

**C.S.R.**  
DEPEND ON THE MARK FOR EXCELLENCE  
**OHMA WATER**  
THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

# THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY



JAFFNA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1949

The **C.S.R.** Mark of Quality  
ASK FOR THESE THEY ARE THE BEST  
**ROSE WATER**  
**LAVANDAR**  
THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

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## ART AND LIFE

### Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy's Last Speech

Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy read the following speech the last of his life, on the occasion of his 70th birthday at Boston on August 22, 1947, a few days before his death:—

I am more than honoured—somewhat, indeed, overcome—by your kindness in being here to-night, by the messages that have been read, and by the presentation of Mr. Bharatha Iyer's Festschrift. I should like to recall the names of four who might have been present had they been living: Dr. Dezman W. Ross, Dr. John Lodge, Dr. Lucian Scherman, and Professor James Woods, to all of whom I am indebted. The formation of the Indian collection in the Museum of Fine Arts was almost wholly due to the initiative of Dr. Dezman Ross; Dr. Lodge, who wrote little, will be remembered for his work in Boston and Washington, and also perhaps for his aphorism, 'From the Stone Age until now, *quillo de se, o'ade*.' I still hope to complete a work on Reincarnation with which Dr. Scherman charged me not long before his death; and Professor Woods was one of those teachers who can never be replaced.

### Industry Without Art Is Brutality

More than half of my active life has been spent in Boston. I want to express my gratitude in the first place to the Directors and Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, who have always left me entirely free to carry on research not only in the field of Indian art but at the same time in the wider field of the whole traditional theory of art and of the relation of man to his work, and in the fields of comparative religion and metaphysics to which the problems of iconography are a natural introduction. I am grateful also to the American Oriental Society whose Editors, however much they differed from me "by temperament and training" as Professor Norman Brown once said, have always felt that I had "a right to be heard", and also have allowed me to be heard. And all this despite the fact that such studies as I have made necessarily led me back to an enunciation of relatively unpopular sociological doctrines. For, as a student of human manufactures, aware that all making is *per artem*. I could not but see that as Ruskin said 'Industry without art is brutality', and that men can never be really happy unless they bear an individual responsibility not only for what they do but for the kind and the quality of whatever they make. I could not fail to see that such happiness is forever denied to the majority under the conditions of making that are imposed upon them by what is euphemistically called "free enterprise", that is to say, under the condition of production for profit rather than for use; and no less denied in those totalitarian

forms of society in which the folk is as much as in a capitalistic regime reduced to the level of the proletariat. Looking at the works of art they are considered worthy of preservation in our Museums, and that were once the common objects of the market place, I could not but realize that a society can only be considered truly civilized when it is possible for every man to earn his living by the very work he would rather be doing than anything else in the world a condition that has only been attained in social orders integrated on the basis of vocation, svadharna.

### Wisdom Is To Know the Will

At the same time I should like to emphasise that I have never built up a philosophy of my own or wished to establish a new school of thought. Perhaps the greatest thing I have learnt is never to think for myself: I fully agree with Andre Gide that *toutes choses sont d'elles dejas*, and what I have sought is to understand what has been said, while taking no account of the "inferior philosophers." Holding with Heraclitus that the word is common to all, and that Wisdom is to know the Will whereby all things are steered, I am convinced with Jeremias that the human cultures in all their apparent diversity are but the dialects of one and the same language of the Spirit, that there is a "common universe of discourse" transcending the differences of tongues.

This is my seventieth birthday, and my opportunity to say Farewell. For this is our plan, mine and my wife's to retire and return to India next year; thinking of this as an *astam gamana* "going home" There we expect to rejoin our son Rama, who, after travelling with Marco Pailis in Sikkim and speaking Tibetan there, is now at the Gurukula Kangri learning Sanskrit and Hindi with the very man with whom my wife was studying there twelve years ago. We mean to remain in India, now a free country, for the rest of our lives.

### Last Supper

I have not remained untouched by the religious philosophies I have studied and to which I was led by way of the history of art, *Intelligen ut credas!* In my case, at least understanding has involved belief; and for me the time has come to exchange the active for a more contemplative way of life in which it would be my hope to experience more immediately at least a part of the truth of which my understanding has been so far predominantly logical. And so, though I may be here for another year, I ask you also to say "Good bye"—equally in the etymological sense of the word and in that of the Sanskrit *Savaga*, a salutation that expresses the wish 'May you

## AB OVO

By 'SUKA'

Methinks, I was born to be a poet yet unborn, to see things with an eyeless penetration into the gloom of Light.

Do you hear me? I do not hear you. You have made me hard of hearing by inhaling yourself in the core of my quintessence.

Thy seething beauty, my God, is devastating. The *terra-firma* of life twinkles in the certainty of annihilation. The reality is after a search. The wiles of phenomena seek rehabilitation in the doom of time.

Death, the prisoner of life, the solitary mourner, comes by the way of the green to grin at its own mocking face. Ah, poor little thing; my sympathy for him! The doubting suspicions trail the poor proud victory.

I stand in the twilight of truth, my heart, and hear the murmur of my moorings, the majesty of the solemn song, rolling from space to space through arches of time; I find myself atomised. My God, how sweet is a piece of pebble!

### Indian Independence Day

#### Congress Committee Resolution

August 15, 1949, the second anniversary of India's attainment of independence, should be observed with solemn thanksgiving and in a spirit of service to the nation, says a resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee at its meeting in New Delhi.

The resolution adds: "The day should be marked by a determination to co-operate; not only for members of the Congress but for all citizens, in the great tasks that confront the nation, Provincial Congress Committees should draw up suitable programmes for the day which should be simple and productive of goodwill and co-operation. In particular, this should be a day devoted to the most urgent need of the hour, that is the campaign for increasing food production. Every citizen should do his little bit to this end by bringing as much uncultivated land as possible under cultivation, growing vegetables and other foodstuffs on available land and planting fruit tree wherever possible."

come into your own," that is, may I know and become what I am, no longer this man so and so, but the Self that is also the Being of all beings, my Self and your Self."

As the music of the meaning of his words rang out, men who had gathered to pay their respects as friends, were transformed into disciples. Men who had come to a birthday party found themselves at a Last Supper—Men who had been listening to an after dinner speech found themselves hearkening to the Last Words of the Master.  
—From the A. B. Patrika

### Marriage Dictatorship in Red Burma

#### All Maid's To Husbands

At least one of the reported exploits of the Red Flig Communist party of Burma will bring cheer to the disappointed maids and marriageable widows of adjacent countries where the comrades and fellow-travellers of the Burmese Reds are trying to bring about a millennium, comments the *Patrika* and adds:

The Burmese Communists are said to have announced that husbands would be found for all adult single women, including widows, as it was imperative that the country's birth rate be increased. Increased population is undoubtedly necessary for increasing the wealth of the country and increasing number of marriages is the surest way of increasing the volume of population. One thing, however, perplexes us. Are the marriages going to be companionate or will they be sacramental on the orthodox model of the country? A clarification of this point might have considerably increased the interest of marriageable spinsters and widows—and, in a measure, of confirmed bachelors also—in this novel experiment in marriage dictatorship in Red Burma.

### PERSONAL

Mr. P. SriSkandaraRajah assumed duties as D. J. Pt. Pedro on 1-8-49.

Mr. A. Ganapathipillai Chief Clerk Magistrate's Court Jaffna has been transferred as Secretary District Court Pt. Pedro.

## Doctor's Mind Must Be Free While Examining Patients

### Doubts Can Harm Them

A Harley street psychiatrist recently warned the medical profession that a doctor's thoughts can harm a patient. He is sixty-seven-year old Dr. William Brown, formerly director of Oxford University's Institute of Experimental Psychology. He believes that when a doctor is carrying out a bedside examination his fears about serious complications may be picked up by the patient's subconscious mind, writes *Life Science*.

It is suggested that this may account for those cases where a person "instinctively" becomes aware of the seriousness of his illness in spite of the doctor's efforts to hide it from him.

under the influence of anaesthetics.

"The surgeon has a duty to keep his mind well controlled in the presence of the patient, for random thoughts may be as dangerous as stray bacteria," Dr. Brown writes in the scientific journal *Enquiry*. In treating mental cases the danger of "interference" from telepathy is considered particularly great, for if a person learns a psychiatrist's plans for uprooting his subconscious quirks he may automatically counter them.

### Opinion Confirmed

Dr. John Hettinger, Britain's best known scientific researcher on telepathy, confirms Dr. Brown's opinions.

Both scientists say that they know more about telepathy, doctors and surgeons should guard against its effects by keeping their minds as free from stray thoughts as possible while examining their patients. They also believe that eventually telepathy will be used deliberately by psychiatrists to probe the subconscious mind of mental patients under psycho-analysis.

### Dangerous

The patient may even receive telepathically a doctor's uncontrolled thoughts about other far more serious diseases and subconsciously believe they apply to his own case, a danger which can be very great during surgical operations. It is held that the patient's subconscious mind may be particularly sensitive to doctors' thoughts

### Elephant To Be Sent To Japan

#### Nehru's Gift To Jap Children

A magnificent elephant of exemplary behaviour has been elected to be sent to Japan as a gift from the Prime Minister of India to Japanese children.

This 15-year-old cow elephant named "Indira" is about 7 feet tall and aged 15 years, possesses rare auspicious marks has 18 toe nails instead of the usual 16 or 17, carries a trailing trunk, walks head aloft and swings a long tufted tail.

"Indira" was caught 3 years ago from the Kakankote reserve forests, the birth-place of Sabu, the Hollywood star. Well tamed and well trained, she will be entrained to Calcutta to be shipped to Tokyo. A mahout and feeder will accompany her to Japan.

Although Pandit Nehru had asked for a 10-year-old elephant, "Indira" was chosen

### She-Elephant Fights Snake

#### To Save Her Baby

To save her young baby from death, a tame female elephant had to fight a ten-cubit long snake in a forest near Assam. The report, states that the baby elephant was roaming in the forest when it was attacked by the snake. Its shriek brought to its rescue the mother from some distance. She attacked the snake from the flank and the fight lasted for about 10 minutes. She killed the snake and tore it to pieces. The report adds that 2 other tame elephants were the interesting spectators of this snake-elephant fight. They had arrived on the spot almost simultaneously and stood by the side of the baby, presumably guarding it, while its mother was fighting the snake.

because elephants are too young at the age of 10. They grow till they are 35 and are full-grown workers at 40.





## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1949

### Treasure These Thoughts

Knowledge is the support of beings; knowledge is considered the greatest acquisition; knowledge is the greatest happiness in the world; knowledge is considered by the good as heaven.

—MAHABHARATA.

### BUDGETING

**BALANCING THE BUDGET IS** a fine art. When the Minister of Finance presented his Budget for 1947-48 we pointed out that the little surplus which was shown on the credit side was imaginary as the Minister failed to disclose the real figures regarding food subsidies. The accounts of the Government of Ceylon for 1947-48 which have just been published reveal that the over expenditure under Food Commissioner (supplies) has been Rs. 174,416,318 and that only a token vote of Rs. 1000 had been set apart under this head. The Minister's third Budget is definitely an improvement as the early ones but still leaves much

to be desired. It is necessary that the Budget should indicate clearly the real state of facts regarding revenue and expenditure. Danger always lurks in token votes.

The charge made against the Government regarding the high incidence of indirect taxation has been refuted by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Minister for Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries, who disclosed that in a family with a monthly expenditure of Rs. 110, the indirect taxation amounted to about Rs. 6-58 of which Rs. 3-83 was in respect of the tax on tobacco and cigarettes, which was considered a luxury; as against the sum of Rs. 6-58 the subsidy on the rice consumed by the family was roughly Rs. 7-61; in effect Government spent more on the poor man's family than it did get by way of indirect taxation. In this connection it may be mentioned that there was an outcry against the levy of higher duty on butter when the Budget for 1948-49 was presented. On further consideration the proposed higher duty was not levied. It is now our duty to point out that the duty of milk foods and products should be removed. Large sums of money are being spent on milk feeding centres. Milk can no longer be considered a luxury. Children in the poorest families require milk for body building and health. The milk output in Ceylon is computed at about 21 million gallons per year and imported milk foods are said to be the equivalent of about 2½ million gallons of milk while the country's requirements are assessed at

over 200 million gallons of milk per year. It is therefore necessary that the duty on milk food and products should be waived.

The need for accuracy in drawing up the Budget cannot be overemphasised. While under expenditure in the 1946-48 Budget is about Rs. 24,500,000 the over expenditure is found to be Rs. 181,216,229. Departmental budgeting has been inaccurate. Out of 157 heads of expenditure nearly 100 have been over estimated and the largest deficit has been caused by subsidising food supplies. The loss on the Railway last year was about Rupees 18 million and the deficit is expected to be larger in 1949-50. Tea and coconut remain yet the best source of revenue. The export duty or tea last year was about Rs. 70 million while Rs. 80 million went out of the country by way of profits and dividends. It is doubtful whether the country can always depend on an export economy.

### Northern Assizes Concluded.

### Last Case of Attempted Murder

### Accused Acquitted

Mr. Justice E. P. N. Gratien declared the second sessions of the Northern circuit closed on Tuesday. The last case that came up for trial before His Lordship was one of unlawful assembly, rioting and attempted murder from the village of Saravanai in Kys.

The accused in this case were five men (1) N. Thambiah (2) K. Sellathurai (3) K. Sivamsan (4) K. Kandiah and (5) N. Apputhurai.

The injured persons: Nagamani Kapapathipillai and Nagamani Kandiah of the same village.

After trial the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty against all the accused.

His Lordship acquitted and discharged them.

Mr. A. A. Rajasingham Crown Counsel prosecuted.

Mr. M. Balasundaram instructed by Mr. R. Kannadurai appeared for the first, fourth and the fifth accused while the remaining accused were defended by Mr. J. Rajaretnam instructed by Mr. R. Kannadurai.

### PERSONAL

Mr. S. Sivagurunathan B. A. (Hons) son of Mr. S. T. M. P. Sithambaranatha Chettiar who has been, since Head-master of Govt. English School, Akkarapattu has left for Annamalai University to do the Tamil Research Course on Scholarship awarded by the Government of Ceylon.

In the House of Representatives

## G. G.'s BRILLIANT CONTRIBUTION

### Kopay M. P. On Language Question

THAT the Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries should have been chosen by the Premier to sum up on behalf of the Government in the Budget Debate is but in the natural order of things for it is an acknowledged fact that Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam enjoys pride of place as the most powerful debater of the present times. Making a full-five hour marathon speech, Mr. Ponnambalam critically examined the economic situation and the place of industries in that context and skillfully silenced the leftist opposition meeting all their arguments with facts and figures.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries) congratulated the Members on both sides of the House for the spirit in which they had addressed their criticism. He believed that the criticism had been directed to help the country to march ahead in the path of progress.

He would particularly congratulate the Member for Third Colombo Central for the extremely painstaking analysis, very intelligent in some parts, very deceptive in others, but generally comprehensive. The Member had stated that the Government was complacent and inactive and that they were not alive to the economic situation and the gathering gloom. He would like to assure the House and through it the electors of the representatives of the people that the Government was not in the least complacent or passive to the problems confronting them today. On the other hand they were very active, and alive and

conscious of the responsibility of the Government. The extent to which they had intervened in the economic sphere would alone indicate that.

### War of Nerves-Unfair

While it was wrong for anybody to be in a complacent mood in these times, he pointed out that it was also not fair for one Party to attempt to create a war of nerves in the country. It was essential that today all the energies of every section of the community should be harnessed to serve the national cause so as to bring about a definite improvement in the conditions of the people. But it seemed strange that side by side with the Government's efforts in that direction the other side should indulge in talk about the coming of a crisis and the Government being not prepared to meet it. If that crisis ever came and if they were not prepared to meet it, both sides of the House would be affected, they would have to live together or harg together.

With one point of the criticism offered, namely that the economy of this country was largely dependent on the plantation industries every section of the Opposition agreed. That was, however, not a creation of this Government; it was one of the legacies of the past.

Thereafter for the Opposition not to join with the Government in trying to maintain that economy until they were able to diversify the national effort, but merely to say that the capitalist economy was crumbling down and that the only solution for the problem was nationalisation; was to indulge in unhelpful criticism.

There was a decline in the tea industry but that was a decline in production, not in exports of the commodity. They would, therefore, see that the criticism he referred to was perfectly in keeping

with the alarming tendencies of the speeches on the other side. Even if that industry had not been able to fulfil the particularly high level of the quota requirements it did not prove—in fact the figures proved the contrary that the production of tea reached its peak level last year.

### The Rubber Problem

Referring to the criticism about the state of the rubber industry he said that actually last year the production rose up by 50 per cent. Some of the un-economic estates had closed down, and it meant that whatever steps had been taken in the matter of replanting, bud-grafting and increase of output, the yield of rubber in some of the better run estates had increased. Today they, therefore, had in spite of the shrinkage of the acreage an increase of production by 50 per cent. It was not the bigger estates nor the smaller estates which would suffer under the present circumstances, but the medium estates. Something like 200,000 acres of un-economic estates would be purchased by the Government and the labour thus affected would be provided with employment by the Government.

An important feature of the industrial policy was to see that in future that rubber was not exported in the crude unprocessed state. Steps were being taken to convert latex to a highly processed form so that the manufacturing countries could utilise it directly.

Mr. C. Suntharalingam (Vavuniya): In how many years?

Continuing, Mr. Ponnambalam said that the rubber technologist was carrying out advanced experiments in that direction. The results of those experiments would be the raising of the price of the commodity. In consultation with the United States certain experiments were being carried out with a view to making use of rubber for surfacing of roads.

In regard to coconut, he said the year 1949 recorded a high level of export.

Mr. Suntharalingam: No.

Mr. Ponnambalam said that the Member was assuming the role of a minor prophet.

Mr. Suntharalingam said that he was following the Minister in that respect.

Mr. Ponnambalam said that imitation was a form of flattery.

### Export Economy

Dealing with the charge that the profits out of tea went into imperial coffers, Mr. Ponnambalam said that in 1933 just over Rs. 60 million went out of the country by way of profits and dividends. The relative figure for 1948 was Rs. 80 million. In 1948 the national income benefited by

Rs. 70 million for the sum of Rs. 80 million which went out. Their economy was an export economy and with their meagre resources they could not hope to influence the international market.

Continuing Mr. Ponnambalam said that during the last ten years the price of exports had gone up by about 100 per cent, while figure for imports was 367. That meant that they were paying 2½ times in money for half the volume of goods.

Referring to the criticism about an adverse balance of payments, he said that if there was such a situation, the Government could not be expected to avert it without resorting to drastic reduction of essential imports and the liquidation to a certain extent of their foreign assets. Until such time as they would be able to produce their essential commodities, they could not help importing essential necessities. Was that a criminal course of action? Was it an indictment which could legitimately be presented against the Government.

Continuing, he said that if over a period of years there had been a progressively unfavourable balance of trade, the Government might have been accused of not taking the necessary steps to prevent its occurrence. He would remind the House that during the period between 1941 and 1946 there was a favourable trade balance.

Mr. Suntharalingam: War years

### Distortion of Facts

Continuing, Mr. Ponnambalam said that for the first time an adverse balance appeared in the year 1946-47, but it was offset with the introduction of the system of import control. It was clearly a distortion of facts to maintain that the position was otherwise.

He next referred to the allegation that savings and investments during the last few years had steadily gone down. In actual fact the figures in regard to the Post Office Savings Bank had steadily gone up since 1938. In 1948 they recorded a figure of Rs. 125 million.

Mr. Suntharalingam: What was the figure for 1937?

Mr. Ponnambalam: Rs. 118 million.

Continuing, Mr. Ponnambalam said that during the War years the people had no opportunity either to invest their money or to make use of it for useful purchases. Therefore, they saved most of their money. But with the end of the War, the situation changed and they withdrew their money either to invest it on some enterprise or to purchase some such bourgeois goods as motor cars, refrigerators or wireless sets. They should consider all these matters to correctly understand the situation.

Mr. C. Vanniasingham (Kopay) I propose to deal with only two or three matters as most of the things to which I wanted to refer have been already referred to by other Speakers. The hon. Member for Chavakachcheri (Mr. Kumaraswamy) referred the other day to the facilities afforded to us to speak in our national languages. While I am very appreciative of the efforts which you, Mr. Speaker, have made to enable us to speak in the national languages, at least as far as hon. Members who speak in Tamil are concerned, I think that to speak in Tamil may be of some sentimental value. But in a House where the majority of Members may not understand us it would

be rather better to speak in English. But what would be more important from the point of view of the common man is that he should be able to transact his business with Government Departments if possible in his own language. It is, therefore, reassuring to find that the hon. Minister of Finance referred to the fact that several Ministries have decided to carry on the administration, as far as possible, in the national languages.

Well, Sir, I propose to offer a few criticisms in regard to what is being done in this direction particularly from the point of view of the Tamil peasant. If one such person goes into an office to see a staff officer you know that person is required to fill up a form and hand it over to the peon on duty. I have with me here a copy of a form recently issued and I find that it is printed only in English and in Sinhalese.

The Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake: In Tamil districts you will find it printed in Tamil.

### Many Govt. Publications Not In Tamil

Mr. Vanniasingham: In Jaffna I did not find it. That is why I am bringing this matter to the notice of this House. In Colombo where we are trilingual I say that we should have these forms printed in English, Sinhalese and Tamil. Similarly if you go to the Prime Minister's office you find a board in English which enables a person to spot his office. In Sinhalese too you find it stated where you can find his *kurayala*. It is so with regard to other offices also. For instance take the Education Office. Even the letter headings of various Ministers are printed in English and Sinhalese, but not in Tamil. I do not want to go into many details.

The other day I received a newspaper cutting from a constituent of mine. It is a cutting from the "Thinakaran" where somebody has complained that in the Royal Botanical Gardens at Peradeniya the descriptions of the trees and plants are given only in English and in Sinhalese. In the Museum too a similar situation prevails.

The Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake: In the Botanical Gardens you find all three languages used.

Mr. Vanniasingham: I am willing to table this cutting.

The Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake: It is not correct.

Mr. Vanniasingham: I have not been there recently. I am only referring to what appeared in the newspaper.

Then, Sir, this week we received two booklets from the Minister of Transport and Works entitled "Technicians of Tomorrow", and they too have been printed in English and Sinhalese. The Tamil speaking people are left in the lurch. These things do not cost very much and even if they may cost a little money, if the Government does care to publish them in Tamil, I dare say it will mean a good deal to the Tamil speaking public.

### Remittances To India

I wish to refer to another matter and that is the question of Exchange Control. The Minister of Finance has said that the main qualification required of a resident of Ceylon who wishes to send remittances to dependants is that he must be a temporary and not a permanent resident of Ceylon.

(Continued on page 3)



# SRI BHAGAVAT GITA

New Light On Text

Address At Royal Asiatic Society

It is a long-standing belief that the Gita is composed of 700 verses. The verses found in the current text also number 700. Whether this is the real truth or the Gita as originally composed contained more verses was the question raised by S. J. Chattacharya, Editor, 'Ananda Bazar Patrika', in his address at the Royal Asiatic Society.

S. J. Chattacharya commenced his speech with a reference to a well-known sloka in the Mahabharata, Bhishmaparva prescribing the number of verses in the Gita. According to this standard the verses ascribed to Srikrishna are 620, to Arjuna 57, to Sanjay 67 and to Dhritarashtra 1—making a total of 745 verses. It should be noted that there is nothing in the Mahabharata supporting the 700-verse theory while there is the specific mention of 745-verse text. To judge the authenticity and the reliability of this stanza in the Mahabharata the speaker referred to the well-known commentators of Mahabharata, such as Nilakantha, the introduction and critical comments in the Bhishma Parva of the Bhandarkar Institute, Kashmiri recension of the Gita and the Mahabharata texts current in different parts of India. It is found that none of these regard the abovementioned sloka as interpolation but all have attempted to harmonise the text of Gita with this.

In this connection the speaker referred to a special edition of the Gita published from Gondal (Kathiwar). The text is taken from Bhojpatra-manuscript secured from Benares. This edition has accepted 745 verses prescribed by the Mahabharata as the standard. One 'pathiveda' (variant reading) in this edition deserves mention. In the current after Srikrishna's "Viswarupa" Arjuna is mentioned as requesting Him to become 'four-handed' again. But here the Kathiwar edition accepts the reading 'two-handed', thus solving a lot of difficulties in interpretation. Besides this, S. J. Chattacharya also referred to the Persian and Arabic translations of the Gita. These are found to accept a text of more than 700 verses, in some cases, 745 verses exactly.

A Matter For Research

In this connection the speaker also referred to the commentaries of Sankaracharya and Sridhar on the Gita. Both of them accept the 700-verse text. This, it must be admitted, created a difficulty for accepting the standard fixed by the Mahabharata. To throw light on this, the speaker referred to the conversation between Krishna and Arjuna to the Asvamedha Parva of the Mahabharata, referring to the loss of the Gita. This loss and its re-discovery are matters for inquiry and re-research to decide whether there has been a loss of the text.

Another definite proof in support of the Mahabharata standard is also available. Sri Chaitanya is reported to have accepted it himself on a manuscript of the Gita written by his disciple Sri Gadadhar. This manuscript with Chaitanya's writing thereon is still preserved at Bharatpur, Murshidabad. This has also been a subject of discussion in periodicals. The speaker drew the attention of scholars to these facts and requested them to carry on research and inquiry.

## 745 Verses—Standard

In this connection the speaker referred to a special edition of

## Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors

### Annual General Meeting

At the Annual General Meeting of the Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College history was made when Mrs. N. Nadarajah K. C. was elected a member of the Board. The Secretary's report which was adopted showed that schools under the Board had incurred a deficit of about 2 lakh of Rupees about half of which had been met by profits from the carnival and jubilee contributions.

There was still a debt of over 98,000 rupees due to the Mercantile Bank of India.

The following office bearers were elected.

President: Adigar A. Nagannath, Vice President: Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, Manager: Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Secretary: Mr. T. Muttusamy Pillai, Treasurer: Gate Mudaliyar Ponnambalam, Asst. Secretary Mr. A. Arulampalam, Messrs S. Rajaretnam, S. Patanjali and V. Manicavasagar were elected as members of the Managing Committee besides office bearers.

himself on a manuscript of the Gita written by his disciple Sri Gadadhar. This manuscript with Chaitanya's writing thereon is still preserved at Bharatpur, Murshidabad. This has also been a subject of discussion in periodicals. The speaker drew the attention of scholars to these facts and requested them to carry on research and inquiry.

## G. G's Brilliant Contribution

(Continued from page 2)

I wonder whether when one becomes a permanent resident of this country one severs all social ties and ties of kinship one has in India or somewhere else. I suppose the theory is that if a person is a permanent resident of this country he will have to stop all remittances to people outside Ceylon and must come here with family and all his dependants as was stated by the Minister of Finance in a statement to the Press.

I wonder whether it is the policy of this Government to encourage immigration to this country on a large scale I wonder whether people who come to settle here are expected to bring their relatives and all their dependants to live here. If that is so I think we shall have to amend our immigration laws. I, for one, would rather allow them to send out money to dependants than have them come here and increase our numbers and add to our problems. That is a point of view I thought I might place before this Government.

Another snag I find is that you allow a resident to take Rs. 75 with him when he goes out of the country but when he returns he has to bring Rs. 150 with him to be allowed to land here unless he has somebody to stand guarantee for him. It means that anybody going out will not be able to return, unless he makes money in the country he goes to or he has somebody here to stand guarantee.

The Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake: That applies to an outsider.

Mr. Vanniasingham: It applies to all non-Ceylonese including Indian residents permitted to reside here for business purposes. Once such a person goes out of this country he cannot return. I do not know how many of these people can find guarantors to see them back safely. Therefore, one feels that Exchange Control is used not only for economic purposes but also for political purposes.

### Plight of Pilgrims

There is one other point I wish to make with regard to Exchange Control. It affects even Ceylonese. There are for instance a number of Hindus who perform various religious ceremonies at temples such as Chidambaram and Rameshwaram. Some of these go only once a year. I know a case of a man who wanted to send Rs. 15 for a religious ceremony but he was told that he can perform the religious ceremony in some temple here. You know, Sir, that in matters of religion if one has faith in a particular temple or deity it would be hardly fair to say that one can perform the ceremony at another temple in Ceylon.

I know the difficulty one undergoes in getting down magazines or books from places like South India. If you have to send a remittance of Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 for Tamil literature, you have to fill up a hundred and one forms before you can obtain a permit, and in some cases even after doing that, you do not get a permit at all. I think it will be better if we revert to the system of sending remittances of Rs. 25 and under on the production of rice ration books. For some reason or other the Government have decided to change that.

I know of cases where people going on pilgrimages were not able to take sufficient money for their

travelling expenses. As a result, some of them, Ceylon Tamils are Government Servants have had to sell their wristlet watches or the jewellery of their wives to find the money to return to Ceylon. In other words the Government prevents paper currency going out but allows valuables to go out and be sold in India.

There have been a number of cases where people have had to borrow money in India in order to return to Ceylon. Otherwise they would have been stranded. When these people asked for permits to pay back their debts to the Indian residents they were told that they could not be given permits.

I know of case of a Muslim trader of Jaffna who wanted a permit to take Rs. 350. The permit was received late. In the meantime he had left on a pilgrimage to Nagore. Because he had business connections with firms there he was able to borrow the money and come back. When he returned he wanted to return the loan and surrendered the permit for Rs. 350 and asked for a permit for Rs. 350 so that he could do so. The Exchange Control authorities refused him a permit. If Ceylonese citizens lose credit in this manner I do not know what is in store for them.

### Fragmentation of Land

The next point I wish to refer to is that of landlessness and fragmentation of land of Jaffna. When the Hon. Member for Kankesanur (Mr. Chelvanayagam) raised the question of lift irrigation in 1947 the Prime Minister referred to fragmentation of land in the Jaffna Peninsula I too, recently had occasion to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the question of fragmentation of land and landlessness as far as the Jaffna Peninsula was concerned.

I suggested to the Hon. Prime Minister that a survey might be taken of the landless as well as of fragmentation of land and that suitable steps be taken to deal with the problem. One of the solutions would be to offer people land in the irrigation schemes near the Jaffna peninsula, that is in the Mannar and Vavuniya Districts. Of course, I do not know whether the Hon. Prime Minister has taken any action in regard to that matter already. A comprehensive solution can only be had if we have a survey with regard to fragmentation of land and the landless. Once you have that survey, it will be possible for the Government to consider the position in all its aspects and decide on a scheme by which to help peasants in the various colonization schemes of this country.

I would also refer to one other matter. That is, when you have employment exchanges, you might also get them to register peasants who would care to accept land under the various colonization schemes. For a matter of that, though unemployed who have already registered their names might be asked if they would accept land in the various colonization schemes and whether they would like to go to those places. If that is done, I think, to a large extent we might be able to solve this question both of the landless and unemployed. As I said before, I do not want to touch on any matter that has been dealt with by earlier speakers. With those few remarks I conclude my speech.

## Breach of Passport Regulations

### 7 Indians Jailed

On pleading guilty to the charge of breach of Passport Regulations seven Indians were sentenced by Mr. Conrad Perera, Jaffna Magistrate to one month rigorous imprisonment each.

The accused were seen at the Jaffna Railway Station on Tuesday by the Jaffna Police. They were promptly arrested and produced before the Jaffna Magistrate who remanded them till Wednesday.

## Dance School Staging ARecital

### Palace Dancers Participating

The Jaffna School of Dancing is staging a dance recital today at the Jaffna Town Hall under the distinguished patronage of Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy, Mayor of Jaffna and Mrs. Sabapathy.

Sri Chellappan and Srimathi Bavani, Late Palace Dancers of Trivandrum with Sri Suppiah of Natana Niketan Madras are performing Parijata pushpahanan, Bhamsasura-Mohini and Vasantha Utsavam which are expected to be a special treat.

## For Sale

A stone built house and property called 'Zion Lodge' alias 'Kayilan Valavu' situated at Nallur on Nallur-Chemmani Road within 800 yards from St. James Church.

For further particulars please apply to D. Rajadurai, Proctor and Notary, Nallur, Jaffna. (M. 94, 5 & 9)

## NOTICE

### Tender for the Construction of 49 Houses Village Expansion Scheme, Atchuvey

The Chairman Tender Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Secretariat Buildings, Galle Face, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, September 20, 1949 for the construction of 49 houses in the Atchuvey Village Expansion Scheme, Jaffna District, Northern Province.

2. Tenders for the above work should be made on tender forms obtainable from the Government Agent, Jaffna, at whose office plans and specifications can be seen and further particulars obtained.

3. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday September 10, 1949, only on production of a receipt for Rs. 50/-deposited for each form at the General Treasury or any Kachcheri.

P. J. HUDSON  
Government Agent.  
The Kachcheri,  
Jaffna, 2nd August 1949.  
(G. 47, 5, 9 & 12).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Ratnam—The children of the late Dr. E. V. Ratnam are deeply grateful to all friends and relatives who sent flowers and messages of sympathy and who were present at their father's funeral. (M. 91 5)

## NOTICE

The 31st Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd. will be held at "Maha-Mandapam", 150, Hospital Street, Jaffna the registered office of the Company at 2 p.m. on 27th August 1949.

A. ARULAMBALAM  
Secretary.  
28-49  
(M. 93 5 & 9)

## Our Astrological Feature

# WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 7TH AUGUST TO 13TH AUGUST 1949.

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

You will have to exercise some patience and tact this week if you want to avoid some upsets and clashes with those in authority. Money and new hopes come in week end. Health needs particular care.

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

Many of your fond hopes will be realised this week. Rapid advancement along desired lines of personal achievement and self improvement shown. Week end may cause you some financial strain.

**GEMINI** *Mrugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathira, Punarvasu 1, 2, 3*—[Mithuna Rasi]

Sunday afternoon, Monday, and Tuesday forenoon must be spent with care. Make a determined effort to avoid hasty decisions. Be careful about traffic. Matters will improve after Tuesday.

**CANCER** *Punarvasu 4, Poosa, Aayila* [Kataka Rasi]

Friends and acquaintances will play an important role in encouraging you to shoulder a new responsibility. Personal affairs will suffer a set-back on Tuesday afternoon Wednesday and Thursday forenoon. Things will again revert to normal after Thursday.

**LEO** *Maha, Poora, Uttira 1*, part—[Singha Rasi]

Some financial strain shown which will interfere with your plans and make you curtail your personal expenditure. Thursday, Friday and Saturday are the worse days of the weeks. Avoid accidents and clashes with friends.

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

A good week on the whole. Prospects of good business and financial gains shown. Ruin to enemies and success in litigation also indicated. Home conditions will improve week end.

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

Pleasure items prove expensive but you will make some useful and interesting contacts by them. You will have to work hard and take the initiative in important matters if you want to succeed.

**SCORPIO** *Visaka 4, Anusha, Kottai* [Vrischika Rasi]

Health must be given particular care. Troubles with father or paternal relatives also shown. Your boss may turn a deaf ear to your complaints. Week end will brighten you a bit mentally.

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

Home conditions unsettled this week. Illness to wife or children shown. Your money can slip through your fingers if you do not watch it carefully. Avoid quarrels with friends.

**CAPRICORNUS** *Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiravonam, Avittam 1, 2*. [Makura Rasi]

Critical developments in the family shown this week. Prospects of good business after Wednesday. Anyhow it will take some time to recover what you have spent or lost recently.

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

Be diplomatic in your dealings this week. Friends may prove expensive. But this week will widen your field of personal influence and success in romance also shown week end.

**PISCES** *Pooraddati 4, Uttiradathi, Revati*. [Moona Rasi]

Take care of your health this week. Vehicles may prove expensive. Troubles with maternal relatives also shown. But second half of the week will be comparatively better than the first half.



### Climbed 3 Highest Mountains

### Octogenarian Vigour

'Walking and climbing have been my hobbies all my life, but especially for the last twenty-five years', said Arthur Fieldhouse, aged eighty-five, of Huddersfield, speaking in 'Up to Date', broadcast in the BBC's North of England Home Service. 'I never walk less than thirty-five miles each week, and this regular practice, together with my teetotal and non-smoking habits, enables me to achieve some longer walks and climbs when on holiday.

### Interesting Climbs

'For instance, in 1926 and 1927 I had some interesting climbs in the New Zealand Alps and the Blue Mountains of Australia, and then, in 1936, my friend the late Mr. William Pollard and I did a walking tour in the Harz mountains of Germany—and very strenuous it was. Although we were both in our seventies, we thoroughly enjoyed it. The following year we climbed the three highest mountains of England, Scotland and Wales

'Then in 1940, my wife and I were in London attending a conference, and when it was over I said to her "What about walking home to Huddersfield?" She said, "Yes", so we set off and did the 213 miles in ten days. Our most strenuous day was the last one, when we did the twenty-eight miles from Rotherham in exactly twelve hours.

'More recently, I have climbed Scafell Pike, Skiddaw, Helvellyn, Great Gable, Glaramara, Fairfield, and Blencathra in Cumberland; and Snowdon and the Glyders in Wales. But my best climb was two years ago when eighty-three.

'With my friend Mr. Bert Houghton, I reached the summit of Pitz Languard, a Swiss mountain which is over 10,000 feet high. Starting from Pontresina, a village 5,000 feet above sea level, we took for hours to reach the top, and had to do the final scramble in a snowstorm. Last year Mr. Houghton and I climbed Coniston Old Man.

'I am looking forward to my holiday in the Italian Alps this summer, but I hope you will not picture me setting off with massive boots, ice-pick, and coil of rope. I do not use any of those things—just a strong pair of boots'.

—From the A. B. Patrika

### Sangarathai R. D. Society

### Annual Sports And Celebrations

The Sangarathai tank provided the stadium for the annual sports and celebrations held on 31st July. The three flags—yellow, blue, and crimson of the three houses of the Sangarathai Youths' United Club were hoisted on the tastefully decorated pandal. The participation of adults over thirty years in the sports and the competitors as they ran through the tank and the surrounding road and lanes reminded one of the Olympics as seen in the pictures. The sports reached a very high standard. In the final ranking of the houses, Thillaiampalam House (yellow) was placed first with 114 points.

The meeting following the sports events was presided over by Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, M. P. Mr. K. Vairavanathar, the president, in his welcome address referred to the amalgamation of the Y. U. C., the Y. M. H. A. the Rural Development Society and the Community centre under one centre.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam said that Sangarathai was unique in that it was the first village, within his experience, to organize such events. He was also glad to see all the important officials in charge of Rural Dependent work present. The A. G. A., he said, was a farmer first and farmer last.

After the distribution of prizes by Mrs. E. J. Rajaratnam, the Secretary, Mr. A. Nagaratnam laid before the audience the four-teen schemes which should be implemented. He also expressed his thanks to Dr. G. Chelvadoray for his readiness to give in trust a piece of his land in aid of the centre.

The A. G. A. (E) Mr. E. J. Rajaratnam speaking next said he was pained to note that Jaffna has not yet realized the full benefits accruing from the newly won freedom. Having promised to do his best to further the irrigation schemes of that area he expressed the hope that the people would make use of the land development scheme launched by the Government at Kilinochchi. He congratulated Mr. S. Arumugam, Divisional Irrigation Engineer for his excellent work, and looked forward to his Co-operation.

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, advocate, said that all of them must resolve to implement their fourteen schemes within the next fourteen years at least. He hoped to see very soon the Valukai Aru turned into a Vaigai Aru.

Messrs A. T. Vethaparanam, Chairman V. C., J. M. Sabaratnam, D. R. O., and E. P. Rasiah also spoke.

## CONGRESS GOVERNMENT AUTOCRATIC

—Says Sarat Bose

### Strong Opposition Needed

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the Socialist Republican Party, called for the formation of a United Leftist Party 'to oppose the present autocratic Government.

Mr. Bose was speaking at a public reception arranged by citizens of Bombay to felicitate him and Mr. Purushotamdas Triumdas on their recent success in the elections in Calcutta and Bombay.

Mr. Bose said that discussions were going on for the formation of a United Socialist Congress and added that it was a historic necessity of 1949.

### Country Not Advanced

Stating that the country had not advanced "even an inch" since August 15, 1947, Mr. Bose added: "The Congress had failed to redeem its pledges to the masses. Today, there is no liberty in the country. In every Province, the Public Security Act is in operation. At the Centre and in the Provinces, there are one-party Governments, one party administrations and one-party nepotism and corruption. The Congress Governments had enacted the very same laws of the British Imperialists which they called seditious when they fought for freedom".

### Govt. Can Be Replaced

Mr. Bose continued: "The present Government are under a wrong impression if they believe that they cannot be replaced. We can replace them at any moment and there is sufficient talent in the country to take their place. We are preparing ourselves for the coming fight. We will fight with hope and faith".

Mr. Purushotamdas Triumdas speaking on behalf of the Socialist Party, said that he favoured a single Socialist Party of India instead of a Socialist Congress.

Referring to the recent success of the Socialist candidates in Calcutta and Bombay, Mr. Triumdas said that it was "an indicator" as to which way the common man turned. "The man in the street has begun to relish that the present Government were not a democratic one. He has begun to knock at our doors. The Socialists must seize the opportunity lest he should turn back or get crushed under the autocratic Government.

Mr. Triumdas accused the present Government of using "various funds they have, to capture the imagination of the worker and the common man".

### Bengal Elections

Mr. N. M. Joshi, labour leader of Bombay, said that the present Government, by

removing economic controls, had done "the greatest harm to the poor and middle classes". Referring to the decision of the Congress Working Committee to have fresh elections in West Bengal, Mr. Joshi said that it was not a constitutional body to order such an election. It was for the Governor of the Province to do so. "This alone proves the mode of one-party rule of the Congress", he added.

Mr. Bose referred to the accusation that he was not offering constructive criticism or opposition and said: "This was exactly the criticism which British Imperialists were levelling against Congressmen when we were fighting against them. To those critics I reply that we want to destroy so that we should be able to establish a real Socialist order in our country."

"I am, likewise, asked by a section of the Press", he added, "as to the blueprint of the programme I would like to pursue. I would like them to refer to the various blueprints contained in the reports of the National Planning Committee appointed by Mr Subhas Chandra Bose when he was the President of the Congress. Messrs. Asoka Mehta and Dinkar Desai also spoke.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No- 1076

In the matter of the intestate estate of Ramasamy Veluppillai of Vaddukoddai West, affna

Deceased.  
Velauther Thirunavukkarasu of Vaddukoddai West Petitioner.

Vs.  
1 Nagammah widow of Ramasamy Veluppillai 2 Swaminathar Vairavanathar 3 Karunathy Kathiravelu 4 Krupa by Kanapathy 5 Kathiravelu Thuraiappah and 6 wife Theivani 7 Ambalavanar Sinnathamby 8 Rasammah wife of Thirunavukkarasu 9 Karthigasu Kandiah and 10 wife Sinnammah 11 Thamoorthy Muttiah and 12 wife Manicam 13 Veerappoo Somasundaram and 14 wife Thangammah 15 Minor Thamboo Tharamalingam 16 Minor Thamboo Thangathurai 17 Minor Thamboo Sinnammah 18 Sivakolunthu widow of Ambalavanar Thamboo 19 Sangary Ambalavanar 20 Sangary Arumugam 21 Nagar Kanthappoo and 22 wife Theivani all of Vaddukoddai West, Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gonnasekera, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of July, 1949 in the presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu, Proctor for the Petitioner and the Affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 18th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 15, 16 and 17 Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest in the administration proceedings and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased as a cousin of the deceased and that the Letters be issued to him accordingly unless the said Respondents or others shall appear before this Court on or before the 7th day of September 1949, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 13th day of July 1949.  
Sgd. S. S. J. Gonnasekera.  
District Judge.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1061

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kathiripillai Sundaramoorthy of Tellipalai, Jaffna Deceased.

Nannikuddy Sabaratnam of Tellipalai, Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Gandidevi daughter of Sundaramoorthy of Tellipalai, Jaffna  
2 Sundaramoorthy Karthigeyan of do  
3 Gowrydevi daughter of Sundaramoorthy of do  
4 Sundaramoorthy Eloorayakam of do  
5 Saraswathy widow of Kathiripillai Sundaramoorthy of do Respondents.

This action coming on for disposal before A. L. S. Sirimanne Esq., District Judge of Trincomalee, on the 23rd day of February 1949 in the presence of Mr. A. V. Sathasivam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the petition dated 23rd, February 1949 and the affidavit dated 31st January 1949 of the Petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as cousin of the said deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him accordingly and that the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 4th res-

### WANTED

Co-operative Union Hospital Society Ltd., Moolai.

A Lady Doctor, preferably unmarried. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Application to be addressed to the Hony. Secretary, Co-operative Union Hospital Society Ltd., Moolai. Applications close on 10-8-1949

M. KATHIRAVELU  
Hony. Secretary

The Co-operative Union Hospital Society Ltd., Moolai, 25-7-49.

(M. 20, 2 & 5.)

pondents unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 31st day of March 1949 show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. Rajaretnam.  
Addl. District Judge.  
5-3-49.

This 23rd day of February 1949  
31-3-49 Order Nisi extended till 21-4-49.

Sgd. A. L. S. Sirimanne,  
District Judge.

20-7-49 Order Nisi extended till 17-8-49.

Sgd. S. S. J. Gonnasekera,  
District Judge, Jaffna.

(O. 46, 5 & 9)

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**T. S. Muttulingasamy**  
Agent

Std. 24, 1-8 to 30-9-49]

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Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI

## GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

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