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# THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

VOL. LXII.  
NO. 62

JAFFNA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1950

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## RAJAJI ON RELIGIOUS REVIVAL

### Science A Preparation For Religion

MR. C. Rajagopalachari, Minister without Portfolio in the Indian Government, addressing a Gita Study Group organised by the students of the College of Commerce, Delhi, on November 17, declared that science was not the enemy of religion, but a preparation for it.

Delivering the first of three lectures on "Hindu Religious Ideals", Mr. Rajagopalachari said:

I congratulate you on having organised an active group for studying the Bhagavad Gita. The Katha-Upanishad says: *Nanyamatma pravachanena labhyo na medhya na bahuna srutena*. The means of getting God's grace is not by discussion, by learning or by intellect, but only by Bhakti, that is, by appealing to God Himself through prayer.

Do not confound scholarship in the Gita or other scriptures with piety or religion. One can be a very good Sanskrit scholar can study and be an adept in all Sri Sankaracharya's writings, but still be far from religion or the pious life. We can teach a monkey to play a number of tricks skilfully and well. But though dressed in pants and coat and turban or hat and though doing things just like a gentleman, perhaps sometimes even better than a gentleman, the monkey is still a monkey.

There is no real and full integration between the thing done, the external, and the mind that brings it about. The monkey does it all not because it is good, but because it is compelled to do it and has learnt it. One's external equipment and learning may be all just that of a religious man, but the question is whether your mind is devoted to God apart from learning. Not Learning But Love Of God

If in the mind there is no piety and love of God, any amount of Sanskrit scholarship just amounts to the clever tricks of a monkey, and is not true religion. Do you wish to be pious or do you wish to be only scholars? The former makes for the grace of God, makes you good. The latter makes only for pedantry to feed ambition or satisfy some other lower instinct. That is why the Rishi said: "Not by disquisitions, not by keenness of intellect, or by much learning can you see God but only when your heart truly yearns for the sight

of God and you obtain His grace". We have many scholars and philosophers. But what we want is that we should be good and pious men.

We have many problems facing us in our new life as a nation. There is great need for reviving moral and spiritual values and developing afresh internal sanctions for good conduct as distinguished from external regulations. "We should seek a renewal of the spiritual life as a solution to many of the problems which plague us to-day", said the President of the United States, Mr. Truman, in a recent address.

### Religious Men Needed in Public Service

You are students preparing for life mainly in the walks of industry and commerce. It is in these lines of public service we require truly religious men. Do not read the scripture for display of learning, but turn your mind to God. Remember wherever you are, whatever you are doing, you are in the precincts of God who is Father and Mother to us all. Give that Great Mother your love. Do nothing that our Mother will be sad or ashamed about. Whatever work you may be doing, remember God all along. This is the lesson of the Gita.

You may ask: What you say is all right. But is there God? May we pray "O God, if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul?" We shall deal with this to-day. Have you ever looked at an *imli* seed or the tiny seeds of the papaya fruit or the still tinier seed in the *amrood* fruit? In that insignificant-looking little thing is encased something mysterious. Put the seed in the moist earth. It sprouts and grows and becomes the big *amrood* or the *imli* or other tree with all its spreading branches, leaves, flowers and fruits with the flavour and all the qualities of shape, colour and substance appertaining to it. All this is packed into the tiny seed with absolutely insured perfection.

### The Mystery of Life

Take the egg of a hen. Break it and see what there is in it—a sticky fluid with a little yellow part. You see nothing particular in it. Yet the egg kept warm for a few days under proper condition provided by the mother-bird

(Continued on page 4)

## LEGISLATION FOR HINDU KOVILS AND TRUSTS

BY S. CUMARASURIYAR

On account of the long-felt desire of the Hindus that a proper legislation should be introduced early to control incomes and expenses of the Hindu Kovils, Trusts and Madams and to supervise their administration and to bring them to order and to improve their conditions it was resolved at a conference of the Hindus of Ceylon and India in December 1948 that such a legislation should be introduced early by Government for safeguarding the interests of the Hindus as the provisions of the existing Ordinance viz: The Trust Ordinance of 1917 are very inadequate and cumbersome in procedure and caused considerable delay in seeking the assistance of Courts of Law to frame proper schemes of managements, control and supervision of all Trusts.

These resolutions were submitted to the Honourable the Ministers of Parliament for their consideration to take early steps to introduce the necessary legislation for the Hindus. At the same time there were agitations from several sources that all Hindu Temples should be opened for the worship and entry of the Harijans or the scheduled castes or depressed classes and that the cruel practices of slaughtering of animals and birds should be stopped in Hindu temples.

### Agitation by Hindus

In response to these resolutions by the Hindu Public, the Honourable the Minister for Home Affairs and Rural Development appointed a special committee in September 1949. One of the members of this committee refused to sit on this committee on account of certain political causes or considerations. This committee started to record evidence from 15th November 1949 and had submitted its report to the Minister concerned only last week. It is expected by the Hindus that the evidences and report should be published as a sessional paper for the enlightenment of the Hindu Public at an early date.

It was the desire of the Hindu Public all over Ceylon and even of some managers and trustees of Kovils that such a legislation is absolutely necessary as there are cases of embezzlement of trust funds and of mal-administration of Trusts by certain Trustees and frequent litigations in the Courts of Ceylon about Kovils and Trusts. In India, there are sufficient and proper Acts proclaimed and enforced even recently about the stopping of slaughtering of animals in Hindu Temples etc. By legislation all Temples are thrown open for the Harijans or the depressed classes from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas throughout the whole of India.

From time to time, there had been legislation controlling the administration, management, control and supervision of Hindu temples, endowments and Trusts. In April 1949 the Government of

India had taken full charge and control of all matters by the proclamation of the Hindu Religious Endowment Act No. 30. Surely it is high time that steps are taken without delay to introduce the necessary Legislation for Hindus.

### Divine Dance In The Golden Pavilion

When in Kailasa the Lord of lords struts and sways. With his Devi ever on His left side. His tresses flash and flicker lit by the moon. And the balmy glow wipes out the Rajasic trait. The wreaths of skulls with the Brahma-skull. Arc tremulous on His mighty heaving breast. Kubera, the lord of wealth stands hymning His praise. May I be bound to this ecstatic Lord. Who's adance in His Golden Pavilion!

The universe gets convulsed at the tremor Of the Brahma-kapala as the Lord does dance; As the skull impinges the myriad worlds, Floods enwrap them with rain. So Ganga swells And sways with waves in the tresses of the Lord. At this, the gods like Vishnu, come to serve Him. Begin chanting His praise with folded hands. May I contemplate ev'r this blissful Lord Who's adance in His Golden Pavilion!

Tandu and Indra and Chandishvara Accompany the Lord in His great dance, On the Dindima and the Damaru and the Bell. The lords Brahma and Vishnu, who are on either side Of Him, greet Him with folded hands; and all The celestials in great bliss wrap up stand. May I meditate on this ecstatic Lord Who's adance in His Golden Pavilion!

The Lord wears Adirudra as His Ardent During dance. The jingling of His tiny bells And the great serpent's heaving up and down Shake up the great gods and the manifold worlds. But this Lord of dance is blissfully calm: And glancing o'er at the super-decked beloved Of His, who beams with Her approving smiles From out of Her lotus-face, the Lord struts and sways. May I be bound to this Auspicious One Adance in His Golden Pavilion!

## HINDU TEMPORALITIES

By C. NAGIAH

The report of the Committee on Hindu Temporalities, etc., was given different versions on different dates in the Press notably on 1st October, 1950, and on 5-11-50 (Sunday Times Illustrated) and therefore a detailed and comprehensive study and review of it will have to be postponed till the full report is available, but for the present I venture to suggest a few observations on what appeared in the Press on the latter date.

The report as a whole seeks to establish a need for reform and control in Ceylon matters pertaining to the Hindu religion after the Indian model. It does not appear, as it ought to be a statement of the recommendations on the points of reference based on the facts found in the course of the Committee's inquiry and of the various methods they have made use of in it. They seem to be pre-determined to politicise religion as in India and have not been very much guided by the evidence led before them in the course of their inquiry. All that they recommended are prevalent in India more or less in force and they close their report with a direct appeal to follow what is happening in India. This to my mind may be their pious wish and not a report as one would expect.

### Naive Attempt

Their recommendations to the Honourable the Minister for Home Affairs are:— 1. Not to make laws on the issues regarding temple entry and animal sacrifice; (2) To establish a Statutory Board to manage Hindu temples and so on and they qualify the first by saying that law-making is inevitable and the second by saying that it is on all fours with the Madras Hindu religious Endowment Board with a change in the practice in vogue.

This report of the Committee appears to be an election appeal to canvass votes for the forthcoming Parliamentary Elections. It seems to me that the Committee is trying to please both parties, one by recommending not to make laws in either case and the other by suggesting to make laws which are inevitable through a Member of the Parliament. This is not in accordance with the terms of reference on which the Committee was empowered to report.

This report is a fertile nursery for seeds of discord, dissension and quarrel. They seem to have unearthed some unknown legend perhaps from some anti-Brahmin enthusiasts in South India to regard temple entry and animal sacrifice as some Asian social customs. This mischievous piece of concoction would certainly encourage agitation for law-making.

The committee has accepted as established facts the very allegations they were appointed to inquire into and report and has gone on to appeal to follow the customs predominant in India. The Hindu public ought to

know how many and what temples they inquired into to justify their condemning private managements wholesale and to ask for a Statutory Board to manage them instead.

### The Recommendations

It is a naive attempt to supersede God's laws in Saiva agamas by Government laws. It is like the Madras Board, Statutory. All the modifications are base only to sweeten the bitter effects of completely making the Government laws supersede the Agamic laws.

It is an attempt to destroy the rights of private property. Unlike in India all the temples in Ceylon are constructed in privately owned lands for the worship of the manager and the public was allowed to worship at such temples purely as a matter of grace and not a matter of right. Now the committee with a stroke of their pen and without thought and due consideration cuts across this fundamental right of owning private property for one's own use.

We want our freedom of worship protected and safeguarded for us. Let the so-called dissenters leave the Agamic temples, Brahmin priests and private managements against all of which they agitate and construct suitable temples and worship there. History tells us how the Protestants separated from the Roman Catholics over a dissension.

Therefore we protest against Government interference in our religious matters either by setting up a Statutory Board to manage our temples or by laws of Parliament to destroy our religious practices which are in vogue from time immemorial. The principle "Follow India" is an appeal which is irrelevant and unsuitable to us.

We want freedom of worship protected and safeguarded for us.

### Tamil Music Competition Results

At the All Ceylon Tamil Music competition held at the Jaffna Hindu College Hall under the auspices of the Jaffna Kala Sevai Manram on the 19th of this month the following were selected for the award of prizes on the first day of the Music Festival which will be held at the Navalur Hall, Jaffna, during the Christmas Vacation. Miss. Arundathy Thana-balasingam (Vocal). Mas. P. Theivendram (Vocal). Miss. Puvaneswary Subramaniam (Violin). The judges were Messrs. N. Shaomugaratnam, K. R. Nadarajan, M. Kanagasundaram, S. Gunaratnam, and Miss. S. Rajalakshmi.



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## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1950

Treasure These  
Thoughts

Thy gentle loveliness  
Can save the world from wars  
And thy grace, O Goddess,  
Can heal the human sores.

—Swami Shuddhananda Bharati

ILLEGAL ENTRY INTO  
SRI LANKA

UNDETERRED by the complexity of the requirements for obtaining Ceylon Citizenship rights, Indians have made it a regular vocation to cross the narrow waters of the Palk Strait and enter Sri Lanka in violation of immigration laws. Almost daily illegal immigrants are being charged before Magistrates and are being jailed or fined. The entire coast line on the Northern Peninsula now has to be vigilantly watched day and night to effectively halt illegal entry of Indians into Sri Lanka.

The political side of the question of accommodating Indians in this Island may be kept out of the picture and the problem of this unauthorised influx of foreigners may be examined from the point of view of the nationals of this country. Illegal immigration is, by its fraudulent nature, a danger to the indigenous population particularly in reference to the possibility of the latent importation of infection. If the Government of this Island is forced to take preventive measures to put a stop to this offence, it cannot be blamed for such action however penal and deterrent it may be.

In this connection it is regrettable to note that the high-handed methods adopted by the illegal immigrants have been proved as executed in consultation with local smugglers of contraband articles. It often happens that the poverty-stricken people of certain South Indian villages fall, unware, victims to the

machinations of clever smugglers and undertake the risk of crossing over to this Island without passport or permit. A double front assault on this illegal traffic will have to be organised to put an end, at once, to both trade in contraband goods and unauthorised entry of Indians. The Police have had to encounter stiff and in several instances armed opposition to their patrol activities. It should be the duty of all social workers to render every possible assistance to the Police by furnishing the latter with all available information in time to throw an effective cordon round the offenders.

Recently it was announced that Talaimannar area inclusive of the Pier and the rural portions had to be declared an infected area owing to the outbreak of small-pox as the result of illegal immigrants landing there. Sri Lanka has been always very wary in taking the utmost care and precaution in dealing with infectious diseases so much so that the percentage of mortality due to such infection has been less than in neighbouring countries. Much more than anything else this aspect of sanitation and health requires the greatest attention of the Government.

Again from the economic view-point, Sri Lanka cannot afford to burden herself with an added responsibility of feeding uninvited guests at the expense of the indigenous people. There is also the danger of the local working classes being thrown out of employment by the comparatively low wage offered by these illegal immigrants. The whole affair becomes unduly serious particularly because of the fact that the standard of living cost in Sri Lanka is rapidly rising against wages and salaries that are at a standstill rate. Let not this question of dealing with illegal immigrants be confused with the political problems of Ceylonisation and Citizenship rights. The Government's hand has to be strengthened on all sides for swift and sure remedial measures to be taken to root out this growing menace of illegal immigration.

Govt. Bill Rushed  
HastilyWalk Out Gesture By  
Opposition

Headed by the Leader, Dr. N. M. Perera, the entire opposition groups in the House of Representatives walked out of the meeting of the House yesterday as a protest against the unholy haste in which Bills have been rushed through the House.

The incident arose when the Prime Minister introduced the second reading of the Requisitioning of the Land Bill. Dr. N. M. Perera protested that sufficient time had not been given to the members to study the Bill. The Premier asserted that it was not correct to say so.

## AIM OF FASTING

## Conversion And Not Coercion

Fasting has been looked upon as a form of coercion by various people. When Gandhiji fasted at the Aga Khan Palace, the Secretary of the Home Department described it as a form of political blackmail. On the other hand, Gandhiji insisted upon describing it as an integral part of Satyagraha, as a form of action which sprang from the depth of anguish and love. Of course, there can be difference between fasting and fasting. The question is, what are the distinguishing features of a fast which is to be considered as a part of Satyagraha? Pandit Ramrakha, Jatin Das or Terence Macswiney went on hunger strike and they became martyrs in the end. Gandhiji went on a fast unto death in 1932 unless the wrong done by Hindus to the so-called untouchable castes was righted, and a suitable amendment consequently made in the Communal Award. This time, when Calcutta once more lapsed into madness on the 1st of September, he went on an indefinite fast which was to be broken only when he felt that Calcutta had returned to sanity. We have to find out what is the distinction between these two types of fasts.

I believe the difference lies in the intention. The aim of Pandit Ramrakha, Jatin Das or Terence Macswiney was not to convert their opponents. They were at war; they found themselves in prison under conditions in which life became unbearable for them. They did not wish to live in disgrace, but with honour even if they were in prison. And this fine sense of honour led them to lay down their lives when honour was at stake. The fast unto death of these brave men, whom their respective nations rightly honoured as martyrs, was a form of suicide with honour. It was the same thing as the *harakiri* of the Japanese nobles.

## The Satyagraha Brand

Gandhiji's three fasts, to which reference has been made were however, of an entirely different order. The aim of the Satyagrahi is always to convert an opponent, not to coerce him. Last time, when Gandhiji went on fast in Calcutta, friends argued long with him that his fast, even if it were to lead to his death would leave no impression on the anti-social elements who had been responsible for the latest flare-up. Gandhiji agreed that in Satyagraha a fast cannot be undertaken against one who considers the Satyagrahi as an enemy. Gandhiji said several times that he could not fast against the Muslims in Noakhali for redress of the wrongs which were being perpetrated upon the Hindus in that district. He could plead with them, plead with the Hindus also that safety only lay in the courage to die calmly; but fasting against the Muslims was out of question so long as he had not been able to prove to the Muslims that he was their friend, their enemy. It was in order to gain that position in Noakhali that Gandhiji went to serve the Muslims in Bihar when they were oppressed in that Province. It was for the same purpose that he befriended the Muslims in Calcutta, when after going through one year's misrule and anarchy, the Hindus turned aggressor and made a determined effort to oust the Muslims from the pockets in which they were still confined. This service, according to Gandhiji, gave him the right to fast, if

necessary, against the Muslims if and when they went on a mad career. It is thus that Gandhiji's many activities in life become interlaced with one another.

## Purpose of Fast

During the last Calcutta Fast in September 1947 when Gandhiji clearly admitted that his fast might have little or no effect upon the turbulent elements in society, someone asked him, what then was the object of his fast? He explained that it was directed against his friends, whether Hindu or Muslim, in order to rouse them to sufficient activity. The good element in society was lying dormant. By its inaction, it was practically co-operating with the forces which were evil and which were playing havoc with the lives of the people. The good had to assert itself and clearly demonstrate that it was non-co-operating with evil. If this non-co-operation was sincere and active, the evil elements would find themselves isolated; and the purpose of the fast would be achieved.

The question however remained the forces of good asserted themselves only now and then, e.g., when a precious life Gandhiji's was in danger, would it be worthwhile sacrificing his life for such a temporary gain? Gandhiji promptly replied that if such spasmodic goodness was all that could be evoked in the world round him by means of the fast, then he would prefer not to live but to die. Perhaps after his death, those who had come in intimate contact with him would now become active, vigilant and continuously so. Its purpose would be served because the good in society would have then shed its present sluggishness and been roused to sufficient activity. The object of the Satyagrahi which was to convert would have been fulfilled in one way. But so far as the evil elements were concerned, they would be isolated and would die through lack of co-operation of the rest of society. Some of the evil-doers might be converted, others might not; but all would certainly change their front even if there was no change of heart. All this would be brought about, not by infliction of suffering on the evil-doer, but by suffering limited to the Satyagrahi himself.

It is this intention of converting or stimulating a friend to redoubled activity which creates the distinction between the fast of a Satyagrahi and the *harakiri* which have made the names of Pandit Ramrakha, Jatin Das or Macswiney immortal. One belongs to the world of Satyagraha while the other belongs to another world, though intensely brave and romantic. (Modern Review)

American Arts  
Academy Honours  
Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru, Premier of India, has been elected an honorary corresponding member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

This practice of the election of noted foreigners is in keeping with the program of the National Institute "of Arts and Letters of America to strengthen and promote cultural unity by recognising distinguished achievements in the arts of all countries."

JAPAN WILL AGAIN  
BE MIGHTY

(BY FRANK OWEN)

AS the war in Korea rolls unevenly to an end, many in Japan who watched it wonder what kind of a peace is due to break out there. For though Japan's own war ended five years ago, she is not yet officially at peace herself.

"The occupation", with its troops, is still very much here. So are its seemingly still more numerous desk forces. Their occupation is of the best hotels, houses, clubs, and railway coaches. They have special shops, special prices, and their own money.

There are in circulation here two kinds of American dollars, two kinds of British £s, and also Japanese yen—so the black market in currency is busy.

## A New Age

Outwardly, it is a New Age. The constitution is rewritten, the army disbanded, war for ever renounced. More people than ever wear Western clothes—which are infinitely uglier—learn Western words, ape Western ways.

While the traditional Japanese theatre of mime and mask ("Kabuki") is dying under a staggering entertainment tax, the Nishibiki Theatre, on Tokyo's shoddy Broadway, goes big on Western art, with striptease,

"Wringling Popo  
Abot teasure with comic  
burlesque  
Refined by Daring  
Exotic and Excited  
Step in and HAVE FUN."

Well, have laughs anyway. It was comic, without being either refined or exotic.

Of course, this is no more Japan than the Bowery is America. The trouble is that some high Allied officials appear to think it is.

Living the selective and segregated life of bureaucrats everywhere—and even more rootless here than elsewhere, because foreign—they tend to take the face for the reality.

The passer-through gets instead the recurrent, insistent feeling, which is shared by many of the strangely despised British and American trading community, that behind the bows and smiles with which the Japanese people greet the official Allied set-up they are laughing their heads off.

Five years ago, when the dust had settled upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the fashionable question was "What shall we do with the Japanese?"

Today, as the smoke still rises over the charred villages of the newest desert, called Korea, another question, and one with a more menacing note, begins to be asked.

## Growing Population

What are the Japanese going to do about us?

There are 80,000,000 Japanese. They multiply at the rate of close upon 2,000,000 every year. That is, every twelve months as many new little Japanese are born into the world as the present total adult manhood of Australia. Think it out. The Australians are thinking.

I travelled by train from Nagasaki to Tokyo, about 800

miles, or twice the length of England. It took two days and a night, and you felt that the entire way you were passing through Manchester and Sheffield.

Factories, foundries, power plants, pitheads, dockyards and railway yards—they stretched out endlessly like a giant girdle of steel, linking together islands as fertile and rich in resources as our own.

Terrible indeed was the destruction done to them in the war by bombing and sea bombardment. But terrific has been the recovery in peace.

## Steady Progress

It did not happen overnight. For a time the Japanese were truly "out." This country, like ours, cannot feed all her children from her own fields and fisheries.

When her industrial plant was smashed and her overseas markets lost, with local unemployment swelled by the returning soldiers, many a home went hungry, and for many a day, the peasant families took back their sons, and somehow they got through.

Now the people eat fairly well again, though prices are still high, and probably two-thirds of the family budget goes in food. It will be better this winter, for the harvest is a bumper.

Industrially, too, the movement is strongly upward. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry this week estimated that Japan's exports, chiefly textiles, with steel and machinery well in evidence, will be up by one-third on last year's figures.

For a country where so few savings could be made in wartime and its aftermath, this is something for other trading nations to think about—if they intend to remain in business.

## Helpful Factors

Some factors have powerfully helped Japan, one notably being the war in Korea, "Providential", Prime Minister Yoshida naively but paradoxically called it, for Japan, which has supplied steel for the war, will now supply it for reconstruction.

But, above all, it is to her sturdy, tenacious, disciplined people that Japan owes her rise out of her ashes. The standard of life here is still reckoned double that of poverty-ridden India, but it is only half of Italy's, a sixth of Britain's, a twelfth of America's.

What will Japan do—to all of us?

Will she provide the magical key for unlocking the vast, still untapped treasures of Asia, enriching the whole earth? Or, as a fierce competitor, will she put the rest of us out of work? Or, in revenge, will she side with Communism?

One thing is sure. In our own lifetime Japan will again be mighty.—L. E. S.



In the House of Representatives

**P. S. C. Under Fire**

Mr. Wilmot Perera's motion that probationary teachers with the S. S. C. (English) qualification who were appointed for a period of three years' service if not selected for training should be deemed certificated teachers at the end of such period provided that they were successful at a qualifying examination held for the purpose was lost 17 voting for and 33 against.

Mr. Perera also pleaded for a better scale of pay for these teachers.

Mr. W. Dahanayake who seconded the motion said that for another 10 years there would not be enough trained teachers and that the teachers certificate examination should not be abolished.

Mr. E. A. Nugawela, Minister of Education, opposed the motion on the ground that provision is being made for more number of teachers to be trained.

**P. S. C. Attacked**

Mr. S. A. Silva, in moving that the present members of the P. S. C. should not be re-appointed on the expiry of their present term of office, said that the country was not satisfied with the composition of the P. S. C. and alleged discrimination in the P. S. C. decisions.

Mr. Reggie Perera seconded the motion.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake defending the P. S. C. said that it was unfair to attack a group of persons who could not be present in the House to defend themselves. The Premier added that the P. S. C. was not a political body.

Mr. C. Suntharalingam said that the P. S. C. should be above indirect wire-pulling, political influence or nepotism.

Dr. Colvin R. de Silva and Dr. N. M. Perera joined in the condemnation of the P. S. C.

The motion was eventually lost 33 voting against it and 21 for it.

**Neglect of Earth—Cause of Economic Ills**

Patriotism boiled down meant love of earth. It was Mother Earth that sustained everything and to which everything eventually returned "Earth yields greater blessings when people care for it and it is the neglect of the earth that has created many of today's economic problems", said Dr. C. V. Raman at the University Convocation held at Agra on November 19.

Success in life, said Dr. Raman, was a bit of a gamble. "But I assure you sustained sincerity will eventually triumph. Working purposefully is reward in itself", he told the new graduates. He felt India's future lay in colleges and universities and to-day's youth were India's future standard bearers. University education, he said would be a waste if it did not give proper growth and nourishment to young men's mind and body. Education should not be mere froth but substantial and potential such a would equip young people with everything that mattered.

Recalling his early days, Dr. Raman said: "I have fully experienced life because I was born poor. My father was a teacher. He earned just ten rupees a month. And so from my early days I have tried to work hard and work purposefully. My university education spurred me and I owe a great deal to it for my success in life."

**U. S. A's Role In World Affairs****Election Results Analysed**

Writing under the heading "The American Impact", the *Economist* (Nov. 18) discusses American policy against the background of the result of the recent elections.

It says: "To the transatlantic observer the interpretation of American politics is always a most puzzling affair. Rarely has the exercise been more difficult than it is at present. Within a few days the European newspaper reader has been provided with evidence that would justify either the deepest gloom or the highest hopes."

"Has the great upward surge of American responsibility and effectiveness in world politics which has been so gratefully welcome to the friends of freedom all over the world reached a temporary peak, with a reaction setting in? Or is American willingness to give leadership to the world—and assume the burdens of a leader—still growing? So much of the free world's fate depends upon it that it is well worth making an effort to arrive at a judgment."

"There is no reason why Europe should be afraid of Republican electoral victories as such; four years ago a much more violent swing presented Mr. Truman with an actual Republican majority in both Houses of Congress but that did not prevent the enactment of the Marshall Plan."

The *Economist* goes on to refer to the Republican campaign against Mr. Acheson and continues: "The spectacle has certainly not been an edifying one. And yet the alarm can easily be overdone. For all the clamour and the nonsense, the right things are done, possibly not much later and certainly no less generously than they would be done under other systems."

"There is no good reason to believe that the result will be any different this time. The extent to which the American people recorded their votes against the foreign policy of the Truman

**Cruelty More Heinous Than Slaughter**

The need for tackling the problem of cruelty to animals by proper education and by instructing the people that their best interests lay in the health and welfare of the dumb millions entrusted to their care was emphasised by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar presiding over a public reception to the members of the Animal Welfare Delegation last evening at Gokhale Hall.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said that Ahimsa or kindness to animals needed on special commendation. Whenever great sages had spoken about the welfare of the world they had included the animal kingdom. The religion of the Jains and the Buddhists and the example of Asoka were no doubt, unique.

"The slaughter of animals to my mind", Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar observed, "appears to be a lesser evil than the ill-treatment of animals." He added: "The cruelty which I speak of is not conscious cruelty. It is unthinking uneducated and unreflecting cruelty which we have to contend against by education and by instructing the people that their best interests lie in the health and welfare of the dumb animals entrusted to their care."

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar concluded that more than the prevention of slaughter of animals the prevention of cruelty was an urgent problem. A great deal of popular education was necessary for this. He would ask those who were urging the abolition of animal slaughter whether it was not better to slaughter them rather than starve them and make them lead a life of agony.

Administration has been vastly exaggerated. Events always have the most powerful and immediate effect upon Congressional opinions. And by events now-a-days one means Russian action."

**INCREASED D. A. FROM OCT. 1950**

The Cabinet has decided to pay D. A. on an increased basis as from October 1950.

Bachelors get half rate of increase.

Incidentally the subsidy on rice has been increased by 5 cents per measure.

**RATE OF INCREASE**

Rs 100 and below—Rs 5 to both married men and bachelors.  
Rs 101—125—Rs 25 for married and Rs 12 50 for bachelors.

Rs 126—150—Rs 25 married	Rs 12 50 bachelors
Rs 151—175—Rs 35 married	Rs 17 50 bachelors
Rs 176—200—Rs 45 married	Rs 22 50 bachelors
Rs 201—225—Rs 55 married	Rs 27 50 bachelors
Rs 226—250—Rs 65 married	Rs 32 50 bachelors
Rs 251—275—Rs 75 married	Rs 37 50 bachelors
Rs 276—300—Rs 85 married	Rs 42 50 bachelors
Rs 301—500—Rs 85 married	Rs 42 50 bachelors
Rs 501—525—Rs 72 married	Rs 36 00 bachelors
Rs 526—550—Rs 47 married	Rs 23 50 bachelors

Rs. 551—575—Rs. 25 to married and Rs. 12 50 to bachelors.  
Rs. 576—600—Rs. 25 to married and Rs. 12 50 to bachelors.  
Over Rs. 600—Rs. 25 to married and Rs. 12 50 to bachelors.

Mr. J. R. Jayewardene said that in the case of salaries over Rs. 500 the marginal relief to each officer would be fixed so that no officer in these groups drew less in total salary and allowances than the officer whose salary was Rs. 500

**Our Astrological Feature****WEEKLY FORECASTS**

"SRIPATY"

FROM 26TH NOVEMBER TO 2ND DECEMBER 1950

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

Personal affairs will be rather troublesome this week, but business will prosper. Health must be given particular care for some time. Young people in the family may cause you some annoyance week-end.

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

This week does not look very promising. Storms at home and troubles with the marriage partner indicated. Official troubles also not ruled out. Exercise patience in every deal for some time to come.

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

Although things will be somewhat unsettled for you this week, yet it is not a gloomy one. You are likely to have some disputes and misunderstandings with your friends of the opposite sex. If married domestic snarls not ruled out. Social success and fame promised week-end.

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

Misunderstandings will upset you a bit this week. But you will be able to clear them. Ruin to enemies and success in new undertakings also promised. Some settlement regarding some land affairs shown week end.

**Kailasa Pillaiyar Kovilady Free Library**

Mr. A. Cumaraswamy, Principal, Jaffna Hindu College declared open on November 18, the Free Reading Room and Library provided for the residents of Kailasa Pillaiyar Kovilady by the young men of the place under the leadership of Mr. C. Vamadeva.

A meeting then ensued at the Temple premises and the following were elected unanimously as office-bearers.

Patrons: Mr. A. Cumaraswamy, Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, Dr. S. A. Vettivelu, Dr. S. Rajasooriar, Mr. S. Jeganathan, Shroff Mercantile Bank, Jaffna.

President: Mr. C. Vamadeva.  
Vice-President: Mr. E. Gopalasingham.  
Secretary: Master S. K. nagasabapathy.  
Treasurer: Master S. P. Gopalasingham.  
Asst. Treasurer: Master P. A. Anandavel.  
Librarian: Mr. P. Appadurai.

Asst. Librarian: Master K. Thuraiyajah.  
An Advisory Committee of 15 members consisting of the elders of the locality was also elected.

Several speakers spoke on the value of libraries and congratulated the organisers on the undertaking. The day's proceedings terminated with the singing of devotional songs.

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

In spite of monetary gains you will have no mental peace this week. Friends may cause you some annoyance. Negotiate new deals with care and don't commit yourself in writing for some time to come.

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

Older people in the family circle will help you out of some difficulties this week. Go slow in your new deals and don't rely much on your new friends.

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

The first day of the week must be spent with care. Minor accidents and quarrels, shown. The rest of the week favourable for new undertakings. Some educational success also indicated.

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

Expenditure through father or father's relatives shown this week. The first half of the week will make you restless. You will be quick to pick up quarrels and will have to face some criticism. Second half looks promising.

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

Settle any transactions before Wednesday. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning will be a tedious time. Ill health, mental worries and loss of money shown. Quarrels with superiors also not ruled out. Week end will bring in some good news.

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

One of your social ambition will be satisfied this week. Business or professional relationships also should be excellent. Only spend Friday afternoon and Saturday with care.

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

You will be able to make some useful changes in your affairs this week. You will have some unexpected social success also. But beware storms at home midweek.

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

You will be able to launch some scheme this week. But no immediate profits shown. Beware of secret enemies and pay special attention to your routine work for some time to come.

**OBITUARY****MR. P. S. THURAIAPPAH**

Mr. P. S. Thuraiappah, Justice of the Peace and Retired Senior Telecommunication Engineer expired on Nov. 21 at his residence at Wellawatte. He had put in 38 years of devoted service to the Government of the country in various capacities in the Telecommunication Department. In addition the deceased rendered valuable services to several cultural, social and religious movements designed to benefit the general public. He was long connected with the Vivekananda Society, Colombo and functioned as General Secretary for a period of three years and thereafter as Manager of the Vivekananda Vidyalayam. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Wellawatte Recreation Club. He was also one of the Joint-Treasurers and Trustees of the Tiruketheeswaram Temple Restoration Society. He was connected with the Child Protection Society and Deaf, Dumb and Blind School. He was also connected with the Ramakrishna Mission. When Ceylonese refugees from Malaya came to Ceylon during the critical periods of the last war, he was one of the chief organizers of the movement to receive them. He also rendered assistance in connection with Flood Relief Movement. There was not a single undertaking connected with the Hindu public in the recent past in which he did not participate.

Mr. Thuraiappah was married to one of the daughters of the late Mr. Hudson Paramaswamy, Principal, Manipay Hindu College, one of the greatest educationists produced by the North. He leaves behind his wife, three sons, three daughters, sons-in-law and relations to mourn his loss.

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1223

In the matter of the estate of the late Mathurammah wife of E. S. Sinniah Arunasalam of Kokuvi East, Jaffna. Deceased E. S. Sinniah Arunasalam of Kokuvi East, Jaffna.

Vs Petitioner  
1. Arunasalam Mahathevan  
2. S. Senathirajah and wife  
3. Vijayalechumy  
4. S. Sivapragasam and wife  
5. Santhiravathana  
6. Arunasalam Santharakan  
7. " Vamadevan [tha  
8. " Ranjithamalar  
9. " Balachanthiran  
10. " Balasavunthari  
11. " Ranjanayagi all of Kokuvi East, Jaffna Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Wm. G. Spencer Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of August 1950, in the presence of Mr. C. Arulampalam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner & the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner dated 29th August 1950 having been read:

It is ordered that the said respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors 6th to 11th respondents and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as his husband of the deceased and that such letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of November 1950, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the minors before this Court on the said date. This 29th day of August 1950.  
Sgd. S. S. J. GOONESEKERE,  
District Judge

(O. 84. 24 &amp; 28.)



## D. R. O. Feted At Chankanai

"I was one of those who opposed the change from the system of Maniagars to Divisional Revenue Officers as I believed that the haughtiness of the Civil Service would overtake the officers appointed under the new system and create an aloofness between them and the common people whose interests they were to safeguard. But my fears have been proved false by the manner in which Mr. J. M. Sabaratnam so fully identified himself with the people and worked for the amelioration of the living conditions of the farmer, the inarticulate peasantry and the under privileged impelled by true Christian spirit" said Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P. presiding at the farewell to Mr. J. M. Sabaratnam D. R. O. by the public of Valikamam West on his appointment as Investigating Officer for the Registration of Indian and Pakistani citizens for the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The meeting was held on 19-11-50 at the C. A. P. S. Building at Changanai.

Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam who on behalf of the public read and presented an illuminated address enclosed in a silver casket of Kandyan workmanship said that Mr. Sabaratnam enhanced the reputation of the present Government by his devoted and selfless service and high character both in private and public life as well as by his contribution towards the progress of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry.

Mr. V. Veerasingham Principal, Manipal Hindu College speaking next referred to his integrity and act which were so essential for success as a D. R. O. He held him up as an example of a model public servant.

Mr. K. S. Moorthy, Chairman V. C. Changanai and Mr. S. Sinnathamby also spoke.

Mr. T. Chelliah proposed and Mr. S. Mylvaganam seconded that the member of Parliament be requested to communicate to the Home Minister the appreciation of the people of Vali West of the invaluable services rendered by Mr. Sabaratnam D. R. O.

## New Mayor Of Madras

Mr. Ramanathan Chettiar was elected Mayor of Madras at a meeting of the City Corporation Council held on November 21 in succession to Dr. P. V. Cherian.

On the Council assembling Mr. M. Radhakrishna Pillai proposed and Dr. U. Krishna Rao seconded that Mr. R. Ramanathan Chettiar be elected Mayor. The motion was accepted nem con.

According to the convention, an informal meeting of Councillors and Aldermen was held prior to the statutory meeting of the Council, at which Mr. Ramanathan Chettiar was chosen for Mayoralty by 56 votes against 26 votes secured by Mr. T. Chengalvarayan.

## KARAINAGAR HINDU COLLEGE Diamond Jubilee Celebrations Account

Statement of accounts of the Karainagar Committee for the period ending 30th September 1950.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. cts.	RECEIPTS.	Rs. cts.
Refreshment Stall	748 11	Donations from Patrons	4314 83
Decorations	85 34	Sale of Drama Tickets	779 40
Tablet (marble)	42 00	Sale of Entrance Tickets	270 16
Kalutara Basket Exhibitions	56 85	Peep Show	70 50
Chairs	128 00	Magic Show	246 75
Exhibitions	360 62	Games of Skill	129 85
Lights	565 76	Refreshments Sales	535 03
Physical Display	57 82	Physical Display	54 95
Games of Skill	90 05	Art Brochure Sales	5 00
Magic Show	122 00	Film Show	208 00
Canteen	93 30	Advertisement	1 00
Drama	429 10	Stall rent	15 00
Opening function and Entertainment	149 28	Sale of Kalutara Baskets	55 55
Printing and Advertisement	494 95	Reimbursements by Mrs. N. Nadarajah	555 30
Transport	327 01	Advance by Colombo Committee	161 25
Layout arrangements	252 94	Sale of used Cloth	112 74
Postage	77 14	Sale of used Cadjans	20 00
Principal's Trip to Colombo	168 00		
Building and Gate construction	1181 50		
Curtain and Stage	424 74		
Miscellaneous	19 68		
	5874 19		
Cash Balance	1661 12		
	Rs. 7535 31	Total.	Rs. 7535 31

V. Kandappu,  
M. Arumugam,  
Jt. Secretaries.

(M. 164. 24.)

M. Veluppillai  
Treasurer.

R. Murugesu,  
A. Nagalingam,  
Auditors.

## Rajaji on Religious Revival

(Continued from page 1)

brooding over it or in an artificial incubator but emerges a living moving thing which grows with wings and feathers the colour manners and voice of the bird to which it belongs How does all this happen as if to order? Take the microscope and examine the fluid in the egg. You will see nothing of the peacock or the parrot in it. Yet it knows exactly what to become and it becomes that.

All this is wonderful. And if you knew what is in a mother's womb where the human egg is laid and protected from harm, you would see that a tiny bit of living matter, no bigger than a pin-head is that out of which this wonderful being, man, comes to be, with all his organs and his most marvellous all-knowing mind. All this most wonderful potentiality was carefully packed and encased in that little human egg which was only as big as a full-stop point in a printed page.

If in schools and college, we learnt not only to read and to compute but are also trained how to think and marvel at all this that goes on without fuss or jolt, quietly, sweetly, harmoniously as a song is sung, then we prepare ourselves for true religion and ordered reverential life. Science is not the enemy of religion but a preparation for it.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1228  
Ramanathar Ponnambalam of  
Colombuthurai Vs. petitioner

1. Kandasamy Vijayaedchumy
2. Kandasamy Vijayaratham both of Colombuthurai Jaffna
3. Perithamby Kandasamy of do presently of No. 12/1 Polwatte Road, Nugegoda

The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad litem the 3rd respondent Respondents.

In the matter of the estate of the late Retnam wife of Kandasamy of Colombuthurai Jaffna Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasekera Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of September 1950 in the presence of Mr. S. Selvarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 29th September 1950 having been read

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents and that the said petitioner as foster father of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the respondents or other person or persons interested shall on or before the 7th day of December 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the minors before Court on 7-12-50.

This 30th day of September 1950.

Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekera,  
District Judge.

Sgd. S. Selvarajah  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 82. 21 & 24)

## Jaffna Municipal Council

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 212 (b) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance No 29 of 1947 that the budget of the Jaffna Municipal Council containing an estimate of the available Municipal Income and the details of the proposed expenditure for the year 1951 is open for public inspection at the office of the Municipal Council for Seven days commencing from Monday the 27th November 1950.

C. Ponnambalam  
Mayor of Jaffna.

Office of the Municipal Council,  
Jaffna, 21st November 1950  
(M. 166 24)

## DUPLICATING

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Sted. 29. 24 & 28.

## UNION COLLEGE, TELLIPPALAI

New Admissions for 1951

1. Students seeking admission to the College for 1951 should apply in forms obtainable at the College Office on or before 15th December, 1950.

2. Admissions to classes from the Kindergarten to the H. S. C. will be made according to the vacancies that occur in each class. Selected applicants will be asked to sit for an admission examination which will be held on Wednesday the 3rd January, 1951.

3. All applications for admission should be accompanied by Birth or Baptismal Certificates in proof of age.

I. P. THURAIRATNAM  
Principal.

M. 168. 24 & 28

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1218  
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ambalavanar Sivasambo of Kanterodai Deceased

Sivakamasunthary widow of Ambalavanar Sivasambo of Karukampanai in Tellipalai Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ambalavanar Visuwanathar of Kopay South

2. Ambalavanar Muttucumar of Kanterodai

3. Ambalavanar Kumaraswamy of Kanterodai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before William Gunam Spencer Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of August 1950, in the presence of Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read and filed of record from which it appears that the abovenamed deceased died intestate and issueless leaving be-

## SALE

Chevrolet Motor Vehicle CL 4562 built on 1948 model 15 cwt Chassis for use as hearse or ambulance. Insured, taxed and ready for road in topping show-room condition. Available for sale immediately. Reasonable offers accepted Vadamardhy Co-operative Motor Service Society Ltd., Point Pedro. (M 167 24)

bind as his heirs the respondents abovenamed.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner Sivakamasunthary be declared entitled to the grant of letters of administration over the estate of the deceased abovenamed and that she be appointed administratrix of the aforesaid estate unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on or before the 29th day of November 1950.

This 3rd day of August 1950.  
Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekera  
District Judge

(O 83. 24 & 28)

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H. L. D. Selvaratnam  
Agent

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MANAGER.

Hindu Organ & Inthusathanam

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakash Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna on Friday, November 24, 1950.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: T. Muttusamipillai.]