

# THE Hindu Organ.

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## A World Community

### Can It Be Fostered?

(DR ANJILVEL V. MATTHEW M. ED., PH. D.  
In the Vedanta Kesari)

(Continued from our last issue)

THE two global wars also showed how an international conflagration is bound to affect not only the warring states but the whole world. It is difficult to confine the trouble within the geographical limits of the original belligerent countries. Each country happens to have friends and supporters in the neighbouring powers who are convinced that the defeat and disablement of their nation-friend is sure to cause trouble to themselves in course of time. This is how England and France and later America got into World War II—these countries were not originally attacked by Hitlerite Germany. Some countries were over-run by one or the other of the belligerent parties because the latter thought that thereby they would win strategic advantages over their enemies. Belgium twice suffered in this fashion during the last twenty-five years. Holland and Norway in Europe, Egypt and Tripoli in Africa and to a certain extent Iraq, Iran and Syria in Asia come into the category of countries that were affected on account of their offering strategic key points to these already engaged in militant activities.

Again, there are those who think, as Italy and Japan did, that they can make hay while the sun shines by prancing upon certain coveted lands in the days of international turmoil when aggressive activities on the part of nations happen to be everyday experiences and are therefore not likely to be condemned as effectively as at other times by the outside world. So also there are countries which do not want to enter into war but are afraid that their neutrality may anytime be violated by one of the belligerents and who therefore try to keep their country so fully armed and so ready for any emergency that they give almost the same meticulously careful and costly attention to their forces which the fighting countries devote to theirs. Turkey and Spain come into this category of countries that were bound by dismal necessity to keep their forces ready to be used at a few hours' notice.

Besides, think of the economic consequences of the war. What affects two belligerent nations might also involve other and distant nations in economic and social distress and thus bring about untold suffering in the latter. When life in the world also closely knit as it is today, what happens in one part of the

world cannot but have its direct results in all other parts in the same way as a gangrene in one limb of the body causes suffering, weakness and ineffectiveness in the whole body. We know it to our cost that things like machinery and tools, food materials, medicines and tonics, cloths and stationery, foods and tonics and even news on such matters as rainfall and weather are poor and inadequately supplied in days of war even in non-belligerent countries. Economic and social distress is experienced by them for such manifold reasons as the dislocation of trade, unavailability of the bare necessities of life, greater demands than they can meet from their neighbours of things they themselves can ill-afford to spare, and curtailment of international and cultural contacts. Some of these countries have to provide food and shelter for an ever-increasing flow of immigrants who try to escape the ravages of invading foreign armies. Sweden, Switzerland and India come into this category. Poverty and distress undermine the health of people, and often infectious diseases follow the wake of damage directly caused by war.

We do not yet show in our collective life many signs of maturity, signs of having grown up to the standards of adults who can think of themselves as parts of a wider whole. We show instead, the mentality of an adolescent person in his early flush of life, who feels within himself the exhilarating sense of personal strength and the irrepressible consciousness that he has certain rights. He feels violently irritated if others do not concede these rights and he believes that he is entitled to take what essentially belongs to him despite what he regards to be the selfish opposition of others. The consideration that fullness of life comes only through foregoing something which might reasonably have been one's own and which nevertheless he has sometimes to do without in order that he may get on amicably and co-operatively with others, is a sign of a matured personality. All individuals who have attained physiological maturity do not possess psychological maturity. Nevertheless there are many whose life indicates that they are making progress in this direction. When we take into consideration the collective selves known as nations or states we fail to see this maturation in their in-

(Continued on page 6)

## India—not Hindustan

Mr. Sudhir Ghosh, Indian Interim Government's Public Relations Officer in London, stated in a letter published in *The Times* that the belief held by a section of the British Press that "India is going to be divided into Pakistan and Hindustan" is due to a misunderstanding.

What is happening in India is that the Muslim majority areas in the north east and in the north west are seceding from the main body of India and constituting themselves into a separate state to be called Pakistan. Mr. Ghosh wrote, "But India remains. From the legal as well as the practical point of view, India as an entity continues to exist. It is a mistake to assume that India will call herself Hindustan or the land of the Hindus."

## FOR PERMANENT PEACE

### World Government The Only Way

The United States now has stocks of "new and improved atom bombs large enough, according to usually conservative sources, to destroy every large city on earth", according to Dr. Robert Hutchins, Chancellor of the Chicago University, where the first atom bomb experiments were carried out.

Writing in the magazine, *Common Cause* the organ of the "Committee to Frame a World Constitution", Dr. Hutchins said the type of bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was now obsolete.

"We have at the most three years to forestall annihilation", he said. The only path to permanent peace was through a World Parliament and world disarmament, he added.

## Dominion Status

### WHAT IT IMPLIES

MR. T. S. Venkataraman B. A., B. L., writing in the *Madras Hindu* on "Dominion Status" asserts that Dominion is though owing allegiance to the British Crown are independent members of the United Nations Organisation. He says:

The political condition known as Dominion Status first came into vogue when the Irish Free State constitution was accorded the same status as the other Dominions of the Empire in 1922. Now this status rests on the Statute of Westminster of 1931, enacted by the British Parliament with the concurrence of all the Dominions. Under this, the Dominions are invested with complete internal and external sovereignty and they are united together in the British Commonwealth of Nations, by the bond of common allegiance to the Crown. The concept of Dominion Status had different significances at different times and the meaning and scope varied with the widening of the autonomy of the Dominions.

An important characteristic of Dominion Status, under which allegiance to the British Crown is the only general bond of unity, is that the Crown acts only on the advice of the Ministers of the Dominions, who are elected by the people and who are responsible to the sovereign will of the people. This doctrine is a fundamental part of the constitutional position

of the Crown. The sovereignty of the people is the very basis of the Dominion Status conception.

Since the passing of the Statute of Westminster great changes have taken place in the direction of the full assertion of the sovereignty of the Dominions. The Dominions have their own army, navy, and air force and have the right to make their own treaties. Appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have been abolished or limited and such appeals as are allowed are so made with consent. Irish Free State under De Valera has claimed total independence, abolished the Oath of Allegiance and Privy Council appeals, established its own Seal and above all as the culminating act of sovereignty remained neutral in the last World War. When the second World War was declared in September 1939, the Dominions were not automatically involved in the war as in 1914 but took time to consider their attitude although the interval was very short but during these few days, they remained neutral. If the test of sovereignty lies in the freedom of the State to do as it likes, to declare war or peace or remain neutral, to send and receive envoys and to enter into treaties and agreements, the Dominions have perfect freedom to do all these. The Dominions are to-day independent members of the United Nations Organisation.





## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1947.

### THE END OF AN EXPERIMENT

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE history of Ceylon both legislative and executive functions previously exercised by the Legislative and Executive Councils were vested in the State Council that came into being under the Donoughmore Constitution. Ceylon has worked this constitution for sixteen years. As anticipated difficulties were experienced. On many occasions members of the Board of Ministers voted against each other. When one looks back and recounts the achievements of the State Council it will have to be conceded that in spite of handicaps the experiment has been on the whole a success. The first State Council was elected in 1931; Jaffna alone boycotted the elections and was unrepresented for about three years. Certain political parties in the South, after having, in consultation with the North, resolved on a boycott of the Constitution, changed their mind and contested the elections. The futility of the minority community alone boycotting without the cooperation of the majority community was proved beyond doubt. At the time Jaffna decided on boycott it was hoped that a fresh nomination day would be fixed within a month of the first nomination day and Jaffna would be able, if necessary, to send its representatives to Council; contrary to expectation, the majority community, then under the leadership of Sir Baron Jayatileke, decided to carry on without the Tamil members and more than three years elapsed before Jaffna could make itself heard and persuade the Secretary of State for Colonies to fix a nomination day to enable Jaffna to send its representatives to Council. The next elections were held in 1936 and the newly elected Council which under the constitution could not have functioned for more than five years has had its term extended to more than eleven years. The last sitting of the State Council was on Tuesday last and it will cease to exist officially today.

During the sixteen years the State Council has functioned there have been many trials and tribulations. In the very first Board of Ministers there was one Muslim and one Tamil member who were said to have been obstacles in the matter of constitutional reforms to the then Leader of the House. In 1936 when the

# Ceylon and India

## Indian Paper's Appeal

**APPEALING** to the Ceylon Government not to postpone further settlement of issues between India and Ceylon the Madras "Hindu" editorially writes:

Both Mr. M. S. Aney, the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon, who is relinquishing his office shortly and Mr. V. V. Giri, who is to take his place, have pointed out the need for establishing a closer and happier relationship between India and Ceylon. Mr. Aney remarked that both India and her southern neighbour will soon obtain Dominion Status. He wanted Indians in Ceylon to do their utmost to settle their differences and get their grievances redressed without depending upon the work of official representatives. It was the task of Indian representatives in the Ceylon Legislature to work hard to settle the issues that have remained unsolved for the last seven years. To the Ceylonese Mr. Aney said that as new members of the Commonwealth their actions, particularly in regard to the minorities, would have to bear the scrutiny of the other nations of the world. Mr. V. V. Giri indicated another aspect of the Indo-Ceylon relationship when he pointed out that both countries should take pride in their "Asian nationality" and abandon the narrow conception of patriotism which drives some politicians to take advantage of minor dif-

ferences of race or language. As for Indian settlers, Mr. Giri advised them, if they lived in Ceylon, to identify themselves completely with the Ceylonese.

We do not want to recall at this stage the long and somewhat unpleasant history of the controversy between India and Ceylon over such questions as immigration, the right of Indians to franchise, etc. It is unfortunately true that in the past there has been good deal of discrimination against Indians, particularly estate labourers who have done so much to develop the plantation industry of the island. All that India has asked is that immigrants who have lived in Ceylon for five years or more and stated definitely that they wish to be domiciled in the country, should be treated as citizens and given the ordinary rights of citizenship. It is not likely that in the future there will be much immigration of Indians to Ceylon but even if there is, these two principles may be applied with impartiality and fairness. It is quite obvious that the economies of India and Ceylon are intertwined and it would be a great pity if the Ceylon Government should postpone further settlement of issues between the two countries. There is, therefore, a strong case for the early resumption of talks between India and Ceylon on the status of Indian settlers in the island.

new ministers were elected this supposed obstacle was removed, and Sir Baron gloated over the homogeneous Board of Ministers that came into office. The spell was broken when Sir Baron was elected Ceylon's representative in India and Sir Baron himself worked for the election of a Tamil to succeed him as Minister for Home Affairs. The Tamil Congress has accused the Tamil Minister with conduct unbecoming a Tamil, but it cannot be denied that Tamils have been benefited by one of its members sitting on the Board of Ministers. It will be for posterity to judge whether the good out weighs the evil or vice versa.

The Soulbury Constitution under which elections to the New Parliament will be held soon was definitely an advance towards responsible government and the announcement that Dominion Status will be conferred on Ceylon within a short time makes one think that Ceylon is marching towards self-government without bloodshed or revolution. When we consider the ugly communal riots that are taking place in India, we may flatter ourselves that in spite of communal differences in the island, we have been able to achieve constitutional reform more peacefully than India.

### THE END

The State Council will be dissolved today according to a message from His Excellency the Governor.

## That T. C. Rally

Mr. A. J. R. Vathavanam writes:— I read with interest the report in your paper of July 1, 1947 of a "mammoth meeting of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress held on Saturday last at the Jaffna Esplanade". I was myself present at the meeting and I am sorry to find that there should have crept in a serious inaccuracy in so good and full a report.

There is a reference to a disturbance and it says "at this stage pandemonium ensued and Mr. Ponnambalam was unable to continue his address" &c. If I understand the meaning of the word 'pandemonium' correctly, there was none at all.

I was on the platform and was watching, and could see the whole proceedings. What actually happened was, one of those who was standing and listening on the right side of the speaker stepped forward and shouted: "If you don't reply to the questions of Mr. C. Ponnambalam you can't stay in Jaffna." There was and naturally, a little disturbance as this broke into the perfect silence and wrapt attention that prevailed at the moment. It cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called "pandemonium."

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam stopped speaking and asked the young people, who were standing up to see what was happening, to sit down. And in a few moments there was order. The wonder is that in the circumstances, when there were about 15 to 20 thousand people, some of them young and enthusiastic, so intently following the proceedings, order was restored so easily and so quickly.

It is not correct to say that "S. Somasundaram who was putting questions was arrested by the Police." He was removed from there by some, who were standing by out of the crowd as they did not want, first, the meeting to be disturbed and second, the man rough handled by young enthusiasts. An Inspector of Police took charge of him for the same reasons.

In fairness to the thousands who showed wonderful patience, whose behaviour was ideal, I would kindly request you to give this letter publication.

## Mr. Hewavitarne To Contest Sama Samajist

Mr. Rajah Hewavitarne, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, who earlier intended to contest Matara, his present seat, has now decided to contest Kotte at the General Election.

He has now been nominated by UNP to stand for election in Kotte. Earlier UNP had nominated him for Matara. Mr. Hewavitarne's opponent at Kotte will be the Sama Samajist Mr. Robert Gunawardene, a brother of Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardene.

The other UNP nominations decided upon on Monday last were:

Central Province, Maturata: Mr. M. D. Banda; Ketagala (open): Mr. Tyagarajah Edwards and Mr. E. W. Wanigasekera.

Uva: Battala; Mr. W. Leo Fernando; Alutnuwara (open) Messrs. G. E. Kumbalwella, P. B. M. Bandaranaike, N. A. Liyanage and U. P. Weerakonn; Welimada: Mr. A. C. Divitotawela.

North-Western Province: Chilaw: Mudaliyar C. A. Abeyratne; Bingeriya: Mr. G. E. Attanayake.

Sabaragamuwa: Ruaniwella: Mr. P. C. Imbulana.

Eastern Province: Muttur: Mr. A. R. A. M. Aboobucker.

## RICE RATION

There is every likelihood of an increase in the rice ration from one measure to at least one and a half measures per week for an individual if the rice ships which are expected in the near future arrive according to schedule.

According to a Food Control official, however, it will be possible to maintain the increased ration for a period of only three months during the current year. This is due to the controlling factor of the total rice allocation for Ceylon for the second half of 1947.

Flour stocks in the Island will permit the present ration both to consumers and bakers to be maintained till the end of October, 1947. There is no definite news yet of the expected imports of flour to the Island after that date.

## 6 Million Yards Of Japanese Textiles Due

The first consignment of textiles for Ceylon left Japan about two weeks ago, and is expected to reach the Island during the course of this month.

The total consignment of Japanese textiles for Ceylon for the current year amounts to six million yards. It consists of two million yards of finished cloth, mainly ginghams and bleached sheeting and four million yards of grey cloth.

The distribution of these textiles, the prices of which are comparatively cheap will be through certain selected wholesale dealers to the retail trade.

## PERSONAL

Mr. S. Sivagurunathan, B. A. Hons., son of Mr. ST. M. P. Sithambaranatha Chettiar of Vannarponnai, has joined the tutorial staff of the Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya, Vannarponnai, as from last week.



# RIGHTS AND DUTIES

## Gandhiji's Exhortation to the People

ADDRESSING a post prayer meeting at New Delhi last week, Mahatma Gandhi said that he wanted to deal with one great evil that was afflicting society. The capitalist and the zamindar, he added, talked of his rights, the labourer on the other hand, of his, the prince of his divine right to rule, the ryot of his to resist it. If all simply insisted on rights and no duties, there would be utter confusion and chaos. If, therefore, instead of insisting on rights, everyone did his duty, there would immediately be the rule of order established among mankind. There was no such thing as one class of individuals having only rights and another class having only duties. There was no such thing as the divine right of kings to rule and the humble duty of the ryots to pay respectful obedience to their masters. Whilst it is true that these hereditary inequalities must go as being injurious to the well-being of society, the unabashed assertion of rights of the hitherto downtrodden millions was equally injurious if not more so to the same well being. The latter behaviour was probably calculated to injure the millions rather than the few claimants of divine or other rights. They could but die a brave or cowardly death, but those few dead would not bring in the orderly life of blissful contentment. It was therefore, necessary to understand the correlation of rights and duties.

He ventured to suggest that rights that did not flow directly from duty well performed were not worth having. They would be usurpations, the sooner discarded the better. A wretched parent, who claimed obedience from his children without first doing his duty by them, excited nothing but contempt. It was distortion of religious precept for a dissolute husband to expect compliance in every respect from his dutiful wife. But the children who flouted their parent who was ever ready to do his duty towards them would be considered ungrateful and would harm themselves more than their parent. The same could be said about husband and wife. If they applied the simple and universal rule to employers and labour, landlords and tenants, the princes and their subjects, or Hindus and Muslims, they would find that happiest relations could be established in all walks of life without creating disturbance in and dislocation of life and business which they saw in India as in the other parts of the world. What he called the law of satyagraha was to be deduced from an appreciation of duties and rights flowing therefrom.

### ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 337 PT

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Somaskandakurukkal Gobalaradnakurukkal of Puloly West Deceased.  
Somaskandakurukkal Ponnudurai Ayer of Puloly East. Petitioner.  
Vs.  
Gobalaradnakurukkal Somaskandayer of do minor by his guar-

## Scramble for Leadership

### Muslim Leaguers in India

Partition of the Punjab has stirred up personal ambitions for leadership. The Khan of Mamdot and Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, Leader and Deputy Leader respectively of the Muslim League Party in the Punjab Assembly, both represent East Punjab constituencies. The Khan of Mamdot's vast estates are in Ferozepur district now in East Punjab. Mr. Firoz Khan Noon taking advantage of the situation promptly started collecting signatures from Leaguers to support his claims for leadership.

On personal grounds, too, it has been urged on Mr. Noon's behalf that he has had parliamentary and other experience which entitles him to leadership in the provincial sphere. The Khan of Mamdot on the other hand has the reputation of being the most silent member of the League Party in the Punjab. Fifty-three Leaguers have so far supported in writing Mr. Noon's claims and thus Mr. Jinnah is faced with an awkward situation. It is asserted in League circles that Mr. Jinnah would prefer the Khan of Mamdot or even Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan to Mr. Noon as Leader of the West Punjab League Party. Mr. Noon has arrived in Delhi to press his claims on Mr. Jinnah. It is believed Mr. Jinnah may offer Mr. Noon a place in the Pakistan Dominion Government (not the Premiership) if he would quit the provincial sphere. Mr. Noon would prefer the Premiership of West Punjab to a mere place in the Dominion Government of Pakistan. Mr. Jinnah, it is said, may have to bow to the inevitable and reconcile himself to Mr. Noon's Premiership. In order to satisfy the ambitions of Muslim League leaders from the minority areas who cannot, obviously, look forward to ministerial appointments in Pakistan, Mr. Jinnah, it is believed, may draw upon these for diplomatic representation abroad.

dian-ad-litem Rajambal widow of Gobalaradnakurukkal of do.

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. T. A. de Silva Esqr Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of March 1947 in the presence of Mr. C. Thanabalasingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 15th day of May 1946 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as the brother of the deceased is entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the respondents or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of May 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

8th May 1947,

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

Drawn by

Sgd. C. Thanabalasingam,  
Proctor for petitioner.

Extended for 20th June 1947.  
Extended for 11th July 1947.

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

(O. 49, 4 & 8-7-47).

# THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

The following are extracts from the Secretary's Report of the Administration of the Jaffna Hindu College and affiliated schools during the period 23-3-46 to 31-5-47.

### Jaffna Hindu College

The present number on roll is 896 and there were 290 new admissions. 53 students passed the Senior School Certificate (English) Examination out of 103; 6 passed in the First Division and 17 obtained exemption. 5 out of 9 passed the University Entrance Science Examination; 2 out of 4 Medicine & 3 out of the 6 Arts examination.

#### Staff:

Two teachers Mr. S. B. Sankakara (Sinhalese teacher) and Miss. Y. Kanagasabai, B. A. resigned their posts. Messrs. A. S. Kanagaretnam and N. Sabaretam are on study leave for Post-Graduate Training and Mr. K. S. Nadarajah is at the Government Training College on no pay study leave. Mr. M. Mylvaganam 1st Class Trained was transferred to Jaffna Hindu College from Karainagar Hindu College on 1-4-46. Mr. S. Thiagarajah, F. Sc., and Mr. S. Seenivasagam, B. Sc., were transferred to the Jaffna Hindu College from Urumpirai Hindu College and Kokuvil Hindu College on 1-5-46. Dr. V. Ponniah who left us earlier was appointed to the staff in January this year. Mr. S. Kanaganayagam, B. A. was transferred from Urumpirai Hindu College to Jaffna Hindu College on 1-5-47, and Messrs. M. Sathasivam (Third Class Cert.) A. L. Fernando (Sinhalese teacher) and V. Atputharetam (London Matric) have been appointed to the staff on 1-5-47.

The entire grant earned by the J. H. C. for 1946 was about Rs. 6000; Science goods alone were paid for Rs 7062-24; the monthly salaries of the clerical and other staff amounts to about Rs. 700 per mensem and it is not possible to find the necessary funds for all those without help from outside. There was a proposal that Government should pay the Clerks and Peons employed in a school but no decision has yet been made.

Accommodation in the Boarding has become a problem. Several applications for admissions were refused. In May 1947 a house has been rented out and 45 Boarders have been admitted.

Arrangements have been made to build seven class-rooms in the land where the Boarding Master resides. The Committee has approved the Principal's plans to put up a Storeyed building with seven class-rooms on the ground floor, and a beautiful Hall on the upper floor. The Principal has promised to find 50% of the funds needed for the buildings with the assistance of the members of his tutorial staff.

#### Needs:

Additional Class-rooms and extensions to the Biology Lab. and Play ground are among the needs of the institution.

### LADIES' COLLEGE

The number on roll is 547 and new admissions 194. Things were not satisfactory during the first term of the current year when some of the teachers including Mrs. G. R. Sittampalam, B. A., the Acting Principal and Miss. V. Ponniah B. A., resigned their posts. About 26 girls left the School at the end

of the First Term but most of them have sought re admission at beginning of the II<sup>nd</sup> Term. Besides Mrs. G. R. Sittampalam and Miss. V. Ponniah, Miss. M. Kandiah, Miss. S. Sinnadurai and Miss. R. Kandiah resigned their posts as a result of matrimony. Miss. M. Rajaretnam left school for University Education and Misses. N. Subramaniam, A. Kandiah and M. Thambipillai left school. Mrs. Clara Leen Motwani, M. A. was appointed Principal on 1-5-47, on a monthly salary of Rs. 550/-. Your Committee has also agreed to provide her furnished quarters and give her passage from Ceylon to America if she works three years and also two terms leave on a reduced pay of Rs. 350/- per mensem besides passage if she worked 4 years. Mrs. Motwani is a great educationist and has 11 years experience as Principal of Visaka Vidyalaya at Colombo. She held a Special Post, Grade I as Principal, Visaka Vidyalaya and will be entitled to a special post as Principal, Ladies' College. The Management, however, will have to bear the difference. There were several complaints regarding discipline and working of the school and your Committee had to make this appointment, notwithstanding the financial implications, for the purpose of putting the school on a sound footing.

#### Staff:

Miss. N. Singaravelu (Third Class Certificate and London Inter-Arts) was transferred to the Ladies' College from Jaffna Hindu College on 1-5-47 and Mrs. Kumaravelu, (1st Class Trained) from Kokuvil Hindu College on 1-5-47. Miss. G. Shantakumari Thangachi, B. Sc., was appointed to the staff on 13-5-46 to do Botany. There are 7 other members of the staff holding temporary appointments.

#### Hostel:

Many applications for admission were refused at the beginning of the year. Mr. Culasingham's house opposite the school is being used as a Principal's quarters for the time being and the boarders who occupied that house have moved into the administration block at the Ladies' College. A temporary kitchen and Dining Hall have been constructed and a big tub built to make suitable arrangements for bathing. On account of the large number of admissions at the beginning of this term another house has been rented out. The total strength of the Ladies' College Boarding is 85 of whom there are 30 at the College 28 at Mr. Nadarajah's house 28 at the new house. All meals are cooked and served at the College.

#### Examinations:

Out of 17 girls presented for the S. S. C. examination 10 passed with one in the First Division and 2 have been referred.

#### Needs:

A Hostel to accommodate at least 100 boarders is an urgent need. Additional class-rooms and an Assembly Hall are among the other needs. A fully equipped science laboratory and library have to be provided before the end of the year as required by the Department.

There is every reason to think that the Ladies' College will win for itself a place in the leading institutions of the Island.

(To be Continued)



Letter to the Editor

## THE KATHIRGAMAM TEMPLE

Sir,

The Jaffna Saivaparipalana Sabha, the Vivekananda Society Colombo, the Kathirgamam Thondar Sabha and other representative Hindu bodies have passed resolutions that the management of the Sri Kathirgamam Temple should be vested in the Hindus. The chief reasons for this demand are that the deity at Kathirgamam belongs to the Hindu pantheon and that the majority of worshippers at the temple are Hindus. Therefore it is felt that the Hindus should manage the temple or have an important say in the management. The question is how this object can and should be achieved. The mere passing of resolutions would not suffice. In fact similar resolutions were passed from time to time for the last twenty years or more.

In setting out on this important move it must be remembered that at present the management is vested in the Buddhists who have been managing the temple for a very long time. Moreover, a great many Buddhists are worshippers at the temple and they too hold the Kathirgama Deity in great veneration. Therefore the matter should be approached with tact and tolerance. There is one more important matter. The Hindus should not ask for the management of the temple in a spirit of acquisitiveness but with a truly religious motive of serving the Deity and the worshippers as best as it could be done. With these and other matters in view it is the duty of the Hindu Councillors and other leading Hindus to approach the Buddhist leaders and the present managers of the temple and put forward the claim of the Hindus with reason and respect. Here is a grand opportunity for service open to those who desire to enter Parliament with the sole and one object of serving their country and countrymen. Will they therefore disclose their views on this matter to their electors, lead the way and take up the matter in a spirit of tolerance and Co-operation with the Buddhist leaders and implement the resolutions passed?

Yours truly,

A. Arulambalam.

Neeraviady,  
30-6-47.

### Suthumalai Welfare League

The annual general meeting of the above League was held at the Sinnaya Bharathi Vidyasalai,

### Health, Agricultural, Industrial & Educational Week

At a meeting of Headmasters and other citizens of Manipay Parish held at the V. C. Hall, Manipay, on Friday presided over by Muhandiram C. Thiagarajah, President, Social Service League and Chairman, V. C. it was decided to organize a Health, Agricultural, Industrial and Educational Week in Manipay from the 20th to the 26th July.

In his opening remarks Muhandiram Thiagarajah appealed for public co-operation to make the Week a success. He said that participation of every citizen in any movement for the welfare of a village was necessary if the area was to make any progress. He announced that prizes would be offered for best Tea Boutique, Eating House, Bakery, Sanitarily kept house and compound, Kitchen Gardens, Dialogues, Songs etc.

Mr. S. K. Thuraishingham, Divisional Agricultural Officer; Mr. S. K. Rajasingham, Inspector of Schools; Mr. V. Sachchithananthan, Divisional Officer Industries and Commerce; Mr. M. R. M. Jebaratnam, Assistant Agricultural Propaganda Officer and several others spoke.

Suthumalai on the 25th inst. at 3-30 p. m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sri Kantha A. G. A. Jaffna.

The proceedings commenced with a fine rendering of national songs by Kumari S. N. Saraswathi, Secretary, Women Section. I. N. A. Messrs. S. R. Kanaganayagam, Advocate, K. Sanmugam, Barister at Law, H. S. Perinpanayagam, Advocate V. Veerasingham, J. P. Muhandiram C. Thiagarajah, S. Rajendra, Proctor, Muhandiram Swaminathan, Mr. R. Karalasingham, Proctor, P. Ampalavanar addressed the meeting on the various activities of the Welfare League and complemented Mr. A. Chelliah, the League president for his selfless service to the country.

Mr. Sri Kantha explained to the meeting the policy of the Government in Agricultural Development and urged the people for Co-operation and greater interest in Agricultural Development. Thereafter, Kumari S. N. Saraswathi, Secretary Women Section I. N. A. delivered an address on the importance of music and the proceedings terminated with some songs rendered by this talented singer and a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Sri Kantha and the speakers and others. —Cor.

## VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM

OR

### THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 27-6-47)

LXIV

#### XVII. THE BRIHADARANYAKA UPANISHAD

This is one of the oldest and longest Upanishads usually listed among the first twelve Upanishads. It forms Prapathakas (chapters) 3 to 8 of the Brihadaranyakam and is subdivided into 47 Brahmanas (or sections), containing a total of 435 sutras as against more than 600 in the Chandogya Upanishad, but it is more voluminous as many of its sutras are of comparatively much greater length. It is also sometimes known as Kanva Upanishad and as Vajasanayi-Brahma Upanishad and is attached to the Sukla (or White) Yajur Vedam.

#### First Adhyayam

The Vedam, as already explained is broadly divisible into the Karma Kanda or ceremonial portion and the Gnana Kanda or knowledge portion. That it forms one ordered whole and no part of it is to be abused or taken as being antagonistic to the remaining portion is amply borne out by the fact that our Upanishad commences by mentioning the Asvamedham or horse sacrifice and figuring the whole of creation as one huge horse. (—To avoid any, misunderstanding, we hasten to add here parenthetically that this ceremony as per instructions laid down in the Sukla Yajur Vedam involves no killing but is an emblematic ceremony in which, horses and other animals are tied to posts for a time and then set free after certain prayers are said and the prescribed ceremonies gone through. It is needless to add that the fastening of the animals or Pasus, பசுக்கள் with ropes symbolises bondage or Pasam, and their being let loose symbolises Moksam or liberation—) After describing in Section I the contemplation of this huge "horse" with dawn (the beginning of time) as the head, the Sun as its eye, the wind as breath, fire as the mouth, heaven as the back, the interspace as belly, the earth as the footstool (hoof), the quarters as the sides, herbs and trees as hair, lightening as Yawning, day and night as the two cups placed before and behind the horse to hold the sacrificial libations, &c, &c, the Upanishad proceeds in the next section to speak of fire, the creation thereof, &c,—the sacrificial fire indispensably necessary for the Asvamedha ceremony.

Section II generally known as the Agni-brahmanam, commences with the significant words:

Naiveha Kinchanagra Aseed, mrityuna evadam

Avitam Aseed, Asanayaya, Asanaya hi mrityu.

The following is an English translation of these commencing words: "In the beginning there was nothing (to be perceived) here whatsoever. By Death indeed all this was concealed,—by hunger for death is hunger." Another translation reads: "There was not anything here before. This was indeed enveloped by Death, who is voracity. For voracity is death." A Tamil translation reads: இந்த ஜகத்தில் ஆதிகாலத்திலே ஒரு பொருளும் இல்லை, இந்த ஜகத்தானது சுருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணங்கொண்ட பிரகிருதியை உடம்பாக வடைய பிரம்மத்தினாலே சூழப்பட்டதாக இருந்தது. யாதொரு காரணத்தால் சங்கரிக்க எண்ணமானது மிருத்தியு என்று கூறப்பட்டதோ... The words Mrityu (மிருத்தியு Death), Asanath (அசனாத் hunger, voracity, சுருக்கவேண்டுமென்கிற எண்ணம் or desire to curtail, சங்கரிக்க எண்ணம் or desire to destroy) and avarthamaseed (ஆவர்த்தமாசீத, was enveloped, was concealed, சூழப்பட்டிருந்தது or was encircled) here clearly indicate the All consumer, Kala Kalan (காலகாலன் the Destroyer of the god of death), the Author of Destruction or Dissolution, the Universal Dissolver. This is the Odunki (ஒடுங்கி, Dissolver of the Siva Gnana Bodham, He in whom everything merges. The Tamil Mahabharatham calls Him உலகம்...வீர்த நான் மிளப் பூக்கும் மாமுதல், the Great First (God) who gives birth to the world again after its destruction. Cf also the following verse among others from Sidhiyar:

இறுதியாம் காலத்தன்னில் ஒருவனே, இருவரும்  
உறுதியில் கின்றார் என்னில் இறுதிதான் உண்டாகாதாம்  
அறுதியில் அரனே எல்லாம் அழித்தலால் அவனால் இன்னும்  
பெறுதல் நாம் ஆக்கம் கோக்கம்பேர் அதிகாரனத்தாலே.

Only One (the Universal Dissolver) exists at the time of the end (universal dissolution), for if the two (creator and preserver) stood firm at their posts there can be no end. As the endless Haran destroys (dissolves or involves) everything, by Him indeed do we get creation (evolution) and preservation by reason of His Immense Powers.

Section III is called Udgitha Brahmanam. It speaks of the singing of the Udgitha (hymns of Sama Vedam) at the instance of the Devas (virtuous tendencies) and the defilement thereof by their elder brothers the Asuras (evil forces), till the latter (the Asuras) came to try their pranks with Pranam (God), when they got destroyed like earthen balls hitting against solid rock. The section concludes quoting three Yajur Veda Mantras and explaining them: Lead me from the false to the True, Lead me from darkness to Light, Lead me from Mrityu (death or Anavam) to the Deathless (Sivan), which all mean practically the something: Lead me from bondage to Godhood,

(To be Continued)

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# THE INTERIM PERIOD

## Board of Ministers to Function

THE procedure that should be observed and the arrangements that are necessary to be made during the "interregnum" commencing from the date of the dissolution of the State Council and closing with the inauguration of Parliament were considered on Monday last by the Board of Ministers.

During this period all the executive functions of the State Council will be vested in the Board of Ministers, and the powers and functions now exercised by each of the Executive Committees will be vested in the Chairman of each of the respective Executive Committee, i. e. the Ministers. If a Minister is prevented by illness or any other cause from attending to his ministerial duties during this period authority is granted to the Governor by the State Council Order-in-Council to appoint temporarily an acting Minister from among the other members of the Board of Ministers or from the members of the Executive Committee of which the Minister in question was Chairman. It is also interesting to note that in the event of a member of the Board of Ministers being appointed by the Governor to act for another Minister in addition to his own duties he is to be given the authority of exercising an additional vote at the meetings of the Board of Ministers.

At present all financial measures have to receive the final sanction of the State Council but during the "interregnum" the following procedure is to be adopted. After the Board of Ministers had considered and approved such a proposal at present it will have to be submitted by the Financial Secretary to the Governor who will authorise such expenditure by Special Warrant. Only financial provision needed to carry out essential services which cannot be delayed till Parliament assembles, will be asked for by the Board of Ministers and sanctioned by the Governor on a Special Warrant.

This procedure with regard to expenditure is in accordance with Article 70 of the State Council Order-in-Council, 1931.

The same procedure is to be adopted with regard to the preparation of the interim Budget for the period from October 1, 1947 to January 1948. No new works are to be included in these estimates unless they are considered very urgent which cannot be held back for inclusion in the estimates for the next financial year. This interim budget when finally drafted will be submitted to the Board of Ministers by the Financial Secretary. The Board after considering it will submit it as approved by them to the Governor for his approval and His Excellency will sanction the expenditure by Special Warrant. The approval of this interim Budget has to take place before October 1 as the present financial year ends on September 30 and financial provision has to be made in advance for the next period.

### ORDER NISI

#### Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 713

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Somasamy Velauthapillai of Karampan.  
Deceased.  
Meenambal widow of Velauthapillai of Karampan.  
Petitioner.  
This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th May 1947 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of

### Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College

#### Examination Result-1947

The North Ceylon Board of Indigenous Medicine has declared the following candidates to have passed in the Annual Examinations held in March 1947.

The order is according to merit.  
Final Year- D.A.M.

K. Sivasubramaniam 1st Division  
K. Velauthapillai 3rd Division  
S. Ratnave 3rd Division

Third Year I.A.M.

K. Kumaraswamy 2nd Division  
K. Thambapillai do  
P. Sripathy Sarma do

M. Navaneethamayam 3rd Division  
S. Ratnave do  
T. Kanagaratnam do

Second Year- S.A.M.

A. Nagaraja Sarma 2nd Division  
S. Rasiah do  
S. Ambalavanar 3rd Division  
K. Namasivayam do

First Year- Pre-Medical

P. Philips 1st Division  
K. Pararajasingham 2nd Division  
A. Nalliah 3rd Division  
V. Kathiravelu 3rd Division

### JAFFNA ASSIZES

The Jaffna Assizes will commence on July 14. Mr. Justice Nagalingham will preside. There are 11 cases on the roll of which four are murder cases.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 702

In the matter of the testate estate of the late Ma company widow of Maityaga and Chelliah of Secravattai in Erilai, Jaffna.

Deceased.  
Rama ingam Eliahambay of Secravattai in Erilai presently of Colombo.  
Petitioner.  
Sevamany daughter of Maityaganam Chelliah corawattai in Erilai.

Resident.  
This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of May 1947 in the presence of Mr. C. R. Rajalingam Proctor on behalf of the petitioner and the fiduciary and petitioner's advocate 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 brother of the said deceased unless he resists or otherwise moves any other person or persons interested in the estate to the contrary on or before the 10th day of July 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 26th day of May 1947.  
Rd R. R. Selvadurai.  
District Judge

(O. 2, 4 & 8)

he Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner and of the Notary and Witnesses of the Last will of the above deceased.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovesaid deceased dated the 26th day of November 1925 and attested by S. Arumugam N. T. N. T. under No. 5147 be and the same is hereby declared proved and probate there of issue to the petitioner as the Executrix named in the said will.

This 26th May 1947  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai.  
District Judge  
(O. 41, 4 & 8.)

### Indian News Front

## The First Indian Premier

### Nehru or Patel?

There is considerable speculation regarding the personnel of India's Dominion Government after the middle of August. Certain sections among the Sikhs would prefer to see Sardar Baldev Singh as Prime Minister of East Punjab. Whether Mr. Nehru would agree to release him should the demand become more general, it is too early to say. It is interesting to note that Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, who was Chairman of the Nationalisation of Defence Forces Committee is being consulted at all stages whenever problems relating to defence have come for consideration. Another report which is unconfirmed and for obvious reasons cannot obtain confirmation concerns the premiership of the Dominion Government. Will Mr. Nehru concentrate on External Affairs portfolio and leave the actual running and administration of the entire machinery in the hands of Sardar Patel is the question which is being discussed in New Delhi at the present moment. One argument urged in favour of this course is that Mr. Nehru who is recognised among the leading personalities of India has not had an opportunity to leave India even for important consultations abroad. He cannot afford to leave India so long as he continues to be Premier. Another question which still awaits a positive answer is in regard to the inclusion of at least two Socialists within the Dominion Government. There is little doubt that with the disappearance of the official element from the Dominion Legislature appointment of a certain number of Parliamentary Secretaries may be regarded as inevitable.

### More States to Join

The United Press of India gathers that despite the attitude of some prominent Indian States like Hyderabad and Travancore, no less than 40 Indian States, besides the representatives of 400 "Residuary Group States" are expected to attend the forthcoming session of the Constituent Assembly of the Indian Union when it meets on July 14 next. Already, ten Indian States including Bikaner, Baroda, Cochin and Patiala, embracing a population of over 15 millions, have formally joined the Assembly and 18 other States, including Mysore, Gwalior, Kapurthala and Manipur (Assam) have declared their willingness to co-operate in the task of drawing up the constitution of the Indian Union and are speeding up their choice of representatives. It is learnt that through these States, as many as 54 millions of a total of 93 millions of States' people would be represented in the constituent Assembly of India. On July 6 and 7 a convention of the 400 "Residuary Group States" will be held in Delhi. These States are grouped together in order to enable them to be collectively represented in the Constituent Assembly.

### CADJANS

Tenders are invited for the supply of cadjans to this department. Delivery will be accepted in railway wagons at any railway station on the Northern Line. Last date for tenders 17th July. For further particulars apply to the Salt Commissioner, P. O. Box 539, Colombo.

E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE  
Actg. Salt Commissioner  
Salt Department,  
Torrington Square,  
Colombo-7.  
(G. 58, 4 & 8.)

## Montgomery And Jinnah!

### Why They Met Each Other

Why did Field Marshal Montgomery come to India recently? Why did he specially meet Mr. M. A. Jinnah? These questions are now answered by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier Gandhi who in the course of a statement makes a strong plea for the creation of a strong and sovereign Pathanistan in the N.W.F. of India and says:

"My main object is to make Pathanistan free from any domination and I doubt if any other Pathan does not want it. After that we can keep brotherly relations with the other Muslim countries. Have not Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Arabia and Egypt their own separate Governments? Are they not all Muslims? But even according to the very principles of Islam, charity begins at home. Will it not be dishonesty on my part to throw my Pathan brethren into the dark unknown future? But if you want to achieve your goal, let us all organise ourselves and work with discipline. This is how we can make or mar our future. Not only we but the entire world is expecting a dreadful and terrible future. Seeds of a third war have already been sown. Every country is trying to keep that war away from their home. For that emergency, the British want to make the N.W.F.P. as a military base against Russia. In this connection, the arrival of General Montgomery in India and his meetings with Mr. Jinnah are significant."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

The State of Cooch Behar has also decided to join the Indian Union.

The Government of Burma has officially notified the British Government that it wishes to become a member of the United Nations.

Simla will be the Capital of the East Punjab Government for the first three years according to an unofficial report.

Out of a population of 400 million people in India, the New State of Pakistan will have only 50 million people. The remaining 350 million people will be in the rest of India.

The Fakir of Ipi, the Indian Tribal leader who has long fought the British rule is speeding production of guns in mountain cave ateliers says the "Newsweek" of America.

Deposits withdrawn from Sindh banks as well as Post Offices at a rough estimate of 20 crores have been transferred to Hidusthan within the last few days.

According to the United Press of America, Gen. Eisenhower, who gave evidence before the American Senate Sub Committee, told that war is "possible" in the next 12 months.



## A World Community

(Continued from page 1)

ternational contacts. Possibly the Scandinavian countries have made some considerable progress in this direction. If we take the United States of America not as one unit of power, but as a group of nearly fifty States, then we see unmistakably this maturation of collective or group personality in their interstate relationships. The British Par-

liament headed by Clement Attlee shows certain marks of a grown up collective personality in their dealings with India and Egypt. These are some bright patches of light in a predominantly dark international picture, rays of light which indicate that maturation is possible in collective life also. As a rule, however, we are far from having reached a point from which we can survey our collective life with satisfaction.

(To be continued)

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