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The Great Sage Of Arunachala

Who Radiates Everlasting Bliss

Sri Ramana's Great Philosophy

(By G. M. S.)

"SRI RAMANA is the true son of the Indian earth. He is genuine and in addition to that something quite phenomenal. In India he is the whitest spot in a white space," says the astute thinker and well-known psychologist, Dr. G. G. Jung of Zurich.

"Ramana recalls us to that larger dimension of Reality to which we really belong though we are generally unaware of it," says our great philosopher, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

The Maharshi, whose Jayanti was celebrated last week, was born on the 30th December, 1879 in Tiruchuzhi, a small village in Madura district, and received the name of Venkataraman. He was the second of his parents. His father did not survive to see his son leading a prosperous career. He died in 1890

That Simple Word

Venkataraman at first studied in a local school at Tiruchuzhi and Dindigal. Later on he reached Madura and joined the Scottish Mission High School.

While going to school one day in November 1895, he met an elderly relation of his on the way. Venkataraman asked him as to where he came from. He lovingly replied: "From Arunachalam". That simple word "Arunachala" sent a thrill through his frame. He felt a strange spiritual current passing in him. He lost himself in oblivion for a moment. He could never forget the name of "Arunachala"—another name for Thiruvannamalai. Thereafter he was a constant devotee at the Meenakshi Temple Madura.

The Crisis

The great awakening that converted Venkataraman's listless life into one of lofty realisation and devotion to ideals came about in the middle of 1895. He was still a school boy and having a sound health, there was an inward crisis in Venkataraman. The idea of death suddenly entered his mind. He felt he was going to die within the next few minutes. But Venkataraman did not consult any physician, did not even tell any of his relatives or friends about this strange and queer feeling. Instead, he decided to carry on a thorough and deep search into his heart, made an analytical study of his mental aspect and the ego sense and suddenly realised that

there was nothing like death and the idea of death was only relative. He further inferred that death occurs to the body and the ego sense in relation to some other vital force behind, which rules supreme and never dies. And his idea of aspiration was to identify himself with that vital force.

After this event, oftentimes would young Venkataraman sit alone by himself in a recumbent posture, close his eyes and lose himself in the all-absorbing concentration on himself. He seldom lost an opportunity to shove aside his books, to shirk the petty social duties and to sit up in meditation on the self. Every body began to scold him for his laziness and for his callous neglect of his studies.

The crisis did come actually on Saturday 29th August 1895 when he lived under his uncle's house, at Madura. He had failed to study English grammar properly, and was given imposition to copy a lesson thrice. Hardly had he begun to copy it when his mind revolted against the "Sad machine Exercise". The book slipped off his hand and he sat bolt upright for his congenial meditation. His elder brother came there; and with intent to make him mend his ways said sarcastically: "Why should one who behaves thus retain all this?"

The Self Of All

His brother's words hit him hard and the idea of Arunachala came back to his mind. He left his home on the same day leaving a note behind saying that he was going in search of his Father and that, since he considered his task a good one, there was no need for anyone to grieve or go in search of him. Thus under a sense of Divine Command he left Madura and after some trouble reached Arunachalam—Thiruvannamalai, on the 1st September '896. When he visited the temple he fell into a trance. In such conditions a sense of oneness with the Ultimate Reality is produced. He had his head shaven clean, put on a piece of cloth as *Koupeenam* and merged into absolute silence and meditation.

He lived in unbroken communion with the Self of All. He reached the quintessence of knowledge by an immediacy of experience. First his teachings were put in Sanscrit by that great scholar and seer,



Kavyakanta Ganapathy Sastry. He desired that all the disciples should style the sage as Bhagavan Sri Ramana Maharshi. The magnitude of (Continued on page 6)

BE RIGHT

"Be right and everything will be right," was the message given by Mahatma Gandhi to Ceylon Indians when the delegation consisting of Messrs S. Thondaman, President Ceylon Indian Congress, Peri Sundram, Deputy President, Ceylon Senate, and D. Ramanujam M. P. met him.

The delegation discussed with Gandhiji various aspects of the Indo-Ceylon problem. The delegation was also in frequent touch with developments of Indo-Ceylon talks between Mr. D. S. Senanayake and Pandit Nehru and twice interviewed Pandit Nehru to impress on him their point of view.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Its Functions And Aims

A. J. Gurreo, Chief Justice of the International Court in the "Foreign Review"

THE new international situation which developed as a consequence of the Second World War has inevitably involved great changes in the organization of international institutions compared with those created after the 1914-18 conflict.

As regards the League of Nations, the consensus was unanimous. The League had shown itself incapable of preventing wars of aggression and of guaranteeing world peace. It had lost every vestige of its authority. Therefore it had to be replaced by a brand new and much more dynamic and realistic organization. The result was that the United Nations came into being.

But with the Permanent Court of International Justice which was set up in accordance with the Covenant of the League the story was quite different. The work which this Court had accomplished was of undeniable value and altogether beyond criticism. Its prestige and the authority of its decisions remained intact and, in consequence, there was not the slightest idea of putting an end to its existence. Revision of the Statute of the Court was necessary however, because of the constitutional ties which bound the League of Nations to the Court, on the one hand, and to the peace treaties of 1919, on the other.

During the preliminary discussions on this revision, which was entrusted to a Conference of jurists meeting at Washington early in 1945, the question of establishing a new court was raised by a certain number of these jurists. But the Washington gathering decided to refer the matter to the United

Nations Conference which was to assemble at San Francisco shortly afterwards.

The existence of two currents of opinion then, became apparent; one being in favour of maintaining the old Court, the other contending for a new Court based on the Statute of the old one.

The maintenance of the old court would, in fact, have given the states which had accepted the Statute of 1920, including enemy states of the Second World War the right to prevent candidates and to take part in the election of the new judges. The new court, however was to be an organ of the United Nations and its composition confined exclusively to members of the new Organization. This in the end, was the principal reason for the decision of San Francisco to set up an entirely new court. In practice, the objections raised by those who favoured the maintenance of the Permanent Court of International Justice have been entirely removed, since the continuity of its work is sufficiently guaranteed with the adoption of the new International Court of Justice of the Statute, and rules of the old Court, and by the obvious advantages of conserving the legacy of its jurisprudence to the fullest possible extent.

The mission of the present Court is, therefore to continue the work of its predecessor. Summed up briefly, this mission may be described as follows: To settle all disputes of a legal nature which may be submitted to the Court, either by means of a special arbitration agreement signed by the par-

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Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1948.

AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTH

JAFFNA IS ONE OF THE FEW places where the peasant toils laboriously and industriously and gets a poor return. The yield of tobacco and other garden produce may be said to be satisfactory; the high price of tobacco perhaps justifies the large sums of money spent on the cultivation of tobacco. The majority of peasants who cultivate betel creepers and plantain bushes are sufficiently compensated. There are a few exceptions who suffer great loss on account of pests which attack the betel and plantain crops. Cultivation of this kind may be helpful from the financial point of view, but is of no use so far as self-sufficiency in food is concerned. It is regrettable that the Jaffna Lagoon scheme which is said to be over 150 years old has not yet materialised. A beginning has been made at Thondamanar. It will take several years for the work to be completed and many more years for the salinity to disappear. The Lagoon Scheme comes under the category of long-term plan. Government has even during the stress and strain of the war years failed to implement any short term plan regarding irrigation. There was much talk about the deepening of ponds or water-holes and cooperatives being helped to purchase machinery required for pumping water. Nothing has been done to our knowledge in this direction. In South India there are many villages where the villagers successfully cultivate paddy, millet, groundnuts and other food products. Most of the villagers water their crops with the help of water lifts worked with cattle power. We see no reason why the Jaffna villager should not employ similar methods. Any country which is not blessed with rivers or tanks for the purpose of providing irrigation facilities has to make use of wells or ponds for the purpose of cultivation. Paddy is cultivated in Jaffna only during the north east monsoon and when the rains fail the peasant proprietor loses heavily. It is the duty of government to help the villager on whom alone lies the prosperity of the Peninsula, to cultivate paddy and other food crops without getting involved in debt. While the long-term plan should not be neglected it

Tamil - Its Greatness

Plea For Revival Of Culture

AT the "Tamil Festival" which was inaugurated last week in the Pudumantapam of the Minakshi Temple, Madura Mr. P. T. Rajan, Mr. Omandur Ramaswamy Reddiar, the Premier, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetti, Finance Minister to the Government of India (who presided) and Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister, who opened an Exhibition of Tamil works, spoke emphasising the need for a revival of the ancient culture of the Tamils.

Mr. P. T. Rajan pointed out that Tamil culture and civilisation could be traced back to very ancient times and referred to the evidence which had come to light at Mohenjodaro and Harappa. Tracing the cause which had led to the decline of Tamil culture, following internecine quarrels among the Kings of the Tamilnad and the resultant domination by the foreigner, he said that with the elimination of foreign domination, it had become the duty of Tamilians to revive their culture and realise its greatness. Tamil should become the official language of the courts, the legislature and public institutions. The progress of the people of Tamil Nad in the future would depend on the progress and development which the Tamil language made. The Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam which had been conceived on the lines of the French Academy represented an effort at the promotion of the development.

Mr. Ramaswamy Reddiar, the Premier, then delivered the opening speech. He said that on the development of Tamil and its progress depended the advancement of Tamil Nad. The great temple of Madura represented the culture of the Tamils.

It was through the temples in the past that art and culture were broadcast among the people. It was these temples, which furnished testimony to-day to the ancient civilisation and culture which was Tamil Nad's heritage. In the temples to-day were to be found all that was best in the country's arts—architecture, sculpture, painting and music.

Now that the people were free, said Mr. Ramaswamy Reddiar, they should take steps to preserve this freedom. Functions like the present festival would enable them to take stock of the situation and adopt measures for improvement. The mere development of their literature would not do; side by side with it, they should work for the improvement of their agriculture, trade and of all their arts. Those who were experts in each of these lines should think out ways and means of achieving further progress, remembering the great achievements of their forefathers. It was in Madura that the three great Tamil Sangams had flourished in the past. The past had given them also the great Sidhas, the Puranas and the Ithihasas which taught them the duty of righteous living in all fields of life, religious, political and economic. Thirukural, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana enshrined in their pages treasures of thought on all the subjects which touched on the welfare and happiness of mankind. It would be impossible to progress appreciably if they forgot this great past of theirs. He would therefore plead with them to foster their Tamil culture.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetti then delivered his presidential address.

Notes and Comments

Justice and Mercy

U. Saw and those who were charged with the murder of Aung San, that prince among men in Burmese politics, have been sentenced to death by a special Tribunal. U. Saw, it was disclosed in the trial had "mingled with low characters and planned the murders". He was described as the brain behind the assassinations and the man who hatched and directed the crime against Aung San and the other

is necessary that short term plans including among other things facilities for irrigation, should be carefully drawn up and implemented at once.

Many a man who was disgusted with paddy cultivation in the Peninsula migrated towards Kilinochchi in the fond hope that the Iranaimadu tank would help him to cultivate during the *Kalapokam* and *Sirupokam* but the manner in which water is doled out to the cultivator at Kilinochchi during the *Sirupokam* season deserves condemnation. The capacity of the tank should be forthwith increased and every cultivator should be given sufficient water for cultivating paddy during *Sirupokam*. When millions of rupees are being spent on the development of agriculture in the South it cannot be understood why one or two lakhs of rupees should not be spent on the Iranaimadu tank.

Burmese Ministers. The trial has created great interest in Burma and in all countries, for Aung San the victim and U. Saw the alleged murderer were well-known figures in world politics. The irony of the situation is that U. Saw is to die on the eve of Burma getting her independence and to celebrate which Burma has banned killing of animals. The Tribunal has done its duty; and it is now left for the power-that-be in Burma to show generosity to their opponents by commuting the death sentence to one of transportation for life. In spite of his recent terrorist activities it should be remembered that U. Saw was a great patriot who suffered a good deal of persecution at the hands of British during the war. We hope that the Burmans have not forgotten his record of service to his mother country. Here is a case where mercy should season justice.

What is the National Flag?

Sometime ago, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Prime Minister of Ceylon was good enough to make a statement that the "Lion flag of the Singhalese" was not the national flag of Ceylon. The Hon. Mr. Chittampalam, a member of the Senanayake Cabinet in a written communication stated that there was no national flag at present in Ceylon and that a flag would be formulated which would be national and which would meet the approval of all the communities concerned. Now, the UNP, the official organ and mouthpiece of the party in power comes out with the news that on February 8th, "the Duke of Gloucester will haul down the Union Jack and hoist

Kashmir Issue At U. N. O.

To Be Taken Up Today

India has taken up the question of Kashmir with the U. N. O. Security Council. The discussion of Kashmir will be taken up today by the Council. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister told Press correspondents:

"We have deliberately asked the army and air force to avoid stepping into Pakistan territory."

"We think we would be completely justified in doing it in the interests of self-defence." Pandit Nehru added. "We proposed to avoid doing it until we feel that in the interests of our State and to protect people who have called on us for protection we are forced to do it. But I hope the Security Council will take swift action."

Referring to a report from London that Lord Mountbatten had threatened to resign and that he had proposed partition for Kashmir, Pandit Nehru said: "It is not good evidence of the intelligence and reliability of the Press because it is just slightly over 100 per cent. false. There has been no question of the Governor-General talking about partition."

"There is no question of partition so far as we are concerned. As for question of the Governor-General resigning it is just fantastic nonsense."

Pandit Nehru said it was obvious that the raiders were being aided in every way by the Government of Pakistan. It was obvious that the raiders were coming through Pakistan territory and using arms supplied by the Pakistan Army.

Pandit Nehru who was addressing over 100 Indians, British, American, French and Chinese correspondents estimated that there were a good 50,000 invaders within Kashmir State territory and 100,000 inside the Pakistan border being trained, armed and made ready for invasion."

Attack Would be Justified

"From the point of view of international law," he added, "we should be perfectly justified in attacking these bases in self-defence. All operations to date have taken place in Kashmir State territory which is Indian territory."

The Indian Army had not attacked the invaders' bases in Pakistan "because we are anxious to avoid enlarging the area of operations as well as having further complications."

"But it is equally obvious," he said, "that no State can tolerate this sort of thing very long."

the national flag of Ceylon". The UNP says: "There the Duke will haul down the Union Jack to the accompaniment of martial music to be provided by the Ceylon light infantry. Then will begin the beat of 200 ancient drums and as the rataplan runs to its fullest volume of sound the Lion Flag will slowly rise to the mast head." We do not for a moment say that the Lion Flag is the exclusive property of the Singhalese, though today they take every thing associated with the word *Singha* as their own. But what we want to emphasise is that the Parliament has not yet agreed upon a national flag. It is against Democracy to harp on the lion flag as the national one. It is acts like these that tickle the minorities to protest and make them suspect the acts of the majority community.

Tamils--Their Future

Abject Surrender or Co-operation With Dignity?

(BY SRIDHARAN)

III

HATS off to Mr K. Kanagaratnam M. P. for his defence of the Tamil clerks. The statement of Mr. C. Ponnampalam, Chairman of the local U. C. in regard to the Tamil clerks was uncalled for and unwarranted, I believe Mr. Ponnampalam was misled, for he is only a babe in his knowledge of the clerks and their work, though due to various causes, he happens to be chairman of a premier U. C. I think it is with a sigh of relief that Tamils all over Ceylon will receive the news that Mr. Ponnampalam has decided to retire from local politics—and let us hope from politics altogether. Mr. Ponnampalam is a good man; and a gentleman at that; but he is a poor politician, and has proved a dismal failure, it must be admitted. He has proved by his inconsistency that he is not worthy of the mantle handed over to him by such giants as Casipillai, Cathiravelu and Canagaratnam, his sires whose services to Jaffna and to Tamil Nad are yet unsurpassed.

Coming to the subject under discussion, I make bold to say that the Tamil clerks are an ornament to the administration of the country. If many of them are in key positions, today it is absolutely due to their undisputed merit and to nothing else. They never rose to position by holding *panthans* to their superiors, for pantham holding is foreign to their nature. Mr. Ponnampalam is ignorant of the fact that there are instances, where in the matter of promotions in the government service, the just claims of the Tamils have been overlooked just to give room to Sinhalese and there are instances in plenty, when men have been given promotion and offered key positions, because they were Sinhalese. Does Mr. Ponnampalam know that a class 3 clerk is today the superintendent of camps in the Agricultural Corps drawing, I think, a salary of 4.0/- per mensem plus all amenities such as free food, free uniform, free lodging and free transport? I know of an ex-overseer in the E. S. L. C. at Maharegama who is now an officer-in-charge in the blessed Agricultural Corps. An ex-police constable is also in that position, though there were and are Tamils with infinitely better qualifications for the said job? I can in the same way multiply instances, to prove that a policy of discrimination is being perpetrated by the powers that be in the administration of the country in the matter of jobs. The Tamils, by their merit only climb up the ladder. It is a calumny to say that the Tamil clerks are communal because they failed to obtain promotion.

I have tried to impress on the readers of the *Hindu Organ* so far the injustice perpetrated on the Tamils by those whom the British Bureaucrat has installed into power and position. But then, what are we to do? Are we to fold our hands and simply watch the scene as the pageant goes by? Or are we with bated breath and whispering humbleness to kneel down before

those who have installed themselves into office and power and beg them to treat us with lenience, and with gratitude grasp the crumbs that fall from the tables of those august personages? Or are we to organise ourselves to perfect unity and demand as equals our share in this land of our birth, from our brethren the Singhalese? Unfortunately for the Tamil Community, difference of opinion exists amongst those who are supposed to be the leaders of the community on this question. There are "leaders" who want the community to take things as they are like good boys and behave like children. These gentlemen say, "look here, what is the use of 'fighting' with the Singhalese leaders. They are numerically superior; fate has ordained us to be a minority community in this country; therefore the only course left open for us is to *Cooperate* with those Singhalese leaders". Such views have been aired by gentlemen like Messrs. Mahadeva, Natesan and Thiagarajah during the last Parliamentary elections; it is fortunate that the Tamil masses refused to swallow this sugar-coated pill: cooperation they say with all solemnity! Cooperation with whom? Cooperation cannot and should not be unilateral. Cooperation should be mutual. The Tamils represented by the All Ceylon Tamil Congress were and are for all-out cooperation not only with the Singhalese but also with all other progressive sections of the country. But did Mr. Senanayake accept that hand of cooperation? No, he spurned that hand of friendship and cooperation. He refused to feel the pulse of the Tamil community and turned to quistings, so that he can acquit himself before the bar of world opinion. Chittampalam, Suntheralingham and Nalliah were made a catspaw of by Mr. Senanayake and these three gentlemen today represent the Tamils of Ceylon in the Cabinet of Mr. Senanayake. What are the portfolios assigned to Messrs. Suntheralingham and Chittampalam? The former is assigned Commerce and the other Tele communication. Any man could say about the importance or otherwise of these two portfolios. No concrete benefit can be done by the holders of these posts either to their community or to the country at large. They are merely eye washes. They are a trap to entice these two gentlemen. When Nehru formed the Interim Government before partition, one of most the important portfolios—namely that of finance was assigned to Liaquat Ali Khan, the League nominee. Here all important portfolios have been assigned to the henchmen of Mr. Senanayake.

The Tamils as represented by the Tamil Congress want to cooperate and there is none to non cooperate. The Tamils will cooperate but will never subjugate themselves with begging bowl in hand. They have given their verdict against those who wanted the Tamils to sell their self respect for a mess of pottage, in an unequivocal manner.

Finally Settled

Premier's Hope for the Future

MR. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, told a Press Representative in Madras that the Indo-Ceylon problems which had been hanging fire for so long had now been finally settled.

Looking fit, cheerful and contented, Mr. Senanayake told he had had a fine time and was "jolly happy". He recalled the hospitality of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Premier, and Mr M. A. Jinnah, Governor General of Pakistan.

Mr. Jinnah, he to'd had promised to give all assistance to the settlement of the Indo-Ceylon problems.

Mr. Senanayake said that the question of citizenship rights for Indians in Ceylon had now been settled and the two governments would soon take steps to confirm the agreements. He was not prepared at this stage to divulge the qualifications for citizenship rights as he felt it would be "dangerous" to do so. It was now left for the Ceylon Government to confer citizenship rights on those Indians in Ceylon who had the necessary qualifications and who were prepared to make Ceylon their home and for the Indian Government to deprive them of Indian citizenship rights. They could no longer claim dual citizenship rights. They must either be Ceylonese or Indians. Immigration laws, he continued, would be introduced soon by the two governments.

Defence of India and Ceylon

Asked about British bases in Ceylon, Mr. Senanayake said, "We feel that a certain amount of their assistance is necessary for our own protection and they themselves feel likewise. This has to be determined from time to time"

To a question whether Ceylon would line up with India in the matter of defence, Mr. Senanayake said that now that both had become members of the British Commonwealth as Dominions, defence would become a question of mutual concern to every Dominion. All would have to come together for purposes of defence.

Mr. Senanayake described his visit to Karachi as "a courtesy visit." After his talks with Mr. Jinnah, the Governor-General of Pakistan, he felt "there would not be any difficulties with Pakistan. Though the large majority of Muslims in Ceylon belonged to India, yet they were some who belonged to Pakistan he stated.

To-day both Ceylon and India had become independent countries and the suspicion that had been present in the past had been removed, the Ceylon Prime Minister observed and added that it was suspicion that undoubtedly made for trouble. As long as there was no suspicion in the minds of the people, an agreement could be arrived at, Mr. Senanayake concluded.

Mr. Senanayake and his party were the guests of Kumararajah Sir Mutiah Chettiar of Chettinad. Mr. Senanayake and party arrived in Ceylon on Sunday last.

Earlier, Mr. Vaidyanathan told Pressmen that Mr Senanayake met the Governor-General of Pakistan

N. P. T. A. Examination Council J. S. C. Pass List

The following candidates from the Kokuvil Hindu College have been successful in the above exam held recently.

- G 318 Arumugadas K. (First Div.) Dist. Arith.
- G 319 Balambikai N.
- G 320 Balasubramaniam E. Dist. Arith., Gen. Science.
- G 324 Gnanasundaram S.
- G 325 Kanagarajah P. (First Div. Dist. Arith.
- G 326 Kandapillai K. (First Div.) Dist. Arith., Eng. Lang.
- G 328 Mahadeva T. (First Div.) Dist. Eng. Lang.
- G 329 Navaratnasingam K. Dist. Eng. Lang.
- G 330 Parameshwary V. Dist. Eng. Lang.
- G. 332. Rajaratnam A. (First Div.) Dist. Eng. Lang., Arith., C. Tamil, Maths., Geog., Civics.
- G. 333 Rasammah N. Dist. Arith.
- G. 334 Saraswathidevi N.
- G. 335 Sinnathamby K.
- G. 336 Sivasubramaniam V.
- G. 337 Thalaiyasingam N.
- G. 338 Thiruchelvam S. Dist. Arith., C. Tamil.
- G. Vigneswari A.

3-1-48.

Ceylon Tamil's Association Singapore

At the Annual General Meeting of Ceylon Tamil's Association held at No. 11, Handy Road Singapore on 21st December, 1947 the following were elected office-bearers.

President: Dr. P. Thillainathan.

Vice-President: Dr. T. Balasingam.

General Secretary: Mr. S. Velautham.

Treasurer: Mr. K. A. Vanar.

Literary Secretary: Mr. S. Chinniah.

Sports Secretary: Mr. A. Joseph.

Committee Members: Messrs. S. Selvanayagam, S. C. Somasundaram, A. Velupillai, M. Namasivayam, A. Elankiar, S. Karthigesu, K. Muthukumar, S. C. Vadivala, and V. Kanagasabai.

Auditors: Messrs. A. Veeravagu and S. Retnasabapathy.

Sri Sempaga Vinayagar Temple Committee.

Chairman: Mr. S. Ampalavanar.

Secretary: Mr. P. Velupillai.

Treasurer: Mr. N. Ramesvaran.

Committee Members: Dr. P. Thillainathan, Messrs. K. Vyravanathan, A. Elankiar, S. Selvanayagam, S. Rasanayagam, K. Muthukumar, M. Namasivayam, Kathirgamar, S. Selvanayagam. —Cor.

King Michael of Rumania has abdicated to marry Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma.

on Wednesday. There was also consultation with both the Pakistan Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister, Sir Zafrullah Khan.

New Year Honours Farewell to Advocate

Capt. Nalliah to be O. B. E.

The following gentlemen are the recipients of new year honours in Ceylon.

To be a Knight Commander of the most distinguished order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Sir Oliver Ernest Goonetilleke, K. B. E., C. M. G.

To be a Knight Bachelor:
William Ivor Jennings.

To be a Companion of the most distinguished order of Saint Michael and Saint George:

Claude Hamilton Brazel.

To be a Commander of the Civil Division of the most excellent order of the British Empire:

Arthur Godwin Ranasinha.

To be an Officer of the Civil Division of the most excellent order of the British Empire:

William Thomas Brindley.

To be a Member of the Military Division of the most excellent order of the British Empire:

Wijaya Raja Singham Nalliah.

To be a Member of the Civil Division of the most excellent order of the British Empire:

Thomas Ambrose de Mel.

British Empire Medal (Civil Division):

Anthony Paul.

Pakistan Envoy's View

Mr. Zahid Hussain, Pakistan High Commissioner in India, said in an interview that the Government of India's decision to refer the Kashmir issue to the U. N. Security Council would lead to more complications rather than facilitate its solution.

"It would have been much better," he said, "if the dispute had been mutually settled by negotiations between the Pakistan and India Governments and a reference to the U. N. had been avoided. Kashmir occupies a strategic position and other Powers will also be naturally interested in its future. Members of the U. N. are more inspired by other motives than altruistic principles." He, however, maintained that now as the step had been taken by the Indian Government, Pakistan would fight out the issue at the bar of international opinion."

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A farewell function and garden party were held on Sunday the 28th December at 4 p. m. in the Thirunelvely Hindu School premises by the Thirunelvely Y. M. H. A. and the Thirunelvely Hindu School Society Ltd. in honour of Mr. S. Thambydurai, the retiring President of the two Associations, consequent on his appointment as Magistrate, Chilaw.

After group photographs of the School Society with the School staff and of the Y. M. H. A. and its supporters were taken, a garden party was held in the School premises. It was attended by almost all the residents of Thirunelvely, where Mr. Thambydurai was born and brought up. After the garden party speeches were made by Messrs. M. Balasundaram, Advocate, S. Mahadevan, Advocate, N. Vaitalingam and S. Thirugana Sampather, about the work he had done in organizing the Y. M. H. A. and in placing the Thirunelvely Hindu School on a firm and secure basis. This school which owes its present position very much to the untiring and unselfish efforts of Mr. S. Thambydurai has on its staff, 4 teachers of whom 7 are trained. The average attendance of the School is 250. This Hindu institution, which caters to the educational needs of the majority of the children of the village, has been in existence for nearly 30 years. It was felt by the residents of Thirunelvely that the departure of Mr. Thambydurai from their midst leaves a void which will be difficult to fill, specially with regard to the efficient management of the school and the Y. M. H. A.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. N. Sivasithamparam, the Secretary of the Y. M. H. A. and the school society.

Meesalai Youth League Annual Meeting

The above meeting was celebrated by the Youth of Meesalai on 1-1-48 6 p. m. at Meesalai Mavedy temple premises, with Mr. R. T. Subramaniam in the Chair.

The main item of the day was a reception to Mr. V. Kumaraswamy M. P. Songs and addresses were presented by Mr. C. Chelvadurai and Sri V. Kumaraveloo.

Mr. V. S. Karthigesu in the course of his address congratulated the youths for their various activities both in religion and social work. Mr. V. Kanagasabai Proctor S. C. outlined to the M. P. the needs of the citizens of the parish.

Then Mr. V. Kumaraswamy thanked all concerned for the warm welcome and invited resolutions.

It was proposed by Mr. P. Thambipillai and seconded by Mr. P. Veerasingam that a market should be opened for Meesalai near the Railway halt and was adopted.

Resolutions requesting to organize Rural Reconstruction Centre, Textile Centre and Producers Co-operative Union were unanimously passed and the New M. P. took note of them. Then the office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year.

The meeting ended at 10 p. m. with a vote of thanks from the Chair to all concerned and Devaram.

Saiva Paripalana Sabhai Ashrama Fund

Additional List of Donations

| | Rs. | Cts. |
|---|------|------|
| Previously acknowledged (14-11-47). | 3544 | 00 |
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| " V. Maniammah " | 5 | 00 |
| " Muththuvet Chetty " | 1 | 00 |
| Total | 4039 | 50 |

Mr. Henry Wallace, who was Vice-President of the United States under President Roosevelt has announced his candidature for the presidency to be contested this year.

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan has been appointed a member in the Pakistan Cabinet. He has been assigned the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

M.P. Consults Electorate

Central Association Suggested

On an invitation issued by Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, M. P. for Vaddukodai, a large and representative gathering of the residents of the Vaddukodai electorate assembled at the Chankanai Cinema Theatre Hall to inaugurate a central association for the electorate with branch associations in the villages comprising the electorate. Mr. Kanagaratnam, while deploring that the ushering in of the new era after a long period of subjection has not taken the people to the promised land of happiness and prosperity, stated that the Government is creating a new department for Rural Development and the people should therefore organise themselves into an association to study the needs and problems of the villages and benefit by the Government scheme. Today the villages are in a deplorable condition and a general awakening of the civic consciousness of the people is necessary for co-ordinated action in order to raise the standard of living of the common man and woman by giving him the facilities for normal existence which society according to modern concept demands. First and foremost the people should see that no part of the public funds is robbed on its way to its proper place and it is by honest and truthful means people can help to eradicate corruption and bribery both in the Public services and public life; self government demands equal treatment and unselfish service and no government can discharge its duties to the people in its charge unless it is manned by men and women of the highest integrity and honour.

Several members spoke on some of the urgent problems confronting the country and a committee was appointed to draft the necessary scheme for submission at a plenary meeting to be held at the end of the month.

India Fully Prepared

India's Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, told a crowded meeting that India was now fully equipped to meet any eventuality with regard to her defence against raiders, apart from the protection of her frontier people to which the Government had pledged itself.

The Defence Minister said that any student of military science would be left without an iota of doubt that the Kashmir raid was the result of a premeditated plan hatched in Pakistan areas with the full consent of the Pakistan Government. During his recent visits to Kashmir, he found a temporary lull in the raiders' activities which, to his mind, appeared to be due to the present wintry climate. But he had no doubt that the raiders would resume their activities on no distant date. It need not be stated, he added, that the Muslim League had banked on religion as a spring-board to Pakistan. The same issue of religion was not holding good to-day against the issue of Pakistan's economy and cultural structure.

The Defence Minister advised the people to sink all party factions to maintain their freedom by rendering all help and co-operation to the Union Government.

Railway Travel Between India & Ceylon

Railway travel between India and Ceylon is to cost more this year as a result of the increase in railway fares from the first of this month.

The rates for the transport of goods by train between India and Ceylon have also been similarly increased.

The increase in the rates and fares has been effected by the South Indian Railway, the Nilgiri Railway and the Cochin Railway and not by the Ceylon Government Railway but they are having their repercussions in Ceylon as increased rates and fares have to be collected for transport between the two countries.

All-Round Increase

This increase in fares affects all classes of passengers including labourers. The fare for a Third Class passenger from Colombo to Madras by the shortest route will now cost Rs. 17-51, whereas formerly it was only Rs. 14-90.

The proportion of the increase is more in the case of the First Class passenger from Colombo to Madras, who will now have to pay about Rs. 82 for travelling on the shortest route; while Air Ceylon charges Rs. 85 for the plane trip which takes about three hours.

Railway travel will cost even more if the proposals to increase the Ceylon railway fares, which are now under consideration are approved and put into effect.

A resolution demanding the repeal of the Standing Order requiring the permission of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for a Member of Parliament to speak in Sinhalese or Tamil in the House was unanimously passed at a meeting of the All-Ceylon Sinhalese poets held last week at Colombo.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

NOTICE

The Railway Level Crossing at 158 miles 74 chains, Main Line, between Bandarawela and Diyatalawa, on the Badulla to Colombo cart road, will be partially closed from 6-0 p.m. till 12-0 midnight on 10-1-48 for effecting repairs.

During this period, traffic will be assisted over this crossing.

J. E. S. BODGER,
General Manager.
9-12-47.
(G. 139, 6)

Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Colombo

Post of Demonstrator of Rasa Preparations Siddha Section

Applications are invited for the post of Demonstrator of Rasa Preparations—Siddha Section, in the College of Indigenous Medicine.

Salary Scale—660—42—1416 per annum.

Applicants should be Ceylonese possessing recognised qualifications in Indigenous Medicine and should possess experience in the Preparations of Rasa medicine according to Siddha system. Applications together with copies of certificates and testimonials should be sent to the Registrar, College of Indigenous Medicine, Colombo to reach him on or before 12th January 1948. For further particulars see Government Gazette of 26-12-47.

A. N. N. PANIKKAR
Principal
College of Indigenous Medicine
Colombo.
22-12-47.
(G. 137, 2 & 6)

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

(Continued from page 1)

ties, or by means of unilateral application in cases where the parties have accepted compulsory jurisdiction under the terms of Article 36 of the Statute. Such acceptance has already been announced by a number of states. The most recent notifications were those received from the Netherlands, the United States, China and several of the Latin American governments.

The Court will also give advisory opinions. In this respect, its jurisdiction has been considerably enlarged, as the right to make requests for such opinions will no longer be confined to the General Assembly and the Security Council. Other organs and agencies have also been authorised to exercise the same right.

In addition to its judicial and advisory functions, the International Court of Justice is also called upon to continue the work of the old court in connection with the development of international law and thus to open the way to its future codification. The study of this latter problem is included among the tasks allotted to the United Nations. It seems likely that this body will adopt the same method as that which was formerly employed by the League of Nations, namely, the codification of international law by means of international multilateral conventions.

The experience already acquired in pursuance of this method has been very far from encouraging however, and it is to be feared that a second attempt along the same lines will also result in failure. It may be remembered that the preliminary work, begun under the auspices of the League of Nations culminated in an international conference which met at the Hague early in 1936. The programme submitted to this conference consisted of but three subjects which, in the opinion of the governments concerned, were considered to be sufficiently advanced for codification: (a) nationality; (b) the delimitation of territorial waters; (c) the international responsibility of the

state for prejudice against foreigners.

After lengthy discussions, the first codification conference was obliged to adjourn without having been able to draw up a convention on any of these questions. With such a negative result in mind, one is justified in wondering whether it would not be preferable to await the gradual development of the jurisprudence of the International Court. The jurisprudence of its predecessor, the Permanent Court of International Justice, has already contributed several well defined principles and rules of law and it is permissible to consider that these have now been definitely included as a part of international law. When the International Court of Justice has also delivered a certain number of judgements and advisory opinions and has thus confirmed the jurisprudence which already exists; the authority attaching to the decisions of both courts will suffice to endow certain rules of law with a value equal to any that could be conferred on them by reason of their incorporation in collective connections.

Whatever may be the degree of influence exercised by the jurisprudence of the Court upon the gradual codification of international law, it is certain that its decisions will possess the great merit of clarifying those rules of law which are the subject of divergent views, and of affirming others which are uniformly recognised by international doctrine and practice. It may be truly said, therefore, that the Court will make a generous contribution to the progress and codification of international law.

A Moscow Court has sentenced two women to 10 years imprisonment each on charges of hoarding cigarettes with a view to selling them for profit.

x x x

According to the Post Master General, Ceylon, Rs. 29,295,383 were sent from Ceylon to India in 1946 of which a some of Rs. 6,152,030 represented the amount remitted by estate labourers.

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THE GREAT SAGE OF ARUNACHALA

(Continued from page 1)

Ramana Maharshi's spirituality caused the automatic growth of a big Asramam around him in Tiruvannamalai.

The Maharshi has a large number of disciples and admirers all over India and outside India. Mr. Paul Brunton is among many, whose "A Search in Secret India" presents the teachings of the Sage in a form appealing to the Western World. "It seems to one" says Dr. Paul Brunton "that one must accept the fact that a sage like Maharshi comes to reveal something in us, not to argue anything with us."

Love Of Animals

Every one is struck by Sri Bhagavan's love of animals. He knows the history of each one, understands their cries and calls them 'chi dren'. Lakshmi, the cow is quite a pet. She goes into the hall and Bhagavan strokes her, gives her food or plantain fruits. The dogs, monkeys, crows, squirrels, and even tigers and serpents have been known to be his companions.

Once a snake went over the body of Maharshi. He was unperturbed. When asked whether he felt any reaction of fear, the Maharshi stared, amazed.

"Fear! What on earth for?" They were astonished at his astonishment, when Dr. M. H. Syed asked him about how he had felt exactly.

"Cool" returned Maharshi with a smile of insouciance.

Bhagavan has a momentous message to offer to the whole of humanity.

"Thou art the Bliss itself," declares the sage, "and needest no external props, aids and advantages. Seek within, and thou shalt realize thy blissful nature. He that gave you life knows best what use to make of it for the good of the world. Thy life of purity and peace will enrich the world a hundred fold more than you can ever imagine; you would be able to do through a worldwide marshalling of the forces of States towards organized philan-

thropy and material aid to needy humanity."

His Message

"Even like the scientist, Sri Maharshi hands over the result of his patient investigation and search to his disciples and earnest students of the subject in order that the torch of spiritual enlightenment may be kept burning from one generation to another," says Dr. M. H. Syed.

Our Food Member Babu Rajendra Prasad visited Ramanastram and asked Bhagavan, "Mahatma Gandhiji has sent me here. Is there any message that I may take to him?"

Sri Maharshi replied "What message is needed when heart speaks to heart? The same Sakti which is working here is also working there!"

The Asramam is far away from the noise and confusion of busy highways. Time seems to stand still in this peaceful sacred retreat, amidst the beauties of nature, with its lovely charming gardens and beautiful pools, which are surrounded by knarred oak like trees, that greet you like old friends. It is so primitive, but therein lies its charm. It is truly the Holy-land. The air is permeated with His peace and Love.

A Guide

"But he is a guide to be trusted absolutely, whether our background be Hindu, Muslim, Jain, Christian, Sikh, Parsi, Jewish, Buddhist, Confusian, agnostic or rank materialist" says H. B. Richardson, Educational Minister Holkar State.

To quote Mr. Grant Duff "should those who have it in their power to visit the Ashraman delay, they will have only themselves to blame in future lives."

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