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PERFECTION

(VEDANTA KESARI)

(Continued from our last issue)

IT must be acknowledged now that at this period we can no longer isolate the extensive ideal of perfection as being Platonic in as much as Christianity, in its compromising and unlimited ethical demands, also strives for a consistent, all-inclusive perfection: 'Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.' (Mat. 5. 48.) On the other hand the New Testament does not, throughout dwell on the extensive perfection of man but insists on the essential perfection of faith, love and a 'better hope by which we draw nigh unto God,' (Heb. 7. 19)—charity which is the bond of perfectness (Col. 3. 14) St. Paul goes so far as to declare, 'my strength is made perfect in weakness..... I rather glory in my infirmities that the power of Christ may rest upon me.' Paul's praise of human weakness, both as found within and coming from without, expresses in extreme, if not paradoxical form, one outstanding aspect of the Christian faith: no particular perfection, but a complete commitment of faith is the essential Christian virtue for, as in the story of the rich young ruler particular virtues sometimes may mean no more than a camouflage of the lack of an essential commitment.

Concerning the possibility of total perfection, its Christian symbol, the Kingdom is conceived of as 'to come' or also to be completed at the end of history ('it is not important here whether 'on earth' or in heaven.) The possibility of total perfection in history is thus denied. Concerning total perfection of the individual personality, Jesus when addressed as 'Good Master' replied, 'none is good save one, that is God.' The possibility of a totally perfect personality is thus implicitly denied—even though it is demanded. (of the Sermon on the Mount).

It must be remembered here that the Hindu conception of history is just the opposite of the Christian. According to the Hindu idea, history is just the picture of total perfection. History is moving divinity; Maya is the spiritual power of Brahman. The Hindu idea of total perfection is linked up with that of individual perfection. The Hindu ancients have shown by example and precept that a perfect personality is possible and the realization of the perfect personality is the realization of the individual self as the comprehensive Cosmic Self, the Atman as Brahman.

Now what is the process of achievement that obtains itself in Christianity? Herta Paun'y writes:

'There are two basic types of Christian philosophy, redemption religion proper, and gradualism, or attainment religion. It would be

futile to uphold either one of them as 'more' Christian than the other, since the New Testament can furnish each with sufficient evidence of authenticity. Gradualism may ignore the limits of human resources and achievement and lose sight of the need of grace in which all biblical faith recognises the ultimate source of perfection. When redemption religion becomes too strongly dualistic it either 'denies' the world whereby it also distorts the idea of divine grace into a quasi-magical power which it expects to defy the diabolic *perpetuum mobile* of the world. Or it may, in effect, 'deny' the 'other' world and concentrate on making perfect adjustments to the fact of imperfection, as does Plato.

The conception of perfection of the Western world thus reveals a constant struggle between the two types here discussed. This tension is present in every religion or life-ideal which tries to come to terms with the two principles, the absolute and the relative. Platoism arrived at two standards of perfection. Starting with the absolute, but finding it unattainable, it posits a substitute standard of extensive, but limited perfection. The Giffel conception of perfection strives against diversity that is extension trying to reduce it infinitely.

Christianity attempts to include and relate creatively both dimensions, by making the central perfection of the heart the beginning and the unshakeable foundation of an infinite, never complete, process of extensive perfection.

To see the extensive perfection as a process is to see the world as world, cut off from its underlying spiritual reality. The world seen in its real sense is not a process but the reality; it is the spiritual reality itself, it is Brahman. But Christianity views it as a process, as becoming. And this is the fundamental error in the Christian world-view. Christianity believes in an Utopia that lies far ahead in the future to attain which life in this world is only a preparation. If this world is taken only as a preparation, for some *denouement* in another world then life in this world can not be invested with its proper perspective. Life here loses all ultimate meaning and is reduced to a meaningless space between birth and death. It is indeed a great relief to transfer ourselves on to the Hindu conception, according to it the total perfection is the dazzling reality of our lives. The total perfection is the self-realized Sachidarananda (Existence knowledge-Bliss whose manifestation is

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Govt's Loss On Subsidies

6 Million Rupees

The Government subsidy of rice and flour, according to Mr. K. Alvapillai, Director of Food Supplies will be maintained despite the upward trend in prices until fresh arrangements are made by the new Government.

The subsidy has had to be adjusted from time to time recently to meet the steady rise in the price of rice and flour.

The consumer, therefore will not be faced with the prospect of having to pay more for his rice and flour for some time.

The loss to the Government on the subsidy for rice and flour during the first three months of this year came to nearly eight million rupees.

The profit to the Government on the other hand on sugar for the corresponding period was two million rupees.

During that period therefore the Government incurred a net loss of six million rupees on its food subsidies.

Mr. A. Vapillai told a press representative that the net loss in this

Hands Off Asia

Pandit Nehru's Call To U. N. O.

Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, the Ex-premier of Indonesia, who successfully evaded the Dutch blockade and came to India to acquaint Pandit Nehru on the latest developments in Indonesia had a conference with the latter. After the conference in New Delhi Pandit Jawaharal Nehru, denounced the Dutch action in Indonesia and proclaimed a new "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine" by declaring: "No European country, whatever it might be, has any business to use its army in Asia. Foreign armies functioning on Asian soil itself are an outrage to Asian sentiment. If the other United Nations to evade this or remain inactive than the United Nations Organization ceases to be."

Pandit Nehru added: "We will give every possible help". He made this statement to Pressmen.

respect during the months of April May and June was greater owing to the increased price the Government had to pay for sugar imported from the United Kingdom.

Arise, Awake!

Hindus Cannot Be Cowards

(PRAEUDHA BHARATHA)

'COWARDS do not deserve the fruits of freedom. It is only the brave who deserve.'

Sri Krishna says in the Gita: 'Whenever there is a fall of Dharma I come down to destroy the evil forces, and save the good souls.' This is an eternal truth and has been found happening in the long history of Hinduism spreading over thousands of years. And if we believe in our Shastras, we can see that all the Avatars came down with a definite purpose of destroying the Rakshasas, or evil forces, and saved the ancient religion from destruction.

The most pertinent question that we should ask ourselves is whether we believe in our religion or not. A Hindu will never bow down to even at the cost of his life; nor will he sit quiet when evil is spreading, when women and children and innocent people are being butchered in cold blood. There is no consideration whatsoever that may keep him back from action—action to destroy the dark forces that envelop him. Today Hinduism is facing a danger ten times more terrible than the past ones. But just as we have tid-

ed over the earlier dangers, here too we will emerge victorious.

The advice of Gandhiji to die at the hands of evil forces without trying to check it is against the Hindu tradition and culture. Sri Krishna never asked his disciple Arjuna to die in the battlefield without defending; instead he strongly protested when Arjuna said that he could not fight. Krishna rebuked him saying that this is un-Hindu-like, and sinful. Religion does not teach us to shirk our duty and turn a coward. Religion teaches us to fight all evil forces, and die fighting.

In the Mahabharata we read that Ashwatthama treacherously killed all the five sons of Droupadi at night when they were all sleeping. Enraged at this dastardly act Arjuna made him a prisoner, but did not like to kill him since he was the son of his Guru. At this Sri Krishna told him: "It is the duty of a Kshatriya to kill all Atavins (wicked people) whoever they may be. He has murdered innocent children in a most heinous way. He is a low fellow and should be killed."

The time for keeping quiet with

(Continued on page 5)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1947.

FREE EDUCATION

TWO OUTSTANDING EDUCATIONISTS in Ceylon have expressed their views on the scheme of free education as it exists in Ceylon. That Free Education is a misnomer and that it was a grandiose expression for free tuition, that the entire cost may rise to Rs. 200 million a year were among the facts pointed out by Dr. G. C. Mendis at Kingswood College, Kandy. Dr. Mendis also stated that in England free education was imparted in all elementary schools and the children were provided not only with free tuition but also with books, stationery etc, free of charge. The cost of Dr. Kannangara's "pearl of great price" is prohibitive and exceeds the annual revenue of the island in pre-war years. In spite of the fact that many denominational schools adopted free education and to some extent welcomed it, it has been found that the equipment grant paid by government to schools other than government schools is hardly sufficient to maintain them.

That the Methodist Church in Galle had decided that all its schools should join the free education scheme in October 1948 and that over and above the equipment grant paid by government, rupees ten thousand were required annually for Richmond College alone and that therefore he appeals to parents for an endowment fund of Rs. 100,000 which he required before entering the scheme was what Mr. E. R. de Silva, Principal, Richmond College has stated. The views of these two outstanding educationists Dr. G. C. Mendis and Mr. E. R. de Silva are shared by one and all who have any knowledge concerning the management of schools.

While we have always advocated the cause of free education in Ceylon, it is our painful duty to point out that Mr. Kannangara has failed in his duty to provide for the maintenance of the existing schools. The grant paid by government is very meagre and ought to be augmented. The fear has been expressed that the scheme itself may fail on account of its prohibitive cost; what would happen if government grant has to be increased can only be imagined. The matter deserves very careful consideration. It is to be hoped that with the inauguration of Parliament the new Cabinet will give the matter their earnest consideration and do the needful.

Ceylon's Future Status

Will Be Defined Soon

ACCORDING to the London Correspondent of the *Ceylon Daily News* rapid progress is being made in the discussions in London, to implement the grant of Independence to Ceylon. The correspondent states:-

The Governor, Sir Henry Moore, and Sir Oliver Goonetilleke have been attending conferences daily at the Colonial Office and the stage has now been reached when the agreements covering defence, external affairs and other matters can no longer be treated at Departmental level.

The next stage will be submission for full Cabinet approval after consideration of all the documents by a Ministerial sub-committee.

This is not expected to be delayed beyond the end of this month at the latest and confidence prevails that there are no matters arising out of the agreements to arouse controversy in the Cabinet or delay Downing Street's approval.

A point of vital importance to Ceylon's future world status is that the independence agreements have been framed with special attention to the Ceylon's future membership of U. N. O.

It is pointed out here that, when Transjordan applied for membership of U. N. O., the application was opposed by Soviet Russia on the ground that the defence scheme for the Middle Eastern area clearly indicated that Transjordan remained a dependency.

It has therefore, been necessary to pay particular attention to this aspect of the independence framework with

a view to forestalling similar objections in the case of Ceylon.

Details Later

Another point is that the agreements are being drawn up on the broadest lines and all matters of detail such as, for instance, specific questions affecting individual defence areas, will be left for subsequent negotiation and agreement in Ceylon.

A part from other considerations, this was essential to ensure speed in the discussions and prevent the preliminary Departmental talks being bogged down in a mass of detail.

I understand that, throughout the last ten days' intensive discussion the Colonial Office has proved extremely helpful in every way.

The Governor had a long interview with the Secretary of State on his arrival and from Mr. Creech-Jones downwards, all the officials have shown wholehearted co-operation in the cause of an independent Ceylon.

As no doubt has been fully appreciated in the island, an Act of Parliament will be necessary to legalise Ceylon's new status. This is expected to be a brief and simple instrument of legislation which will abrogate the Colonial Validity Act so far as Ceylon is concerned.

The Colonial Office vote comes before Parliament later this month and it is probable that Mr. Creech-Jones will take this opportunity to be more precise on Ceylon's new status. The careful avoidance of the term "Dominion Status" in his original statement last month caused some mystification and misunderstanding which has not yet been cleared up.

Notes and Comments

The Elections

With the submission of nomination papers by aspirants to Parliamentary honours on Saturday last, electioneering campaign has begun in right earnest. We hope that the campaign will be conducted in a dignified and peaceful manner by the candidates and their agents. There should be no place for thuggery and rowdism, and the electors should be given the maximum freedom to cast their votes to the candidates who they honestly feel are the best. We have no doubt the average elector is aware of the fact that we are on the threshold of a new era and that the future of the country depends on the result of the coming elections. Unfortunately, in Jaffna there are signs of certain unruly elements taking the law into their own hands and villifications of the opponents are not uncommon. It is regrettable and unfortunate that propaganda of an obscene type is being allowed to be carried on with or without the connivance of the candidates themselves, reports of gangster tactics adopted by partisans of candidates are pouring in. We hope that the local Police Chief is alive to the situation. Mere statements in the press that the police force is ready to handle the situation is not sufficient. Something more has to be done.

Afghanistan and India

A second note has been delivered

to the British Government regarding the right of Afghans across the borders to form their own State. This should be another source of headache to Mohamed Ali Jinnah who may fear that the ship of Pakistan would be wrecked even before it is launched. It is rumoured that if the Afghan request is turned down, it may resort to direct action in the form of a war. But it will not be Britain that is going to bear the brunt of war, for by that time Britain's withdrawal from India is scheduled to complete and it will be Jinnah's Pakistan which will have to face the invasion of the Afghans. But that is not all. The Indian Government too will be in a dilemma. It must either help the Pakistan Government to resist the invasion or remain neutral. If it decides to help Pakistan, it will have to repudiate the idea of Pathanistan to which the Congress has already pledged its support. On the other hand, if it remains neutral, it will indirectly help a foreign government to have a foothold on the Indian soil. This is the situation that confronts India today. The gift of independence by the British to the Indian people is yet to be tested in the crucible of times. Unless both the Pakistan and the Indian Union Governments are alive to the dangers lying ahead and come to a settlement in the matter of the North-West Frontier Province, the future of the two states is dismal indeed.

Britain's Warning

Afghan Interest In India

Recent pronouncements of Afghanistan on constitutional developments in the bordering territories of India has brought a sharp protest from the British Government, writes the London Correspondent of the *Madras Hindu*. He says: "The Afghan *Charge d'Affaires* in London has been handed a note pointing out the dangerous possibilities of such propaganda. The view of His Majesty's Government, which is shared by the Government of India, is, I understand, that affairs of India and constitutional developments which are now taking place there have absolutely nothing to do with Afghanistan.

It is pointed out here that internal difficulties now being encountered by the whole of India in achieving the goal laid before her are already great enough without further complication of foreign interference which might well upset the delicate equilibrium which is at present being maintained.

Tory circles here have been quick to seize upon the recent Afghan statements to show the validity of their prediction that the moment the British move out of India another of the Great Powers would move in. "Another Great Power" means, of course, Soviet Russia and some critics eagerly point out that for a long time Afghanistan has been under the influence of the Soviet Union. Tentatively accepting these assertions it would not be difficult to construe Afghanistan's manoeuvres as the beginning of the Soviet plan to include India in her sphere of influence.

Whether there is anything substantial in such speculations it is, of course, impossible to discover. But ignoring this possibility for the time being it is impossible to deny the grounds on which the British have based their protest.

Violence on Sir C. P.

A murderous attack was made on Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore on Friday last. The assailant made good his escape after inflicting injuries on the Dewan's face.

The Dewan was treated in hospital and is improving.

After participating in the inauguration of the centenary celebration of Sri Swati Thiruvaiyaru he was leaving Shamiana and was proceeding towards his car parked outside. While he was about to board the car, the assailant who was apparently idling among the audience, suddenly got up and whipped out a sword stick which he aimed at the Dewan.

The Dewan's Private Secretary, who was walking by his side parried the first blow, but the assailant pushed him aside and dealt the Dewan four successive blows with the sword stick and disappeared into the vast congregation.

The Dewan was taken to hospital where his injuries were dressed and is steadily improving.

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(M 92, 22—)

Was He Partial?

Daily News' "Brazen Affrontery"

V. C.'s. and Collective Action

Assistant Commissioner Explains

A general conference and a training class for Village Committee Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and members of Mannar District were held at St. Xavier's College Hall, Mannar.

The Conference was convened by the Assistant Commissioner of Local Government for the purpose of explaining the new system of village committee administration and for training the village committees in the task of administering their areas efficiently.

Mr. C. Suriyakumaran, the Assistant Commissioner of Local Government who presided thanked the Chairman and members for having attended the meeting. He said that the conference was unique in that it was the first of its kind to be inaugurated in this district. He explained the advantages of collective action. He said that a body like that had the benefit of the exercise of the minds of several representatives of people, the support of the people whom they represented and common help. Therefore the establishment of an association like that was the right step towards the promotion of local interests. He further said that it was very encouraging to find that members were evincing keen interest in the activities of village committees. He then went on to explain the details of the new system emphasising on essential points like the transfer of powers from the Revenue Officers to the Assistant Commissioners of Local Government. He pledged to give his full support and assistance on any matter pertaining to conditions in the village committees and also their amelioration.

Mr. John Mark, Chairman V. C. Vankalai welcomed the Assistant Commissioner of Local Government presenting him with an address. In a brief speech Mr. Mark stressed the importance of forming an Association which would be beneficial to all the Village Committees of that area. After the formation of the Association, the election of Office bearers took place. There were several resolutions adopted at meeting for the improvement of V. C. administration.

Mr. V. C. Chanmugam, Investigating Officer, Village Committees, addressed the meeting on V. C. Accounts. He also emphasised on some of the slipshod methods of accounting indulged in by inexperienced local bodies. He stressed on some of the common irregularities committed in most of the village committees and explained the ways and means of rectifying these errors.

Mr. R. Casinather, Superintendent of Village Works addressed the meeting on Village Works. He offered various suggestions to V. C. Works and the manner in which

CHARACTERISTIC of the low communal level to which the "Ceylon Daily News" has descended in its frantic election campaign for the U. N. P. Communalists, is the attempt to give a communal colouring to the issue of Motor Car permits by the Motor Transport Commissioner, Mr. J. N. Arumugam, says the "Colombo City News". Continuing the paper says:—In a news item which was given the very unusual publicity of a front page double column splash, that paper remarked:

'A large number of deserving applicants who have long been patiently waiting for the day when they would receive their permits are still waiting for them. Some of these have waited for a year but have not received a permit yet....Applications for new cars from prospective candidates of whom there are over 200 is causing some anxiety to the Motor Transport authorities who are in a dilemma themselves, about the method of allocation. There have been some fortunate applicants also, it is learned. One of them, a prominent politician of the North, who obtained a new Ford V 8 Super de luxe (C. E. number) in January this year, has been lucky enough to get another Ford 10 quite recently bearing a C Y number. Similarly there have been others, including two more politicians from the North, who have got two cars each this year.' Could crudeness of insinuation against a public servant go further? Are these the high standards as journalistic decorum about which some of these editorial gentlemen have the hardihood to speak? What of the hundreds of car permits issued without rhyme or reason to bus owners, hotel proprietors and various other friends of Messrs. D. S. Senanayake, D. R. Wijewardene and company on the special authority of Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike the Minister in charge of Transport on the recommendation of other Ministers and of his new friends in the U. N. P. Will the "Daily News" also publish the numbers of the cars issued to such individuals? The "Daily News" proprietors are surely the last people in the world who could point the finger of scorn at others in this respect. Having misused Civil Servants for every imaginable private interest of the U. N. P. caucus, these new sticklers for decorum have the brazen affrontery to insinuate that a Civil Servant of the known uprightness and integrity of Mr. Arumugam has been guilty of partiality to the Tamil community.

But it is all quite understandable. These men without political scruples or principles knew they have so little to lose in the political world that they have now descended to this level of personal inuendo. However, thanks to the very high prestige in which the Transport Commissioner stands both in the Civil Service and among the intelligent public, he can treat the suggestion with the contempt it deserves.

they ought to be effectively carried out.

In the afternoon, Mr. V. C. Chanmugam, V. C. I. C. conducted a training class for the Chairmen and members.

THE LATE VIPULANANDAJI

HOMAGE BY ALL RELIGIONISTS

The body of the late Srimat Swami Vipulananda of the Ramakrishna Mission and Professor of Tamil, University of Ceylon, was brought to Batticaloa by train on Monday morning.

There was a record gathering of people present and the platform was filled beyond capacity. Order was maintained by volunteers with the assistance of the Police under Inspector Somaundaram.

As the train drew up to the platform, repeated cries of "Haro-Hara" were raised. All shops and schools in Batticaloa were closed for the day.

The body was carried in procession from the station to the Vivekananda Hall. There was a long procession of school children and friends of the late Swamiji and several groups sang devotional Tamil songs followed by the blowing of Conches.

At the Vivekananda Hall the body was placed on a decorated dais in the centre of the hall and special arrangements were made to enable the body to lie in state.

A large number of people from almost every village in the district turned up to pay their respects to the late Swamiji.

At 4 p. m. the body was placed on a decorated bier and taken in procession from the Vivekananda Hall to Shivananda Vidyalaya, Kalladi-uppodai. The procession was the biggest in Batticaloa with living memory. The local Boys' and Girls' schools were well represented. The members of the Batticaloa Y. M. H. A. and Y. M. B. A. were in charge of the arrangements en-route. Throughout the procession, there was singing of Thevarams, Thiruvachagams and other devotional songs with the blowing of Conches. At the entrances of the houses on the route, there were placed the ceremonial water-pots decorated with greenery and flowers.

At the Kalladi bridge the procession was met by the members of the Kalladi Y. M. H. A. who were in charge of the procession from the bridge up to Shivananda Vidyalaya.

At the entrance to the Vidyalaya, the coffin was taken charge of by the Principal and staff of the Vidyalaya and carried to the Shivananda Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama which was built by the late Swamiji within the Vidyalaya premises. The Ashrama and the premises were decorated with tender palm

leaves and flowers and illuminated with electric jets.

Arrangements were made in the Ashrama to enable the people present to pay their last respects to the Swamiji.

From the Ashrama the coffin was carried to a decorated pandal by the grave-side. Songs especially composed for the occasion in praise of the contribution which the Swamiji had made to the educational and cultural progress of the country were sung of behalf of the Govt. College, the Govt. Training College and Shivananda Vidyalaya, Batticaloa.

Speeches were also made on behalf of the University of Ceylon and many local Institutions and Societies.

Srimat Swami Siddhatmananda, the Head of the Ramakrishna Mission in Ceylon, then chanted appropriate prayers from Vedic Texts.

Pirith was chanted by the President of the Batticaloa Y. M. B. A.

Passages from the Gita, Koran, and the Bible were read by the representatives of the various religious denominations. After the performance of due religious ceremonies, the body was lowered in Samadhi into a specially constructed grave amidst thunderous shouts of "Haro-Hara" of the representative gathering present. Everyone present sprinkled sacred ash on the body before the covering up ceremony.

At Annamalai University

The portrait of the late Swami Vipulananda was garlanded at a meeting of the students and staff of the Annamalai University held under the joint auspices of the University Tamil Literary Society and the Ceylon Youth's Association with Dr. A. Chittamparanathan Chettiar, Professor of Tamil, in the chair. Resolutions were passed expressing grief at the demise of Swami Vipulananda, formerly Professor of the Annamalai University and placing on record the services rendered by the Swamiji to the cause of Tamil learning and Tamil Music.

Tributes were paid to the deceased savant by Dr. A. C. Chettiar the chairman of the meeting, Mr. A. C. Subramaniya Aiyar, Reader in English, Pandit L. K. P. Ramanathan Chettiar, Mr. K. Vellai Varanam, Twaram V. Subramaniya Mudaliar, Kulandai Ammal, and Mr. F. Ratnavel.—Cor.

GRAND MUSICAL RECITAL

BY

KUMARI S. N. SARASWATHY

(Secy. I. N. A. Women's Section)

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Books Review

Problem of Freedom

BY M. N. ROY — Renaissance Publishers Post Box 580 Calcutta. Price Rs. 3.

The central theme of the book is an analysis of the concept of freedom. In chapter 1, the author raises two questions, viz (1) would India be free if the British Government had quitted the country leaving the Congress in charge of the resulting chaos (2) or would the danger which threatened Indian freedom by the possible chaos at the end of 1942 be removed if the Congress today revoked the August resolution and co-operated with the Government and answers them. Many political changes have taken place in India since the book was published and much of it therefore will be only of academic interest.

The author has attempted a psycho-analysis of the two most outstanding leaders of Indian Nationalism and is at pains to point out that these two leaders Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru always speak of India's Independence from Britain and not of the freedom of Indians in India. According to him Fascism and Indian Nationalism are not different from one another; Fascism is active negation of Freedom—flight from freedom; Gandhism is passive negation—fear of freedom; Fascism incites revolt against modern culture including the concept of freedom and makes a cult of violence while Gandhism discourages revolt against reactionary cultural traditions and medieval social relations which deprive man of spiritual as well as temporal freedom; Fascist violence is active militant reaction which Gandhi's non-violence offers security to establish reaction; and both Fascism and Gandhism serve the self-same purpose.

Regarding non-violence, the author states that violence is an expression of force, or to use a more scientific term, of energy; life itself is a negation of Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence; though non-violence in deed, speech and thought is dead, it still continues to be the ideal of Gandhism; it is evidently a Utopia, indeed even worse; it is a palpable absurdity and it cannot be practised even by the prophet who proclaims it; therefore the doctrine of non-violence is palpably absurd—logically untenable, scientifically false, empirically impossible and pragmatically negative; it is violence against man; consequently it is violence against society, against all human stirring for freedom and progress; Masochism is the psychological expression of this kind of insidious violence; self effacement, suffering, sacrifice, vow of poverty, penance, f.s., voluntary subordination to a super-human power—all these paraphernalia of saintliness are masochistic virtues.

It is evident that M. N. Roy greatly differs in outlook and thought from Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru whose outstanding services to the cause of India's freedom, it will be impossible to over-estimate. The author is right when he states that power

politics must be replaced by social politics and all social inequalities should be removed. The work done by the Constituent Assembly so far leads one to think that fundamental human rights without reference to caste, creed or colour will not only be acknowledged but also enforced by legislation in India.

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Communal Problem —A Fresh Approach.

By K. K. Sinha — Renaissance Publishers Post Box No. 580, Calcutta Price. Rs. 8.

This book was written before the tragic happenings of August 1946. The author has predicted to some extent the communal riots which have marred the fair name of India. According to him there is no communal problem in the strict sense of the term; and the real problem, if any, is the problem of appalling poverty of the common people. The causes of poverty are exploitation of the poor by the rich and the maintenance of obsolete relationships in social, political and economic life. Poverty can be only removed by a complete revolution in those relationships which will eliminate exploitation by abolishing vested interests and investing the common people with effective sovereign power. The conflict is not between the communities but is really, between the people and their exploiters.

The author points out that out of 300 million Hindus in India, 299 millions have the problem of poverty to be solved and similarly out of the 100 million Muslims more than 99 millions have the same problem of poverty. The high rent of the land, the low wages in the factories, the low salaries in the office, the poor working and living conditions, the attack of disease, the high prices etc—these are the problems to be solved and are economic or social and essentially not communal. The remedy suggested shows that landlordism should go, profit making capitalism should go; the leech-like usury must be liquidated; the wily *arhaha* and trader manipulating prices by cornering the produce must be crushed; land must belong to the people; the factories must produce for use, not for profit; the producers and consumers' cooperatives must provide the alternative channels of distribution; State Banks must provide cheap credit. The state must promote production with modern machinery for the benefit of all, and not for the profit of few; every worker must be guaranteed work, food, shelter, minimum wages and social insurance; every citizen must be looked after his health, education, old age etc.

The priest of the temple the caretaker of the *Dharma* a a, the reformer of the *Gaushalas* and the *Aathalaya*, the humanitarian who distributes free food and clothing, the lawyer and the doctor, the trustees of the charities, the manager and members of the *Akharas*—all in one voice sing the praise of the donors. The donors become great and benevolent.

And the beneficiary cultivates the psychology of not recognising his enemy who is the creator of his poverty, but of praising him for his benevolence. The masses must realise that they create all the wealth and that sovereignty rests with them; they are the source of power and prosperity, but still continue to be poverty-stricken.

Mr. Sinha like Mr. M. N. Roy thinks that the Congress is against the British but is intent on preserving the *St. tus quo*; he accuses the Congress of being communal in outlook; he seems to think that Congressmen have been responsible for creating the communal problem.

Mr. Sinha's views regarding the Congress are probably not quite correct. The policy followed by the Provincial Congress Governments in India and adumbrated by them regarding land tenure, consumer co-operative societies etc show that the Congress is intent on removing all social inequalities and raising the standard of living conditions of the masses in India.

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Reviews and Periodicals

The University of Ceylon Review (April 1947)

Published by the: Colombo Apothecaries Co. Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon. Price Rs. 2-50.

Dr. Ivor Jennings the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon has traced the different stages of the evolution of the new Constitution. He has dealt with

(1) The Declaration of His Majesty's Government in May, 1943, which must be read in the light of the Ministers' interpretation of it.

(2) The Draft Constitution prepared by the Ministers and published in September, 1944.

(3) Mr. D. S. Senarayake's Memorandum to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in July, 1945.

(4) The Report of the Soulbury Commission published in London in September, 1945.

(5) The White Paper on Constitutional Reform in Ceylon issued by His Majesty's Government in October, 1945.

(6) The Ceylon (Constitution) Order-in-Council, 1946.

and their bearing on the new Constitution.

Swami Vipulanda whose death

we regretfully recorded last week has written at some length on the harp with a thousand strings. He has arrived at his conclusion regarding this old musical instrument which must have existed in times of yore in *Tamil Nad* by references contained in ancient Tamil literature. The article will be of great value to those interested in the theory of music. G. C. Mendis and A. P. Buddha Datta have written on the chronology of the early Pali chronicles of Ceylon and the Buddhist sects respectively—subjects in which they have done research. The reader will find S. A. W. Mottan's article "Governor Van Imhoff and his Scheme of Island River communication in the Colombo Disavany" interesting.

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The 44th Annual Report of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo

The report shows that the society is doing useful work. A Library and a Reading Room have been maintained. Among religious activities are mentioned the celebration of Gurupujahs of Tamil Saints, Sri Sri Arumuga Navalar and Swami Vivekananda, lectures on religious subjects and the imparting of religious instruction to Hindu prisoners in the Mahara and Welikade jails and to the inmates of the Leper Asylum. An examination in Hindu religious knowledge was held and students from all over Ceylon were allowed to sit for the exam. The administration of the Vidya ayam and the hostel is referred to and an appeal for help and service has been made.

WANTED

Wanted a Junior Clerk for the Saivapirakasa Press. Knowledge of Typewriting will be a qualification. Salary according to scale framed by the Sabbai. Apply in own handwriting with copies of testimonials before 30-7-47 to:

THE MANAGER
Saivapirakasa Press
Vannarpannai.

Notice of Revocation of Power of Attorney

We K. S. Kandiah alias Kailayar Sinnathamby Kandiah and wife Nagammah of Chunnakam, Jaffna, Ceylon (presently of Kuala Pilah, Malayan Union) do hereby inform the public that we have this day revoked the Power of Attorney executed by us in favour of V. Kandiah of Chunnakam, Ceylon on the 28th day of June 1917.

K. S. KANDIAH
Kuala Pilah, Malayan Union,
19th July 1947.
(Nos. 95, 25 & 29)

BOUND FOR MALAYA NATHAN

The organiser "TRAVEL IN PARTY" system will soon conduct you to Madras Port to connect a steamship service to be introduced soon for your comfortable journey between

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Chunnakam Dispensary, Chunnakam.

ELECTION CANDIDATES

30 IN THE FIELD FOR N. P.

A record number of candidates handed in their nomination papers on Saturday last to the various Returning Officers of Ceylon. The number of candidates has exceeded all expectation and in many constituencies more than half a dozen are in the field. In Colombo Central, a three member constituency there are no fewer than 15 candidates.

Mr. H. S. Ismail, the U. N. P. candidate for Puttalam is the only one who has been returned uncontested.

In the Northern Province, a member of the depressed classes Mr. V. Paramanayagam is one of the candidates who have handed nomination papers for the Vaddukoddai Constituency.

The following is a list of the Candidates with the symbols allotted to them, who are contesting the 9 seats in the Northern Province.

Chavakachcheri
Mr. C. R. Thambiah (UNP) House
Mr. V. Coomaraswamy (T.C.) Scales
Jaffna

Mr. A. Mahadeva (U.N.P.) Elephant
Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (T.C.) Bicycle
Kankasanturai

Mr. S. Natesan (U.N.P.) Scales
Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam (T.C.) Key
Mr. P. Nagalingam (Sama Samajist) Hand
Kopay

Mr. S. Rajaretnam (U.N.P.) Hand
Mr. C. Vanniasingham (T.C.) Elephant
Mr. C. Ragunathan (Independent) (Wheel)

Kayts
Sir W. Duraiswamy (Independent) Bicycle
Mr. A. Thambiyah (Independent) Scales
Mr. A. V. Kulasingham (T.C.) Hand
Mr. J. C. Amarasingam (Independent) Lamp

Mr. V. Ambalavanar (Independent) Umbrella
Mannar
Mr. J. Thiagarajah (UNP) Umbrella
Mr. C. Sittambalam (Independent) Key
Mr. S. Vrasipillai (Independent) Hand

Point Pedro
Mr. T. Ramalingam (T.C.) Scales
Mr. S. Tharmakulasingam (Sama Samajist) Eye
Mr. V. Suppiah (Independent) Spoon
Mr. P. Kandiah (Communist) Hand
Vaddukkodai

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam (T.C.) Elephant
Mr. H. S. Perinpanayagam (Independent) Bus
Mr. P. Ragupathy (Independent) Lamp
Mr. V. Veerasingham (Independent) Umbrella
Mr. K. Shanmugam (Independent) Scales
Mr. V. Paramanayagam (Independent) Hand
Vavuniya

Mr. C. Sunthalingham (Independent) Tree
Mr. T. M. Satharatnam (T.C.) Spoon

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7.9
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnudurai wife of Ponnudurai of Kockuvil, Jaffna. Deceased.
Sponsored by Ponnudurai of Kockuvil, Jaffna. Petitioner.

1. Ponnudurai Sivanesan
2. Ponnudurai Sivandran
3. Ponnudurai Sivapalan
4. Sivaranidam of Ponnudurai
5. Ponnudurai Sivathasan
6. Ponnudurai Sivandran all of whom are appearing by their proposed Guardian ad litem.

PERFECTION

(Continued from page 1)
the world of forms. Of course, the realization of the world as Satchidananda for the individual self is a process of progressive revelation. But this revelation is here, in this world, *eternally*. Nay, it is in this body. When the individual self knows himself as the indwelling spirit and not as the body, or mind, then it realises Satchidananda. He sees no duality between himself and the world. He sees himself as residing in the world and the world as contained in himself. He experiences the intensive and extensive perfection merging themselves in his own self. This is the realization of the Jivanmukta, the one who is free in this very body. He feels the world as his own body. When the fisherman was thrashed. Sri Ramakrishna felt the blow on his own back which left its mark there. When Sri Vyasa called out for his boy Suka who was leaving hearth and home for a life of renunciation, even the trees answered his call. For the great rishi Suka had attained at-onement with all creation. Here is perfection intensive and extensive packed into one.

SALT DEPARTMENT TENDERS Sale of Unserviceable Gunny Bags

Tenders are invited for the purchase of about 60,000 empty unserviceable gunny bags.
2. Closing date: 12 noon on Tuesday August 12th, 1947.
3. Tender Deposit: Rs. 50/-.
4. Security Deposit: Rs. 250/-.
5. Tender Notices and forms can be obtained from:
(a) Govt. Agent, N. P. Jaffna
(b) Superintendent, Government Saltern, Elephant Pass.
(c) Asst. Superintendent, Jaffna.
(d) Salt Commissioner Torrington Square, Colombo.
E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE,
Actg: Salt Commissioner,
Salt Department,
P. O. Box 539,
Colombo, 17th July, 1947.
(G 69, 25 & 29)

7. Valliparam Ponniah also of do Respondents.
This matter of the Petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of June 1947 in the presence of Mr. C. Arulampalam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read;

It is ordered and declared that the above named of the Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the set to 6th Respondent for the purpose of proceedings on with this case and that the Last Will and Testament of the above named deceased dated 26th May 1946 and attested by C. Arulampalam Notary Public under No. 860 declared proved and that Probate be issued to the Petitioner as the executor named herein unless the Respondents or any other person shall object before the 21st day of July 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 16th day of June 1947.
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
I draw by District Judge.
Sgd. C. Arulampalam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
The above Order Nisi is extended till 4-8-1947.
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
(O 54, 29 & 1) Distr. of Judge.

August 15

Arise, Awake!

(Continued from page 1)

Day of Independence for India

The twenty-ninth and last Viceroy of India Lord Louis Mountbatten, will relinquish his office on August 14 midnight and will be sworn in as the constitutional Governor-General of the Indian Dominion on the following morning, August 15, it is reliably learnt. Soon after he is sworn in, Lord Mountbatten will administer the oath of office to the Dominion Premier, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and other members of the Cabinet, the composition of which is expected to be finalised by the first week of August.

According to a tentative programme of the official celebrations on August 15, after the swearing in ceremony of the Governor-General and the Cabinet, Lord Mountbatten and the Ministers will drive in state to the Council Hall. The Ministers, who will precede the Governor-General, will receive him at the portico where a detachment of Indian troops will present a guard of honour. Lord Mountbatten will then be conducted to the Constituent Assembly Chamber where he will be presented to the Provincial Premiers. Rulers of Indian States who would have acceded to the Federation by then and members of the diplomatic corps. The Governor-General will then address the Constituent Assembly and the formal transfer of power by H.M.G. to the Indian Dominion will take place. This will be followed by a suitable reply from Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, and the Indian national standard will be hoisted on the Council Hall. This will herald the birth of a new Dominion and a salute will be fired.

In the afternoon the National Flag will be hoisted at the War Memorial where the Governor-General will drive in state. Detachments of Indian armed forces and Indian State Forces will march past, dip the new flag and the Governor-General and Pandit Nehru will take the salute. This will be a semi-public function. Squadrons of the Indian Air Force will fly past.

SALT DEPARTMENT TENDERS Weighing out salt at Chiviyateru Saltern

Tenders are invited for weighing out salt at Chiviyateru Saltern from

piens thoughts that good sense will prevail in the end is over. It is the time for taking strong protective action to defend our health and homes and save our religion. This is not the time for experiments. This is the time for action—strong and fearless action.

Hinduism should be saved and it now lies in the common man to endeavour for it, since the government have utterly failed. When evil forces are looming large and trying to engulf the Hindus when women and children are being murdered and hearth and home burned, let not the Hindus die in cowardly silence; but let them fight and die like heroes. Let them show by their action that so long as they live, no power on earth can lay their hands on their womenfolk, or defile their places of worship. If we have to die, let us die like real heroes, for an ideal. And what ideal is greater than one's religion? This is not the time to utter words, Hindus if they want to survive must organize and defend. As Sri Krishna says, If you die in the battle you will go to heaven; but if you win you will enjoy the world.

Today every Hindu, wherever he may be, should prepare himself and help his brethren everywhere. No more hesitation. From Nepal to Travancore, from Kashmir to Assam every Hindu should organize and defend Hindu society against the the slaughters of civil forces.

August 12th 1947 to December 31st 1947.

- 2 Closing date: 12 noon on Tuesday, August 5th 1947,
- 3 Tender deposit: Rs. 50/-,
- 4 Security Deposit: Rs. 200/-
- 5 Tender Notices and forms could be obtained from:
(a) Govt Agent, N. P., Jaffna.
(b) Salt Superintendent, Government Saltern, Elephant Pass.
(c) Asst. Salt Superintendent, Jaffna,
(d) Asst. Govt. Agent, Vavuniya.
(e) Salt Commissioner, Torrington Square, Colombo.

E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE,
Actg: Salt Commissioner,
Salt Department, P. O. Box 539,
Colombo, 17th July, 1947.
(G. 65, 25 & 29.)

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(Std. 5, 17-1 to 31-12-47.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 726

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Muttukumaru Subramaniam of Tellipalai West, Jaffna Deceased.

Kanthapillai Velutha of Karukampalai in Tellipalai West, Jaffna And Petitioner

1 Muttupillai widow of M Subramaniam of Tellipalai West Jaffna.

2 Thirunavakarasu son of Subramaniam of do

3 Sivagnansampanthar son of Subramaniam of do

4 Saravanapavan son of Subramaniam of do

5 Sarojini Devi daughter of Subramaniam of do

The 2nd to 5th respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent

6 Sammurasatram son of Rajaratnam of Maviddapuram Jaffna

7 Subramaniam Rajaratnam of do The 6th respondent is a minor appearing by his guardian-ad-litem the 7th respondent.

8 Sathiasiam Nedrajab of Tellipalai West, Jaffna Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of July 1947 in the presence of Mr. S. Kumarasuriar Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner and the attesting Notary and the witnesses to the last will having been read: It is ordered that the 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd to 5th minor respondent and the 7th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 6th minor respondent for all the purposes of this testamentary action and that the last will and testament No. 1160 dated 20th September 1944 attested by S. Kumarasuriar Notary Public and filed of record in this case be declared proved and that letters of administration over the estate of the abovesaid deceased with a copy of the said last will and testament annexed be granted to the petitioner, unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 4th day of August 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of July 1947.

Sgd. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(C. 57, 25 & 29)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 733

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Valiammal widow of K. Sinnappa of Keerimalai Jaffna Deceased.

Evaivathambiyaiyammattu of Chunnakam, Jaffna Vs. Petitioner.

1 Chellammah widow of Appukuddy Subramaniam of Karukampalai

2 Kandayanam Subramaniam of Maviddapuram

3 and wife Sivakotundu of do

4 Nagendran son of Rasiyah of do

5 Nagal dehumy daughter of Rasiyah of do

The 4th and 5th respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 6th respondent

6 Rammah widow of Rasiyah of do

7 Elaiyathambiyaiyamm of Penner, India

8 Arumugam Velantham of Keerimalai

9 and wife Arakkadurai of do

10 Puvanesary daughter of Aiyammattu of Chunnakam

The 10th respondent is a minor appearing by her guardian-ad-litem the 11th respondent

11 Valiammalpillai wife of Elaiyathambiyaiyammattu of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of July 1947 in the presence of Mr. S. Kumarasuriar Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner and the witnesses to the last will having been read: It is ordered that the 6th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 4th and 5th minor respondents and the 11th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 10th minor respondent for all the purposes of his testamentary action and that an Order Absolute in the first instance be entered declaring that the last will dated 26th May 1947 and executed by the abovesaid deceased and filed of record in this case is proved and that probate thereof be issued to the petitioner as he is the executor named in the said last will and testament, unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 4th day of August 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 4th day of July 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(C. 53, 25 & 29)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

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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.
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(Std. 18, 20-11-46—20-11-47.) (T'a) Shroff.

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R. WIJAYA INDRA,
Agent.

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

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SIVANKOVILADY,
JAFFNA.

(Std. 24, 27-6—27-8-47)

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Chief Editor: T. MUTTUSAMPIPILLAI