

THE Hindu Organ.

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

VOL. LVIII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1947.

NO. 81.

The Soviet System Described

THE GROWTH OF U. S. S. R.

By T. S. VENKATRAMAN, B. A., B. L.

(Continued from our last issue)

ALL elections in U. S. S. R. are direct, equal, universal and secret. The secret ballot was substituted in 1936 for the old procedure of show of hands at all previous elections. The franchise is conferred upon all citizens of the age of eighteen and above irrespective of race, nationality or sex. Women are placed on a footing of absolute equality. The franchise is defined as "independent of race, creed, educational status, place of dwelling, social origin, property status or past activity". Franchise is extended even to foreigners who at the time of election are engaged in some work. Candidates for elections are nominated by the Communist party, trade unions, co-operative bodies and cultural societies. The basis of representation, in U. S. S. R. is vocational and not geographical as in the western democracies. In these latter countries, voters are given the right to elect a member in a ward constituency, or district irrespective of vocation. In the Soviet system, delegates are chosen by a certain class of workers such as miners, iron workers, peasants, soldiers, irrespective of residence. The voter votes where he works, not where he resides, the Russians claim this to be a better form of representation than any ever tried before. Western critics point out that this system tends to develop a narrow and sectional outlook instead of a broad national perspective. The merits and defects of this system of representation have been a subject of controversy.

Private Ownership Abolished

As regards property, all private ownership is abolished, all lands and all factories and plants and all means of production are vested in the State for the benefit of the working classes. The State recognises three kinds of property, (1) The major instruments of production belong to the State itself, (2) Subsidiary instruments vest in collective and co-operative bodies, (3) Individual farmers can own a house, an allotment, household instruments of agriculture, cows upto three and pigs and poultry without limit. The system of middlemen is completely eliminated in all branches of industry and commerce. The principle of socialised property is declared to be inviolable and all attacks on it are held to be criminal.

Freedom of the Individual

The constitution provides an important declaration of the rights and duties of the citizen fully reflecting the socialistic ideals of the system. Freedom from arrest except by due process of law, from interference with dwelling and one's correspondence are specially laid down. The usual freedoms are secured. Amendment of the constitution is effected by two-thirds majority of each legislature thus creating a special procedure for constitutional changes.

Freedom from arrest except by due process of law, from interference with dwelling and one's correspondence are specially laid down. The usual freedoms are secured. Amendment of the constitution is effected by two-thirds majority of each legislature thus creating a special procedure for constitutional changes.

Judiciary

The judicial systems are designed in accordance with the socialistic policy of the State. Judges are elected for terms in areas over which they have jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of the U. S. S. R. is elected by the Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Court of the Constituent Republic by its Supreme Soviet. Judges are declared entirely independent. The ancient practice of Russia of "Assize Judges" or People's Judges sitting in all courts is continued. The People's Courts at the bottom, a Judge sitting with two jurors or co-judges elected by workers, constitute the basic nucleus of the judicial system. A humane and educational approach of prisoners is laid down. One admirable feature of justice is that every man can give evidence in law court in his own language.

The U. S. S. R. is a federation of free and independent States. Residual powers reside in the constituent units and the units are given a theoretical right to secede from the Union. But this is seldom exercised. But the U. S. S. R. is not a federation in the American sense. Russia proper dominates the entire state-system.

Principle of Equality

The constitution of Russia is based on the principle that all nations and races are equal. This national policy which is called the Lenin and Stalin policy provides fullest opportunities for the development of nation-statehood and national culture and this has promoted the solidarity of the whole State. But this freedom of national minorities and autonomy of the constituent republics is subject to one fundamental condition, the adoption of the Soviet socialistic regime as laid down in the constitution. There is no racial problem in Russia. The Russian State transcends the barriers of race, nationality and religion. The very name of the State has no racial or national label. These narrow and sectarian medieval notions and barriers do not haunt the policies and life of

Soviet Russia as they do in India to-day. The citizen does not think in terms of his race, nationality or religion but as one of the working class fraternity. An all-Russian outlook is nurtured and developed by every means. There is no policy of racial segregation or discrimination adopted in Russia as we witness to-day in the South African Union and in fact foreigners are treated on a footing of absolute equality with all and the franchise is extended to them as a token of solidarity.

The Communist Party

The most noteworthy feature of the Soviet system is the organisation of the Communist Party. From the very beginning, this party has been the operating force and influenced the whole of Russia from top to bottom, although its name was not recognised in the constitution. In 1936 it was officially recognised as the vanguard of Soviet life and activities and its legalisation has made it a permanent national institution. In 1937, in the Fifteenth Conference of the All-Russian Communist Party, changes were made in its policy. The party abandoned the venture of an international revolution and concentrated its energies on the consolidation of socialism within the U. S. S. R. This conference inaugurated the historic policy of the Five-Year Plans under which Russia was transformed from an agricultural into an industrialised State. Although the first plan was not a success it paved the way for the success of the future plans. The Communist Party has a committee and works through the Political Bureau. Although the constitution recognises freedom of speech and association the formation of any other party is in fact an impossibility. It is the only party which is allowed to exist. The party has been consolidating itself from time to time by means of purges, of getting rid of its opponents. In the U. S. S. R. there is no two-system and there are no groups or multi-parties as in France. It is the one-party State and there is no 'His Majesty's loyal opposition' in Russia.

Five Year Plans

Under the Five-Year Plans, great strides were made in agriculture and industry. Production rapidly increased. Forcible collectivisation of agriculture was introduced. Technology became the basis of the new industrial revolution. Russia did not hesitate to import machinery and plants from America and to engage vast technical personnel from that country for the development of her huge Volga, Ural and Siberian projects. The highest place was given to science and technology which led to the phenomenal development of the country's

Tea Prices Increased

Result of Tea Auction

People in Ceylon will now have to pay more for their tea than at any time before.

The prices for better varieties now range from Rs. 3.50. to Rs. 4 a pound, which is more than twice last week's price and nearly eight times the pre-war figure.

Following the high prices fetched at Monday's Colombo auction, nearly all retailers have put up their price of tea. Even inferior dust is being sold at Rs. 2.55 a pound.

To beat the profiteer and to provide consumers with tea at reasonable price, the acting Tea Commissioner, Mr. V. Paramanathan, has decided that his Internal Sales Department shall supply tea through co-operative societies and recognised firms.

His prices to the public will be Rs. 3 per pound for good tea, Rs. 2.25 for a lower grade and Rs. 1.75. for Dust.

Mr. Paramanathan in the course of a Statement said that precautions will be taken to prevent blackmarketeers buying up those "relief" stocks and selling it to the public at higher prices.

German Textiles for Ceylon

It is learned that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has informed the Ceylon Government that textiles will be available from Germany for Ceylon.

It is understood that Mr. M. F. de, S. Jayaratne, Controller of Textiles, has suggested to the Executive Committee of Labour Industry and Commerce that Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Ceylon's Representative in London should proceed to Germany to negotiate on this matter.

mineral and material resources to the fullest extent. The greatest importance is attached to the growth of heavy industries.

Religion in Russia

The place of religion in Russia has been a subject of some obscurity. There is freedom of religious worship as well as freedom of anti-religious propaganda. Church has been disestablished and its properties nationalised. The Atheistic League led a campaign against all forms of religion but it could not drive out belief in God and Soul from men's minds. To-day, it is stated there are thousands of religious societies flourishing all over Russia and that there is complete toleration of belief and worship.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1947.

MINISTER'S DILATORY POLICY

SIR JOHN HOWARD'S TIMELY action during the recent Railway Workmen's strike resulted in the strike being called off and a crisis of great magnitude being averted. The strikers' deputation led by Dr. N. M. Perera, demanded among other things, the right of daily-paid government employees to form and register their trade unions under the Trade Unions Ordinance. The deputation did not insist on the right for such employees to join trade unions formed or manned by non-government employees. His Excellency the Acting Governor while striking a note of warning gave an assurance that the legitimate demands of the strikers would receive prompt attention. Accordingly the matter of Trade Union Rights for Government employees was referred to the Board of Ministers who have unanimously recommended that the matter should await the inauguration of the new constitution. This recommendation, if accepted, will mean unreasonable delay, and the Officer Administering the Government has therefore not accepted the recommendation, and asked the ministers to reconsider the question; Mr. Senanayake has requested his colleagues to stand by their earlier decision and not to give any further advice or reply.

We are of the view that such conduct on the part of Mr. Senanayake or his colleagues bespeaks of very poor statesmanship. Delaying tactics are never indulged in by one who is sure of one's ground and obstinacy is not a virtue. There is no magic in postponing the consideration of matters which are urgent or vitally important and following a dilatory policy. The new Parliament that is expected to be ushered into existence in the course of the year may well be spared a legacy of this nature under the last will of the Board of Ministers. Besides, if workers' demands are not met fairly and squarely, we cannot be sure if elections to Parliament can take place to scheduled time.

This is not the first time Mr. Senanayake wanted the consideration of difficult matters to be deferred until the inauguration of the new Parliament. The rights of Indians resident in Ceylon have been hanging fire for several years, and Mr. Senanayake thinks that it

Freedom Struggle

Nehru's Masterly Survey

THE Constituent Assembly of India as already reported has unanimously passed Pandit Jawaharlal's Resolution declaring India's objectives as an Independent Sovereign Republic. The resolution was discussed at great length during two sessions and about fifty members spoke on it. The Pandit by way of reply to the debate said:-

"There has been plenty of opportunity for those who wanted to come, to come. Unfortunately, they have not yet decided to come and they still hover in this state of indecision. I regret that and all I can say is this: We shall welcome them at any future time. They may come, but it should be made clear without any possibility of misunderstanding that no work will be held up in future whether anyone comes or not. (Cheers.) There has been waiting enough, not only waiting for six weeks, but many in this country have waited years and years and the country has waited for some generations now. How long are we to wait? If some of us, who are more or less prosperous, can afford to wait, what about the waiting of the hungry and the starving?"

Princes' Objection Criticised

Referring to Indian States and the question of sovereignty, he said: "A point has been raised that the idea of the sovereignty of the people which is enshrined in this resolution does not commend itself to certain Rulers of Indian States. That is a surprising objection and, if I may say so, if that objection is raised in all seriousness by anybody, be he Ruler or Minister, it is enough to condemn the Indian State system and every Ruler and Minister that exists in India (Hear, hear.) It is a scandalous thing for any man, however highly placed he may be, to say that he has any special divine dispensation to rule over human beings to-day. There is an intolerable presumption on any man's part. (Hear, hear) and it is a thing which, I hope, this House will never admit for an instant and will repudiate if it is put before it."

"We have heard a lot about this idea of the divine right of kings", said Pandit Nehru. "We have read a lot about it in past histories and we had thought that we had seen the last of it and that it had been put an end to and buried deep down into the earth long ages ago. And for any individual in India to raise it to-day shows that there are parts of India and Indians who live buried deep down in the past with-

should be left over for consideration by the Parliament of Ceylon. It will be inadvisable to refuse to consider a matter which needs immediate and careful consideration. The function of a minister is to advise and at the same time minister to the wants of his people, and the word "people" includes workers. We think it will be prudent for Mr. Senanayake to change his policy and persuade himself and his colleagues to reconsider these matters. He is fit to lead who faces danger or difficulty bravely, calmly and confidently, does the right thing at the right moment and leads his people to safety; and danger will overtake him who flies away from it ostrich-minded.

out any relation to the present (Hear, hear.) So I would suggest to them, in all friendliness, that if they want to be respected or to be respected or to be considered with, any measure of friendly feelings, no such idea should be even hinted at, much less said. On this there is going to be no compromise." (Hear, hear.)

Referring to the absence of Indian States representatives, Pandit Nehru said, "If they are not here it is not our fault. It is largely the fault of the scheme under which we are functioning. We have this choice before us: Are we to postpone our functioning because some people cannot be here? It would be a dreadful thing if we stopped not only this resolution but possibly so much else because the representatives of the States are not here. So far as we are concerned, they are to come in at the earliest possible moment. We would welcome them if they are proper representatives of the States."

Friendly Relations with All Nations

Pandit Nehru went on, "We claim in this resolution to frame a constitution for a sovereign independent Indian Republic, necessarily democratic. What else can we have in India? Whatever the State may have or may not have, it is impossible and inconceivable and undesirable to think in any other terms but in terms of a Republic in India. What relation will that Republic bear to other countries of the world, to England, to the British Commonwealth and the rest? For a long time past we have taken a pledge on Independence Day that India must sever her connection with Great Britain because that connection had become an emblem of British domination. At no time have we thought in terms of isolating ourselves in this world from other countries or of being hostile even to countries which have dominated over us. On the eve of this great occasion, when we stand on the threshold of freedom, we do not wish to carry a trail of hostility with us against any country. We want to be friendly with all. We want to be friendly with the British people and the British Commonwealth of Nations."

'We Represent A Mighty Cause'

Pandit Nehru proceeded: "I commend this resolution to the House—not only to the House but to the world at large—making it perfectly clear that it is a gesture of friendship to all and behind it there lies no hostility. We have suffered enough in the past; we have struggled sufficiently and we may have to struggle again; but under the leadership of a very great personality, we have sought always to think in terms of friendship and goodwill to others, even those who have opposed us. How far we have succeeded I do not know, because we are weak human beings. Nevertheless, the impress of that message has been left in the hearts of millions of people in this country and even when we err or go astray, we cannot forget it. Some of us may be little men and some of us big, but whether we are small or big, for the moment we represent great causes. And, therefore, something of the shadow of greatness falls upon us and we also become great. And to-day in this Assembly, we represent a mighty cause and this resolution that I have placed before you gives some form to that cause. I hope that this resolution will lead soon to a constitution on the lines

suggested in it and I trust that that constitution itself will lead very soon to the freedom that we have craved for, and that real freedom will be realised in terms of food for our starving people, clothing for them, housing for them and all manner of opportunity for progress.

"I hope it will lead also to the freedom of the other countries of Asia, because in a sense, however unworthy we may be, we have become—let us recognise it—the leaders of the freedom movement in Asia (cheers) and whatever we do, we should think of ourselves in these larger terms. When some petty matter divides us and we have difficulties and conflicts amongst ourselves over small matters, let us remember not only this resolution but this great responsibility that we shoulder, the responsibility of the freedom of 400 million people of India, the responsibility of the leadership of a large part of Asia, the responsibility of being some kind of a guide to vast numbers of people all over the world."

Revolutionary Changes Impending

"There is no group in India, no party, no religious community, which can prosper if India does not prosper," said Pandit Nehru. "If India goes down, we go down, all of us, whether we have a few seats more or less, whether we get a slight advantage or not. But if it is well with India, if India lives as a vital, free country, then it is well with all of us, to whatever community or religion we may belong. I am not placing before the House what I want done or what I do not want done, but I should like the House to consider that we are on the eve of revolutionary changes—revolutionary in every sense of the word. Because when the spirit of a nation breaks its bonds, it functions in peculiar ways, and it should function in strange ways. It may be that that the constitution that this House may frame may not satisfy that free India. A free India will do what it chooses. This House cannot bind down the next generation or the people who may succeed us in this task.

"Therefore, let us not trouble ourselves too much about the petty details of what we do. These details will not survive for long if they are achieved in conflict. What we achieve in human liberty by co-operation is likely to survive. What small points we may gain here and there by conflict and by overbearing manners and by threats will not survive long. It will only leave a trail of bad blood behind it."

Pandit Nehru further said, "May this resolution bear early fruit and may the time come when, in the words of this resolution, this ancient land attain its rightful and honoured place in the world and make its full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind!"

Pandit Nehru, continuing his speech said: "It was my proud privilege six weeks ago to move this resolution. I felt the weight and solemnity of that occasion. It was not a mere form of words that I placed before the House, carefully chosen as those words were: those words and that resolution represented something far more. They represented the depths of our being, they represented the agony and hopes of the nation coming at last to fruition. And as I stood here on that occasion, I felt the past crowding around me, then I felt the future also taking shape. We stood on the razor's edge of the present and I was addressing not only this House but the millions of India who are vastly interested in our work. And because I felt that we were coming to the end of an age, I had a sense of all our forbears watching this great undertaking of ours and possibly blessing

(Continued on page 5)

Letter to the Editor

THE DOWRY CURSE

Sir,

In your issue of 16th July, 1946, there appeared a pertinent article on the subject of "What price is a Tamil husband," over the name of "Annapooran". It is indeed a timely contribution on a subject which demands the same condemnation and public agitation against its practice as subjects like the treatment of Indians in South Africa, racial discrimination and the caste system, against all of which a vigorous battle is being waged to-day in several parts of the world. But in tiny Ceylon the dowry demon is fattening itself undisturbed and unhampered on the blood of helpless maidens and their parents and guardians.

While it is commendable for a member of the wronged sex to come forward and expose the absurdities of a pernicious and obsolete practice, perhaps excusable among illiterate peoples but certainly not in a literate community like the Ceylon Tamils, it speaks volumes that no member of the dowry-receiving sex has come forward to champion the cause of their sisters, or, shall I say, vindicating their own self-respect! Is it possible that there is none among them so chivalrous as to come forward and condemn this blot on our community and endeavour to redeem our sisters from their segregation to a position of inferiority and shame? Is the manhood of the Tamil youth so impotent and their morality so low that they do not have the courage and manliness to take a wife purely in consideration of her personality, charm and accomplishments and make the best of life, for better or for worse, like the millions of men of the other races of the world? Surely, in comparison with the youth of the world, these dowry-hunting and dowry-receiving Tamils cut sorry figures and reveal a lack of morality.

When we wax strong in our condemnation of racial discrimination and make bold to demand equality of treatment as a race, we forget that we have a more important and urgent task in our very homes—that of redeeming our own sister from the status of inferiority of sex and exploding the myth of adding worldly wealth to increase her worth, weight and status upon her holy altar of matrimony.

Mahatma Gandhi, who has done so much to elevate the position of Indians against the discriminatory treatment meted out to them in South Africa and in awakening the masses of India to their present position of self-respect and self-determination, speaks of the curse of dowry as follows:—"Education not only does not improve the situation, but makes it worse. The affected class has to wake up before the curse destroys the class which in its terrible weakness shamelessly betakes to it." The Government of Madras, however, so deeply interested in social reforms for its peoples, is considering a proposal to bring in legislation as early as possible to prevent dowry or fix a limit.

In Ceylon the evil practice is growing in its viciousness and the Indians are either helpless to redeem themselves from its tentacles or meekly acquiesce in the practice for want of self-respect. Our Councillors and Urban and Rural Legislators have done little

or nothing to eradicate the community of this horrible and crushing demon. The University Graduates and the high lights of our services and society have only helped to perpetuate an evil practice and to keep our sisters in a state of social bondage. It is cheap talk everywhere that it is the so-called "educated" and "elevated" class in our community who are largely the culprits.

It is time that we see the foolishness of this pernicious practice. Economically, it is sucking the very blood of an already impoverished community. If a man is proud of his sex and of his sisters, let him give proof of it by taking a girl to wife for her own sake. Let not the holy altar of marriage be defiled by the black art of dowry-hunting and the addition of pelf to the sacred virginity and maidenhood of the innocent bride.

When manhood of the Ceylon Tamils is so devoid of chivalry, it is now left to the insulted women to work out their own salvation. Organisations, such as ANTI-DOWRY LEAGUES should be instituted all over Ceylon, of which all the women as well as the men who are against the dowry curse should be members, membership being free. The object of these organisations should be to educate the masses on the evils of the cursed dowry system and to band themselves together to combat the evil. They should boycott all weddings where dowry has played a part, be they among relatives or friends. Other forms of social boycott should also be imposed on the families who revel in dowries. They should demand that their representatives whom they help to elect to the State Council and Urban and Rural Committees or Boards shall undertake to fight the dowry curse. They should, in fact, cast their votes for such candidates only.

Women are as important a part of the population of any country as men, and they can wage, if they so choose, decisive battle against the men. The time has now come when the whole world is waking up to the need of doing away with racial discrimination, caste restrictions and introducing universal suffrage and self-determination. The women of Ceylon too must take their place in the great awakening that has come over the world, particularly among the hitherto-considered backward and colonial peoples. They must open-stage a vigorous fight against the tyranny of this old and ridiculous custom, the practice of which in its fantastic proportions is slowly but surely crushing down our community. Economic degeneration is unmistakably overtaking us at a rapid rate.

Sisters and brothers of Ceylon, take up arms against our merciless enemies, the dowry-hunters and dowry-extortioners, and defy them. It is by far better and nobler for you, our much-wronged sisters, to live and die as honourable spinsters than to submit to the insult of men of our own community who have not the courage and self-respect to accept you, as their wives, for your own sake. We would like our wealthy and educated sisters and brothers to come forward and help fight this mean-

News in Brief

M. Edmond Herriot was elected President of the French National Assembly.

A full Cargo of rice (7506 tons) arrived on Thursday last in Colombo from Brazil.

The Executive Committee of Health has now decided to change the designation of Sanitary Assistants to Sanitary Inspectors once again.

He Wants a Diplomatic Service

Mr. J. R. Jayewardene gave notice of the following motion in the State Council on Thursday last: "That this Council is of opinion that the Board of Ministers should take immediate steps to organise a diplomatic service and recruit personnel to act as the future Ambassadors of a Free Lanka in foreign countries."

Bhikkus and Politics

Home Ministry's Move to Ban

It is reliably learned that the Home Minister Mr. A. Mahadeva is contemplating to ban by legislation Buddhist monks becoming members of the State Council or Local Government bodies and to prevent them from holding Government appointments.

It is reported that requests have been made to the Committee from several sources to introduce such legislation at an early date. Several members of the Committee favour such legislation, but some others feel that the Buddhist Canon law is sufficient to maintain discipline among the Bhikkus without State interference.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, one of Britain's best known journalists died on Thursday last. He was for 35 years editor of the London "Observer."

INDIAN BATH TOWELS

(COUPON FREE)

COLOURED WITH FANCY CHECKS

SIZE:— 28" x 56"

Rs. 4-95 each

Rs. 5-07 each

3 for Rs. 14-50

3 for Rs. 15-00

OUTSTATION ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P.

ALSO AVAILABLE
FOR TRADE

DAYARAM'S

54, MAIN STREET.

PHONE 116.

JAFFNA.

(Mis. 304, 17-1 to 31-12-47)

Black Market and Co-ops

U. C. Chairman Indicts.

At the first meeting of the New Matale Urban Council held last week the Chairman Mr. M. K. Hussain had some caustic remarks about the way the Co-operative Stores were managed. He said that it was the Coops which feed the black market. "The suggestion for consumers to join Co-operative Societies if they could not get their supplies from their retail dealers is amusing" said Mr. Hussain "for it was the Co-operative Stores that apparently fed the Black Market. Certain articles of food which are not available at the Co-operative Stores or at the respective retailers are available in the Black Market. How that happens require no deep sounding at all."

Mr. F. VanRooyen said that there were certain articles the consumers could not have, unless they went to the Black Market.

ingless and pernicious custom, which appears to find much fertile soil in Ceylon for its hideous growth.

Yours faithfully,
R. MUTTIAH.

"Brahmo Villa"
Ipoh, Malaya.

Ceylon Trade Commissioners

The establishment of a Trade Commissioner Service in Australia, the U. S. A. and the Middle East is advocated by Mr. Rajah Hewavitarne Minister for Labour Industry and Commerce.

According to Mr. Hewavitarne the cost of maintaining this Service for a year would amount to Rs. 434,500.

He considers it necessary that if Ceylon products are to gain wider publicity and ready markets, the Ceylon Government must go ahead in an all-out drive to boost Ceylon abroad.

Mr. Hewavitarne believes that Ceylon's economic salvation depends on the amount of trade Ceylon can put through.

New Governor of Assam

It is officially announced that Sir Akbar Hydari has been appointed Governor of Assam in succession to Sir Andrew Clow from May 3, 1947.

Food Organisation Changes

Mr. K. Alvappillai, Director of Food Supplies, will be the new chief of the import section when Mr. K. Vaithianathan relinquishes offices of Food Commissioner (Supplies) to take over duties as Government Agent Central Province, next month.

Departments other than the head office organisation, which will come under his supervision, are the Subsidiary Foodstuffs Department, Internal Purchase Scheme and Animal Foods Department.

The Control and Distribution Department, which has been administered by Mr. R. S. V. Poulier, Food Commissioner (Control and Distribution, Food Controller and Controller of Prices, Food), is an entirely different section and, therefore, no change is contemplated or will be necessary in the administration of this department.

S. S. C. Examination

Candidates who sat for the English S. S. C. Examination in December cannot hope to obtain their results until the middle of March.

The acting Superintendent of Examinations of the Education Department in a statement said that in view of the record number of candidates (the total being nearly 10,000) who sat for the December examination it would not be possible to release the results until the middle of March.

He added that the results of the Sinhalese S. S. C. examination which was held in September last year, were also still not out, owing to as many as 15,000 candidates having entered the lists.

The Last Civil Service Exam

At question time in the State Council on Thursday last Mr. J. R. Jayewardena inquired from the Chief Secretary what steps he proposed to take with regard to the complaint made by the candidates at the last Civil Service Examination, who have stated that the Sinhalese paper contained questions outside the syllabus. He also said that with regard to the questions in the Tamil paper, they came within the syllabus.

Sir Robert Drayton, Chief Secretary in reply said the Civil Service Examination was controlled by the Civil Service Commissioners, and the matter referred to had been brought to their notice. He gathered that they were satisfied, and a satisfactory solution to the problem could be found.

WANTED

Wanted for the Jaffna Hindu College two teachers capable of teaching English and History or Tamil or Geography in the upper forms. Graduates preferred. Applications close on the 25th of January-Manager.

(Mis. 298. 10, 17, 21, 24 & 28.)

K C's Mission Will Cost State Rs. 24,000

Mr. L. M. De Silva, K. C., left for the United Kingdom by air to represent Ceylon at the conference of representatives of the United Kingdom, the self-governing Dominions and India to discuss the question of citizenship of the component parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations on Saturday last.

The conference starts in London on February 2.

It is understood that the total expenditure on Mr. de Silva's Mission will be Rs. 24,000.

He is to receive Rs. 18,000 as a fee for his services.

He will be provided with free air passage to London and back.

WANTED

A manager for the Saivaprakasa Press, the Hindu Organ and the Inthusathanam. Salary according to qualifications. Experience in journalism, Press and Office management together with qualification or experience in accounting will be taken into consideration. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Secretary Saivaparipalana Sabha on or before 5-2-47.

WANTED

Wanted for the J/Vaddukkoddai Hindu English School a teacher to teach one or more of the following subjects. English, History, and Geography. Apply to Manager, Jaffna Hindu College & Branch Schools before 25-1-47.

(Mis. 297. 10, 17, 21, 24 & 28.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 621
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Chellammah wife of Sellappah Elaguppillai of Chankanai, Jaffna. Deceased.
Chellappah Elaguppillai of Chankanai. Petitioner.

Vs.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Elaguppillai | Vijayaratham of do. |
| 2. Elaguppillai | Vijayanathan of do. |
| 3. Elaguppillai | Vijayapalan of do. |
| 4. Elaguppillai | Vijayaladchumy of do. |
| 5. Muttupillai | widow of Nagamuttu Chittampalam of do. |

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai, Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of October 1946 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner, and the affidavits of the petitioner, the Notary and witnesses having been read; it is ordered that the above-named 5th respondent that be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1-4 respondents, and that the will of the above-named deceased dated the 28th day of September 1932 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the above-named respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 13th day of December 1946 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said petitioner is the executor named in the said Last Will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on or before the said date and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 15th day of November 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,

District Judge.

Extended to 31-1-47.
(O. 136. 28 & 31-1-47.)

TOURING SERVICE

We have great pleasure in announcing that we have recently organised a touring motor bus service.

Enquiries and booking for picnics, pilgrimages, excursions and holiday expeditions by Schools and Colleges, etc., will receive our prompt and careful attention.

Esty & Co. Ltd.

(Transport Dept.)

27 CHAPEL STREET,

Jaffna

TELEGRAMS: "ESTYCO"

Await the opening of:

Works Dept., Stores Dept., Hotels Dept.,

Theverikulam Road,
JAFFNA.

Main Street,
JAFFNA.

Main Street,
JAFFNA.

(Mis. 306, 21-1 to 20-4-47.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 448

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thiyainayaki ammah wife of Veluppillai Thirugnanasambanthar of Irupalai. Deceased.
Thirugnanasambanthar Aruchunalarajah of Irupalai. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thirugnanasambander Sanmugasundram of do presently of Kilinochchi
2. Thirugnanasambanthar Gnana-kuru of Irupalai
3. Thirugnanasambanthar Balasubramaniam of do
4. Veluppillai Thirugnanasambanthar of Vannarponnai.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for the appointment of the 4th respondent guardian-ad-litem over the minors 2 & 3rd respondents and for grant of probate to the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasegara Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 22nd day of August 1945 in the presence of Mr. C. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and that of the witnesses and notary of the Last Will dated the 6th February 1945 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 2 and 3rd respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased and filed of record in this case be declared proved, unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 31st day of October 1945 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the petitioner is the executor named in the said will and he is entitled to have probate of the said will issued to him accordingly.

The 21st day of September 1945.

Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasekera,
District Judge

Order Nisi extended
for 30th January 1947
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.
(O. 135. 24 & 28-1-47.)

TENDER NOTICE

The Government Agent, Northern Province will receive sealed tenders up to 12 noon on Thursday the 6th February 1947 for the supply of 15000 Manioc cuttings grown locally within the Jaffna district.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable at the Kachcheri, Jaffna. A cash deposit of Rs. 50/- must be made at the Kachcheri and the receipt produced before any tender form could be obtained.

M. Srihanta
for Govt. Agent, N. P.,

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 20th January, 1947.
(G. 133. 28-1-47.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 651.

In the matter of the intestate of the late Thangappillai wife of Thiyagarajah Arulananthamoorthy of Tellippalai. Deceased.
Kandappillai Arumugam of Mallakam. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thiyagarajah Arulananthamoorthy of Tellippalai South West.
2. Theivanaipillai widow of Kathirithamby of Tellippalai South West and
3. Kathirithamby Sivapatham of Mallakam. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7th day of January 1947 in the presence of Mr. C. Ramalingam, Proctor for Petitioner, and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as the maternal uncle of the said deceased unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before 12th day of February 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 7th day of January 1947,

(Sgd.) R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 137. 28 & 31-1-47.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 334 P T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sithambarrappillai Ponniah of Thambakamm Pallai. Deceased.
Muttachchippillai widow of Sithambarrappillai Ponniah of Karanavai North. Petitioner.
Veluppillai Thamothersampillai of Periapalli in Pallai. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. T. A. de Silva Esquire additional District Judge of Jaffna on the 13th day of January 1947 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapadhipillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration with the copy of Will annexed and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondent or any other person or persons shall appear before this court on the 6th day of February 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 13th day of January 1947.

Sgd. G. C. T. A. de Silva,
Addl. District Judge

(O. 138. 28 & 31-1-47.)

FREEDOM STRUGGLE

(Continued from page 2)

ing it if, we moved a right, and the future of which we became trustees, became almost a living thing taking shape and being moulded before our eyes.

"It was a great responsibility to be trustees of that future. It was some responsibility also to be inheritors of the great past of ours and between that great past and the great future that we envisaged, we stood on the edge of the present and the weight of that occasion. I have no doubt impressed itself upon this honourable House.

"And so, I placed this resolution before this House and I had hoped that it would be passed in a day or two and we would embark on other work immediately. After a long debate this House decided to postpone further consideration of this resolution and I confess that I was a little disappointed because I was impatient that we should move, I felt that we were not true to the pledges we had taken by lingering on the road. It was a bad beginning, I thought, that we should postpone even such an important resolution about objectives. Would that imply that our future work would go along slowly and be postponed from time to time? Nevertheless, I have no doubt that the decision that this House took in its wisdom in postponing the resolution was a right decision, because we have always to balance two factors. One is the urgent necessity of reaching our goal and the other is that we should reach it in proper trim and with as great unanimity as possible.

"And it was right, therefore, if I may say so with all respect, that this House decided to adjourn consideration of this motion and thus not only demonstrated to all the world our earnest desire to have all those people here who have so far not come here but assured the country and everyone how anxious we were to have the co-operation of all."

"Bring the Promise of Freedom"

"The resolution", said Pandit Nehru, "would not by itself feed the hungry or the starving but it brings promise of many things, it brings promise of freedom, promise of food and opportunity for all, and therefore, the sooner we set about it the better. So we waited for these six weeks and during the six weeks the country thought about it and pondered over it and other countries and other people who are interested also gave thought to it."

Pandit Nehru expressed gratitude to Dr. Jayakar and Mr. Sahay for withdrawing their amendments. "Dr. Jayakar's purpose", said Pandit Nehru, "was largely served by the postponement of this resolution and it appears now that there is no one in this House who does not accept fully this resolution as it is. It may be that some would like it slightly differently worded or the emphasis placed more on this part or that, but taking it as a whole, it is a resolution which has already, even before the voting, received the full assent of this House and there is little doubt that it has received the full assent of the country."

There had been some criticisms of it, notably from some of the Princes. Their first criticism had been that such a resolution should not be passed in the absence of the representatives of the States. In part he agreed with that criticism: he should have liked all the States and every part of India being properly represented in the House when it passed this solemn resolution. "Even during the last six weeks or a month, we have made some effort to get in touch with the Committee representing the States Rulers to find a

way for their proper representation here. It has not been our fault that there has been any delay. We are anxious to get everyone in, whether they are the representatives of the Muslim League or the States or anyone else.

"We shall continue to persevere in this endeavour so that this House may be as fully representative of the country as it is possible to be. But we cannot postpone this resolution or anything else because some people are not here."

No Interference In States Internal Affairs

"The resolution", said Pandit Nehru "makes it clear that we are not interfering in the internal affairs of the States. I even said (on the previous occasion) that we are not interfering with the system of monarchy in the States if the people of the States wanted it. I gave the example of the Irish Republic in the British Commonwealth and it is conceivable to me that within the Indian Republic there might be petty monarchies if the people so desired. That is entirely for them to determine.

The resolution and presumably the constitution we make, will not interfere in that matter. Inevitably we want a uniformity in the freedom of various parts of India. It is inconceivable to me that a part of India should have democratic freedom and certain parts should be denied it. That cannot be; that will give rise to trouble just as in the wide world to day there is trouble because some countries are free and some are not. Much more trouble will there be if there is freedom in one part of India and lack of freedom in other parts of India. But we are not laying down in this resolution any strict scheme in regard to the governance of the Indian States. All that we say is this: that they or such of them as are big enough to form units or groups themselves to form units, will be autonomous units with a very large measure of freedom to do as they choose subject no doubt to certain central functions in which they will co-operate with the Centre and in which the Centre will have control. So that in essence this resolution does not interfere with the inner working of those units.

India Pledged to World Co-operation

After re-affirming the desire to be friendly with all, including the British people and the British Commonwealth, Pandit Nehru observed, "But these labels are fast changing their meaning and in the world to-day there is no isolation. You cannot remain apart from others. You must co-operate or you must fight. There is no middle way. We seek peace. We do not want to fight any nation if we can help it. The only possible real object that we, in common with other nations, can have is the object of co-operating in building up some kind of a world structure. Call it One World, call it what you like. The beginnings of this world structure have been laid down in the U.N.O. It is feeble yet and it has many defects. Nevertheless it is the beginning of a world structure and India has pledged herself to co-operate in that work. If we think of that structure and our co-operation in it with other countries, where does the question come of our being tied up with this group of nations or that group? Indeed the more groups and blocs are formed the weaker does that big structure become. Therefore, in order to strengthen that big structure, it is desirable for all countries not to

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 644
Veeragathby Nadarajah of Karainagar North
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kanagmalar 2. Sivaresam both daughters of Nadarajah and 3. Nemasivayam Aruiah all of Karainagar North. The 1st & 2nd Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 3rd Respondent Respondents.
In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanagamma wife of Veeragathby Nadarajah of Karainagar late of Ceylon Johore

This matter coming on for disposal before R. P. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of December 1946 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 11th December 1946, having been read.

It is ordered that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st & 2nd Respondents for the purpose of this action.

It is further declared that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her lawful husband unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 30th day of January 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 12th day of December 1946.
Sgd. R. P. Selvadurai
District Judge.

(O. 133, 24 & 28)

insist not to lay stress on separate groups and separate blocs.

"Human Spirit Will Triumph"

"India," Pandit Nehru, said "is a great country, great in her resources, great in her man-power, great in her potential in every way, and I have little doubt that a free India on every plane will play a big part on the world stage, even on the narrowest plane of material power and strength. We hear a lot about the atom bomb and the various kinds of energy that it represents and in a sense to-day there is a conflict in the world between the atom bomb and what it represents and the spirit of humanity. I hope that while India will no doubt progress in all these material spheres, she will always lay stress on that spirit of humanity. I have no doubt also in my mind that ultimately in this conflict that is convulsing the world, the human spirit will prevail over the atom bomb."

Referring to Mr. H. J. Khandekar's suggestion to postpone the adoption of the resolution to January 26, the independence Day, Pandit Nehru said that it was not desirable to put off commendable and urgent business like that even by an hour. "It comes in the wake of a number of resolutions and pledges and is in fact an expression of the sentiments embodied in them. It has the spirit of the momentous 'Quit India' resolution and the time has come now for us to implement our pledges," he added.

Order "Nisi" Declaring Will Proved &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 646

A. Sinnappoo Coomarasamy of Karainagar East
Petitioner.

1. Parameswary, 2. Sundramoorthy, 3. Ledebunanan 4. Thevarani all children of A. Sinnappoo Coomarasamy and 5. Tramotheerampillai Ponnammallan all of Karainagar East
Respondents

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Rasammah wife of A. Sinnappoo Coomarasamy of Karainagar East
Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. P. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of December, 1946 in the presence of A. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will dated 12th and 17th December 1946 having been read:

It is ordered that the Will of the above-named deceased dated 14th February 1916 and numbered 7849 and attested by K. S. Mahesa Sarma, Notary Public be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 30th day of January 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 4th respondents and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have probate of the Last Will and Testament of the above-named deceased Executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 30th day of January 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 18th day of December 1946.

Sgd. R. P. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 134, 2 & 28)

The best Way to Save

is to insure Your life with the JUPITER. Provides today for the future when your earnings may be less or uncertain. Write for particulars.

Jupiter

GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Managers:

F. X. Pereira & Sons Ltd.,
P. O. Box 187, COLOMBO.

Chief Agents: The Panadura Motor Transit Co., Ltd.,
PANADURA.

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

AVAILABLE

Drawing Designs of Fruit Varieties

Made out of Clay and Fancy Coloured,
at Rs. 20/- per set of Forty Pieces.

Schools and others interested
please apply to:-

NEWCO TRADING Co.,
KANKESANTURAI.

TEL: "Newco"

PHONE No. 5.

(Mis. 311, 24-1-22-7-47)

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(Incorporated in Canada in 1865 as a limited Company)

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

BRANCH OFFICE: Lloyd's Buildings, Fort, Colombo

The LARGEST purely LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY within the BRITISH EMPIRE, with Branches all over the world.

Our Assets Exceed £ 260,000,000/- Sterling

The following types of policies are available from us:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Endowment Policies | (2) Marriage Dowry Policies |
| (3) Educational Policies | (4) Family Income Policies |
| (5) Pension or Retirement Income Policies | (6) Three Stage Policies |

The "Sun Life of Canada" Policy-Contract is by far the BEST POLICY-CONTRACT that any Life Assurance Company can offer to its Policy-holders.

Our Policy-Contract incorporates all the BEST AND LATEST FEATURES in Life Assurance, thereby giving every single policy-holder of ours the maximum possible benefits and facilities at the minimum possible cost.

Write now for particulars, or contact me if possible, at "INDRA VASA", HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA.

My Colombo Address:
P. O. Box 28, Colombo.

R. WIJAYA INDRA
Agent.

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

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

- Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00
- SHARES:** 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.
- CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.
- FIXED DEPOSITS** received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.
- DRAFTS** issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.
- INDIAN MONEY** bought and sold
- LOANS** on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
(Mis. 246, 20-11-46—20-11-47.) (T's) Shroff.

AMONG THE NEW ARRIVALS Bridal Sarees With A Modernistic Touch

See the New Designs of Benares Sarees in Pleasing Shades of Soft Silks and Rich Tissues.

FOR SOMETHING NEW — THERE IS NO BETTER PLACE THAN

The Jaffna Apothecaries Co.,

(Mis. 267, 13-12 to 12-6-47)

EDUCATIONAL

Wanted for the Vadamardhy Hindu Girls' English School, (Registered Secondary) Point Pedro, lady teachers-qualified to teach Mathematics, Science, Housecraft, Oriental Music in the upper forms. Graduates and/or Trained Teachers preferred. Apply to the Manager: V. T. S. Sivagurunathan, Lskshmi Vasa, Point Pedro.
(Mis. 309, 24 & 28)

FOR SALE

A Buggy Cart (Single) in good condition. Can be seen at Maha Walawoo, Kopay.

Apply to:

ADIGAR A. NAGANATHAR,
Maha Walawoo,
Kopay.

(Mis. 308, 24, 28 & 31)

SPECTACLES OF DURABILITY

SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF A PAIR OF GLASSES. CONTACT.

11, Main Street,
Jaffna.

[Mis. 209, 1-11 to 31-1-47]

V. T. FERNANDO
Qualified Opticians.

NOTICE

NORTHERN LIGHTERAGE CO. LTD.

(Authorised Capital Rs. 200,000)

BEG TO ANNOUNCE

their incorporation as a Private Limited Liability Co. with Registered Office at:—

**CUSTOMS JUNCTION,
KANKESANTURAL.**

(Mis. 248, 29-11 to 28-2-47)

Venus Astrology

CONSULT the most popular and scientific Astrologer of the day. Get any three questions about your life accurately answered for Rs. 2/- Each additional query As. 8. Try his amazing annual life reading in about 8 periods—Rs. 5 per year. Casting horoscopes Rs. 2. Synopsis of your whole life—Rs. 10. Brief reading of whole life Rs. 35. Mention place, date and exact time of birth or of writing.

Testimonials

Lt. Col. I. M. S., Ag. Surgeon General, Madras,
writes from Musoorie Hills;

"Your readings for the period are practically correct. You predicted that I would get Rs. 35,000. I practically got the sum unexpectedly."

Mr. B. K. Chaturvedi, Bar-at-law, District Judge,
Suratgarh, Bikaner State, writes:

"Predictions are both wonderful and accurate. Will do wonderfully well as a Raj Jyothishi 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)

ALLWYN 4 IN 1 CLASP KNIFE

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. SPIKE | 3. STEEL BLADE and |
| 2. TIN OPENER | 4. SCREW DRIVER |

Ideal for Sportsmen and Scouts

STURDY, PRACTICAL AND OF PLEASING DESIGN

Also Pen Knives Suitable for Office use, Students &c.

Available at wholesale rates for trade

CIGARS CIGARS CIGARS

• "ASOKA WHIFFS" •

25 Cts. a packet of 10

MANUFACTURED BY

The Associated Tobacco Co. of Ceylon

Available at wholesale rates for trade

The above are available at

THE JAFFNA TOWN CO-OPERATIVE

STORES SOCIETY, (Textile Department)

MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

AND MANY LEADING FIRMS.

[Mis. 190, 11-10-46—10-9-47]

Printed and Published by Pandit V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannar-pannai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannar-pannai, Jaffna, on Tuesday, January 28, 1947.