 'Rajyam' with a puppet Tamil 'Rajyam' in the North and East.

"If you have been observing how vacancies in Government Depart-

CEYLON ASKS FOR MORE RICE

Ceylon's request for more foodstuffs has been sent by the Secretary of State for the colonies to the International Emergency Food Council at Washington.

It is understood that Ceylon has asked for 55,000 tons of rice and flour a month as compared with 45,000 tons a month this year. The 55,000 tons comprise 45,000 tons of rice and 10,000 tons of flour.

Ceylon has also asked for more sugar—9000 tons each month instead of 7500. Other requests are for 2,500 tons of millet for the first half of the year and 3,000 tons of pulses a month.

SINGAPORE PROTESTS

Bitter comment on Ceylon's handling of her rice measures and the British Government's intervention whereby it was recently announced that a rise in the Singapore rice ration was deferred in order to keep Ceylon at the already higher ration was made at the meeting of Singapore Advisory Council last week.

The Council was informed that the diversion of the "Fort Enterprise" was made in spite of the Singapore Governor's protests and a motion was moved "that the Council views with grave concern the diversion of the 'Fort Enterprise' rice, and protests to the Government to take such action as will ensure that no further diversions of rice allocated to this country be permitted without the prior consent of the Government of Singapore."

ments have been recently advertised and filled, you would have noticed the proviso that a good knowledge of Sinhalese is essential in most cases.

"When nine posts of Assistant Local Commissioners were advertised the advertisement openly stated that two posts would be reserved for Tamil-speaking districts, and two and only two Tamils were appointed. Things are moving, and need careful watching, not merely by the leaders but by the whole Tamil public. Some of our Tamil political leaders, I am afraid, are apt to adopt a defeatist attitude and advocate a policy of dancing to the tune of those in power."

Prof. Gulassekharan commended to other schools in Jaffna the very thoughtful and statesman like policy of Jaffna Central College in teaching Sinhalese in the middle classes. He said "Teaching of Sinhalese in Jaffna schools would not only enhance the Tamil boys' chances of employments in the South, but would bring about a better understanding and a closer friendship between the Sinhalese-speaking and the Tamil-speaking peoples of the Island.

He next analysed at length the new education scheme, and questioned whether the scheme provided equal opportunities for all.

For many years to come it would, he said, benefit not the poor but the rich and the middle classes only.

1946 -- A Difficult Year

Food Director's Review

"THE year 1946, the first-post war year has been the most difficult of the period 1942-1946, for food supplies," states Mr. K. Alvapillai, Director of Food Supplies, in a statement on the food position.

Of a programmed quantity of rice amounting to 324,000 tons, for 1946, the actual receipts were 260,793 tons.

The figures for flour were scheduled at 209,000 tons, the actual receipts being 206,653 tons, while the quantity of sugar expected was 85,000 tons, the receipts amounted to 86,327 tons.

"The sanctioned allocations themselves were inadequate and the deficit between allocations and actual imports which is substantial is an indication of the austere existence, the Ceylon consumer had to put up with this year," continues the Director of Food Supplies.

"It should however be remembered, that were it not for the vigilance and exertions on the part of the authorities in London and elsewhere in combating shipping and supply difficulties, the results might have been much less satisfactory."

Of the total quantity of rice imported to the Island in 1946, 137,706 tons came from Egypt, 79,122 tons from South America, and 43,115 tons from Burma.

Australia supplied 189,492 tons of flour and Mauritius 61,522 tons of sugar.

"Subsidiary foodstuffs like millst. pulses, currysuffs and potatoes were scarce during the first half year but new-found sources of supply in East Africa and the Middle East brought considerable succour in the second half year."

Dealing with the present rice and flour position, Mr. Alvapillai says: "The current tight position in respect of rice and flour has arisen from lack of ships to carry over stocks from one season to another at the supply sources.

New crops, both of rice and wheat, are just entering the market and will not be ready for shipment till early next year.

With regard to flour, for example when Australian supplies reached exhaustion point, last minute arrangements had to be made to ship flour from North America, and the remoteness of this source has been to our disadvantage. The next ship which brings a cargo of flour to Ceylon left port of shipment in the U. S. A. on November 28, and, if there is a reasonable chance of it reaching here early in January, an early increase in the flour ration is possible.

"As to rice, one of our main sources of supply for next year will be Burma, and as the speed with which supplies from there can move would depend on internal transport and procurement arrangements, it might take a little time before regular shipments can be expected.

I. C. S. to be Abolished

It is reliably understood, according to the Associated Press of India, that the abolition of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service will be announced before the end of this month.

GIFT TO U. N. O.

Mr. John, D. Rockefeller (Jr) the U. S. multi-millionaire, has offered a gift of 8,500,000 dollars to the United Nations to buy land in the centre of New York City for a permanent U. N. O. Headquarters site.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 640. In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thangamamah widow of Murugesu Mudaliar Tambipillai of Manippay.

Deceased. Sinnatangam widow of S. Tambiah of Manippay. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sivagurunathar Thiagarajah and wife. Respondents.
2. Rasammah of Rosmead Place Colombo. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the day of December 1946 in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and the Notary and the Witness having been read; It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the above-named Deceased be declared proved and that Letters of Probate be granted to her as one of the executrix named therein unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 17th day of January 1947 and state objections to the contrary.

3rd December 1946.

Sdg. R. R. Selvadurai District Judge.

(O. 119. 17 & 20)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 597. In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Visuvanathar Ponnampalam of Tellippalai West.

Deceased. Ponnampalam Sivapathasundaram of Tellippalai West. Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Savundaranayagam daughter of Ponnampalam.
2. Sowpakkigewryammal daughter of Ponnampalam.
3. Sivayoganayagi daughter of Ponnampalam all of Tellippalai West.
4. Visuvanathar Subramaniam of Tellippalai East. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 2nd day of September 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithambaranathan, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1, 2 and 3 respondents for the purposes of protecting their interests and of representing them in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as son and one of the heirs of the said deceased unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this Court on the 31st day of October 1946 and show cause to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 23rd October 1946.

R. R. Selvadurai (Sgd) District Judge.

28.11.46

Date to show cause is extended till 20th December 1946

R. R. S. (Intd)

D. J.

(O. 118. 17 & 20)

VIOLENCE & NON-VIOLENCE

(Continued from page 1)

assert, —'Never do injury to any living being.' This is the general attitude that every individual ought to adopt towards life. Life both in one's own self as well as in that of others should be looked upon as the most sacred of all. The inner principle of life Chaitanya, is Divinity itself. Therefore to take one's own life by committing suicide or to take other's life is considered as most heinous and sinful. This is the general rule. But keeping in view the demands of larger life say that of a society or humanity as a whole, when there is a conflict between the interest of an individual and that of the society or humanity, the individual life, be it one's own self or that of others, can be sacrificed. That is virtue and its opposite is Adharma or sin. When an individual lays his life at the altar of the collective life of the society or nation, we applaud, and call it heroism. Similarly whenever an individual or a group of individuals jeopardises the safety of the collective life or runs counter to it, it is perfectly legitimate, nay a positive Dharma, to deprive him or them the privilege of life. Such persons forfeit their claim or right to life. The society or the collective life is the symbol of the *Viratafurusha*, the Cosmic Being. So any service to it has greater merit than individual concern or interests. Therefore all systems, ethics or morality exhort humanity to sacrifice the little individual life which is selfishness for the sake of larger life which is divinity. No act by itself is good or bad, it is the motive behind the act which gives it values. What Kant says is very true, Nothing is absolutely good except the good will.

Act of Violence—duty

So we see that in some contexts an act of violence may become a perfect duty and Dharma while Ahimsa or non-violence may be a positive sin or Adharma. When a soldier gives his own life or takes the life of his enemy in a war of righteousness, *Dharmayudha*, our Dharma Shashtra asserts that such conduct should be considered as duty and must be followed. Sri Krishna's exhortation upon Arjuna to fight becomes meaningful in this way. He says to Arjuna, 'If you fall in the battle you will go to heaven for the right performance of your duty. If you succeed you will enjoy the kingdom of the world. So do thou fight O valiant one.'

Gandhian Philosophy

Some like Mahatma Gandhi believe that war and violence under all circumstances are baneful to human societies and therefore should be avoided. In connection with the terrible communal riot that just occurred in Calcutta and Bombay Gandhiji has advised to observe perfect non-violence even towards the *goondas* and ruffians who commit inhuman atrocities upon innocent men, women, and even children. He has been speaking and writing on different occasions in this strain, 'If through deliberate courage the Hindus had died to a man, that would have been the deliverance of Hinduism and India and purification of Islam in this land.' The average educated man feels perplexed at such utterances. They militate against his common sense view of duty and morality. They offend also the rational view of life. Moreover, neither the modern leading ethical

philosophers like Green, Rashdell, Moore, and others, nor the ancient Hindu Rishis agree with Gandhiji on this point. They hold that so long as there will be men of brutish nature, ever ready to inflict injuries upon the innocent for their selfish and nefarious purposes, the necessity of counter violence to check them or wage war against them will ever remain in human society. Any other method of eradication of these evils is bound to prove futile. For instance in the last Calcutta carnage when bands of *goondas* and hooligans plied their devilish trade of murder, loot, rape, and arson, upon innocent people, they proved themselves as mere brutes in human form, and a such no moral or ethical gesture will have any influence upon them. Gandhiji's advice to people to offer themselves to the assassin's knife is not only futile and abortive in its effect, as we have seen from many instances in different parts of the country, but most inopportune as well. When you are attacked by a pack of wolves or a pack of dogs, you cannot check them by discussing ethics of non-violence with them. Even as wolves, tigers, snakes, and vipers cannot appreciate or be influenced by lofty ethics of non-violence so the beast of a *goonda* can be influenced in the least by non-violence, be it of the weak or of the strong. The bands of *goondas* and hooligans let loose on society are not religious in any sense of the term. Any self-immolation of the Hindus would not bring about the purification of such nares in the immediate present. So the advice of Gandhiji is not only impracticable, but positively harmful to society.

First Duty

Common sense recognizes that the first duty of every citizen is the protection of life, property, and honour of the community or nation to which he belongs. If such preservation is the first instinct of life, it is also the first duty of man. Moreover, an individual lives better through the preservation of the collective life. So the safety and protection of the life of the community and of the nation is the first Dharma of every individual. And common sense in this respect is fully in accord with rational philosophy of ethics as well as our Hindu Sastras. The Hindu society is dominated and controlled from time immemorial by two great ideal characters, Rama and Krishna, of the two epics of *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*; and therefore every Hindu is accustomed to look upon these two ideals for inspiration and rules of conduct. When Sita was carried away by Ravana, Rama never observed 'non-violent non-cooperation', but waged a violent war to punish the wicked Ravana and redeem Sita. Similarly Krishna always adopted the means of violence for the punishment of the wicked Kamsa, Shishupala and Duryodhana. So it is not in our Hindu tradition to observe non-violence, when Dharma and society are in danger.

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(Mis. 271, 17)

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[Mis. 248, 15-3-46 to 14-3-47.]

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Sittankerni,
Vaddukkoddai.

[Mis. 274, 17, 20, 24 & 27]

TENDER NOTICE

The Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, January 7, 1947, for turfing the Sangupiddy Flood Bund. The work should be started by the middle of January, 1947. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the G. A. N. P. on a deposit of Rs. 50/- for each form. Further particulars can be obtained from him. (G. 126-17)

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(Mis. 261, 6-12-46 to 5-11-47) (1)

RICE BRAN

Rice bran is available for sale at the Forage Store, Bankshall Street, Jaffna at Rs. 7-50 per cwt. Applications for the bran should be addressed to the undersigned.

M. SRIKHANTA

A. G. A.

Jaffna, 8th November, 1946.
(G. 103, 12-11 to 11-12)

AUCTION SALE

D. C. J. G. 196,

- Minors 1) S. V. Gunaratnam
(2) S. V. Thurairatnam
(3) S. V. Sakunthalai all of Nallur

Kanmanipillai widow of Velupillai, Guardian - ad - Litem, Nallur, Jaffna.

PROPERTIES REFERRED:

(1) An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share of Thandikulamkarai and Uppukulamthalai-made and Aignoothuvan and other parcels situated at Van-East, Jaffna, in extent of 8 lms. P. C. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ kuls. and bounded east by property of Vallipillai wife of Vairamuttu, North by the 2nd land. West by the heirs of S. Vinasithamby, South by the land of M. Kathiravelpillai.

(2) An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share of Uppukulamkarai and other parcels situated at do in extent of 16 lms. P. C. bounded East by P. Rajanayakam, North by Ignatius, West by E. P. Rasiyah, South by the 1st land.

In terms of the conditions issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna, I shall sell the above properties by public auction, on Saturday the 4th January 1947, at about 4 p. m. at the spot.

Any further particulars can be had from Mr. C. T. Kumarasamy Proctor S. C. Jaffna.

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Commissioner.

Jaffna,
10-12-46.
(Mis. 266, 17)



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(Mis. 185, 31-12-31-12-46)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 531

In the matter of the estate of the late
Murugesu Arumugam of Karai-
nagar East, Jaffna Deceased1 Murugesu Markandu 2 and wife
Ponnammah daughter of Kanthar
Murugesu both of Karainagar
East, Jaffna Petitioners
Vs1 Sithambaram widow of Murugesu
Arumugam 2 Nachchipillai widow
of Kanthar Murugesu, both of Ka-
ranagar East Jaffna; 3 Murugesu
Velupillai of Karanagar Jaffna
presently of the Federated Malay
States 4 Velanthar Murugesu 5
and wife Sivakamipillai, both of
Karanagar East Jaffna 6 Kandiah
Muttukumaru 7 and wife Pa u-
pathy, both of Karanagar Jaffna
presently of the Federated Malay
States 8 S Kandiah of Karanagar
Jaffna presently of the Federated
Malay States 9 and wife Suntha-
ramma of Karanagar West, Jaffna
10 Subramaniam Kasipillai 11 and
wife Rasammah, both of Karanagar
West, Jaffna 12 Sinnathamby
Pathmanathan 13 Inthirani daugh-
ter of K Sinnathamby, both of
Karanagar North Jaffna
RespondentsThis matter of the petition of the
petitioners above named coming on for
disposal before R R Selvadurai Es-
quire, District Judge, Jaffna on the
15th day of March 1946 in the pre-
sence of Mr S Cunnar surier Proctor
on the part of the petitioners and the
the petition and affidavit of the peti-
tioners having been read: it is de-
clared that the petitioners are entitled
to have letters of administration to
the estate of the deceased above-
named, unless the respondents or any
other person shall, on or before the

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 632.

Sivakamipillai widow of Poru-
samy Sithamparappillai of Kara-
tive North Petitioner.Vs
1. Mankayakarasy daughter of
Ponnusamy Sithamparappillai, 2.
S. Velanthar Arumugam both of
Karative North RespondentsThis matter coming on for discor-
sal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire,
District Judge Jaffna on the 14th
day of November 1946 in the pre-
sence of Mr. S. Candiah Proctor on
the part of the petitioner and the
affidavit of the petitioner dated 5th
November 1946 having been read.It is ordered that the abovenamed
2nd respondent be appointed guar-
dian-ad-litem of the minor the 1st
respondent and that Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased be issued to
the petitioner unless the respondents
or any others interested shall appear
before this court on or before the
18th day of December 1946 and show
cause to the contrary to the satisfac-
tion of this court.The 14th day of November 1946
R. R. Selvadurai (S. J.)
District Judge.
(O. 117, 13 & 17)9th day of May 1946 show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this court
to the contrary.This 15th day of March 1946.
S. J. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.This Order Nisi is extended
for 19th December 1946
S. J. R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge
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in any State."Pandit T. V. Jayarama Sastri,
DIRECTOR,VENUS ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,
TEPPAKULAM P. O. (S. INDIA)

(Mis. 258, 3-12 to 28-2-47)

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(Mis. 190-11-10-46—10-9-47)

Printed and Published by Pandit V. T. SAMBRANDHAN, residing at Vannar-
pannai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Pari-
palana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannar-
pannai, Jaffna, on Tuesday, December 17, 1946.