

THE Hindu Organ.

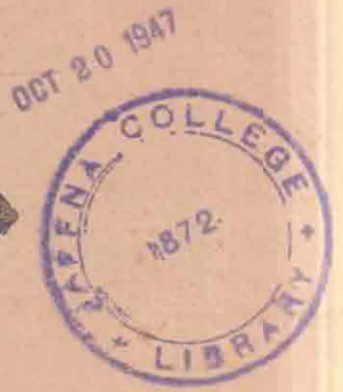
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Victory Of Dynamic Hinduism

Causes Of Present Inertia The Task Ahead Of Hindus

(PRABUDDHA BHARATHA)

HINDUISM was not in ancient times, as thought by some, a passive, mild, and pessimistic religion. From the earliest ages Hinduism has been dynamic and aggressive. Wherever in history a conquering nation has arisen linking the different parts of the world together, then have poured out through these channels the thoughts of India, and thus entered into the veins of every race. Before Buddhism, Vedanta had penetrated into China, Persia, and the Eastern Archipelago; in Greece and Phoenicia, in Arabia and even in far-distant Britain, the Buddhist monks had entered to preach morals and philosophy. 'My religion is one' says Swami Vivekananda, 'of which Buddhism is but a rebel child, and Christianity a very patchy imitation.'

But the greatest victory of Hinduism was within the geographical limits of India. The fierce nomads of Baluchs and Tartars, the conquering Greeks and Persians, Scythians and Kushans, and all the wild tribes of central Asia were civilized, and assimilated into Hinduism. That was the greatest victory of dynamic Hinduism in ancient days. But later in the Dark Ages, due to the exclusive narrow-minded policy of its leaders, Hinduism lost this wonderful active assimilative power. The burden of the blame for this tragic division of the Motherland, therefore, falls on the heads of the leaders of the Hindu religion and society, rather than on the intriguing British imperialists or the Muslim fanatics.

Let us, therefore, sleep no more—this sleep of inertia and death. The story of our conquest has been described by that noble emperor Ashoka—as the conquest of religion and spirituality. Once more the world must be conquered by India. This is the great ideal before us; conquest of the whole world through love—nothing less than that would satisfy our great forefathers, who in their time had made the race aggressive and dynamic and conquered every foreign race into itself. 'Surely', says Nivedita, 'nothing less than world conquest will satisfy those heroes that sleep on the ancient battlefields, the forefathers that made for themselves the wide-walled cities, the scholars that left behind them precious thoughts and script, who laughed sometimes, when they have not wept, to see from high heaven the grotesque docility of their descendants!'

Let foreigners come and flood the

land with their armies, never mind; let the communal fanatics or crusading missionaries fill the earth with the blood of the martyrs, never mind. Up, India, and conquer them with spirituality. Did not she conquer her conquerors in the past and wipe out their separate identity? Materialism with all its miseries can never be conquered by materialism. In the words of Swami Vivekananda: 'India will be raised—not with the power of the flesh, but with the power of the Spirit; not with the flag of destruction, but with the flag of peace and love—the garb of the Sanyasin; not by the power of wealth but by the power of the begging bowl. Say not that you are weak. The Spirit is omnipotent.'

And this is his inspiring call to every Hindu.

"We must go out, we must conquer. The only condition of national life, of awakened and vigorous national life, is the conquest of the world by Indian thought... This is the dream of my life, and I wish that each one of you who hear me today will have the same dream in your life, and stop not till you have realized the dream... And where are the men ready to go out to every country in the world with the messages of the great sages of India? Where are the men who are ready to sacrifice everything, so that this message should reach every corner of the world? Such heroic souls are wanted to help the spread of Truth. Such heroic workers are wanted to go abroad and help the spread of Truth."

Mother India wants such men for the preservation and propagation of her ideals. Let the life of every one be a sacrifice at the feet of the Mother. Strength is the power to take our own life, at its most perfect, and break it, if need be, across the knee.

And the six lakhs of Sanyasis—let them flood the land with strength-giving, dynamic ideas of the Spirit, rather than hide in the Himalayan forests. Let them, as of old, spread in the length and breadth of India—to unify, to organize, and assimilate.

'When', says Swami Vivekananda, 'you have men who are ready to sacrifice their everything for their country, sincere to the backbone—when such men arise, India will become great in every respect. It is the men that make the country!'

Razik To Pakistan?

Ceylon's Representative

Mr. M. W. H. de Silva, K. C., the Ceylon Government Representative in India returned to Ceylon on Sunday last. He had come on a holiday and he hopes to return to his post by the end of the month.

While Mr. de Silva is here, it is learned the question of appointing two Ceylon Government Representatives in India, one in the Dominion of India and the other in the Dominion of Pakistan will be explored. Should a decision be taken to appoint a separate Representative for Pakistan it is gathered that the choice will fall on a Muslim politician who was defeated at the polls. The name of Mr. A. R. A. Razik

SOVIET AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Soviet automobile industry is expanding faster than ever before. Output is steadily rising in the existing plants while 10 new automobile and assembly works are now being built.

By 1950 the Stalin Plant in Moscow will be turning out 100,000 machines, annually, while the plant at Gorky will reach an output of almost a quarter of a million lorries and cars.

is freely mentioned in this connection.

Outstanding Indo-Ceylon problems are also expected to be discussed by the Ceylon authorities with Mr. de Silva in view of the early negotiations that are to take place on the subject between the two Governments.

AUROBINDO AND HIS MESSAGE

Spiritualisation Of The Whole Race

THE Indian poet, Sri Dilip Kumar Ray spoke on Sri Aurobindo and his message at the Vivekananda Society institute, Colombo, last week.

Srijut Ray, who began his lecture with a Sanskrit hymn to Sri Aurobindo, his Guru, said that it would be difficult to talk of his message as a spiritual giant like Sri Aurobindo could not be circumscribed or be described as the bearer of a single message. But, he added, every great apostle or sage could, nevertheless, be described as a Messiah come to give something new to the world.

Conscious Evolution

So, even at the risk of limiting Sri Aurobindo, said Srijut Ray, he wanted to stress a few points—the salient features of Sri Aurobindo's "Yoga" or gospel. One of these certainly was a new synthesis of the various 'sadhana's' (disciplines of Yoga), weaving together as it were the best and the everlasting elements of all previous "sadhana's" and then of course, adding something new for Sri Aurobindo had always emphasized the factor of evolution of the human consciousness.

As such, at every step a new element of the Divine Play must, of necessity, be imported—a progressive widening and uplift of consciousness, a new richness acquired through the march of Time, in which the Supreme Dancer would bring in His new lifts and rhythms. Recognizing this, Sri Aurobindo had invoked already, various rhythms which must add to the wealth of India's

time-old spiritual lore.

First and foremost came Sri Aurobindo's emphasis on terrestrial life, which, the seer maintained, was not a *maya*. A partial negation of terrestrial life as it is was doubtless necessary—one had to pick and choose at every step between the Divine Will and Self-will.

Supramental Stage

The integral Yoga of Sri Aurobindo is "skill in works"—(karmasu kousalam)—to uplift material life out of its mixed movements into the authentic movements—from the human to the Divine, from the grouping to the enlightened and, in general, from the din of cacophony to the full dispatch of a Divine Symphony—which had to evolve from the inner consciousness of matter via the subconscious to conscious but moveless life; then to vocal and stirring life; then mental life—after which must come the descent of the Supermind to lead mind to the life of delight and Divine movements which is the aim and consummation of Supramental manifestation on earth.

That is why, Srijut Ray added with feeling Sri Aurobindo could be called a great Lover who wanted not only a widening of India's spiritual lore but a richer life of delight and harmony. That is why in his great book 'Life Divine' he has categorically said: "All problems in life are essentially problems of harmony" and added in his momentous message on Indian Independence Day that India's gift to the world be "her spiritual knowledge and her means for the spiritualisation of the whole race."



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1947.

PARLIAMENT MEETS

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE House of Representatives of the first Parliament of Ceylon was held on Tuesday the 14th inst. The day will be noteworthy in the annals of the Constitutional development of the island. Tuesday's meeting was, though formal, an important one. The Speaker has been elected. The choice of Mr. Molamure as Speaker by a majority of 17 votes is, to some extent, an index that the Prime Minister will be able to carry on his government in spite of the Opposition. Mr. Molamure is perhaps not without faults or failings; but during the time he presided over the State Council he proved his worthiness to fill the post beyond doubt. He has, soon after election, stated that he was no longer a party man. The assurances of the Leader of the House representing Government and other leaders of the different sections forming the Opposition indicate that all parties will cooperate with the Speaker on whom will devolve the onerous duty of maintaining the traditions, dignity and honour of the House. The choice is welcome and Mr. Molamure will be able to fulfill the obligation attaching to the high office to which he has been elected.

The election of the Senators by the House of Representatives is over. Of the two nominees of the Tamil Congress, Mr. R. Sivagurunathar and Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, the latter has been elected. Mr. Sivagurunathar's claims should not have been overlooked. He is the President of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Vice-President of the Board of Directors, Jaffna Hindu College and had been Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council and also Manager of the Hindu Board of Education. As Chairman of the Jaffna branch of the A. C. T. C. he has done yeoman service to the cause of the Tamil Congress. How the Tamil Congress could have overlooked his claims cannot be understood. For vigour and drive, and for exposition of a cause, however good or bad it may be, Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan has no equal in the Congress ranks, but there was no restraint or toleration either in his speeches or writings. There is probably no room for one who is so mild and gentle as Mr. Sivagurunathar for election to the Senate by the

Notes and Comments

Mr. Speaker

We congratulate Mr. A. F. Molamure on his being elected to the Speaker's Chair by a large majority. It is pleasing to note that though his candidature was sponsored by the U. N. P. he had a fair support of others not in the party's fold. Mr. Molamure is no stranger to the office. He adorned the Chair in the first State Council under the Donoughmore Constitution, and strangely enough, he has been called upon once more to this onerous post in the first House of Representatives under the new dispensation. As Speaker, Mr. Molamure has now ceased to be a party man and we are confident that he would as the moderator of debates in the House, hold the scales evenly between the members of the Government and members of the opposition. The members for their part, we hope will give their whole-hearted co-operation and goodwill to the Speaker in the discharge of his duties, for on mutual co-operation and goodwill depends a great deal, the future of our Lanka.

The Speaker's Election

It was freely stated by interested political parties that the voting on the Speaker's election will be an index of the stability or otherwise of the Senanayake Government. The voting has belied the expectation of the most sanguine optimist in the Opposition camp. Mr. Molamure as the U. N. P. nominee was opposed by a leading light of the Metropolitan Bar. The result of the election shows that the Senanayake Government would not be shaken in the near future. The Opposition was able to muster in only 41 votes as against 58 obtained by the U. N. P. This is a pointer to the Tamils, a large percentage of whom are not represented in the Government of the land. It is for the Tamils and their Organisation to decide on the future course of action.

Palestine

The Palestine problem has not been settled yet. Far from approaching a settlement, the problem bristles with dangerous potentialities. The Arabs supported by the entire Middle East and India and Pakistan will be satisfied with nothing less than the immediate withdrawal of the British leaving the whole country entirely in their Arabs' hands and they are prepared to back their demand with the force of arms if the occasion demands. On the other hand, the Jews backed by the world Jewry are equally vehement in their claim to Palestine being made their home. America has come out supporting their claim, and strangely enough Russia too finds herself in the company of America on this question. The U. N. O. to the decision of which

Tamil Congress, and yet the Senate is supposed to bring to bear a restraining and moderating influence on any action taken by the House of Representatives

Though about fifty percent of the electorate consists of women only one Member of Parliament has been elected from among them; Mrs. A. F. Molamure has been elected to the Senate. It is to be hoped that there will be more women members of Parliament in the future and that the fair sex will not fail in its duty to take its legitimate place in guiding the destiny of the Island.

this question has been submitted by Britain is faced with a dilemma. To hope for a settlement between the Arabs and the Jews is to ask for the impossible and a decision has to be made one way or the other; and then? Is the U. N. O. strong enough to enforce her decision on the conflicting parties? The future of the U. N. O. as an institution to foster peace and to prevent conflicts is in the balance; The next few days are pregnant with dangerous possibilities.

Pakistan's Logic

When writing about the Palestine discussion in the U. N. O. we cannot help being amused by the performance of Sir Mohamed Zafarullah, the Leader of the Pakistan Delegation at the United Nations Organisation. Last week this mouthpiece of Pakistan made a Marathon speech and denounced the U. N. O. Palestine Commission's recommendation for partition of the country into a Jewish and an Arab State as "physically and geographically a monstrosity" and declared that such a step would "only weave a carpet of very crazy design? Fine sentiments indeed, and no one needs disagree with the views of this Pakistani Delegate! But, if partition of Palestine is a "physical and geographical monstrosity" what about India? Hindustan the ancient land of Hindus has been simply partitioned, and a "monstrosity" has been perpetrated to satisfy a clique of Muslim fanatics, among whom Sir Mohamed Zafarulla happens to be one. Surely this is a strange world and stranger still is the brazen effrontery of this Pakistan knight who had the hardihood to preach a homily of undiluted nationalism to the Nations assembled at Lake Success!

Settlement in Mysore

Civil Disobedience Called off

The Government of Mysore, the second largest State in South India, has settled its dispute with the Mysore State Congress over the Congress demands for "responsible Government"; it was officially stated today.

The civil disobedience launched by Congress on September 1 in support of its demands, has been called off.

The settlement, which has been ratified by Sir Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Maharajah of Mysore, provides for the setting up of a new Ministry, consisting of nine members, six of whom—including the Chief Minister—are to be nominated by the Congress.

The Ministry shall act on the basis of joint responsibility and shall remain in office so long as it enjoys the confidence of the legislature.

The new Ministry shall immediately set up a Constituent Assembly entrusted with the framing of the Constitution Bill based on full responsible government under the aegis of the Maharaja. The new constitution shall come into force on or before July of next year

Lawyers And Politics

Rajaji's Explanation

What is Law? Law according to Srijit C. Rajagopalschhari, Governor of West Bengal, is a science and not merely a profession. Rajaji in a course of an address at the Calcutta University Law College Students' Union said that law was a cultural training by itself. Law was as good a training as other scientific works. Law was a science and was no merely a profession. It was a science of human management of social order and welfare. It was a good training for the mind. Therefore, they must not be misled by anybody who said that law was a wretched profession to follow. Calcutta produced a galaxy of eminent lawyers. No other part of India could claim to have produced eminent lawyers like Gurudas Banerjee, Dr. Kashinath Ghosh who left legal literature in judgment and in books which he wrote.

In the old days lawyers used to rise to great eminence as statesman, as leaders of the country. Now, lawyers could not hope for that. Lawyers were not now wanted for that life. The context was different now. The British people were in forceful possession of the country. But British rulers had a lawyer's mind. Therefore, great eminence in arguments could achieve results. But then came the time of conflict with the authority. And political eminence could be reached through sacrifice, by going to jail, by losing one's property and similar other types of sacrifice.

Attorney General Sued

The sale by Customs authorities of a boat plying between South India and Ceylon, taking cargo to and fro, was considered in appeal by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Windham.

In this case A. Arumugaperumal of Ve'vettiturai in Jaffna sued the Attorney-General, as representing the Crown, for a declaration that cargo boat No. 15 belonging to him was not liable to be sold or forfeited by the Customs authorities and that he was entitled to a clearance outwards in respect of this boat.

The defence was that certain fraudulent alterations had been made in the manifest of this boat with regard to the weight of the cargo carried when it made its last trip from the Indian Port to Point Pedro, that these alterations had been made with intent to defraud the revenue by non payment of the full Customs duty on the full weight of the cargo shipped from India and that the revenue had actually been defrauded. The defence further averred that the boat had been lawfully forfeited to the Crown and that it had been lawfully detained by the customs authorities.

After trial the then District Judge of Jaffna (Mr. S. S. J. Goonesekera) dismissed Arumugaperumal's action with costs. Thereafter Arumugaperumal appealed.

Mr. N. K. Choksy, K. C. with Messrs. H. W. Tambiah and S. Mahadeva and B. D. Gandeia appeared for Mr. Arumugaperumal.

Mr. H. W. B. Weerasooria, Crown Counsel, appeared for the Acting Attorney General.

Ceylon's Elections

Reasons for Leftist Success

THINKING Ceylonese, looking at India, see the danger of a too speedy realisation of complete independence. Because of her small size and small population, Ceylon cannot hope to maintain her independence for long without coming to an agreement with a stronger Power. Owing to past cultural and religious ties that Power would logically be a United India.

Thus writes the *Malayan Tribune* of Singapore under the caption "Ceylon Elections; Leftist Swing." The paper writes:-

The faint and almost imperceptible glimmerings of democracy in Malaya give added interest to the lessons of the elections in Ceylon where there has been a swing to the Left.

Like the Sinhalese Kings of old, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, who was charged by the Governor of Ceylon, Sir Henry Monck Mason Moore to form a Cabinet first paid his respects to the relics of Buddha at the Temple of the Tooth in Kandy. (In all Buddhist countries no great venture is embarked upon until homage is paid to the Buddha, generally in the principal temple. In Burma such a ceremony takes place at the Shwe Dagon pagoda, in Siam at the Temple of the Emerald Buddha.)

The elections demonstrated that it was impossible to shake those who had strong family ties with their constituencies. Here voters go on personalities more than on politics. The average Sinhalese farmer, who has not come much into contact with Western ideas, still clings to his age-old customs and habits. These in turn are linked with his allegiance to his "feudal" masters. Mr. Senanayake has received much of credit for the freedom which Ceylon enjoys today. Hard as he has worked for this freedom, the efforts of others like Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan must not be forgotten. In their own way, former leaders of Ceylon have continued the fight for more reforms, such as we are seeing at the present time.

Ceylon's apparent swing to the Left is interesting to analyse. During the war years the island enjoyed a wave of prosperity the like of which she can hardly expect to experience again. There was plenty of money in the country, unemployment was practically nil, tea and rubber fetched extremely satisfying prices. The result—contentment reigned. Since the end of the war, however, the prices of rubber and tea have dropped. More and more Servicemen are returning, and jobs must be found for them. Unemployment figures are rising. The Board of Ministers which governed the destiny of the island during the war years faced strong opposition from the younger and more critical portions of the population.

Young persons have turned to Communism. A few of them are Trotskyites. They are led by some of the best brains in the island today. And these leaders preach Communism as a remedy for the economic ills which have affected the country in the last two years.

The Leftist parties have managed to secure many votes by pointing

out that the present happy state of affairs cannot last long and that the "Squandermania" of the Government must inevitably lead to more hardships for the lower bracket wage-earners. Their policy has been keenly critical of all that the previous Government attempted.

As the Opposition will not be single-party it is not expected to have much cohesion. At present there are three distinct groups within the Opposition—the Leftists, the Independents and the Ceylon Tamil Congress. If they can all combine, then the United National Party will have to be on its toes, because the combined strength of the various Opposition bodies is too much for it.

Dr. N. M. Perera, likely to be the leader of the Opposition, is an ardent Leftist and has already announced that his party will fight for full independence for Ceylon at the earliest possible moment. There is no grouse about that. Most Ceylonese also desire the same. But Dr. Perera would have Ceylon sever her ties entirely. On this there is much divergence of opinion.

Letter to the Editor

The Tamil Ministers

Sir,

At an election meeting held in Jaffna in support of the candidature of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Mr. C. Sittampalam said, "The U. N. P. is a dictatorship whose purpose is to dissolve the Tamil Congress. The order has been issued—Dissolve or we punish your race." Mr. Sittampalam who contested a U. N. P. and won through the Tamil Leader's help has now accepted a portfolio from the U. N. P. chief.

Mr. Suntheralingam who supported the Leftists in the North during the elections, has now bowed low to the leader of the Capitalists.

I think these two M. P's from the wilderness are now members of the U. N. P. When they say that they are still independent, they mean that they are independent of the electorates which they represent.

What part these two M. P's would play in the designing of a National Flag for Ceylon, is engaging the attention of the voters of Mannar and Vavuniya who are confident that their representatives would not like Mr. Mahadeva, the yes-men of Mr. Senanayake. If these two Tamil Ministers love the race to which they belong, they should do everything possible of them to safeguard the self-respect and political status of the Tamils. They must not forget that they would have to face the polls again. If they wish to avert the fate that befell Mr. Mahadeva they should think of their community first and then only of their portfolios.

Yours etc.,

Tholpuram,

S. K. Vadivale.

13-10-47.

International Socialism

Russia's New Move

Trotsky and Stalin fought for the leadership of Soviet Russia on the issue of International Socialism and Socialism for one nation. Stalin won, Trotsky settled down in Mexico to carry on anti-Stalin propaganda. He was assassinated. But last week his policy was resumed. Nine countries—seven in Eastern Europe and two in Western Europe have formed a new world Communist Organisation which will take the place of the Communist International which was dissolved four years ago. The new organisation represents Soviet Russia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland and the Communist Parties of France and Italy. The event has aroused a sensation and is regarded as a challenge to the United Nations from which Soviet Russia will probably withdraw. It has found itself in perpetual antagonism to the Western Powers. Stalin perhaps realises that Trotsky was right when he maintained that Communism can be sustained only as an aggressive international movement and that the United States is

Mr. Molamure Elected Speaker

Mr. R. A. de Mel His Deputy

Mr. A. F. Molamure U.N.P. was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives on Tuesday last by a majority of 17 votes.

Mr. C. Sittampalam, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, proposed the name of Mr. Molamure and Mr. Edirmanasingham, Member for Paddiruppu seconded.

Mr. Wilmot A. Perera proposed the name of Mr. H. Sri Nissanka and Mr. A. L. Tambyiah seconded.

The voting which was by ballot resulted in 58 votes for Mr. Molamure and 41 for Mr. Sri Nissanka.

Mr. R. A. de Mel (U. N. P.) was elected Deputy Speaker by 52 votes to 47. The other candidate was Mr. Wilmot A. Perera.

Mr. J. A. Martensz (nominated) was unanimously elected Deputy Chairman of Committees.

unlikely to slacken her efforts to control the world through her great material resources. The two Republics—both claiming to be the true democracy—stand face to face.

NEAR EAST POLITICS

TRANSJORDAN'S AMBITIONS

TWO interesting schemes designed to change the map of the Near East are quietly being discussed in diplomatic drawing-rooms and heatedly debated in the palavers of the Arab League.

One of the schemes, resembling an appendix to the *Arabian Nights*, revolves around the ambitions of Abdullah ibn Hussein of Transjordan, a shrewd chess-playing Hashimite prince with a keen sense of humor. In Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, his plan attracts only wry smiles. In Whitehall, however, it is taken seriously, encouraging Abdullah to promote it despite the opposition of his friends and neighbours.

Sentimental Undertone

The plan goes under the name of "Greater Syria" and has sentimental rather than power-political undertones. Abdullah is the son of Hussein, the late Sharif of Mecca and ruler of the Hejaz, who enjoyed Lawrence's support during World War I, but was later deposed with tacit British aid by Ibn Saud. Hussein had three sons: Ali, Faizal and Abdullah. Prince Ali faded out of the picture; Faizal became King of Iraq. Abdullah was given the principality of Transjordan as a consolation prize by his British friends. Recently his status was raised and he now rules over a handful of unruly tribes roaming the steppes and deserts of Transjordan.

Former Glory

Abdullah is bent on restoring the name of Hussein to its former glory by creating a new Near Eastern kingdom, Greater Syria, with himself as King. The new Kingdom would combine Syria, Transjordan, parts of Palestine, and probably the Lebanese Republic, forming a political and economic unit of 102,600 square miles and a little

over 5,000,000 people. The new Kingdom would then enter into a close treaty alliance with Iraq as the first step toward a Near Eastern federation under Hashimite leadership.

Abdullah is extremely active in promoting his scheme. The Iraqi-Transjordan treaty is already a reality, despite the fact that deputies in the Baghdad Parliament described it as an "instrument of foreign interference and British imperialism." In an interview granted to the Beirut daily *Assia*, King Abdullah declared: "The Arab countries, once united, could create a bulwark against all imperialistic aspirations, which engulfed our countries time and again." A *White Book* recently published in Amman outlined the contours of Greater Syria—a federated kingdom with a political structure patterned after that of the United States.

Plans for Lebanon

While Abdullah is having a good time promoting his plan, Syria is by no means amused. In fact, Syrian politicians frankly declared that as long as there is a Syria, there will not be a Greater Syria. Even more opposed to Abdullah's dream are the Lebanese.

The Lebanese Republic figures prominently in still another Near Eastern scheme which, however, shuns publicity. A working union is envisaged between the Lebanon and Jewish Palestine, should the partition of the Holy Land result in the establishment of a Jewish State. No political union is contemplated, but it is planned to utilize the waters of the Jordan and Litany Rivers to provide power for Palestine and the Lebanon from jointly operated hydro-electric plants.

STUDENTS DISGUSTED WITH THE EXISTING SOCIAL ORDER

School Principal on Socialist State

THAT the three Major Communities of the Island—Sinhalese Tamil and Muslim—were well represented and lived quite happily together regardless of the racial and religious differences which are meaninglessly accentuated by politicians, was mentioned by Mr. A. Coomaraswamy M. A., (Bar-at-Law), Principal, the Jaffna Hindu College in his Report read at the Prize day on Saturday last. Mr. Coomaraswamy also disclosed that the students expressed their utter disgust with the existing social order and believed that a betterment of the Society could best be brought about by the establishment of an Independent Socialist State. The following are further extracts from the Principal's Report:

Our Speech day is not used as an occasion to advertise our wares and work. It is to create an opportunity for the parents of our students, for our Old Boys, friends and well-wishers to associate themselves with the activities of the school and thereby to take an abiding interest in the education of the island. We make this also an occasion to give ourselves, the teachers and students, a chance to listen to an eminent person in whose life they find something to emulate and follow. We are singularly fortunate in having you sir, to speak to us, you a great servant of your country who has dedicated your life to the service of your fellow countrymen. The masses here are being rocked to and fro by vituperative eloquence and by the might of wealth and power, and clever people prostitute their intelligence by working to their advantage on the ignorance and the ill-habits of the masses. You Sir, represent the India of today, where is demanded of a public man, a life of self-denial, no less austere than the Saints', where he must worship truth and forego all things for that. Your life is shaped by the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi which made India come into her own in a manner unprecedented in world's history. Our students and teachers were extremely delighted when they were told that you would be the Chief Speaker at this function.

I would not venture to enter into controversial questions on a festive occasion like this. In season and out of season enough has been said in the press and from speech-day platforms, dispassionately and otherwise, regarding the free education scheme, implemented in its present form. Central schools sing praises for it; the wealthier, backed by the church and the pride of exclusives decline to touch it even with a barge-pole. They denounce it in the name of freedom, freedom for education freedom for the parent, and freedom for religion and its propagation. Yet others who are in the scheme justly complain that the revenue that accrues to the school by way of government aid is miserably inadequate to make both ends meet, not to speak of further equipment and expansion. And all look forward to the new Parliament for a satisfactory solution. With the advent of the near Dominion Status it becomes increasingly obligatory for

the State to carry education to the people and free education is therefore essential and imperative. But day-to-day adjustments in Education should give place to a good organised comprehensive purposive planning.

I will now turn to the affairs of the School for the year under review. The first notable event is that the Hindu Ladies' College which for some time past remained an appendage to the Boys' Section of the Jaffna Hindu College, became a separate entity at the beginning of the year. We offer our sincerest felicitations and congratulations to the Hindu Ladies' College on its independence. The Ladies' College, being younger scores an advantage over its older counterpart. The interest and love of the management and of the Hindu Public are naturally, and even jealously directed towards it, and the management standing on the shoulders of this institution, has had the vision to secure for it vaster acreage of lands essential for the manifold activities of a school. The Hindu Ladies' College has now, as its Principal, Mrs. C. L. Motwani, M. A. under whose able guidance the school will very soon occupy a definitely useful place in the education of Jaffna. The cause of the Hindu Ladies' College brought about the All Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival held in our grounds, last year. Its get-up and organisation and the net profit it yielded, have deservedly earned for it the reputation of having been the best in Jaffna. The unstinted support and co-operation the organisers of the carnival had from all sections of the public was really marvellous. It will be invidious to mention a few names and omit others; but I would mention the name of the President of the Carnival Committee Mr. C. Coomaraswamy under whose banner, regardless of religious and racial differences all sections of the community rallied to make the carnival the success that it was. A third of the proceeds is earmarked for the Jaffna Hindu College. We are proverbially known as a school, cribbed and confined, situated as we are in a very congested area almost impossible to expand. The necessity for expansion was ever present, but it has now become so imperative that the management and the staff have ventured on a building extension across the road to the south. The estimate of the cost of the building is nearly a lac of rupees. The ground floor will give us seven spacious up-to-date class-rooms, and the upper floor a hall 150 by 40 ft. This does not mean that with this provision the college will have all the buildings it requires. Imperfect conditions prevail in all our Science laboratories—Chemistry, Physics and Biology. The laboratory buildings are improvised adjustments and a specially designed laboratory bloc parallel to the present extensions under operation is another urgent requirement. We are classified as a Grade I school, and we should have a workshop next year. A good environment is a primary condition for the healthy growth and deve-

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of the Prime Minister, has expressed the desire that Monday, November 24, the day before the formal opening of the New Parliament on November 25, should be observed as a Day of National Prayer by all religionists. If there is any change in the date of opening of the New Parliament, such change will be announced in the Press, states a communique issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development.

The leaders of all religious bodies of every creed and denomination in the Island are kindly invited to participate in the implementation of this desire by providing persons of other religions an opportunity to meet in humble prayer for help and guidance in working the new Constitution in the best interests of the people of the Island.

lopment of the human mind and we should provide this to the best of our capacity. We have appealed for funds and what we received so far is rather insignificant to the amount needed.

A little more than fourth of our students are residents in the hostel. The hostel premises being found inadequate, the upper floor of the Chemistry bloc and a rented house in close proximity to the College are also used as hostels. The hostel is evidently popular and the Boarding Master Mr. K. S. Subramaniam spares no pains to maintain a high standard of efficiency, and to approximate it as far as possible to the home. The three major communities in the island, the Sinhalese, Tamil, and Muslim are well represented and live quite happily together regardless of the racial and religious differences which are meaninglessly accentuated by politicians. Our Hostel is a greater bridgebuilder for the promotion of communal harmony and corporate life. To further this object we give our students a three years course of study in Sinhalese which is in charge of a Sinhalese teacher Mr. A. L. Fernando.

The several societies in the College like the Young Men's Hindu Association, The historical and Civic Association, the Natural Science Association and the Parliament of the VI Form are functioning enthusiastically. All the political parties that are found in the island have their votaries among the members of this Parliament, and for a time the Tamil Congress had its majority, but later in the year the leftists have gained an absolute majority. The students earnestly express their utter disgust with the existing social order, and believe that a betterment of the society can best be brought about by the establishment of an independent Socialist State. It is the function of youth to grasp new ideas and to bring together the old theory and the contemporary development.

Our Examination results were on the whole satisfactory. Ten of our students secured admission to the University, five to do Science, 2 Medicine and 3 Arts. 53 passed the S. S. C. Examination, of whom six were placed in the first division. There were 14 distinctions in the various subjects. Seventeen secured exemption from the London Matriculation 6 were referred for exemption and 6 for pass in the S. S. C.

Discharged

N. O. B. Co. Director

Mr. Arumugam Velupillai, one of the Directors of the Northern Omnibus Co., Jaffna, K. Kumarasamy and V. Arumugam were discharged and acquitted by the Jaffna Magistrate, Mr. M. Maharoo, in the case in which they were charged with unlawful assembly, carrying dangerous weapons and causing injury to Raman Krishnan and E. Kandiah by shooting them with a gun.

The Magistrate said all the witnesses for the prosecution had stated they saw the firing. They said that they saw Mr. Velupillai alighting from a bus with a gun in his hand. He then fired four or five shots in the direction of Kandiah and Krishnan who were injured.

The Magistrate, continuing said that the doctor who had examined Krishnan had extracted a bullet from his body. The bullet was examined by the Government Analyst who reported that it had been fired from a revolver and not from a shot-gun.

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[Std. 31. 19-8-1-11-47]

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 676.

Arumugam Ambalavanar of Vannarponnai presently of Galle.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thavamany daughter of Ambalavanar presently of Galle

2. Kanapathipillai Mylvaganam Koddady, Jaffna, Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Naganathapillai Kathiresapillai, deceased, of Vannarponnai.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai District Judge Jaffna on the 21st day of October 1947 in the presence of Mr. R. Sinnadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 28th February 1947 having been read, it is ordered that the Will of Naganathapillai Kathiresapillai dated 25th January 1943 be and the same is hereby declared proved, unless the Respondents shall on or before 21st October 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Kanapathipillai Mylvaganam the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st Respondent and that the said Arumugam Ambalavanar, Petitioner, is entitled to have Letters of Administration with the Will annexed and the same issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or others shall on or before 21st October 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 21st day of October 1947.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.

(O. 50. 24 & 17-10-47)

Co-op. Democracy

The Only Way To A Better World

By V. VEERASINGHAM, B. A. (LOND)
Principal, The Manipal Hindu College

DEMOCRACY cherishes equality, liberty and fraternity. How far these ideals have been realised in democratic countries is an open secret. Every country is striving after these ideals. Divine discontent has always been present and under its driving force, many attempts have been made to remedy the defects of democracy. One noteworthy attempt has been that of Marx and his disciples. All their attempts have been characterised by a reduction of either equality or liberty to a certain extent. A glaring example of a communistic country is Russia. The majority there deprived the minority of liberty and committed atrocious crimes in the name of equality. With what results! There is no equality even in the distribution of creature comforts and freedom is fettered and doped. Democratic ideals still remain unrealised there. The powerless minority have been ruthlessly sacrificed. They have been denied the rights of democratic citizens in the name of democracy. Communistic philosophy carried to extreme is repulsive to humanity and will set back the clock of civilization at the savage standard. Even in Communistic Russia, experience has shown that it is impossible to put into practice the philosophical nostrums of the theorist. Even there is yet a place for private property, the sanctity of the hearth and the religion of the forefathers. When transplanted in the tropical regions, these philosophies appear first to spread their tentacles of evil-growth to capture the unwary.

Communist Doctrine of Disolation

A certain gentleman professing to be a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and welcomed in my school became furious when he saw the Motto of the College "For God, King and Country" and urged the pupils to disobey the parents and teachers. He recanted however when it was pointed out to him that Mahatmajee advised the students to get first the consent of the parents before they joined the Satyagraha movement. Very recently young enthusiasts of the Communist camp exhorted students to declare sympathetic strikes when cigar rollers struck work; another from the same platform wanted them to disregard parents and teachers, and a third asked them to join some classes and help in the recruitment of an army to carry the banner of communism to the farms and fields. Some candidates at the Parliamentary elections promised a parcelling of big estates among the landless to coax them to give them their votes.

Democracy's Faults

Democracy is not without its faults and that is the main reason why all these "isms" holding out hopes of a purified democracy find easy hearing. If democracy functions honestly the excesses of these "isms" will find no adherents. Western democracies are not without the corruptions we come face to face in this land. There also, you have bribery, corruption, logrolling undue influence, intimidation, impersonation, cheating and coaxing of the voters even backed up by bureaucracy. In Ceylon, you find these evils to a greater degree and those who want power know how to get the power by foul means. The first lessons of democracy identify democracy with crookishness. Crooks will soon hold sway in the councils of the land unless the people are trained in

citizenship for democracy.

New for Re-education in Democracy

In Ceylon there is already the danger of unstable Government by a Parliament composed of 101 members belonging to 11 Parties and there is the incessant propaganda of the Leftists to exploit the weakness of the government and the gullibility of the people who don't see beyond their noses. Democracy is good; a communistic state cannot go even half the way to make the people realise the democratic ideals but the fear is that democracy will be swamped and Communistic States will come into existence labelled as democracies even as Russia has done. The world has to be made safe for democracy. The people in the West as well as in the East are in need of a re-education for democracy whose ideals have to be burished in all brightness that even those blinded by communistic propaganda can easily understand the blessings of democracy and make a decided effort to get them in preference to everything offered by the other "isms" which can at the best produce only truncated democracies.

Intense Training Needed

Education for citizenship is supposed to be the special charge of Schools. One glaring lesson the students have learnt of these institutions is that law is the creation of the majority and that any action is justifiable if a majority is behind the act. To justify any wrong act, have a majority to back you up. Sensational strikes in Schools are an index to the education in citizenship which the students receive either directly or indirectly. Citizenship cannot be taught divorced from concrete life in its manifold aspect. It is not enough to educate the students only. There has to be intensive training if democracy is to survive. Everyone of every age must have a training through practice and this should go on for ever and ever endeavouring to reach the ever fleeting and ever elusive but practicable ideals of Democracy. The Principles of the Cooperative movement and the Cooperative Institutions provide the best training ground for all, for they come to grips with hard facts of life.

Co-operation and Democracy

Cooperation is an instinctive trait in men and animals. This comes into play in all ages and has made life worth living. The little brats when at play display it and the indignant chucking out of one above their age shows that they all want equals to cooperate and to get whatever they desire. Their cooperation is seen at its best when they are out for mischief. Errand boys employed in a big town carry on an efficient errand service for the town by co-operation. Men and women co-operate for multifarious purposes. The effort of the cooperative movement has been to direct this innate tendency in man in different channels so that he might enjoy the fruits of life. There is no life problem which cannot be solved in a cooperative way. It is common knowledge how economic problems are solved in a cooperative way. Social and municipal services are best rendered through co-operation without the fear of strikes. Free education, free medical aid and free legal aid can be guaranteed to everyone in need if the right start is made through co-operation. In the villages

India's Merchant Navy

India is taking measures to build up a big merchant navy, it is understood Government was reported to be actively helping Indian shipping companies to buy and construct additional tonnage.

During the next five to seven years India hopes to gain 30 per cent of the trade formerly carried by Axis vessels in the East according to the target program laid down by the Shipping Policy Committee and approved by Government.

In addition the Dominion aims to carry all the purely coastal trade of India, 75 per cent of India's trade with Burma, Ceylon and other nearby countries, and 50 per cent of the Dominion's long-distance trade.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 763

Nachchipillai widow of Subramaniam
Naganathar of Tholpuram
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Naganathar Arumugam
2. Naganathar Ponnampalam
3. Naganathar Krishner
4. Naganathar Su-ramaniam
5. Naganathar Vaitilingam all of do
6. Naganathar Kanapathipillai of Tholpuram now of Singapore by his attorney the 5th Respondent
7. Naganathar Murugesu
8. Krishnar Rasiiah and wife
9. Ponnammah of Tholpuram

Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Subramaniam Naganathar deceased of Tholpuram

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of September 1947 in the presence of Mr. V. Elaiyatamby, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 20th August 1947 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as his lawful widow and that she is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 22nd day of October 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of September 1947

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge.

(O. 82, 17 & 21)

the "Chandia" and the man of ill gotten wealth and influence side-tracked the course of justice and the poor and the weak suffer thereby. Vice triumphs. Co-operative institutions are not free from this scourge and democracy becomes powerless.

To be continued

Senators All 15 Elected by Lower House

One woman Mrs. A. F. Molamure, is among those elected to the Senate by the House of Representatives yesterday. The following are the fifteen members elected:

U. N. P.

Messrs: Ceyril De Soya, R. F. S. de Mel, S. Wijayasinghe, Justin Kotelawala Dr. M. G. Perera, A. R. A. Razik, Barnes Ratwatte Mrs. A. F. Molamure and Mr. W. A. B. Soya.

L. S. S. P.

Mr. W. K. Jinadasa.

B. L. P.

Mr. D. W. J. Perera

Communist Party

Mr. L. B. Jayasena

Ceylon Indian Congress

Mr. Peri Sandaram

Tamil Congress

Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan

Independents

Mr. S. Nadesan (Advocate)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 762

Parupathy widow of A. Narasingam
of Marisankoodal in Periyavilan
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kankai Sivasambu and wife
2. Puvaneswary of Sandilippay presently of Singapore by their attorney Sithamoparapillai Kanthar of Kadduyan
3. Namasivayampillai Ramanathan and wife
4. Sethiswary of Periyavilan
5. Maheswary daughter of Narasingam of do
6. Narasingam Arunasalam of do
7. Narasingam Thiagarajah of do

the 5th 6th and 7th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Narasingam, deceased of Periyavilan, Marisankoodal

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of September 1947 in the presence of Mr. A. V. Sathasivam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above petitioner dated 10th August 1947 having been read and the evidence of petitioner taken and all parties heard:

It is declared that the said Namasivayampillai Ramanathan, 3rd Respondent, be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 5th, 6th and 7th Respondents and that the said Parupathy widow of Narasingam, the petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration of the same issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or others interested in them shall on or before the 23rd day of October 1947, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of September 1947,
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge.

Drawn by
A. V. Sathasivam
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 83, 17 & 21)

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(Std. 30, 1-8 to 30-7-48)

ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 343PT

In the matter of the intestate estate
and effects of the late V. Arumugam
Velupillai of Policandy.

Deceased.

Kanagapooshanam widow of Arumu-
gam Velupillai of Policandy.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nesamalar daughter of Velupillai
2. Velupillai Mahenderam
3. Velupillai Olagenderam
4. Vasanthamalar daughter of "
5. Inpamalar daughter of "
6. Velupillai Selvendran all of Poli-
candy all minors appearing by
their guardian-ad-litem
7. Chelliah Manicavan of Valvetti-
turai. Respondents.

This matter coming on for dis-
posal before G. C. T. A. de Silva,
Esquire, Additional District Judge,
Jaffna on the 3rd day of October 1947
in the presence of Mr. K. Rataa-
singham Proctor on the part of the
petitioner and the petition and affida-

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T. KUMARASWAMY
8-10-47.

(Mis. 157, 17.)

vit of the petitioner having been read:
It is ordered that the petitioner
abovenamed as widow of the deceased
be declared entitled to take out Let-
ters of Administration and that Let-
ters of Administration be issued to
her accordingly unless the respon-
dents abovenamed or any other per-
son shall on or before the 24th day
of October 1947 appear and show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this court to the contrary.

The 10th day of October 1947

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

(O. 81, 17 & 21.)

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