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Hindu Organ

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SRIPATHY (JR.)
C/o. HINDU ORGAN

[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

PHONE No. 56

[PRICE 10 CENTS]

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.]

VOL. LXVI

JAFFNA, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 12, 1954

NO. 32

THE STATUS OF TAMIL AS 'BETTER SCHOOLS BRING UP BETTER COMMUNITY'

SEGREGATION WILL DESTROY NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

THERE is no gainsaying the fact that there is in Ceylon some sort of conflict of races and even religions, though not in any acute form. It is also true that the various communities can co exist in peace and harmony and make their own distinctive contribution to the culture and material prosperity of Ceylon. The Indian problem is at bottom racial or communal though the main stress is laid on the economic factor in official statements. The emphasis on the language of the region and affinity by marriage sometimes made by responsible men bears out this fact. In colonial days there was hardly any communal disharmony or sense of insecurity in the minds of the minorities. The achievement of indepen-

By
N Sangarapillai B.A. (Lond.)

dence has placed the majority community in a position of predominance and awakened its racial consciousness. Whereas in India the unquestioned prestige of leadership and long training in democratic methods have been in a great measure able to tone down personal rivalries and communal differences in Ceylon leadership finds it difficult to rise above personal and communal issues.

The practical result, if not the avowed objective, of the Gal-Oya and other colonisation schemes undertaken by the Government is the extension of Sinhalese influence to this area and the creation of Sinhalese pockets. It may be that the Tamils have not shown much keenness to settle down in these areas; but it is nevertheless

true that the Government has not made any effort to induce them to do so. The result is that the Tamil population including the Muslims view with great misgiving and apprehension the settlement of Sinhalese in these areas in large numbers. The achievements of the Tamils in literature, art, music and philosophy are decidedly superior to those of the Sinhalese. Their language is better developed for the expression of modern ideas and more creative work is done today at least in South India than among the Sinhalese. The Tamils are naturally apprehensive that in the new order of things with the creation of water-tight linguistic regions their scope for material prosperity and cultural development will be very much restricted.

In this context of racial and cultural differences and misgivings the Prime Minister's pronouncement that the constitution will guarantee parity of status to Sinhalese and Tamil may have some reassuring effect. There is no reason to suppose that the Prime Minister was talking through the hat or did not mean what he said. We may look forward to an early amendment to the constitution for providing such a guarantee. Very recently the Government's Parliamentary group considered the question but discussion was postponed. Already there is much rambling in the South over this proposal and some influential Sinhalese leaders are quite opposed to bilingualism. The Prime Minister may find little difficulty in carrying his party with him towards providing a

constitutional guarantee of parity of status.

But this parity may mean anything or nothing. It may be guaranteed in either of two ways. One way is to create linguistic provinces, making Sinhalese the state language and medium of instruction in the seven predominantly Sinhalese provinces, and practically restricting Tamil to the North and the East with the exception of the Sinhalese pockets in these regions. This, it may be feared, is the policy that is in the minds of most Sinhalese leaders. At the Muslim dinner no less a person than the present Prime Minister himself is reported to have exhorted the Muslims to give up the study of Tamil and take to Sinhalese. Whatever administrative economy or convenience the exhortation may have for its recommendation, the Prime Minister cannot be absolved from a lack of discretion or tact in this action as in the reference to the language of the region in the Delhi Pact. The public will be disposed to judge a leader's intention rather than from his diplomatic utterances on public occasions. Already under the pretext of economy Tamil children are denied admission to schools in Sinhalese districts and even in Colombo. The teaching or the study of Tamil is indirectly discouraged by the authorities in these areas. When the Swabhasa scheme comes into full operation Tamil will be eliminated from the predominantly Sinhalese areas. With the denial of the franchise to all but a few Indians who may become practically assimilated the Tamil population may become a negligible minority with limited scope for development. Such a policy will have the effect of segregating the two communities placing an insurmountable barrier to their mutual contact, understanding and co-operation. It will widen the gulf that is

Teachers had been, in the national interests refraining from acting in a wild manner, and unless their working conditions were improved they might be driven to desperation and do the damage of poisoning the lives at the source—a damage which several generations will not be able to undo" said Mr. N. Sabaratnam, President, of the West Jaffna Teachers' Association at a meeting of the Association held at Jaffna College, Vaddukkodai.

"Teachers can improve their status only if they can improve their own skills and so demonstrate that they possess abilities in helping children beyond those of the untrained person or the most well-intentioned parent" added Mr. Sabaratnam.

"It was therefore a matter of deep disappointment to the teachers of Ceylon that the Director of Education had turned down an offer of ten scholarships under the Colombo Plan for Ceylon Teachers to undergo training in the teaching of English as a second language in the University of London. One could not think of a more urgent need for schools in the present context" added Mr. Sabaratnam.

Mr. K. A. Selliah, Principal, Jaffna College who recently returned from a tour of Europe and America speaking of his impressions of American schools said that there was extensive provision for work in workshops and that general education was better and hobbies were encouraged. The American parents rarely rejected the advice given by the school, in regard to the future of their

alreadily yawning between them. There will be two nations in the island who cannot understand or appreciate each other, or

(Continued on page 6)

children, whereas in Ceylon every parent thought that his child was very intelligent and fit to occupy the highest position in the land.

Mr. Selliah next dwelt on the co-operation between parent teachers' associations and the schools. This association was a great source of strength to the schools as they firmly believed in the principle that better homes help to produce better schools and better schools help to produce better community. They also helped in raising funds in order to support an up-to-date and realistic system that will prepare young people to live in the complex world of today. The Parent Teachers Associations in Ceylon, could very well accept this model and help the schools in their educational finances and in the general improvement of the tone of the schools.

Mr. S. V. Balasingham of the Staff of Jaffna College who returned from England after two years study in London where he secured the M. A., spoke on his experiences with some schools and Teachers' Unions in England. He complemented the orderliness and discipline of the students and said that tradition dies hard there.

Speaking of Teachers' Union Mr. Balasingham commented the Burnham scales for teachers and said that their organisation was becoming more and more powerful and their struggle was still for better salaries and pensions.

A resolution moved by Mr. L. S. Kulathungam, Vice-Principal, Jaffna College, protesting against the action of the Director of Education in refusing to accept ten Scholarships for Ceylon teachers to undergo training in London in teaching English as a second language was unanimously adopted.



திருவிழா

சமஸ்திவாயவே ஞானமுதல்வியும்
சமஸ்திவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்
சமஸ்திவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்
சமஸ்திவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1954

Treasure These Thoughts

Complete trust in God is an invaluable aid to all sadhana. To recognise the parenthood of God—to consider ourselves as His innocent children—is to be entitled to His full protection and grace. Have no fear on any account! The Lord is ever with you and in you.

GOOD-WILL TOUR ROUND THE GLOBE!

SIR JOHN KOTELAWALA is essentially a field politician. His first task on assumption of responsibility as Prime Minister was to tour the entire Island. And now he has undertaken a strenuous sojourn on an international scale.

Tours can seldom be anything but goodwill contacts. But where nations and statesmen refer to good-will mission the phrase has to be understood not in its strictest sense. The United Nations Organisation that has been pleading for peace and good-will year in and year out has not shown the good will to admit all nations that have qualified themselves and applied for membership. In like manner, Sir John Kotelawala who has ventured on a voyage of discovery of an agreeable formula for international understanding and good-will has not been successful in dispelling from the minds of the people of this Island, misgivings, fears and doubts that have been created by political parties and communal-minded disruptionists.

Sri Lanka to all intents and purposes is a free nation but it cannot be gainsaid as pertinently pointed out by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam recently that Britain still continued to have an outpost in this independent Island. We do not agree with the Communists in their apprehension that this good-will mission of Sir John Kotelawala will bring Bri-

tain's big ally and partner, America, into the business of building outposts. A good will tour may win American aid. But can it be obtained without corresponding loss of something more valuable, namely, integrity and independence?

We do not say that 'seeing the world' is an item in the program of work of only the U. N. P. Quite recently the leaders of the Opposition had themselves joined the U. N. P. teams in enjoying the luxury of a peregrination on state account. Let us hope that the Premier's travel across the globe will not end in adding to the worries and difficulties of this infant nation. We wish Sir John Kotelawala a pleasant holiday.

T. B. Propaganda At Jaffna

The Jaffna Branch of the C. N. A. P. T. with the co-operation of the Public Health Department of the Jaffna Municipal Council organised a Tuberculosis Week to educate the people in the prevention of Tuberculosis. A programme was arranged and Physicians and Public Health Officers gave Health Talks on the causation and prevention of Tuberculosis, Health Posters depicting the dangers of spitting indiscriminately on public places were also distributed to the schools and to the other public places. As a start in voluntarily enforcing this preventive method, special drums were provided within the market square and the bus stand in Jaffna to serve as spitting places and the public were requested to make use of these spitting places as this is one of the chief ways by which this disease could be prevented. The Jaffna Branch of the C. N. A. P. T. is very much interested in the T. B. control work and the chief activities carried out are: providing financial assistance to T. B. patients and their dependants, free issue of milk at the Chest Clinic, Jaffna and home visits to T. B. patient's houses.

The special feature of the week was the distribution of new cloths to the T. B. patients on the Deepavali Day. The Medical Officer of Health of Jaffna Dr. P. Arumainayagam assisted by the Propaganda Officer of the Municipality Mr. P. Nadesan rendered all assistance to make the week's activities a success.

LANGUAGE QUESTION -- PURELY POLITICAL AND RACIAL

ADDRESSING a large gathering at the Colombo Town Hall on Sunday last in reply to an address of welcome, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam dwelt at length on the present political situation with reference to the Tamil Language and Indian problem. Mr. A. V. Kulasingam Advocate, presided.

"That Britain still continued to secure a hold on Ceylon as an outpost of her far flung empire both in times of peace and in war is evidenced today by the union jack which flies proudly over Fort Frederick in Trincomalee, within which area virtually the writ of the Ceylon government does not run," observed Mr. Ponnambalam and said:

From the point of view of the standards of instruction and the content of education alone I hold the view that at least scientific and technical subjects in the higher secondary forms should for some decades at least to come be taught in the English language. I should like to state here that this is the view I have held not today or yesterday but throughout the period of my co-operation with the Government.

"Within the last year Sir Arthur Wijeyewardene headed a Commission on which there is not one educational expert from outside to leaven the local team. However eminent Sir Arthur may be in other fields, one can hardly accuse him of that breath of vision and that intimate knowledge of problems of higher education to be able to be of any material assistance in the solution of this problem.

"My worst fears have been already justified by an interim pronouncement he has made in which he suggests that Sinhalese alone should be the language of instruction and education in order to prevent the Tamils from deriving any advantage by the availability of standard text books, teachers and instructors. In saying this, he has already revealed that he is bringing purely political and racial considerations to bear upon a purely educational subject.

"Meantime the government is forging ahead with imparting education progressively and exclusively in the mother tongue in the higher forms. There can but one inevitable result from this policy, the complete segregation of children of the two communities from the kindergarten to the University into two cast iron and mutually exclusive linguistic groups. How possibly I ask can a unified nation be built up on such foundation?

"Is not the implication abundantly clear that the natural and necessary corollary to this educational edifice would be the recruitment of an administrative per-

sonnel both major and minor exclusively from the two communities to man and administer areas preponderantly inhabited by them? Almost deliberately as if it were in anticipation of this ultimate objective, there are already plans for the holding of service examinations in Sinhalese and Tamil, and already discernible signs of the recruitment and placement of personnel, not on considerations of merit, but based upon the numerical strength of the two communities.

"Having dealt with the question of the Tamil language and its rightful place in the scheme of things, I now go on to the equally vital question of the Tamil community and its numerical strength. I refer to a you would doubtless anticipate the so-called Indo-Ceylon question.

Generations of South Indian labourers have lived and died in Ceylon, and today we are left with 8 to 9 lakhs of people who must by every definition known to international law and the comity of nations be described and accepted as Ceylon Tamils, who know no country but Ceylon as their own and who owe allegiance to no other country.

"About decade ago, it was the view of the Ceylon Government that those who were prepared to have both their feet in Ceylon and have no connection with India and who were prepared to make Ceylon their permanent home would be accepted as Ceylon nationals.

"It was on this basis that negotiations started between the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake as Prime Minister of Ceylon and Mr. Nehru as Prime Minister of India, resulting in the Indian and Pakistani Act of 1948.

"The administration of his Act after it was passed, however, except for a short while, shows that there has been and there is, a deliberate and concerted attempt on the part of the powers that be to make the Act oppressive, unjust and harsh.

"I should however like to make an appeal that instead of allowing this question to be a running sore in our relations with our greatest neighbour, with whom we would have through motives of enlightened self interest to align ourselves in the context of conflicting international ideologies. Even now it is not too late to apply the simple factual test and thereby

accept all those born in Ceylon and those with no other home but Ceylon as permanent citizens of this country.

"In the gathering gloom of increasing unemployment, particularly among the educated sector of the people of this country I feel I must draw your pointed attention to the fact that the Government under various major irrigation schemes, and in pursuance of its policy of colonisation, is today indulging in a concerted attempt to colonise areas which have been considered exclusively Tamil for more than a century, with Sinhalese speaking people.

"There might have been some excuse or some justification for such a step, if from the beginning the Tamils in the Northern and Eastern provinces were given an equal opportunity to colonise in the major irrigation schemes of the centre and in the South.

"This is a situation that we cannot look on with apathy or indifference and we call upon the Government to reiterate the policy that was laid down during the British era, that lands under the various irrigation schemes should be reserved for the people of those areas.

Earlier in my address to you I spoke of one of the reasons for co-operation, as the necessity for a uniform economic development of the whole Island, irrespective of the communities that inhabit the areas. I can frankly confess that during my tenure of office it was one of my primary objectives to redress the balance of advantage possessed by areas in the South with very large tracks of arable land waiting and ready for development under agriculture.

"The only way in which the economy of the Island could have been diversified, and at the same time develop the industrial potentialities of those areas in the North and East, which could not be agriculturally developed was to locate, wherever possible, major industrial concerns thereon. But in doing so I wish to reassert here that I did not abandon the primary and fundamental considerations of the economics of a scheme and the industrial necessities of a venture.

"In this connection I wish to ask a question, why in a country which is primarily agricultural and therefore requires fertilisers for its agricultural development a complete and comprehensive blueprint prepared by me for a fertiliser factory at Kantalai in the Eastern Province, which was also accepted as the best possible source of raw material for such a

(Continued on page 5)

HEALTH HABITS

Excess Of Salt Is Injurious To Health

IS a craving for salt a more 'harmless oddity'? An expert, replying to a question in the *British Medical Journal* seemed to think so. But it was not long before he was taken to task by another doctor, who thought that it might lead to raised blood-pressure and other unpleasant symptoms. He could not, he admitted positively prove his point, but it is well-known that a diet low in salt lowers blood-pressure. Why should not a diet high in salt raise blood-pressure?

The doctor's remarks are important in the light of tests on rats. These showed that to take more salt than the body needs may eventually lead to kidney damage and to raised blood pressure.

However, these tests do not necessarily mean that human beings react to too much salt in the same way, and B.M.J. expert insisted that the whole problem was still a matter for speculation and experiment.

What certainly is true, however, is that patients with high blood pressure and certain types of heart disease do benefit from a diet that is totally free from salt. Just to cut out part of the salt in the diet is useless.

It was once as difficult for these patients, who naturally like salt, to give it up altogether, as it is for the alcoholic to give up drinking. But unless it is done, their lives may be shortened. The position was made easier a few years ago when chemists produced substitutes that favour saltless foods. That they had to do so is a measure of the esteem in which man has always held the stuff that he throws superstitiously over his shoulder.

Salt is a simple chemical, consisting of sodium and chlorine, but man, and many animals, cannot live without it. It must be present in the blood, in which it plays a vital part in regulating the amount of fluid and in maintaining the right degree of acidity. Since salt is continuously excreted from the body, it must be replaced at the rate of at least ten grams (about one-third of an ounce) a day.

At times of physical exertion, especially in hot weather, when salt is lost from the body through profuse sweating, we often need extra quantities to prevent exhaustion and cramp. For example, in one deep mine where the temperature regularly exceeds 100 degrees F., a considerable proportion of the miners developed intense headaches and required hospital treatment at frequent intervals. It occurred to their doctor that the trouble might be due to excessive loss of salt through perspiration. He started them on a daily drink of salt water, and the headaches, which had persisted for years, disappeared as if by magic.

In view of its importance to life, it is not surprising that salt has a long and colourful history. It is mentioned in records going back to B. C. 2700. The Bible refers to it, and so does Marco Polo, the explorer. The ancient Chinese won it by mining it, or evaporating sea water. Both these methods, in greatly improved form, are still in use today.

But salt is not only used by civilised man. Wherever explorers have gone, they have found primitive peoples using and appreciating the vital substance. Perhaps savages accidentally discovered deposits of it, or followed animals in search of salt licks. They then learnt how to improve food.

Back in dim history, the sea-loving Phoenicians apparently extracted salt from the Mediterranean, and used it in trade. The Greeks bought and sold slaves, and the good slave was considered 'worth his weight in salt.' Roman legionnaires received part of their pay in salt, or were given a *salodium*, an allowance to buy salt. With the spread of Roman civilisation, the demand for salt increased, but extraction methods remained inefficient, and it was difficult to carry supplies to distant areas. But as the Romans marched through Europe, they discovered new salt deposits, and introduced methods of working them.

Salt has always played a part in social behaviour.

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 14-11-54 TO 20-11-54

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

There will be some troubles in office during this week. If in business, you will have to face much competition. Troubles through secret enemies shown. But financial conditions remain satisfactory.

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

This will be an unsettled week. Domestic troubles and ill health in the family circle shown. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Quarrels with friends and relatives also indicated.

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

This week will be very unsettled. You will have to face much opposition in your battles. Postpone important deals for coming month.

CANCER *Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]*

In spite of all your efforts to keep clear of tussles and misunderstandings. You will find it difficult to avoid clashes. You may run into debts and find it difficult to honour your promises. Ill health to the children also shown.

LEO *Maha, Pooru, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]*

Expenditure will be on the rise throughout this month. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Health upsets specially abdominal complaints are likely.

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

You will find it difficult to make any decision in important affairs this week. Some worries over domestic conditions also shown. Week end will bring in good results in your professional undertakings.

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

Be careful in all your undertakings throughout this week. If you put in extra effort you are sure to succeed in your work. Some indication of a change in routine shown.

SCORPION *Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]*

The first two days of the week must be spent with care. Improvements promised later. Old investments will bring in good results. Go ahead with your ventures.

SAGITTARIUS *Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thannu Rasi]*

The first two days favourable for new undertakings. Monday afternoon Tuesday and Wednesday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be comparatively favourable.

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

The first half of the week will be favourable for business or professional deals. Thursday and Friday will bring in some domestic upsets. Keep your temper under control. Week end will turn favourable.

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

You will have to clash with some elderly relative or your boss before you could have your way in matters. Ignore criticisms and go ahead with your plans. You will lose your temper in a hurry. Week end must be spent with care.

PISCES *Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]*

A very good week for finances. You will be able to invest in some ventures which will bring in good results later. If an officer a promotion likely in the near future.

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 1816/ Testy

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Kandiah Amarasingham Ratnasingham of Kondavil, Jaffna

Deceased Parimalaratnam widow of Kandiah Amarasingham Ratnasingham of Kondavil, Jaffna. Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esqr, District Judge of Jaffna on the 27th day of September 1954 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the petitioner dated

After the Renaissance, aristocratic people used it to mark privilege. Important guests were seated at the table above the salt in its magnificent cellars, humbler people sat below it.

But, however we sit, normally healthy people need salt. If there was none in our food death would soon overtake us.

3rd September 1954 and the affidavit of the Notary dated 14th September 1954 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No. 1993 made by the deceased abovenamed and attested by M. M. Sultan of Jaffna Notary Public on the 22nd day of December 1952, the Original of which has been produced and now deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the petitioner abovenamed is the Executrix named therein and she is hereby declared entitled to have Probate thereof issued to her accordingly

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

This 27th day of Sept. 1954 Drawn by Sgd. V. Navaratna Rajah Proctor for Petitioner (O 139 5 & 12)

Building Supervisor

Wanted an experienced Building Supervisor to supervise the construction of buildings. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned, stating salary expected.

T. K. RAJASEKERAN Hon'ry. Secretary, Telippalai Co-operative Hospital Ltd. Telippalai, 2-11-54 (M. 166, 5 & 12)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1831

In the matter of the estate of the late Valliammai widow of Kathiresu Namasivayam of Vaddukoddai East, Jaffna. Deceased Ponniah Sivasubramaniam of Vaddukoddai East Petitioner

Vs 1. Sangarappillai Nadarajapillai of do 2. Sivapakkiam widow of Subramaniam Ponniah of do Respondents

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of October 1954, and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the deceased issued to him unless the said respondents or any others shall appear before this court on the 19th day of November 1954 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 15th day of October 1954 Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge (O 144 5 & 12)

A STUDY OF THE SVETASVATARA UPANISHAD

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 5-11-54)

Third Adhyayam (Contd.)

A little reflection will convince any unbiased reader that God is not only good and merciful but has also to be just and stern, and even harsh to all outward appearance, if He is to deserve the name of God. Even an earthly king, who rewards his loyal and faithful subjects with offices and wealth and titles, punishes lawbreakers and evil-doers with different degrees of punishment in accordance with the gravity of their offences. The physician cures his patients by administering tasty, sweet or bitter drugs to suit the nature of their diseases, and does not hesitate to use the knife too when he thinks it necessary. The teacher canes the recalcitrant pupil, and the father chastises the wayward child. No one in his senses will say that these punishments are inflicted as a result of hatred towards the victims or for the mere pleasure of doing so. It is all intended to reform the miscreant and cure the afflicted. Even similar are the apparently cruel acts performed by God, our Heavenly Father, our Heavenly King, our Divine Physician, our Divine Teacher. We shall just quote our verse from Siddhiyar in support of our statement, which in reality is so self-evident that it requires no authority to support it:

கீதிகரங்கள் தானும் கோசத்தால் சகஸ் செய்வது,
அக்கிரமத்தால் குற்றம் அடித்தது தீர்த்தது அச்சம் பண்ணி,
இக்கிரமத்தினாலே சண்டு அறம் துயற்றிடு என்பன்,
எக்கிரமத்தினாலும் இறை செயல் அருளே என் றும்.

Even punishments are inflicted by the Lord through love (towards evil-doers). He induces fear by punishing wrong-doers and thus makes them mend their ways. In whatever way the matter is looked at, God's actions are ever graceful.

The representation of Rudran as being armed with an arrow ready to shoot or as showing His teeth to the demons or as the God of Storms wielding the thunderbolt or other deadly weapons should not be taken too literally. The language used is more figurative than factual. These poses are emblematic, symbolical of the function of destruction or dissolution with which His name is generally associated. In this connection the following verse from the Tirumantiram comes uppermost to our mind:

அப்பு அணி செஞ்சடை ஆதிபுராதனை
முப்புரம் செற்றனை எனபர்கள் மூடர்கள்
முப்புரம் ஆனது முடிமல கரியம்,
அப்புறம் எய்தியது யார் அறிவாரே.

Ignorant people say that the ancient Lord, in whose golden braided hair the Ganges lurks, destroyed three cities. What the three cities indicate is the effect of the three kinds of bondage. Who knows what happened after that? —(With the destruction of the demons of darkness, sin and worldliness, there appeared Godliness, the lights of un sullied purity, virtue and bliss manifested themselves).

7. The Lord (Isan), the Supreme (Param) Brahman, who is greater than the greatest, who lies concealed in the bodies of all beings (bhuras), the one Pervader of the whole universe,—those who know Him attain deathlessness (Amritam, Sivahood).

8. I know the Great God (Purushan Mahantam) of sunlike lustre beyond the darkness. Thus knowing Him, one overcomes bondage (overcomes death, Mrityu). There is no other way to gain emancipation (from bondage).

9. The Perfect Being (Purnam Purushan) than whom there is nothing higher or lower, than whom there is nothing more subtle, than whom there is nothing greater, who stands firm in heaven like a (fixed) tree. He is one only. By Him is this world pervaded.

10. That which is beyond (different from) the world, which is formless, which is unpoluted,—those who know It attain deathlessness. Others suffers pain indeed.

11. That God (Bhagavan) exists in the faces, heads and necks of all. He dwells in the hearts of all beings. He is the all-pervasive. Hence God (Sivan) is the Ruler within all.

12. The great princely Purushan, the Motive Power behind everything that exists, the Bestower of taintless

CHILDREN SHOULD BE EDUCATED TO BE THRIFTY

'LESS LITIGATION' CALL BY JAFFNA D. J.

SPEAKING at the World Thrift Day Celebrations at the Vaidheeswara Vidyalaya Hall at Vannarponnai Mr. P. Sri Skanda Rajah, District Judge of Jaffna answered the question 'what is thrift' thus—It is a state of thriving, prosperity, increase of wealth, gain, economy, a frugal and judicious expenditure of money.

Continuing Mr. Sri Skanda Rajah said:

A decade or two ago it would have been like carrying coal to Newcastle or like bringing palmyrah fruit into the Jaffna Peninsula to speak about Thrift from a platform in Jaffna. To have done so then would have been an exhibition of lack of thrift in the use of words. In those days the Jaffna man was noted for thrift. But alas, now lack of thrift-wastefulness-seems to be his chief characteristic.

Thrift is attained by voluntary sacrifice. Let us voluntarily cut down expenditure on luxuries. Let us fight against covetousness. Let us despise gambling. Let us avoid speculation—the risky investment of money in the expectation of unusually large profits. Covetousness, gambling and speculation are just the opposite of Thrift.

It is false economy to cut down expenditure on real necessities of life. That would amount to miserliness. That would lead to disaster. To be thrifty does not mean that you should hoard. Hoarding will not bring you any return. Nor will it bring any benefit to the community.

Saving and investing such savings in Savings

Banks will be helpful to the individual and his family. It will be helpful to the community at large. The individual can earn a reasonable interest on Savings. He can make use of the savings in times of need, such as illness, buying property, education of his children. The Savings Bank can invest the money. Such savings can be utilised for the development of the country. This benefit of development will accrue to even the man who was thrifty enough to save.

A few months ago a classmate of mine, who is a teacher in this peninsula came to see me in Colombo. He came in a taxi. I asked him, 'Why did you hire a taxi? You could have come by bus and walked this short distance from the Galle Road.' His reply was that it was beneath his dignity to travel by bus. I probed into the matter and learnt that he was used to travelling about in Jaffna in hiring cars. You know the hiring cars here—private cars illegally plying for hire, charging exorbitant fare. That is certainly not thrift but extravagance due to a false sense of dignity. Thereupon I told him that I had read of a Chief Justice of England who used

Bliss.—He is of the form of light and endless.

13. The Purushan, the Inner Soul, who is of the size of a thumb, always resides in the hearts of all people. He is perceived by the mind (by being meditated on with love and (Godly) knowledge. Those who know Him thus attain deathlessness (Sivahood).

These verses are self-explanatory. The idea of a marked distinction between God and man, the greatness of God. His all-pervasiveness, transcendence, purity, impurity and benevolence, the indispensability of His Grace to the functioning of the world, &c, and the sorry plight of the soul that does not meditate on, love and realize Him, which underly the teachings of our Upanishad are all brought out very plainly in these verses. The word Purushan was used in some of the previous verses to denote the soul. Here it is used to denote God and is as a rule amplified by the addition of some great quality or other, such as Purushan Mahantam, Purnam Purushan, Prabur Purushan, Purusha Antaratma, &c. Even where there is no qualifying word, we have to be guided by the context in interpreting the word even as we interpret other common names like Atma, Chit, &c, in accordance with the context.

(To be continued)

the 'bus or the tube (railway), which has only third class accommodation to go to the Court.

I know people who carry their own tea sugar and milk to Rest Houses, ask for boiling water and prepare their own tea. That is Thrift. It is not miserliness. Even Colonial Governors who go on leave to England travel by 'bus and the tube. They carry their own attache cases.

The sooner we Ceylonese discard our false sense of dignity the better for ourselves, our children and our country.

We are notorious for extravagance in the matter of spending on weddings and funerals. It is painful to see the large sums claimed as funeral expenses in testamentary cases. Such claims have provoked me to remark, "It is very expensive to die in Jaffna."

If a function or meeting is fixed for a certain time and you attend it late you are not being thrifty with your time. Now are you thrifty with the time of the others if by your late arrival you happen to hold up the commencement of your proceedings.

Thriftlessness is particularly evident in the matter of litigation in Ceylon in general and Jaffna in particular. Sometimes you can't avoid litigation. But, it is my considered opinion that a large percentage of litigation can be avoided if people would only take a sensible and reasonable view of things. Litigation is very often a luxury. Litigation seems to be a pastime with some people.

It is extremely uneconomical to fight for a very small extent— $\frac{1}{2}$ kuli, say, or very narrow strip of land—each side spending hundreds of rupees. I assure you that I am not drawing on my imagination. I am relating all this from my experience, first as an advocate and then as a judge.

If you must of necessity go to Court insist on your case being disposed of on the first date of

(Continued on page 6)

BOOKS REVIEW

Essays on the Upanishads and other Essays

By Vedantakesari Swami Sri. Krishnananda Professor of Vedanta, The Yoga — Vedanta Forest University Anandakutir Rishikesh (Himalaya) India.

Published by the Yoga Vedanta Forest University Anandakutir on the occasion of the thirty third birthday celebrations of Swami Sri Krishnananda

Price per copy Rs. 2/-

The book contains contributions on the life and greatness of Swami Sri Krishnananda who is acclaimed as a reincarnation of Sri Sankara and the Light of the Sivacanda Mission, besides Essays on The Upanishads and other essays by the Swamiji himself. Those who tread the path of worldly life are apt to forget that there is a higher aspect of life too. This publication serves as one of the several reminders issued by the Sivacanda Mission.

Swami Sivananda and the Modern Man

By Sri Swami Omkarananda Published by Yoga-Vedanta Forest University Sivacandanagar Rishikesh (Himalayas) India.

Price per copy Re. 1/-

Modern Science has a strong hold on the mind of the Modern Man. To the modern man religion and philosophy are of secondary importance. This publication containing some questions which battle the modern mind and their answers according to the Sivacanda philosophy proposes to remove this misapprehension.

Everyman's Philosophy of Sri Swami Sivananda

By Sri Swami Omkarananda Published by the Yoga Vedanta Forest University Sivacandanagar Anandakutir Rishikesh (India).

Price per copy Re. 1/-

The book contains Sri Swami Sivanandaji's answers to questions regarding the Goal of Life, God, World etc. It is needless to say that seekers after truth would welcome this book.

CHANGE OF NAME

I, the undersigned, daughter of K. Saravananth and wife of T. Kumaraswamy, of Mallikars known as "Poopathy" "Janaki" and "Poopathyammal" do hereby notify for the information of the public that my name will henceforward be JANAKI, that I will be known and called by that name and the above said names refer to the one and the same person i. e. to me.

K. JANAKI

(M. 167 5 & 12)

A GRAND MUSIC RECITAL

IN AID OF THE

JAFFNA HINDU LADIES' COLLEGE BUILDING FUND

BY

ALL INDIA RADIO STAR

Chidambaram

Srimathi K. GomathiAmmal

With rare accompaniments of

V. RAJAM — Violin
T. P. NAGARAJAN — Mirdangam

AT THE

HINDU LADIES' COLLEGE JAFFNA

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH NOV. 1954 AT 5-30 P. M.

Rates: First Class Rs. 5 00, Second Class Rs. 2-00, Gallery Re. 1-00.

(M. 174. 12)

Letter to the Editor.

Originality On Astronomy

Sir—"Year the North Pole was South," was the headline news in The Times of Ceylon, October 21, 1954, on page four. The journal states: "Strange things have been happening to the North Pole, the scientists have discovered. Recently scientists told the British Association meeting the story of geological detection work which has explained to them the story of the Poles wanderings.."

"Professor P. S. Blackett, Professor of physics at Imperial College, said that the evidence suggested that the Poles shifted their position from North to South periodically"

In connection with the above news, may I please invite your readers' attention to the fact that, it was I who originally indicated to the scientific world, in regard to the correct, natural and continuous circular movements of the Poles.

I made certain new reflections and references through: The Times of Ceylon May 3, 1938, under the headline: Troubles in store for Herr Hitler etc and in that article, the professor had scientifically criticised the Calendars and the fore casts etc

Again in Indian Daily Mail of March 5, 1947, under the heading: Earth rotates, revolves under the sun. Royal diary contains remarkable informations etc, I indicated this theory

Later in the issue of your valuable journal of February

26, 1952, under the heading: About the earth's rotation Prof. Maniam's theory—the following was published: "The North Pole and The South Pole are diagonally opposite each other, and are at right angles to the sun and the equator of the earth." In other words—the Sun is above the Equatorial Regions. My contention is that a year of 12 months (each consists of 29 1/2 days) is only 354 days. There are no leap years. Every month begins with a Full Moon. Every year begins with an Annual Lunar Eclipse in the month of March...The sun is the natural magnetic axis of the earth. The cosmic radiation of the sun naturally rotates, oscillates and revolves round the earth on its natural orbit which is under the Sun.

The North Pole Points Directly to East

"The Vernal Equinox is always in the month of March, when the North pole points directly to the East, while the South pole points directly towards the West, thereby causing an equal day and equal night throughout the world. The Sun is at 0 degree,

The South Pole Towards The East

Another equal day and equal night occurs throughout the world during the Autumnal Equinox when the North pole points directly towards

IN A NUTSHELL

Trine Trial - at - Bar

The preliminary objection raised by Mr. Mr. D. N. Pritt Q. C. was overruled by the Supreme Court. The application by Mr. Pritt to summon Sir John Kotelawala as a witness was disallowed.

* * *

Andhra Crisis

The Prakasam Ministry resigned as the result of a no-confidence motion. The Govt. party was defeated by 1 vote. Three members from the party voted with the Opposition

* * *

Premier on World Tour

Sir John Kotelawala left the Island on a fifty-two day tour of the world. In his statement at the Ratmalana Air Port the Premier declared that 'he did not intend to enter into secret discussions or parleys.'

Language

Question-Purely...

(Continued from page 2)

venture has not merely been shelved but has been abandoned.

"For more than quarter of a century Ceylon has been waiting to allow foreign concerns to exploit the mineral resources at Pullimodda but nobody was forthcoming. In India however with the advent of freedom the immediate factories of Quilon in Travancore have been nationalised and taken over by the Government as important basic industries concerned with the national resources and are today being run as nationalised concerns."

the West while the South Pole towards the East. This happens in September when the Sun is at 180 degrees... These are in accordance with my Constant Coaxial Calendar called E. E. II Calends, which I submitted to the President of the Economic and Social Council, United Nations, New York, on the question of the Calendar Reform.

Reference to the particular circular movements of the Poles was also pointed out on pages 18, 19 and 27 of my brochure entitled:—The Members & Non Members of the United Nation regarding the said E. E. II Calends.

Yours Faithfully

Prof. K. S. Maniam T. R. O.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 30

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnathamby Sinniah of Madduvil South, Deceased.

Marimuttu Sinnadurai of Madduvil South Petitioner.

Minor 1. Sinniah Balasubramaniam

" 2. Vanajarani daughter of Sinniah

3. Sinnathamby Marimuttu

4. Sinniah Ramachandran and

5. Nagammah widow of Sinniah all of Madduvil South Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esqr. District Judge Chavakachcheri on the 17th day of March 1953 in the presence of Mr. V. Canagasabai Proctor for Petitioner and the Affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed Guardian ad Litem over the minors 1 and 2 respondents and the said 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 4th respondent respectively for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in this Administration proceedings and that letters of administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner.

Unless the said respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this Court on the 27th day of April 1953 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 3rd and 5th respondents do produce the said minors in Court on the said date.

This 19th day of March 1953

Sgd. A. W. Nadarajah, District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. V. Canagasabai Proctor for Petitioner.

3 8-53

Time to show cause extended to 24 3-53

Ind. T. Mathisamy Pillai Actg District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 6-10-53

Sgd. A. W. Nadarajah D. J.

13-10-53

Extended and reissued for 16-11-54

(O 143 12 & 13)

Children Should...

(Continued from page 4)

hearing. It will save you time and money. It will save the State man-hours and money. Every postponement means more money for the lawyers, more money for travelling for yourself, your witnesses and supporters. More money for feeding your witnesses and supporters who come with you to the Court and more money for even giving some of your witnesses the luxury of a drink or two. If you do not keep your witnesses quite satisfied you run the risk of losing your case by their not supporting you. Must money be wasted on litigation? Can't most of the disputes be amicably settled. Should you fritter away energies, your money your genius and your time in thriftless litigation?

The undeniable value of thrift becomes increasingly evident every day.

Let us, therefore, here and now resolve to be thrifty in every way and to educate our children to be thrifty! Thereby let us ensure material and moral advancement to to ourselves to our families and to our Island!

Mr. M. Sri Kantha, Government Agent, N. P. presided.

The Status of

(Continued from page 1)

influence each other by cultural contact.

Parity of status may be guaranteed in another way. Both Sinhalese and Tamil may be made compulsory in all schools, and a minimum knowledge in either language may be required for all appointments to the public or teaching services. Appointments may be made purely on merit and not racial quotas. Such a policy may help to minimise the racial conflict that is now threatening and give plenty of scope for cultural contact, mutual influence and co-operation. Then eventually there will come into existence a united Ceylonese nation with common culture and common interests and ideals. Our leaders, both Sinhalese and Tamils, must have vision of a united Ceylon and set work here and now to realise it.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1599

In the matter of the Estate of
of the late E. Foster Lee
of Vaddukoddai in Jaffna
who died in Ipoh in Malayan
Union. Deceased

Muriel Lee of Station Road
Jaffna presently at Ipoh in
Malayan Union by her at
torney A. H. R. Perinpa-
nayagam of 83 Station
Road Jaffna. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Agnes widow of Charles Abraham of Kuala Lumpur
2. Ruth Navaratnam also of Kuala Lumpur.
3. Violet Perinpanayagam widow of E. J. R. Perinpanayagam of Ipoh.
4. Edward Roger Veerasingham Lee of Klang.
5. Victor Thuraisingham Lee of Kuala Lumpur.
6. A. Barr Kumarakulasingham and wife.
7. Muriel Barr Kumarakulasingham both of Negri Sembilan
8. V. J. Jeyaratnam and wife
9. Freda Jayaratnam both of Kuala Lumpur
10. Dorris Edna Pakiaratnam Lee of Ipoh
11. Desmond John Thurai singham Lee of do
12. Francis Gerald Soundarasingham Lee of Keddah.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before William Gunam Spencer Esqr. Addl District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of April 1953 in the presence of Mr. W. B. Canagaratna Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 6th April 1953 and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the said Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased and that the same be issued to her unless the Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 27th July 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 8th day of April 1953

Sgd S. Rajaratnam
District Judge.

Drawn by

Sgd. W. B. Canagaratna.
Proctor for Petitioner.

27-7-53 Time to show cause
extended to 31-8-53 Intd T. M.
D. J.

31-8-53 Time to show cause
extended to 5-10-53 Intd S. R.
D. J.

5-10-53 Time to show cause
extended to 25-1-54 Intd. S. R.
D. J.

25-1-54 Time to show cause
extended to 30-4-54 Intd S. R.
D. J.

30-4-54 Time to show cause
extended to 28-6-54 Intd. S. R.
D. J.

28-6-54 Time to show cause

ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

No. 1833. Testy

In the matter of the Estate
of the late Karthigesu
Sinnadurai deceased, of
Tirunelveli Jaffna.

Sinnadurai Kanagasabapathy
of Tirunelveli South, Jaffna.
Petitioner

Vs

1. Sinnadurai Nadarajah and 2. Annapillai widow of Sinnadurai both of Tirunelveli South, Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of October 1954 in the presence of Mr. R. Siva supramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated the 20th day of October 1954 and the affidavit of Mr. K. Sinnathamby one of the attesting witnesses to the Last Will dated 1st day of Sept 1954 having been read.

It is ordered that the will of Karthigesu Sinnadurai of Tirunelveli, deceased, dated 30th June 1943 and numbered 1496 attested by Notary V. S. S. Kumarasamy, the original of which has been produced and now deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any others shall on or before the 26th day of November 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said Sinnadurai Kanagasabapathy, the petitioner, is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 26th day of November 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of Nov. 1954

Sgd P. SriSkandaRajah
District Judge
(O. 141, 12 & 19)

extended to 30-7-54 Intd S. R.
D. J.

30-7-54 Time to show cause
extended to 6-9-54 Intd. S. S.
D. J.

6-9-54 Time to show cause
extended to 27-9-54 Intd. SSR
D. J.

27-9-54 Time to show cause
extended to 1-11-54 Intd. SSR
D. J.

1-11-54 Time to show cause
extended to 22-11-54

Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah
D. J.

(O 142 12 & 19)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1804

In the matter of the estate of
the late Thiagavathi
ammah wife of Velupillai
Rajadurai of Vaddukoddai
West, Jaffna, who died at
Kuala Kubu Bahru in Ulu
Selangor in Malaya

Deceased

Velupillai Chinniah of
Vaddukoddai West,
Vs Petitioner

- 1 Rajadurai Velupillai
- 2 Rajadurai Kandasamy
- 3 Rajadurai Thangamalar
- 4 Veeravagoo Velupillai
- 5 and wife Kawrimalar
- 6 Nagalingam Sivarajah
- 7 and wife Nagamalar, all of do presently of Seremban in Malaya

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esqr, District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of August 1954 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the said petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration of the estate of the above named deceased unless the said respondents or any others shall appear before this court on or before the 29th day of November 1954 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary

This 20th day of August 1954

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
(O 137, 5 & 12)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1805

In the matter of the estate of
the late Velupillai Raja-
durai of Vaddukoddai
West, Jaffna, who died at
Kuala Kubu Bahru in Ulu
Selangor in Malaya

Deceased

Velupillai Chinniah of
Vaddukoddai West
Vs Petitioner

- 1 Rajadurai Velupillai
- 2 Rajadurai Kandasamy
- 3 Rajadurai Thangamalar
- 4 Veeravagoo Velupillai
- 5 and wife Kawrimalar
- 6 Nagalingam Sivarajah
- 7 and wife Nagamalar, all of do presently of Seremban in Malaya

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esqr District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of August 1954 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the said petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration of the said deceased unless the said respondents or any others shall appear before this court on or before the 29th day of November 1954 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 20th day of August 1954

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
(O 138, 5 & 12)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)
BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

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S. KANAGASABAI,
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வாங்குகிற வரது பெய்க் மலிவன்கு காக்க மன்னன்
கோண்டுகை யாக செய்க குறைவிட தயக்கன் வாழ்க
காண்மறை யறக்க கோங்கு கற்றவம் வேண்டி மக்க
மேன்மைகொள் கைவி லீதி விளக்குக வலக மெல்வாம்.

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAM, F. I. S. A. (Lond.) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabbai, Jaffna at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarpoussi, Jaffna, on Friday, November 12, 1954.