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MORE ABOUT THIS MYSTERIOUS WORLD

Let Man Be Guided To Solve The Mystery

THE term "world" has not only gained currency but is also being used very widely that to define it at the outset accurately is in itself a difficult task a problem. In the Tamil grammatical work Tholkappiyam the term for world, ulaku is defined as *ulaku* *ulaku*, that is, the world consists of the great people and their ideas. Tagore explains it as "Our universe is the sum total of what Man feels, knows, imagines, reasons to be, and of whatever is knowable to him now or in another time.... and the world proves itself to him only in its varied effects upon his senses, imagination and reasoning mind." This explanation is rather abstract, it is, in addition a relative explanation, the world related to man; but it gives us an idea of the world and its greatness. The world can also be considered as all the things, animate and inanimate, visible and invisible that are around us. In short the world can be taken as Nature and Natural phenomena. We also speak of other worlds

(SIVATHONDAN)

besides the world we live in; the ether world and the heavenly world. In this context do we not mean a place, similar to this world inhabited by some sort of people, or by people who die in this world. We also use the term world in an abstract way when we speak of the world of ideas or the spiritual world or the world of scientists. Here we mean an exclusive group. What then do we mean by the term world? For our purpose let us take the world to mean the sand, the water, the air, the plants and all that is around us. That is we shall take it to mean Nature and Natural phenomena as this is the original and most concrete of all the explanations given to the term world

Man And Nature

Man from earliest times has wondered at Nature and her doings. His wonder arose from fear. He heard thunder and saw lightning, he watched the waves of the beating, the

sun rising and setting, the moon waxing and waning, the rain beating in torrents. He feared these natural phenomena and therefore he worshipped and sacrificed to them. Jupiter, Neptune, Ushas-dawn, Surya-sun all these gods are natural phenomena defied. Thus fear of nature prompted man to worship her and this gave to the world sacredness and holiness. Man was not satisfied in merely giving holiness to Nature. After sometime man began to wonder and this wonder developed into curiosity. The curiosity to know who or what maintains and regulates this world. The unity amidst the diversity in nature; the regularity of the world; 'The truth of a barmony in the Universe' in short the fundamental principle of creation, maintenance and destruction. This is the problem which has confronted man down to the ages; which man is still trying to solve. But the world remains secret and therefore sacred. This is the problem that gave birth to all the philosophies, the religions, the scientific theories, the literatures and even the works of art. Just as a blind boy asks what is it that transcends his world

Man in an attempt to answer this question resorts to his reasoning capacity. He asks himself 'Is it this? or is it that?' And in terms of Upanisads, the answer is *Neti Neti* - 'Not this, not this'. Man endeavours to discover the ultimate cause of the things around him. For example, a chemist analysing a piece of coal or diamond finds that it is composed of carbon. The element carbon is formed by a certain type of arrangement of an atom; the atom is further analysed to be made of a particular arrangement of electrons and protons. But can we definitely state today, that the electrons and protons are the ultimate cause of the piece of coal or diamond. Perhaps a few years more of research may yield something else that forms the electrons. Thus that secrecy Nature will not reveal to Man's intellect, even though she appears to do so

The Secret Of Nature

Why is it that a certain cause under certain conditions

(Continued on page 2)

Scientific Efforts

The Electronic Heart

Aid To New Surgical Technique

Electronically controlled equipment designed to duplicate the functions of the human heart was one of the most important exhibits at the recent annual exhibition of the Institution of Electronics at the College of Technology, Manchester. The heart-hung machine is the result of four years research and experiment at the University of London Postgraduate Medical School. The equipment consists of two mobile cabinets. One contains a large rotating plastic cylinder in which the blood can be oxygenated by spreading it over the surfaces of internal blades and two pumps which draw blood from the body to the cylinder and then return it to the arteries. The second cabinet contains the electronic 'brain' which measures blood pressures and automatically controls the pumping operation.

The equipment has wide applications in resuscitation and in special treatments where large scale blood transfusion is involved. It will also open the way to new surgical technique, especially in heart and lung operations and may enable surgeons to deal successfully with delicate operations hitherto outside their powers.

The machine has been used in animal experiments at the Hummersmith Hospital for over a year and careful analysis of its performance has proved its fitness for human use. At first it will be used comparatively simple cases to assist the circulation and to relieve the heart of its work. Four of the first six machines to be built are destined for European medical schools which have been working on parallel lines to the London School.

Another interesting medical exhibit was an apparatus for amplifying and recording foetal heart sounds. Developed at the Lewisham Hospital, London

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MAKING THE DESERTS YIELD FOOD

What Researches Reveal

TO make the vast deserts of the earth gay with flowers and green with food and forage would require a miracle. No one expects it, least of all the competent men of science. They think of the conquest of the desert as a long stubborn war. But, they say, the campaign is already on and the first battles are won.

Recently at Kuwait in Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, the Shiek Abdullah al Salem al Sabah inaugurated the world's first large plant to distil fresh water from the sea. A million gallon of pure water are now produced every day and when the great plant is completed there will be five million gallons daily. The water is now used by the new oil industry of Kuwait but it points the way to getting water at low cost for irrigation. Production will be sufficient to cover 180 acres with one inch of water every day.

Conquering The Arid Waste

Victories over the desert are accumulating. Unesco has just announced that some plants can absorb water at night from fog or dew and store it in the soil for later use. Engineers are designing both windmills and sun motors to pump water from far below the ground. In the Algerian Sahara, large areas of water-bearing rock have been located at depths which can be reached by wells that actually gush with artesian pressure. Each well means a new oasis. In America and Mexico, millions of acres have been watered by rain that was coaxed from clouds by a spray of man-made crystals. In many lands, plant varieties have been studied and listed that thrive in dry weather and others that do well even with salt water.

To Get More Food

Together, these many reports promise more food for humanity and improved living conditions for the poorest areas of the earth. They are part of Unesco's research on problems of the arid zones which was proposed five years ago by India's delegation to Unesco. In 1951 an interna-

tional Advisory Committee was established for this research programme, composed of experts from Egypt, France, India, Israel, Mexico, the Kingdom and the United States. At the recent Paris meeting of the Committee experts from Syria and Turkey were added. But every continent on earth includes extensive arid areas. To make them productive requires the co-operation of the nations involved and also the co-operative work of experts in many sciences, such as climatology, hydrology, ecology, geology, chemistry and engineering. Twice a year, Unesco brings together the experts from many lands and many sciences to plan the long campaign against the desert.

To obtain fresh water from the sea is not difficult, but it is expensive. When it can be combined with the production of power from cheap fuel, as in the oil industry at Kuwait, the costs are justified. But for large scale irrigation, where rivers of water are needed, no process is at present quite cheap enough. In California irrigation water costs up to six cents (five pence) a thousand gallons, obtained from river dams and canals. The distillation of sea water costs nearly thirty times as much and chemical processes of purification are even more expensive. But the new process for combining the use of special plastic membranes with an electric current is now expected to cost about twenty cents per thousand gallons. It is expected that this cost will be greatly reduced, to an economically feasible point. It is a major hope for deserts that are near the sea.

At a Paris meeting Unesco made a grant of \$2,000 to the International Geographical Union for the collection of full information and the preparation of accurate maps of the coastal deserts of the world, which are extensive in Argentina, Australia, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru and Saudi Arabia. Many of them could make use of plants that absorb moisture from fog and dew and almost all of them have steady coastal winds

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FOR YOUR FUTURE

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Consult

SRIPATHY (JR.)

C/o Hindu Organ.



திருவிழாக்கள்.

தீமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் கல்வியும்
கமச்சிவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்
கமச்சிவாயவே நானறிந்தேத்தமே
கமச்சிவாயவே நானெறி அட்டுமே
திருவிழாக்கள்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY JULY 31, 1953

Treasure These Thoughts

Take care of the vital thing and other things will take care of themselves Rectify one angle of a square and the other angles will be automatically right.

THE RED METHOD OF REDRESS

MEETINGS PROTESTING against the removal of the state subsidy on rice have taken such a disconcerting turn that even the common man has been made pause a while to wonder what the real purpose behind this agitation could be. The organisers of these protest meetings are none other than the confirmed critics of the Government, the Leftists. But in keeping with the Communist code of procedure, the mass gatherings take the form of a general public meeting and gradually deteriorate into that stereotyped declamation against the Government and end with the Marxist anthem of 'rise and revolt'

The disgraceful scenes that were enacted at the Galle Face Green confirm the misgivings in the mind of the ordinary man that the Revolutionary Parties have appeared in the scene as if by appointment and have found a great opportunity to 'feed fat the ancient grudge they bear the Government'. And more than that the public have been given a fore-taste of what the Leftist masses would be capable of when their passions become roused to ignitable limits.

If the Leftists want their pet scheme of a bloody revolution to be put into execution in this Island and that a time of financial distress, it becomes the duty, nay the right of every peace-loving citizen to refuse to be trapped. We do not deny even for a moment that the people have the right to register their protest against the Government in matters that affect their

MORE ABOUT THIS MYSTERIOUS WORLD

(Continued from page 1)

tions always produces the same effect? Why is it that the shoot of a plant grows upwards while the roots grow downwards? Why is it that the stars twinkle at night? This is again a secret of nature, the mystery of creation. All animate beings are forever changing and growing and dying. All these facts point to one thing, there is some principle guiding and directing this world. What is that principle?

Man being unable to explain this principle attributed to it superhuman powers, embodied it and named it God. Thus he was found a safe and convenient mode of solving all his difficulties. But the scientist and philosopher is not satisfied with this superhuman power. They are herefore still trying to find a satisfactory answer, while our sages and seers by means of contemplation, concentration and meditation have realized the sacredness and secrecy of the world. To the sage in his silence a vision appears and he realises the fundamental principle, the reality, the secrets of the world. He sees the world in Him and Him in the world. 'Sarvam Brahma mayam—All is Brahma' is his constant teaching. When Krishna revealed himself to Arjuna on the battlefield Arjuna saw in Him the entire universe in a whirl of motion. The Saiva Nayanmars and the Vaisnava Advars have in their songs of praise sung of the all pervading God.

Shankara, Buddha, Rama-krishna and others have solved this mystery underlying the world. But unfortunately we cannot benefit by their experience and realise that ultimate truth, which cannot be known but can only be experienced.

Originally this fundamental principle was considered to be the Moral order—Rta,

welfare. But we strongly condemn any method of redress which is outside the bounds of reason and righteousness.

Sri Lanka, the land of religious discipline, should not be allowed to be made the hunting ground of the revolutionary and the theatre for the dissemination of disaffection in the most diabolical and irreligious manner. For every grievance there is a reasonable method of redress. It is therefore the sacred duty of the people to safe-guard their culture and ancient heritage by refusing to accept foreign ideologies and fatal methods of redress.

then the idea of a cosmic egg was developed. This gave rise to the embodied God. But man felt that an embodied god was not powerful enough to guide the course of this world. Thus the concept of an omniscient omnipresent but formless God arose. A god who cannot be conceived by human mind. The Saguna and Nirguna Brahman of the Vedanta philosophy is an illustration of this idea. From the formless god evolved the highest truth. The truth of 'Nothingness.' 'Nothingness' does not imply the absence of anything. It is only a stage or state that is beyond human comprehension. The sages and seers who have experienced this can give us no idea of it. If we are unable to tell on waking of our dreams, how then can we expect the sages to speak of something that they experience in a trance. This idea has been conveyed very beautifully by Zarathustra in one of the Gathas. He addresses the world thus, "Hearken unto me, who come from near and from far! Listen for I shall speak forth now; ponder well over all things, weigh my words with care and clear thought. Never shall the false teacher destroy this world for a second time, for his tongue stands mute his creed exposed." The real sage's tongue stands dumb. The sages and seers both in the past and in the present are constantly showing us the path to realisation, the path of love and devotion; the path of meditation and the path of doing work in the name of the god, having surrendered all to him. Why are we not following their teachings?

Kabir, the poetic sage states thus in one of his poems. "By saying that Supreme Reality only dwells in the inner realm of spirit, we shame the outer world of matter and also when we say that he is only in the outside, when we do not speak the truth." These few lines show us quite clearly that God is both within and without this world. God is sacred. The world is embodied in God and God is embodied in the world. Hence the world is sacred. Further human nature always tends to hold what it does not know in respect and awe. And that which we fear is always sacred to us.

Puranic Testimony

The sacredness of this world is also testified to by our Puranic stories and our traditional beliefs. It has always been held by Hindus of all sects that if one is to practise penance and meditation, one should come down to this earth. Even Parvathi and the other divine beings

came to the world to do their tapas. That alone shows us the sacredness of this world.

Let us now ponder over the nature of this world. Most inanimate things appear permanent; but the animate things are born, grow, wither and die. Whence do these things originate? Even the scientist has still not got the power to create out of nothing. He can only transform. For example he can cool water to make ice or he can by heating change it into steam. He can fuse hydrogen and oxygen to form water. But these are mere transformations and not new creations. Therefore how and from where did the things around us come into being. That is the mystery and miracle of creation. The greatest secret of nature. We can count our existence but we cannot account for our creation, just as we can count the notes but cannot account for the music. Even if we were to accept the theory of evolution, we are still unable to understand the first origin of life, the reasons for our living and the concept of death. What becomes of us after death is yet another problem. We can only postulate various explanations. Fate, Rebirth, Heaven and Hell are only a means of explaining the sacredness and secrecy of the world.

We consider our lives precious and valuable. The struggle for existence has never ceased. Our life is our chief concern. We fight for freedom; freedom from the bonds that tie us to this world. In short, we desire, we are eager to know that which lies beyond our powers of comprehension, that ultimate truth; the cause of causes; that mystery of the world due to which we consider it sacred.

The sages and seers who have realised the secrecy of the world through concentrated contemplation teach us that the world is a good world; there is no evil in the world; the world is sacred and secret. Let us accept this and endeavour to see this sacredness and secrecy by following their footsteps and their teachings.

In conclusion, I can only give the following verses by the great Rabindranath Tagore.

.....
The mystery remains dumb,
The meaning of this pit-
grim-ge
The endless adventure of
existence—
Whose rush along the sky
Flames up this innumera-
ble rings of paths
Till at last knowledge gleams
out from the dark
In the infinity of human
spirits,
And in that dim-lighted
cave
She speechlessly gazes through
the break in the mist
At the vision of Life and
of Love
Emerging from the tumult of
profound pain and joy.

Health Week Celebrations

In Jaffna Municipal Area

The All-Ceylon Health Week was celebrated with popular enthusiasm within the Jaffna Municipal Area from 12th July to 18th July, 1953. A Health Concert at the Jaffna Town, Baby Shows in the different Clinics in the Town, Clean up Campaigns in Navanturai, Karaiyoor, and a Tea Boutique and Eating Houses Competition formed the main items of the programme of Celebrations.

The Health Concert was held on the 17th July 1953 at the Jaffna Town under the distinguished patronage of the Mayor Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, 14 Schools gave interesting health items,

Mr. P. Nadesan, the Health Propaganda Officer proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor the Schools and those present.

The novel feature of the Health Week was the Food Handling establishments competition. The Abdul Hussein Jaffreege the leading business Magnate of Colombo & Jaffna offered a Shield for the best Tea Boutique and Eating House. This was won by the 'Malaya Cafe' Market North Road, Jaffna. The Challenge Cup offered by Muhandiram Mahesan and Dr. S. Rajanayagam was won by 'Thamothera Vilas' K. K. S., Road, Jaffna.

Dr. S. Rajanayagam & Dr. P. Arumainayagam, M. O. H. acted as Judges for the Competition.

J. H. C. Old Boys' Association

(Colombo Branch)

The annual General meeting of the above association will be held on Sunday the 9th of August 1953 at the Colombo Hindu College Hall, Bambalapitiya at 10 a. m.

The Secretary requires notice of resolutions to reach him on or before the 5th of August 1953.

The agenda includes Vote of Condolence on the death of the late Principal Mr. A. Cumarasamy.

The Meeting will be followed by a lunch to which all Old Boys are cordially invited.

THE GREAT DANGER THAT HUMANITY FACES

CLAPTRAP OF COMMUNISM

DURING my life-time, I have known the two World Wars. The first was fought to make world safe for Democracy and the second to free the world from Totalitarianism. I have also known of the Russo-Japanese War, the Turko-Italian War and the Boer War before the first World War. Mussolini's actions in Ethiopia 'to bring civilization' to that primitive country and the attack of Japan on China between the two Wars are also still fresh in my mind. After peace was established on the close of the second World War, there is now going on what is termed a 'Cold War' between the Eastern and the Western blocks in world politics.

The Eastern Block wants to create 'a classless society' so that the individuals will be safe from the oppression of Capitalists (the State and not individuals or private Corporations, undertaking the full responsibility for national organisation.) The West wants to establish a 'welfare State' in which the State will be subordinate to the individuals, in

By

C. KUNHAN RAJA

which the individual liberty is safe from the tyranny of a totalitarian State, in which the individuals form themselves into corporations and organise the activities of the nation.

Hopes Based on Science

In the last century it was supposed that science would be able to bring plenty to all, that wants would be eradicated, that diseases and other sources of human suffering also could be remedied and that the cause for human discontent and consequent conflicts between individuals, corporations and nations also would be removed from the life of man in this world. The new advocates of democracy farther held the view that if there is free-trade, there would be full individual freedom for their activities and that if there is universal franchise (at that time no one thought of women

as citizens) among men, there would be full control over the actions of the governments by the people and that men would be free and happy in the States.

There is a reaction to all such new developments in the form of a revival of religious consciousness among men, and many new religious organisations have come into existence. Science repudiates the existence of a God and also the reality of what is called a 'soul' in men. To them there is only a material evolution, and what is called 'life' is only an accidental and later phase in that material evolution. What is accidental and later, is by its very nature as an accident, sure to come to an end as a factor in this evolution. At that stage there will be left only a 'blind' evolution to continue. The scientist himself will cease to exist and as such science itself becomes a temporary factor in this world. What are called happiness and misery, what are called feelings, are only material phenomena, and as such, have no ultimate values in life; and as such, ethics too loses its ground. The result is that human happiness ceases to count as having any absolute value, and material prosperity becomes the real goal in human activities. The scientists pursue their science; the industrialists and other businessmen develop industries and also their commerce; the politicians support the enterprises of the businessmen. The business men take advantage of the new discoveries of science, and the politicians take advantage of them in their support to, and defence of, material progress in their States.

Re-assertion of Religion

It is as a reaction against this 'materialism' that religions have come forward again to re-assert the truth of man as an ultimate, and as an absolute, factor in the world. Thus happiness of man and not material progression without an aim, becomes the goal of human activities. This happiness, when purely material, becomes temporary, and often an obstacle in the way of a more permanent and real happiness. This is what is called the

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 2-8-53 TO 8-8-53

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

An unsettled week. Financial luck fairly favourable but you will be spending much. Relatives will hinder your progress. Certain changes likely to be effected before week end.

TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]

Family affairs will take much of your time and money this week. You will get enough money to meet your expenses. Triumph over enemies and success on litigation also promised.

GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

Health may be a problem this week. Eye troubles likely. You may have to face some criticism in your official affairs also. Loss of money and mental restlessness also shown.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

You will find it difficult to have a clear head for some time to come. Domestic upheavals likely. Likelihood of your doing something rash and then repenting. Keep your temper under control!

LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

Much effort and concentration necessary this week if you want to succeed in anything. There will be no domestic peace. Expenditure will be on the rise. Friends will help you out of difficulties week end.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atla, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

Sunday and Monday morning will not be very favourable. The rest of the week will bring in extraordinary good results in professional or business deals. But all is not well on the domestic side.

LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

Relatives will upset your domestic peace Monday Tuesday and Wednesday morning must be spent with care. Mental worries and unnecessary expenditure are shown. Comparative strangers will prove much helpful than friends week end.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

First half of the week will be favourable for new undertakings. Domestic harmony and fame promised. Wednesday afternoon Thursday and Friday are unfavourable days Official troubles likely. Week end turns favourable again.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

You will find this a very disturbing week. Official troubles and domestic worries likely. You may be betrayed by some of your friends, The last day worst out of the lot.

CAPRICORNUS Uttiradam 2, 3, 4. Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

Domestic affairs will yet be unsettled this week Expenditure will be very heavy. New schemes will not bring in the desired results. Nothing will turn up according to your expectation.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]

You will be able to effect some changes that you were contemplating for some time. Social success also promised. You will get much benefit and happiness through children.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttaraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

You may feel isolated and uncomfortable this week. People whose opinion you value may be set against you. Troubles through relatives also shown. Some good news promised week end.

advocacy of 'spiritual' values in life, as against material values.

Unfortunately, this noble pursuit of re-asserting the fundamental nature of man took a turn opposed to the prevailing spirit of science, just as science came into conflict with the prevailing notions of religions during the last two centuries. This conflict of science with religion is one of the real dangers in the world that stands in the way of human happiness. Unless religion and science can work together, there cannot be any real happiness for man. Neither religion alone, nor science alone, can bring about happiness for man. Progression has no meaning unless there is a plan and a goal, and a plan and a goal mean a planner and a purpose. Matter cannot 'progress' without a 'spirit' that plans and that determines the purpose of the movement and the goal: a 'spirit' cannot function by itself without matter. Thus there must be harmony between matter and spirit, and consequently between science that deals with matter and religion

that relates to the 'spirit'. Thus matter and spirit are not in conflict with each other, but are complementary to each other. This danger of conflict must be removed.

Communitistic Propaganda

While science and democracy brought about one danger to human happiness and when later religious movements were not able to tackle the situation, the world is faced with a still greater danger to human progress and happiness in the form of communitistic propaganda. I distinguish between Communism and the procedure of Communists. I also distinguish between what are essentially communitistic principles and what are inherited by it from the environments in which it grew.

The fundamental of every religion is that in human conduct, the 'Highest Being' is taken as the standard and the purpose of all human activities and the goal of man is to attain this 'Ideal'. It may

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Thiruketheeswaram Temple Restoration Work

The work connected with the restoration of the Thiruketheeswaram Temple, one of the two temples in Ceylon that have been honoured by the Saiva Saints, commenced on March 27th 1953, and is progressing rapidly. The foundation of the southern, western and northern walls, and of the temples of Vinayakar, Somaskandar, Maha Vishnu, Subramaniam, Mahalakshmi, Nadarasar, Vyravan, and of the Thiru Palli erai and Thiru Mada Palli, has been built and brought upto the floor level. It is estimated that a sum of Rupees twenty seven thousand has been spent. The restoration work is continuing, and more money is needed for it.

Devotees are requested to kindly contribute liberally towards the huge cost of the restoration.

Who does not realize the profound truths of the following maxims:—

"அதற்கு வலியும் விரைவு
என்று சொல்வது மிகவும்
புறந்த சொல்லாகியிருக்கிறது"
"பற்றித் தொடரு மிகுவினைப்
புண்ணிய பாவமுமே"
"பொய் பொருள்தான் துணை
புரிந்த புண்ணியம்."

The Great Danger That Humanity Faces

(Continued from page 3)

be known by different terms in different religions but the fundamental goal remains the same. In democracy and in science also, the ideal of a 'movement upward' was accepted. They conceived of a 'Utopia' when all men would be raised to the highest level. The standard of religion remained, though the goal was within the realm of material progression without a permanent and fundamental entity called a 'spirit' to guide this progression and to attain the goal. In science and democracy, the wise man, the man who knows leads humanity.

What Communism Seeks To Establish

But in Communism, it is a 'workers' control' of human destinies and the procedure to attain to human equality is by demolishing the top, by a process of levelling down in a society with 'classes' there must necessarily be those above and those below. The elements of a society in the lowest level becomes the standard. The scientists' Utopia is also a 'classless society' where all are lifted up to the top-most level. But the Communists' ideal is to remove the top levels and to bring all into the bottom level. *This is the great danger that faces humanity at present.*

The scientists accepted intelligence as an important factor in the affairs of man though they did not accept it as the essence of a 'spirit' in the universe and though they recognised it only as a subordinate and accidental adjunct of matter. But Communism does not accept intelligence as the dominant factor in man's affairs and brings the whole organisation of human welfare under the domination of manual labour. Their methods and their refusal to recognise a 'spirit' and a 'religion' are survivals from a previous age. But this denial of the value of 'intelligence' (which really is the essence of 'spirit') is a new factor, which I consider the real danger to humanity at present, which completely overshadows the danger of science and democracy.

(Vedanta Kesari)

MADRAS MINISTER ON ILLCIT EMIGRATION

Does Sly Entry Into Sri Lanka Pay?

"I earnestly appeal to every citizen of South India to do all in his power to discourage and prevent every attempt made by their misguided neighbours to resort to illicit entry into Ceylon by country craft. I would strongly advise every person who believes he has a right to re-enter Ceylon on the basis of documentary evidence in his possession to take up his case with the Government of India or the Indian High Commission in Colombo who will negotiate with the Government of Ceylon and obtain rightful re-entry permit for him. I would similarly advise all our labourers not to fall a prey to the tricks of touts and agents organising illicit emigration circulating stories of an utopia of higher wages and milk and honey and agree to go to Ceylon by country craft. Nothing but suffering and shame awaits those who yield to such temptation", said Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, the Madras Minister for Labour and Industries, in a recent broadcast talk over the All India Radio.

After 1939

Tracing the history of Indian emigration to Ceylon in the 19th century and the circumstances that eventually led to the complete banning of emigration of unskilled labour to Ceylon in 1939, the Minister said:

"Previously persons found entering the Island except through the normal routes via Dhanushkodi and Tuticorin were liable to be punished under the Quarantine Regulations but not liable to be repatriated. In 1948, the Passport Ordinance of Ceylon was amended conferring powers on the Government of Ceylon to pass removal orders on illegal immigrants. Following this, the Ceylon Government Immigration Regulations, 1949 were promulgated empowering the arrest and deportation of persons found to have entered Ceylon except through the normal routes and imposing, at the same time, restrictions on the entry of Indians into Ceylon even by the normal routes. On and from the 1st November, 1949, every Indian entering Ceylon should be in possession of

valid documents including a passport or an India-Ceylon Pass, an emigration permit from the Protector of Emigrants and a Temporary Residence Permit from the Ceylon Immigration authorities. The procedure for the issue of Temporary Residence Permits was progressively tightened up by the Government of Ceylon. Those who had interests in Ceylon and happened to come to India but were denied re-entry Permits and those who were led to believe that they would not get these permits had perforce to resort to illicit means for getting across to Ceylon. Further, there is a large demand for Indian workers in Ceylon which cannot be satisfied by legal means. Touts who recruit such workers are known to receive handsome commissions from employers in Ceylon.

The Country Craft Transport

"It is in this context that illicit emigration by country craft came into evidence in recent years. Agent and touts promoting such illicit emigration found it convenient to paint rosy pictures of high wages and other benefits for labourers in Ceylon, to exaggerate the difficulties for labourers to obtain emigration permits from Indian authorities and the entry visa or re-entry permit from the Ceylon authorities and to tempt labourers in the coastal districts of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli to leave Indian shores by country craft by paying a premium to them. The volume of such illicit emigration by country craft to Ceylon is not accurately determinable but the figures mentioned by responsible persons in Ceylon are usually exaggerated. Not only those detected while landing but also persons found to be without rice ration cards were reported to have been deported to India on mere suspicion that they should have crossed over to Ceylon by country craft. From the 1st January, 1954, to the 31st March, 1953, 8,103 Indians have been sent back to India by the authorities in Ceylon.

Action On The Indian Side

"On this side, we have, however, been doing our (Continued on page 6)

Ability to Enact & Administer

International Law

U. N. Must Possess It

According to the Reuter, the Indian Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan speaking at Belgrade on July 21 urged that the United Nations' Charter be changed when due for revision in 1955 to make it "an Organisation able to enact, interpret and administer international law".

The United Nations "must become an instrument for peaceful revolutionary changes", he said.

The Vice-President, now on a six day visit to Yugoslavia, was speaking at the Serbian Academy of Science. The United Nations must, he said, accomplish changes which in the past have been brought about by war.

He said: "There are so many injustices and dominations in the world needing correcting". India was therefore an ardent Member of the U. N. O. and took its charter seriously. She sympathised with the under-developed and exploited peoples and complained when Big Powers allied themselves with reaction and with corrupt and undemocratic administration.

He said India's policy

was one of "non involvement with either Power Bloc"—this was a better term than neutrality.

He said India's leaders had too much to do at home on internal consolidation and development. They could not afford to be drawn into allegiances with power groups which would mean military expenditure, air bases and increased armaments and would result in overlooking the task of satisfying the basic needs of the people.

"In this task we are fortified by our traditional religious outlook", Dr. Radhakrishnan told his audience.

"India looked on all religions as different aspects of the Supreme without subscribing to the narrow dogma of any one faith.

"In our country we do not believe God has had exclusive audience with one or two individuals and has entrusted to them His message for the humanity".

Dr. Radhakrishnan added that the Indian Constitution guaranteed religious tolerance.

Notice

Giel named Dingry Singhalese aged 12 dark brown complexion disappeared from home Nallur, Jaffna in April finder communicate C. Chomasundram, Dispensary Parasangahawewa. Reward Rs. 25.

(M 77 31)

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S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

Letter to the Editor

Proper Distribution of Extra Rice to Public

I enclose herewith for publication in your esteemed journal copies of the correspondence that passed between me and the Minister of Food Supplies.

The Minister of Food Supplies Colombo

Dear Sir,
Most humbly and respectfully I beg to submit the following facts for your kind and sympathetic consideration:

In order that the general public may obtain their supplies of extra rice, the distribution should be done systematically through Authorized Distributors to whom their Rice Ration Books are assigned.

The authorities may fix up a certain quantity—say 2 or 3 measure per head—and the required quantity within this limit may be drawn by the consumers and the A. Ds should submit their sale returns at the end of every week to the Food Control authorities. This had been the system adopted previously by the Government when issues of extra rice were made. All the consumers may have the benefit of obtaining their requirements of extra rice.

Instead of adopting this reliable method of proper distribution as mentioned above, the authorities concerned are trying to do the distribution of extra rice through the Co-operative Unions only. Besides, one person is allowed to draw 5 measure at a time. This gives room for one person to go to the distributing depot any number of times per day and to draw 5 measures of rice at a time and he may be tempted to buy as much quantity as possible per day by making several trips to the depot and to sell the same to somebody who is prepared to buy at a higher price. The chief occupant of a house who of course needs the extra rice for immediate consumption may not be able to obtain his supplies.

Some people may try to direct various persons to the selling depots and collect the rice for loading and selling the same at a higher price when supplies are short.

Why should not the authorities take proper system of distribution of extra rice to all the consumers alike through the Authorized Distributors to whom the consumers are assigned. The adoption of such proper methods will ensure distribution of extra rice to the general public for a long time without causing any inconvenience to the Government as well as to the needy consumers.

It should also be remembered that the same variety

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Please await further particulars.

T. T. Jayaratnam.
Principal.

Tellippalai.

(M. 78. 31 & 7).

Lanka Ayurvedic College

EXAM. RESULTS

At a meeting held on 22-7-1953, the North Ceylon Board of Indigenous Medicine has declared the following students of the Lanka Ayurvedic College and Siddha Institute to have passed in the Annual Examination held in March 1953.

Special Course (L. A. M. P.)
N Ratnasabapathy and V. Sinnappu

(General Course (D. A. M.)
Final Year: Nil.
III Year: N. Shanmugaraja, G. Sivapragasam and V. Ramiah.

II Year: Nil.
I Year: N. Balakrishnan (2nd Div.), V. Kandasamy and S. Sivasampu.

At Your Service

AS AGENT AND ADVISER

Consult:

S. Ratnasabapathy,
Commissioner of Court Sales, Valuator, Auctioneer & Broker.

42 Colombogam Rd. JAFFNA.

(M 73 24, 31 & 7)

of rice be distributed in all parts of Ceylon at a particular time, instead of distributing Miltchard rice in Colombo and raw rice in Jaffna.

Thanking you in advance for favourable and sympathetic consideration of this request.

Yours faithfully,
M. KUMARASAMY
Copies forwarded to M Ps etc. for information and necessary action.

N. B. In reply to my telegram the following reply had been received today: "M. Kumarasamy, Merchant, Grand Bazaar, Jaffna Your Telegram Stop Food Minister will take action from Monday as suggested —Prisecind."

Value Of Research For Teachers Urged

How cities evolved, and what their place is in the romantic story of human civilisation through the ages was the main theme of a speech entitled "Urban Geography" delivered by Mr. Luther Jayasingham M. A., Lecturer, Jaffna College, at the annual general meeting of the West Jaffna Teachers' Association held at the Nadarajah Memorial Hall of the Karainagar Hindu College. The speaker emphasised the need for research for teachers so that they might make the teaching of subjects like geography and History real and bring out prominently the human aspect of the problems in these subjects.

The President, Mr. N. Sabaratnam appealed to the members for closer co-operation and greater unity during the difficult years ahead as they were demanding the government to appoint an expert committee to examine the question of teachers' salaries.

The following office-bearers were elected:

President; Mr. N. Sabaratnam
Vice-President: Mr. S. Phillip
Secretary: Mr. T. Viswanathan
Treasurer: Mr. G. Manuel Pillai

The meeting also elected members to its executive and delegates to the N. P. T. A. and A. C. U. T.

The Manipay Parish Sports Meet

The fifth annual Sports Meet of the Manipay Parish Welfare Society was held on 25-7-53 in the Manipay Hindu College grounds under the distinguished patronage of Mr. A. Sambandhan, Acting District Judge, Jaffna. There were several events for the school boys of the Parish and for the general public. The standard reached was fairly high.

Soon after the sports meet Mr. V. Veerasingham M. P. President of the Society welcomed the Patron and requested him to distribute the prizes. The Patron complimented the Society for organising such a sports meet yearly and added that Manipay was always leading in social service.

The open events like the fancy-dress competition, inter-village tug o' war, slow cycling and the officials' race formed the high lights of the day. Sandipay and the Manipay Young Farmers Club became chautions in the tug o' war in their respective groups. In slow-cycling, Mas. K. Ramanathan of Central College came first. Messrs. S. Kathiravepillai of Beach Road, Jaffna and S. M. Abdul Cader came first and second in the officials' race.

Making the Deserts Yield Food

(Continued from page 1)

be used to pump water from deep layers of rock.

UNESCO Efforts

Salt in the soil is another difficulty of many arid lands. In a report to Unesco, Professor Georges Grillot, head of the Agronomic Research Service of Morocco, shows that many plants are not harmed by salt and, in fact, some plants contain so much salt in their sap that it weighs half as much as the plant itself, yet does the plant no harm. Such plants can take up moisture even from salty soil. He listed many common plants that are not sensitive to salt. The date palm, as is well known, is very resistant. But among the common plants that tolerate salt are asparagus, spinach, cabbage and cotton. Less tolerant, yet capable of growth in salty soil are the artichoke and the tomato. Cultivation of these plants, as well as of the olive and the fig, can be extended into areas that are too salty for other crops.

Another series of Unesco reports deal with the history of desert lands and the reason for present dry conditions in lands that were once fertile and thriving. Professor E. P. Stebbing of the University of Edinburgh in Scotland has reported on "man-made deserts", particularly in Africa, and shows that many deserts, including the Sahara, are steadily encroaching on useful land because agricultural habits on the margins of deserts do not conserve the plants or the soil, but tend to use them up and thus surrender them to the desert. Education in better use of such lands can reverse the trend and save the land.

For this reason a grant was also made at the Paris meeting to Jaswant College at Jodhpur, India, for a study of the habits of both the wild and the domestic animals that live in dry areas. Grazing by goats, sheep and cattle is very destructive and wild animals are sometimes even more so. Dr. Daya Krishna, Professor of Zoology at the college, will examine the forest laws, the game reserve laws and the grazing laws of the Rajputana in the hope of proposing reforms that will prevent the desert from spreading.

Lessons Learnt

The most extensive study is on the relationship of the plants that grow in arid regions to the soil, to other plants and to climate. Lessons learned on one continent thus become available to all the world and result in the introduction of new methods and new plant varieties. Professor R. Negre of the Moroccan Science Institute at Rabat for instance, considers the introduction of the Australian eucalyptus tree into Morocco as valuable both for the

protection of the sandy soil and for the production of timber.

"It is possible," he says, "to imagine a future Morocco in which broad belts of forest will alternate with rich cultivable land and restored pastures in a landscape at long last protected by the judicious use of exotic species and the protection of natural flora from unwitting human depredations."

The Unesco Advisory Committee on Problems of the Arid Zone will meet in South Asia in the autumn of 1954 for a full discussion of possibilities of harnessing the wind and of using sunshine directly to provide energy for pumping water and for other human uses. Thus the conquest of the desert proceeds slowly on the many fronts of science. For thousands of years the desert has won almost every conflict with man. But in a short ten years this marshalling of all the resources of science through the world-wide programme of Unesco will almost certainly show the deserts in retreat and the resources of mankind much enriched.—UNESCO.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1635 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Saraswathy Ammah wife of Kandiah Sinnathurai of Changanai Deceased Sinoiah Sinnathurai of Changanai Petitioner Vs

Minor 1, Thaaledchumy Ammah daughter of Sinnathurai, minor 2, Sarojini Ammah daughter of Sinnathurai and 3 Sinoiah Selvaratnam all of do

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Sambandan Esquire Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of July 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Item over the minor 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in this case and that the petitioner is entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same issued to him accordingly as her lawful husband unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 17th day of August 1953 and state objections to the contrary. It is further ordered that the minors be produced on the said date

The 9th day of July 1953
Sgd. A. Sambandan
District Judge

Drawn by
S. Rajendran
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 73 31 & 7)

Madras Minister On Illicit Emigration

(Continued from page 4)

best to prevent illicit departures to Ceylon. Officials of the Government of India and the Government of Madras met on two occasions within the last two years, discussed and recommended measures to be taken to prevent illicit emigration. Some of these recommendations have already been implemented with very good results. The others are in the course of being implemented. Special raids on haunts of brokers, touts and agents promoting illicit emigration and of potential illicit emigrants in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts were organised in 1952 by the Police and emigration authorities, resulting in the capture of several touts and potential emigrants. In a series of similar raids organised early this year under very difficult conditions, more captures have been made. In 1954, 84 touts and boat-owners, 792 potential emigrants and six boats were rounded up. The corresponding figures for the first three months of this year are 27 touts, 142 potential emigrants and nine boats. All those captured have been prosecuted and there convicted and sentenced with fines and imprisonment. Over 400 persons have been listed as suspects engaged in promoting illicit emigration and proceedings are being instituted against them. The Emigration, Customs and Police authorities have increased their vigilance and weekly raids are now conducted by them on trawlers, on points in the coast wherefrom the country boats usually start and on hotels dwelling places where potential emigrants are suspected to be lodged.

Does The Risk Pay?

Preventive measures taken by the Government are thus producing satisfactory results but do those who attempt to go to Ceylon risking the consequences of being captured either here or at the other end, really stand to gain any benefit, even if they successfully evade the vigilant authorities at either end? Money wages may be higher in Ceylon than in India but the difference in the standard of living is not proportionately high, the cost of living in Ceylon being also high, particularly as the illicit emigrants will be unable to get rice ration card and will have to buy

rice in the open market at Rs. 1/- a measure instead of 25 cents a measure on the ration card.

"Moreover, illicit emigrants are compelled to work at much lower wages than the market rates for such labour. The Ceylon employer is not engaging the Indian labourer out of any special love for him but because owing to the illicit nature of his entry into the Island he can be compelled to take lower wages and to work much harder. Apart from all these, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find work in Ceylon, because the Government and the Press are carrying on a propaganda for Ceylonisation in order to find employment for their own nationals. In actual practice, therefore, it does not pay anyone to emigrate illicitly to Ceylon. On the other hand, those resorting to such illicit means are running very grave risk to their own lives, apart from the waste of large sums of money paid as premium to the tout and the boat owner. The emigrants have no protection whatever when sailing in the high seas in country craft. On reaching the other side, the boatmen very often dare not take their boats to the shore on sighting the Police and military patrols and physically force the illicit emigrants to jump into the sea a considerable distance from the shore and wade through the water to the shore. Several people who have so jumped into water have been drowned. Those who reach the shore safely are caught by the authorities on the other side. After going through a process of trial, conviction and serving of sentence, they are sent back in batches to Dharmashkodi, all the worse for their foolish attempts to reach Ceylon illicitly. Looked at from every angle, illicit emigration is beneficial to none except the touts and their kind."

The Electronic Heart

(Continued from page 1)

don, this apparatus not only amplifies the sounds of a baby's heart beats before birth but demonstrates their visual characteristics on the screen of a cathode ray tube. It is therefore a vital aid to clinical obstetrics and a medium for research into foetal heart sounds.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1612

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnathamby Kandasamy of Karaveddy East. Deceased.

Theivanai widow of Sinnathamby of Karaveddy East. Vs. Petitioner

1. Sinnathamby Siththar of do
2. Sithamparanathar Samugapillai of do and
3. wife Pathinipillai of do

Respondents. This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 19th day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr K. Valliparam Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as next of kin of the deceased be declared entitled to Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased and the same be issued to her accordingly, unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 6th day of July 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 19th day of May 1953. Sgd. S. Rajaratnam. District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. K. Valliparam, Proctor for Petitioner. 67-53.

Time to show cause extended to 7-8-1953. Intd. S. R. D. J. (O. 70, 24 & 31.)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No. 4434

Kanapatipillai Kandiah Nadasah of Alvai South.

Vs. Plaintiff. 1. Murager Sinniah of Alvai South, 2. The Vairavar Temple of which the 1st Defendant (Murager Chinniah) is the Trustee, 3. Muthathambay Sannugam of Alvai South, 4. and wife Sellammah of do, 5. Supper Sinnathamby of Alvai South, 6. and wife Sivakolundu of do, 7. Kandiah Rasiah of do, 8. and wife Sidamparam of do, 9. Kanapatipillai Kandiah of Alvai South, 10. and wife Vairippillai of do, 11. Ponnar widow of Kanapatipillai Selliah of do, 12. Ponniah Selliah of do, 13. and wife Wellipillai of do, 14. Arumugam Sidamparappillai and, 15. wife Theivanappillai of do, 16. Atchimuttu widow of Muttar Arumugam of do, 17. Selliah Kanapatipillai of do, 18. Kathrippillai Sellah and 19. wife Sellammah of do, 20. Sinniah Subramaniam of do, 21. Sinniah Kandavanam of do, 22. Sinniah Kanagasabai of do, 23. Kasabargamer Nannayyayam, 24. and wife Thangaraymah of do.

Defendants. To: It is hereby notified that action No. 4434 has been instituted

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1639 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Muthachiammal wife of Sinnathamby Kandiah of Tholpuram, late of Port Swettenham in Malaya. Deceased.

Sinnathamby Paramalingam of Tholpuram the attorney of Sinnathamby Kandiah of Tholpuram presently at Port Swettenham in Malaya. Vs. Petitioner

1. Kandiah Nagalingam. 2.

Respondents. This matter coming on for disposal before A. Sambandan Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 15th day of July 1953 in the presence of Messrs Subramaniam and Somasundram Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 12th July 1953 having been read. It is ordered that the 12th respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian ad-litem over the 9th, 10th and 11th respondents abovenamed minors and that the petitioner as the brother-in-law of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to him accordingly unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 19th day of October 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 19th day of August 1953 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

This 15th day of July 1953. By order of Court, K. M. Chellappah, Secretary, T. Ponnambalam, Proctor for Plaintiff. (O. 69, 31)

Sinnathamby Marimuttu, wife 3. Vigneswariammal, 4. Kandiah Tharnalingam, 5. Nagalingam Subramaniam, wife 6. Nageswariammal, 7. Kandiah Mahalingam, 8. Kandiah Puvanewaran, minor 9. Kandiah Thevendren, minor 10. Lakkumydevi daughter of Kandiah, minor 11. Sampooraneswary daughter of Kandiah all of Port Swettenham in Malaya and 12. Saravaramuthu Kathiravelu of Vaddukoddai East

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. Sambandan Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 15th day of July 1953 in the presence of Messrs Subramaniam and Somasundram Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 12th July 1953 having been read.

It is ordered that the 12th respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian ad-litem over the 9th, 10th and 11th respondents abovenamed minors and that the petitioner as the brother-in-law of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to him accordingly unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 19th day of October 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of July 1953.

Sgd. A. Sambandan District Judge. (O 72 31 & 7)

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