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Evils Of Nationalism

What Is Required Is Patriotism

THESE are exciting and strenuous days in this ancient land. Out of strife, destruction, and suffering, new powers are arising to the accompaniment of a mixed and confused chorus of cheers and boos, joy and anger, of hopes realized, hopes frustrated, and disillusionment. It seems to have become a passion with most of us, whether intellectuals, labourers, or professional malcontents and grumblers, to hold in contempt the great leaders who are striving to bring order out of chaos. Numerous journals are filled with such sentiments and charges and countercharges of corruption and selfish greed, expressions of suspicion and distrust; bitterness and hatred are rampant in the land to such a degree that many are beginning to wonder whether conflicting factions will tear the land asunder and end in cataclysmic destruction of all that has been gained. Many suffering by all this have lost or are losing faith in governments and human institutions.

Now that certain phases of the struggle for political independence are a matter of history, and since the main objectives have been achieved, why is all this useless political recrimination and back-biting? What objective is still to be obtained? We look in vain for any desirable purpose to be served by all this controversy. In the minds of the majority it can result only in further and greater dissatisfaction and discontent.

It is high time for all of us of this country to reaffirm faith and confidence in ourselves not in factions, cliques, and parties. We need self-confidence to stand strong and stalwart against economic distress and hunger, to develop our resources, to save our people from the blight of civil commotion and labour unrest so as to avert national disaster. But this will never be while factions, cliques, communities and parties continue bragging and boasting of their own superiority and excellence in might and wisdom while belittling and scorning all that is worthy in others.

Some time ago a student judging himself to be somebody, because of the profundity of the wisdom and learning which he believed he had already acquired, boasted: "Our only religion is patriotism and our only goddess is nationalism". Were he an isolated case such a spirit would not need to arouse much concern, but unfortunately it is a world-wide curse which to a major degree is the cause of the global conflicts that are devastating the earth. Patriotism is wrongly identified with nationalism, and the diabolical spirit of nationalism rules the conduct of men

who rule the world or lead the masses in high and low offices.

The spirit of nationalism in its ultimate form is the spirit of hatred, oppression, greed, cruelty, terrorism, and other evils. It is the spirit of a Hitler or Mussolini. It is a spirit that may manifest itself in government, in labour unionism, in religion, or in gangsterism, but which, wherever manifested, is always the same. It blinds a people to their own faults and evils, and leads even to the glorification of evils such as violence and terrorism. The end, which is always selfish gain without regard to the rights of others, is always taken as justification for the methods and means of gaining it. It is a spirit that is devastating the world, this spirit of exclusiveness.

The spirit of nationalism is an evil in any land even though it be great and inhabited by only a single race or community of people. It is a treacherous sentiment that is to be dreaded and shunned.

The spirit of nationalism is not the spirit of patriotism. Patriotism is an ennobling sentiment characterized by loyalty to one's own land and good will towards others. True patriotism plots evil against none. But nationalism when it gets power, spares none, not even its own people, and great has been the suffering and oppression of people by their own people in those lands where totalitarianism has gained power through the spirit of nationalism. More than ever before, we must shun the spirit of nationalism and learn the meaning of true patriotism if we are to be spared from tyranny far worse than that which we have complained against in the past.

If we want to enjoy the independence we believe we have achieved, we must learn to co-operate with each other and not merely with members of our own language group, clique, or community. There loyalty and goodwill must extend beyond group boundaries. If we fail to shun the spirit of nationalism, we are in danger of becoming another object-lesson in chaos and a victim of our own tyranny rather than the author of peaceful independence. If so, then the achievement which now seems so sweet will become gall and wormwood.

Without the spirit of patriotism there can be no true peace or progress. Groups and communities must abandon their demands for isolated independence and prepare to make some sacrifices for the good of the country as a whole. If a little sacrifice in one section can result in greater benefit for all, the spirit of true patriotism will make such

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Salvation For The West

Renounced Author in Gandhian Ideals

Edmond Taylor who introduced the idea of psychological warfare to Americans many years back and who was in India during the war on behalf of the Office of Strategic Services firmly believes that the allegedly backward East can teach the men of the West as much as they can teach it, and, further, that unless the West adopts some of the broader Asiatic ways of life and techniques of thought its plans for "one world" are doomed to die in the nucleus of the atom.

In *Richer by Asia*, Taylor is particularly lucid in describing such Western manifestations as the "sabbath sickness" of India, the manner in which the British have seen India solely in the guise of their native servants. But while he bemoans the various forms of "institutional deusion" in the West, he also decries the complex of "personal humiliation" on the part of many Indians.

He has the utmost respect for Mohandas K. Gandhi, whose soul-force he believes can be of great value to Westerners in integrating their personalities. Gandhi is far more than an "exhibit in the side-show of history", Taylor says, and "one cannot talk or listen to him or even see him from a distance without becoming both aware of the peace that is in him and of the energy he radiates."

Gandhiji's teachings, Taylor holds, would have prevented "the blasphemy" of Bikini, which he claims de-

8 Countries Accept Ceylon's Invitation

Eight countries have so far accepted Ceylon's invitation to her Independence celebrations, beginning on February 8. They are Britain, France, China, India, Pakistan, Burma, Nepal and Liberia. India has nominated as her official representative Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress.

Britain's representatives, Lord Listowel, Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Commonwealth Relations Office, are due here on February 9, it was announced.

Other guests will include Lord Soulbury, who was Chairman of the Commission of Constitutional Reform in Ceylon, Lord Killearn, Special Commissioner, South-East Asia, Sir Franklin C. Gimson, Governor of Singapore, Sir Edward Gent, Governor of the Malayan Union, Sir Arthur Francis Palliser, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, and Air-Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd, Air Commander-in-Chief, Air Command, Far East.

monstrated the United States' original atomic (and delusional) guilt.

"The trouble is", he writes, "that we do not believe in soul-force in the modern West. Instead we believe in the magic power of ideas, which is considerably less scientific than believing in soul force... We believe that victory is ours when we have won a Gallup poll. We direct our propaganda at minds instead of men... We believe that we can order one world by mail and have it come wrapped in cellophane."

BETWEEN SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS

(By ANTHONY ELENJIMITAM)

IN the *Alexandriades* Guatier de Lill, almost an unknown poet of 12th century, a line says: You fall in (the mouth of) Scylla trying to avoid Charybdis—*Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare cnarybdum*. Scylla, in Homeric mythology, is a dreadful sea-monster, daughter of Crataeis, who, according to Strabo and others, dwelt in a sea-cave in the Straits of Messina, on the Italian side. On the opposite side, in a Sicilian promontory lived the other sea-monster, sucking in and spouting out the sea water thrice a day. None could pass through the straits without falling into the jaws of the one or the other. Even six of the crew sailing along with Odysseus were not spared by Scylla, says the legend.

There is a Yogi and there is a Commissar in the society. Is there any passage between them? There is the kingdom of God and the kingdom of Caesar on the earth. Is there

any link between them? There is life affirmation and life-denial, is there any bridge between? There is this-worldly activity and other-worldly mysticism; is there any free passage between them? There is religious realisation and there are Political tempests; is there any passage between the one and the other? There is a philosopher, there is a statesman; is there really any philosopher-statesman in the world?

One withdraws from life, abides by his ideals, strives to become purer and nobler everyday; but then he becomes a divine untouchable. Then he cannot explode with the exploding politicians. The freer he is, the further he finds himself from all that constitutes this-worldliness or *samsara*. "The prince of this world comes to me, and he does not find anything (of his) in me," says Jesus. Jesus was in the world, but he was not of the

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Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1948.

FLOUR

GOVERNMENT'S LATEST ANNOUNCEMENT indicates that from 1st February the price of a bag of flour will be Rs. 43 94, nearly double the present value viz. Rs. 24-75. When the Finance Minister proposed to increase the duty on butter there was dissatisfaction all over the Island, and during the course of the debate on the Budget the Minister agreed to the cancellation of the proposed levy. Although on grounds of health people should be encouraged to include butter in their diet still to many butter may be said to be a luxury, but the same cannot be said of flour. From the time Ceylon was unable to get her rice requirements from Burma and India as in the pre-war years, rice has been doled out to the people inhabiting the Island by Government which became the sole importer of food. The quantity of rice issued by way of ration is so small that it is almost impossible for one to subsist without implementing it with flour. The labouring classes in particular subsist on flour. People are expected to rejoice over the attainment of Independence on 4th February. It is to be wondered how people could rejoice in Ceylon when the price of flour has gone up by 90 percent. It will be rather difficult to rejoice on a hungry stomach with a deficit home budget. The time chosen for raising the price of flour is inopportune.

It has been explained that the cause for increasing the price of flour is the inability of Government to find the funds for subsidising the import of flour; the withdrawal of subsidies has resulted in the price shooting up suddenly. This can be hardly called an explanation. So long as Government finds it impossible to import or cause to be imported rice in such quantities as may be sufficient for the people, it is the duty of Government to import for the benefit of the people substitutes for rice. Flour has been the only substitute during the war years and the years that followed. Controls were introduced for the purpose of preventing the poor man particularly from starvation. Food Control is justified because it facilitates equitable distribution of food to all people, rich and poor. The present rice ration is to be increased by 25 percent within a short time. But this increase cannot materially assist the

bulk of the people to tide over the crisis caused by the sudden rise in the price of flour. The country is being threatened with more taxation for the purpose of balancing a deficit budget; to make matters worse the public has been called upon to pay 90 percent more for flour. The representatives of the people have had hardly a chance for ventilating their views on this matter. Parliament has not been able to consider this question in all its aspects. Government's decision in this respect appears to have been made in haste without due regard to the well-being of the people whom it is supposed to represent.

Flour Price Increased

Minister's Announcement in Parliament

The price of flour will be increased from next week, according to Mr. K. Alvapillai, Food Commissioner (Supplies). Mr. A. Ratnayake, Food Minister made an announcement on the subject on Tuesday last.

It is learned that the rise in the world price of cereals and the loss sustained by Government by way of subsidisation as a result of the impending increase in the rice ration from next month has compelled the authorities to increase the price of a bag of flour of 150 pounds to Rs. 43.4 from Rs. 24.75.

The Food Minister has made the following announcement:

"As members are doubtless aware there has been no appreciable improvement in the world supply of cereals and the need for increased local production of paddy and other foodstuffs is as great as ever.

"Encouraged by assurances of members, the Government has now decided to relax the compulsory features of the Internal Purchase Scheme in the hope that such relaxation will not only alleviate the hardships of the cultivators but will result in the intensification of production.

"We are also faced with increasing prices of imported rice, flour and other cereals, and it is therefore essential to reduce our dependence on outside food supplies, sometimes irrespective of the question of their availability.

"I wish to appeal particularly to the producer and the cultivator to make a determined effort to increase production."

Freedom Message

From, Sri Aurobindo Ashrama

MR. K. Kanagaratnam M. P. was on a visit to Sri Aurobindo Ashrama at Pondicherry last week and had an interview with Yogi Suddhananda Bharati.

Yogi Bharati has given a message to Ceylon through Mr. Kanagaratnam. The lofty message we are sure, on the eve of the attainment of Independence by Sri Lanka should inspire all to forge a unity of consciousness as equal members of one humanity.

The message is as follows:-
Ceylon is the jewelled sister of free India. Its communal life is a confluence of the three great cultures that have d mi-

Once More Awake!

Vivekananda Stirring Call

Appeal to Start Afresh

Swamiji's Birthday 1-2-48.



THE Auspicious hour on which Swami Vivekananda of Blessed memory was born falls on Sunday 1-2-47) next. The occasion will be celebrated with eclat all over the world. The following poem written by the Swamiji to *Prabuddha Bharata* or *Awakened India*, in Aug., 1898, when the journal was transferred from Madras to Almora, Himalayas, into the hands of the Brotherhood founded by the Swamiji should be of special interest at the present juncture.

Once more awake!

For sleep it was, not death, to bring thee life
Anew, and rest to lotus-eyes, for visions
Daring yet. The world in need awaits, O Truth!
No death for thee!

Resume thy march,

With gentle feet that would not break the
Peaceful rest, even of the road-side dust
That lies so low. Yet strong and steady,
Blissful, bold and free. Awakener, ever
Forward! Speak thy stirring words.

Thy home is gone,

Where loving hearts had brought thee up, and
Watched with joy thy growth. But Fate is strong—
This is the law—all things come back to the source
They sprung, their strength to renew.

Then start afresh

From the land of thy birth, where vast cold-belted
Snows do bless and put their strength in thee,
For working wonders new. The heavenly
River tune thy voice to her own immortal song;
Deodar shades give thee eternal peace

And all above,

Himala's daughter Uma, gentle, pure.
The Mother that resides in all as Power
And Life, who works all works, and
Makes of One the world, whose mercy
Opens the gate to Truth, and shows
The One in All, give thee untiring
Strength, which is Infinite Love.

They bless thee all,

The seers great, whom age nor clime
Can claim their own, the fathers of the
Race, who felt the heart of Truth the same,
And bravely taught to man ill-voiced or
Well. Their servant, thou hast got
The secret—'tis but One.

Notice of Loss of Bond No. K. 1978

Commercial Pine Forests Ltd.

The above company having been requested to issue a new Forestry Bond Certificate in lieu of Certificate for Bond No. K. 1978 of series "C" in the name of Soosai John Antony Fernando of Main Street, Jaffna, Ceylon, notice is hereby given that the said Company doth hereby revoke all representations made by it in respect of the said certificate and will proceed to deal with the application for a new certificate thirty days after the date of publication of this notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1948.
Harold Elliott, Secretary
Commercial Pine Forests Ltd.
Registered Office,
Colonial Mutual Building,
Queen Street, Auckland,
New Zealand.

(Mis, 234, 30.)

nated its political psychology—Saivism, Buddhism and Christianity. They are like the heart, head and lungs of the nation. Without confusing national concord with religious discords, the Ceylonese must live in the unity of consciousness as equal members of one humanity, inhabiting one world, under one vast heaven. This unity of consciousness is the soul of a prosperous nation's life.

JAI HIND! JAI LANKA!

Netaji: A Study

The I. N. A. & Indian Independence

BY S. L. GHOSH

ON Saturday last was celebrated the birthday of one of India's best loved and most respected leaders—Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Is he dead or is he alive? Nobody really knows! But Subhas definitely lives in the hearts of those who loved him and whom he loved.

The time has not yet come for a correct assessment of the part played by Netaji Subhas Chandra and the Indian National Army in the vast drama of India's liberation. For one thing, all the facts upon which such an evaluation is possible are not yet sufficiently known. Moreover, some years must elapse before the distractions of the present hour recede from the foreground of events and the episode of Subhas Chandra and the I. N. A. is viewed in the proper historical perspective.

This is not to say, however, that efforts made by various sections of the public, and by people individually to understand the phenomena of the I. N. A. in its material and ideological aspects must inevitably fail. Such a thing as a national army of liberation could not be an accident of history any more than the immediate circumstances that brought it into being in Japanese held South-Eastern Asia could be fortuitous. One does not need any new fact or any further time to see that the Indian National Army's formation was an integral part of the Indian struggle for independence which had grown stronger and stronger with the passage of years and which inside India had evolved the unique strategy of non-violent *satya raha* under the aegis of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. It is always possible to argue, as some have done, that the non violence technique of the Congress is not adequate in the final phases of the national struggle for freedom, and that the Congress leadership was mistaken in adhering to 'ahimsa' ever since the Second World War began. There is at least this justification for this view that history does not offer any parallel case where national freedom had been won by non-violent methods. The evidence of history, on the other hand, is that in every case the foreign ruling power had to be fought with sabre and gunpowder and decisively beaten before it quitted an imperial possession. Yet to look to the past for guidance and inspiration may be wrong on the part of a people striving for a national expression that has more than its independence to win. History, like Nature, never repeats itself. We are not offered the same circumstances and problems as those that obtained at the American Revolution, the Italian Risorgimento or, earlier still, at the establishment of the Dutch Republic. To carry on an armed struggle the main requisite is arms, and India was a disarmed nation. And then, in an armed struggle it is not every citizen of India that could wield modern weapons. The armed soldiery of the rising against foreign occupation would have to be a very small percentage of the people. The only practical alternative to a coup by the few is determined, continuous and increasing pressure by the many. Such prolonged action could hardly be

based on armed resistance.

British Strategy

Moreover, under twentieth century conditions that bestowed upon the British ruling power a vast superiority in arms and a large experience of colonial government, and upon us the forced survival of an outdated feudal structure of society, perpetuating ignorance, superstition and internecine distrust, it was impossible to think that an armed rising of a strength adequate to the forcing of the imperialist British power out of India could be brought about without prolonged organisation and a secret mobilisation of the daring elements of civilian youth. For ever since the Sepoy Revolt of 1857 the British ruling class never lost sight of the fact that there could be no willing co-operation of Indians with the ruling British Power. It always had the feeling that if Indians were allowed to organise themselves on a big scale on any issue or programme, it would be the starting point of a revolt. British policy, therefore, consistently was to create as many schisms as possible in Indian public life, to get at least one influential element to support it and to keep the Indian element in the British Government's army so low and so exclusively drawn from the m.s. backward tribes and areas that they could not be a serious danger to the Empire if they rebelled. The British took the initiative before Indian patriotism had become conscious and aware, and achieved a fair amount of success in each of these fields of policy. For example, the Muslims' natural desire for progress was so manipulated that the Muslim League grew into a staunch opponent of political progress and an ally of the British against the Congress. Persistent efforts were made to organise the non party intellectuals and the Liberals into a solid bloc against the 'extremists' whose preparations for action were met by omnibus arrests and detentions. Not only in the Muslim League but also in the landed middle class, the aristocracy and the feudal nobility, did the British find influential support, and these played no small part in suppressing the early revolutionary movements by acting either as spies and bullies or as a non-official preventive police force to keep revolutionary ideas from seeping into the minds of the Indian youth.

Revolutionary Movement

The dissolution of the old middle class has, however, been a continuous process. The First World War accelerated it, and the twenty years' interregnum between that and the Second War almost completed it. As fragmentation of the landed property went on the middle class found the old business of living on the surplus labour of the land without having to work for it unremunerative. Hungry, educated youth ran for civilian jobs, and

(Continued on page 4.)

Jaffnese Honoured

Johore's New Council Member

Mr. S. Ponnampalam, J. P. (State of Johore), Muar has been nominated to be a member of the State Council, Johore for the year 1948. Born in Kaddudai Jaffna and educated at the Victoria College, Jaffna, Mr. Ponnampalam became a teacher in the same College. Later he joined Manipay Hindu College. In 1915 he came to the State of Johore as an assistant master in the Government English School, Muar and since then has been a resident in the State of Johore. During his long residence in this country he is known to have shown wide sympathy and clarity of vision. He is kindly in manners and amiable in his ways.

He was recognised and appointed in 1935 by His Highness as Justice of the Peace when Justices of the Peace were appointed for the first time in the State of Johore. Since then he has been a member of various Boards and Committees visiting hospital, jail etc.

Immediately after the occupation Mr. Ponnampalam had no easy time as there were many cases of poor and distressed in the District who required immediate relief and he took timely steps to alleviate the suffering of those needy ones by organising a Committee with the help of the District Officer Dato Osman. After the liberation he was at Muar and associated himself with the rehabilitation programme of the District.

As a member of the Social Welfare Committee he took an active part in seeing that milk supply and other red cross stuffs were fairly distributed among the Indians and Ceylonese in Muar town. He also made arrangements with the Relief Committee to issue permits for distressed men and women in Muar to be repatriated to Ceylon.

When the constitutional proposals were discussed for the first

Hoist Black Flags

Public Meeting Protests Against Lion Flag

Nero fiddled while Rome was burning: In the same way, Mr. Senanayake and his henchmen who have usurped power in Lanka in a reckless manner have determined to squander lakhs of rupees on Independence day celebrations, while lakhs of people are on the verge of starvation and penury, declared Mr. R. R. Poopalasingham, in the course of an address he delivered on Saturday last at the Jaffna Grand Bazaar grounds. The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Mani Pallava Union was largely attended.

Mr. Poopalasingham continuing said that the Lion Flag could not under any stretch of imagination be the National Flag of Ceylon. A flag that should be representative of all sections living in this island should be evolved and hoisted. If the Senanayake caucus without heeding popular will insisted in hoisting the Lion Flag on the Independence Day, the only course left for the Tamils and other minorities was to hoist Black Flags the speaker concluded.

time in the Ceylon Federation of Malaya at Kuala Lumpur Mr. Ponnampalam was able to change the minds of the delegates to take a wider view of the subject matter.

He was a signatory to the memorandum of the Ceylon Federation of Malaya on the Constitutional Proposals for Malaya and attended before the Cheeseman Committee when the said memorandum was submitted to the Honourable Members of the Consultation Committee.

His literary merit in Tamil literature is exhibited in the recent publication of his work as an author of "Theruthondar Purana Churugam" which is a cultural contribution to the Tamil speaking population of Malaya. He is the President of the Ceylonese Association Johore, Muar.

—Cor.

Peerage for Sir Oliver?

And a Knighthood for Gardiner?

MR. T. W. Hockly writer in the "Searchlight":—

Congratulations to our Ollie on his K. C. M. G. but I confidently predict it will not be very long before he is given the G. C. M. G. Thereafter it will be a short step to becoming the first Sinhalese Governor-General of Free Sri Lanka. When he has realised and attained three things his lucky star will have reached its zenith and he can then afford to sing his Swan song and *numic dimittis*.

He will become Governor General *cum superbe, gloriose et dignitate*. He will be raised to the Peerage as in the case of the first Lord Sinha when he became the first Indian Governor of a Province (Bihar) and finally his horse will win the Derby. After this what further worlds are there left for him to conquer? *Vivat, crescat et floreat*.

And here is another prediction. When H. R. H. the Duke of Glou-



chester visits us shortly, I am sure he will have several nice lollipops and gewgaws for distribution among some of our prominent personalities. Among these will be a British Knighthood to be bestowed on a Papal Knight "who comes from Jaffna." What about Sir Chittampalam Gardiner? I am prepared to bet on this.

The Tamils Shall Not Bow

TO THE SINGHALESE FLAG

(BY SRIDHARAN)

THE attitude of the Tamil Representatives in the Cabinet on the National Flag issue is deplorable if not abominable. Mr. Suntharalingham simply attempts to cloud the issue while Mr. Chittampalam does not want to open his mouth on this all-important question. The issue before these two gentlemen is straight and simple. Tamils in Ceylon have, in no unmistakable terms, expressed their feelings on the National Flag question, and if these two Ministers have any regard for public opinion, they should forthwith resign their seats from the Cabinet and join the progressive forces of the country in their fight against the clique that has installed itself in vantage position. But will they resign?

In the meanwhile, what are the Tamils going to do? Are they with folded hands to witness the Tamasha which is going to be enacted with impudence by the Senanayake caucus? No, that cannot be and should not be. The promise of Mr. Senanayake and his henchmen, that a suitable National Flag will be evolved, in due course after consultation with all sections of the public is merely an eyewash. Once the Lion Flag is hoisted on Independence Day, no power on earth can haul it down. Already the Sinhalese masses have been inculcated a spirit to regard the Lion Flag as their own, and any attempt to displace the Lion Flag at a subsequent date, will bring in its wake communal disorders and riots. The Lion Flag is not and cannot be national. At best, it is only the Royal Standard of the last King of Kandy and nobody will have any objection to have it raised at Kandy to symbolise the disappearance of the alien rule; but to fly it on government buildings in Colombo and in the out-stations, and to hold flag hoisting ceremonies are things which should be opposed tooth and nail by all Tamils. This challenge has been thrown out by the U. N. P. caucus. The challenge should be taken up. The menace should be met: True we are a minority; yet our cause is just. Now is the time for perfect unity among the Tamils. We cannot any more afford to be divided. If the Sinhalese leaders can hoist the Lion Flag in Government buildings in their districts, why should not the "Yal" flag or the Nandhi Flag be flown over the public buildings in the Eastern and Northern Provinces? The Tamil Congressites whose capacity for organisation and drive was very much in evidence in the last Parliamentary elections, should now take the initiative and lead in this matter too. Will they respond?

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the Government Agent, Northern Province, up to 12 noon on February 17, 1948 for the construction of a Masonry regulator in Araly South in Valikamam West Divisional Revenue Officer's Division N. P. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Kacheheri, Jaffna, where all particulars can be obtained. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on February 14, 1948 only on production of receipt for Rs. 25/- deposited for each form at the Jaffna Kacheheri. (G. 153, 30-1-48).

Letter to the Editor

KEROSENE OIL CONTROL

Sir,

May I use your columns in pointing my 'finger of scorn' at that 'Himalayan blunder' of our blundering government in maintaining the control over kerosene oil, even after the mass non-usage of kerosene by the Sanitary Department for the composition of D. D. T. oil. Oh God, what is being done to the thousands of gallons of kerosene oil, at present unused by the Sanitary Department. Are they also being reserved and stored up to be distributed to our M. P's during the Independence Day-Celebrations, as a 'second course' to twice-distilled arrack, to make our leaders 'burn' frency mad, and dance about 'head-loose, playing Maivolios and Salsuffs'? If then, let God save the government. If not, let the government save us, by doing away with the control over kerosene immediately, without delaying it by employing any more Fabian tactics.

The brain works on the kerosene, in most parts of Ceylon which do not enjoy electricity. As such, the brain cannot work without kerosene, even with all the boasted privileges of 'Free-Education'. Plans of increasing the quantity and quality of the free-mid-day meals in schools are being rightly mooted, as free food is sine qua non to free education. But, how far can even free food help free education, when the important faculty of brain is being starved to death by the Hitlerite denial of its food, kerosene? Further, what is the use of the privileges of free-education, when we do not have that vital privilege of "burning the mid-night-oil" to study? Today in most rural parts of Ceylon, only two fifth of a bottle of kerosene is given for an individual for a month. Even that unnecessary luxury of perfumes are being used in gallons by our 'Romeos and Julietts in these "days of civilization"! But, only so little kerosene, hardly enough for even a single night, in these boasted days of free-education!! Had only Jonathan Swift been here to see this comical tragedy, he would have died with laughter at the follies of "the most detestable yahoos"!

"No kerosene, no brain; and no brain no free education."

As since even the Honourable Prime Minister agrees that "anything affecting educational matters should be considered," I hope that this great grievance long felt by the student population of our country, will be rectified immediately, by doing away with the control over kerosene oil.

Yours etc.,
S. Nadarajah.

"Gandhi Ashram,"
Mathagal, January, 22, 1948.

It has been officially announced that Petrol Control will be lifted from the end of this month.

Earl Mountbatten, Governor General of India will it is learned definitely relinquish his appointment in the third week of June.

NETAJI: A STUDY

(Continued from page 3)

soon these were overfilled. They ran for 'respectable' jobs in industries, and met a blank wall. They ran for skilled jobs of labourers and met another blank wall. Growing economic distress gave reality for the Indian youth to the ideal urgency of freedom. Thus fact and the inexorable tendency of history maligned against the attempts of British imperialism to create a buffer class between the growing forces of revolution and the alien ruling authority, and the very wall it wanted to build against revolt became the stronghold of the rebels. The revolutionary movement, existing in a larval state ever since the war of independence of 1857 was coeval with the consolidation of British authority in India, but in course of time, as it broadened out, it underwent a complete ideological transformation. Its objective had always been the emancipation of the country from foreign rule, but at first the idea was restoration of the rule of those from whom the British had taken India. This idea was more or less in conflict with itself, for the British had not taken the country from one ruler but from several rulers in point of time and in geographical extent. These isolated embryonic movements were brought together through the all-Indian character acquired by the Congress in its early days. The development of the revolutionary movement was the greatest in Bengal where the 'Swadeshi' movement in the early days provided the necessary background of governmental repression.

(To be continued)

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the Government Agent, Northern Province, up to 12 noon on Tuesday February 17, 1948 for the construction of a Masonry regulator to Keerai Vaikkal in Maravanpulavu in Tenmaradchehi, Revenue Officer's Division, N. P. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Kacheheri, Jaffna, where all particulars can be obtained. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday February 14, 1948 only on production of receipt for Rs 25/- deposited for each form at the Jaffna Kacheheri. (G. 151, 30-1-48).

The Singhalese Are Generous

Muslim Knight's Certificate

That the Majority Community were a very generous and well-meaning people was certified by Sir Mohamed Macan Marikar, the Muslim Knight at a mass meeting of Muslims at Kandy.

Sir Macan Marikar said that once the Muslims did their duty by the country, their own progress would follow. Their foremost duty was to strive to follow the teachings of Islam and live as good Muslims. Their duty by their country—Ceylon—was most important.

He said that the major community, the Sinhalese, were a very generous and well-meaning people. They deserved the very best from the Muslims as well as from all others for the progress of the country which was common to all. The Muslims should no longer try to be satisfied with a minor role. They should develop a sense of reliance and self-confidence and assert themselves and not be submissive and backward. They should go forward hand-in-hand with all others and take their due place in the country in the struggle for its progress and welfare.

Sir Macan Marikar also called upon the Muslims to see that their children were given the highest possible education so that in the future they would have men and women of ability in sufficient numbers to enter the legislature and the administration of the country and make a still greater contribution to its progress.

TENDER NOTICE

The Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, February 17, 1948 for the supply of about 8,000 heaped bushels of slaked lime at the stores in the New State Farm, Kilinochchi beginning from immediately after the agreement is entered into. For further particulars please refer to the Government Gazette of 23-1-48.

P. J. HUDSON,
Government Agent, N. P.
Jaffna, January 20, 1948.
(G. 150, 30 & 3.)

S. K. V. INSTITUTE JAFFNA

The S. K. V. Institute, Jaffna, is being re-organised with a view to providing facilities for completing their education to students who have been denied that opportunity by Government.

Fees, in future, will not exceed amounts charged by schools in Jaffna before the advent of Free Education.

The subjects that will be taught are:—Tamil (Language and Literature), English (Language and Literature), History, Geography, Civics, Mathematics (Ordinary and Advanced), Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.

The members of the staff are:—Messrs. S. Sivapathasundram; M. A. Cantab, B. A. Hons (Lond); M. Mahadeva, B. A., (Ceylon); S. Chidambarapillai, B. A., B. Sc. (Lond); M. Karthigasan, B. A. Hons (Lond); N. Vythilingam, B. Sc. (Lond); I. R. Ariaratnam, B. Sc. (Lond); and Mr. P. S. Menon, B. Sc. (Madras).

Classes begin on Wednesday, 4th February 1948.

For particulars write to: The Registrar, S. K. V. Institute,
120/4, Arasady Road, Kantharmadam, Jaffna.

21-1-48.

(Mis. 232, 30-1-48)

The G. A. Consults No Enthusiasm For Celebrations

That the Independence celebrations have not roused much enthusiasm in the Jaffna District because of the absence of a Tamil symbol in the supposed National Flag was stated by the Kurukh I of Sri Sellasannidhi Temple to the Government Agent, N. P., at a conference held on the 19th inst. at the Jaffna Kacheri.

The Conference was convened by Mr. P. J. Hudson, the Government Agent to devise ways and means to celebrate the Independence Day Celebrations.

The Chairman the G.A. explained the objects of the meeting and said that Wednesday 4th February, 1948, when Ceylon attains full responsible Government would be a Public and Bank Holiday and it was the desire of the Prime Minister and Government to treat this day as a National Day of Religious Observance at every temple, church, mosque and vihare in the Island. The Permanent Secretary he said, had requested all the Govt Agents and Asst. Govt. Agents to enlist the support of the leaders of the religious bodies in their respective districts towards implementing this decision.

The Chairman asked the leaders present to intimate to him their programmes for transmission to the Permanent Secretary for publication in the Colombo Press. He added he would have them published in the local press also if he received the necessary sanction.

The Chairman expressed his desire to arrange secular and religious programmes in such a manner that they do not interfere with each other. He also desired that the religious observance should start at 6 a.m. on the day with the ringing of the temple and church bells and that the school children should be made to participate in the observance and celebrations as emphasized by Government.

The Chairman read out relevant Government circulars and the tentative programme prepared by the General Committee and wished to know whether the programme interfered with any religious programme. All the religious representatives present agreed that the morning on the day from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. be reserved for religious observance and the Government Agent promised to request the general Committee to see if this could be arranged.

The Hiddu Priest of Sellasannidhi Temple pointed out that the Independence Celebrations have not roused much enthusiasm in the District because of the absence of a Tamil Symbol on the National Flag. The Chairman said that no final decision had been reached in the matter and there were indications that a National Flag acceptable to all communities would be eventually adopted. He also requested all the leaders of religious bodies present to advise the members of their congregations to remain calm if there is any bitterness or rise of feeling on the National Flag issue.

TENDER NOTICE

The Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry for Agriculture and Lands, Colombo, will receive sealed tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, February 17th, 1948 for the following services at Cattle Farm, Kilinochchi:—

- (1) Stumping about 200 acres.
- (2) Earthwork about 10,000 cubes
- (3) Fencing 1000 Chains
- (4) Cadjans (Double) 100,000

Tenders in duplicate are to be made on forms obtainable from this office on application and on production of a Kacheri or Treasury receipt for Rs. 25/- as tender deposit which will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to enter into

The National Flag

The long awaited statement of the Prime Minister on the National Flag was made in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last. The Prime Minister has selected a committee to decide on the National Flag issue.

Mr. Ponnambalam asked the Prime Minister by whom the decision would be taken. Was the decision with regard to the National Flag to be taken by the Government or by the House.

The Prime Minister said actually the procedure he proposed to adopt was to bring in an Act of Parliament before the House after the Committee had reported.

Mr. Ponnambalam asked whether until that Act of Parliament was brought in there would be no National or official flag of the country.

The Prime Minister pointed out that until a National Flag was decided upon the official flag would be the Union Jack. After the National Flag was accepted the Union Jack and the National Flag would be flown side by side so long as they remained within the Commonwealth.

Mr. Ponnambalam: Since we would be participating in the proceedings during independence celebrations is it understood that the existing official flag alone will fly over the Assembly building.

Prime Minister: The Union Jack as well as the Lion Flag will fly.

The following are the members of the Committee proposed by the Prime Minister:—Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Dr. L. A. Rajapakse, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Mr. J. L. Kotelawala, Senator S. Nadesan, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene and Mr. T. B. Jayah.

Between Scylla And Charybdis

(Continued from page 1)

world. A free man wants to act, not for action's sake; but to fulfil his vocational career in life; but the world wants madness. The mad world is after mad things; sanity is often excommunicated. Inner quiet and calm are outlawed in a dynamic age. The more one is prepared to add to the existing noise, the more acceptable he is in the world. The light comes in this world and shines amidst darkness, but the darkness would not receive the light. Instead of bright sunshine open air frank talks, open-door policy, they prefer dark corners, stinking bylanes, secret services, closed-door and talks diplomatic manoeuvrings. The world is afraid of straight looks, face-to-face talks, open challenge and free criticism. An honest man comes into the open and he prefers light and open sunshine; but the guilty hides his face, trembles inwardly, although some amount of conscious efforts to suppress his natural soul, de-naturalised through sophistry, and open and secret adoration of the little self.

Mabatma Gandhi is perhaps the greatest dynamic spiritual powerhouse alive today. Sri Aurobindo's position is clear-cut. He is a seer and would not even talk with men. He does not attempt for a passage between his yogic trances and the commissar's files. It will be next to futile to inquire of Sri Aurobindo whether there is a passage between Scylla and Charybdis.

an agreement.

Further particulars can be had from the Divisional Agricultural Officer N. D. Kilinochchi.

V. THIRAINSHAM,
Divisional Agricultural Officer, N.D.
Kilinochchi, 10-1-48.
(G. 155, 30, 6 & 13.)

Evils Of Nationalism

(Continued from page 1)

sacrifice. Unless this lesson be learned the elimination of foreign political rule alone will not secure true independence for this country. That is only one phase of the process, and probably the most important. Social and economic emancipation will have to be achieved by the united efforts of a united people working with goodwill for the good of all and not for one section only.

Internal peace and tranquility of the realm will not be realized while the spirit of nationalism in its various manifestations rends it asunder. That spirit tends toward ruthless suppression of individual and minority rights and the exercise of personal choice. Achievement of party designs at whatever cost to such as are not members of the party is the limit of nationalism's charity.

Then there are those whose nationalism manifests itself in a show of contempt for that which is foreign to the realm of the party, even though that realm be but a small part of the whole. Foreign language must be shunned, foreign customs must be ridiculed, foreign religion must be boycotted, foreign learning must be rejected as requirements of independence. Such action is silly and childish. It is cutting of the nose to spite the face and moreover, one can but doubt the sincerity of such attitudes for it has not been noticeable that they who are so voluble along these lines refuse to accept personal benefits and advantages from foreign sources when opportunity puts them to their way. Independence is then quickly forgotten. The noisy and blatant nationalism of such is not true patriotism.

The spirit of nationalism tends to develop bullies and dictators who may be able to compel a sort of subservience which is wrongly called patriotism and loyalty. Its manifestations must be in external forms. But patriotism and loyalty are quantities of character which may be infinitely more powerful in passive experience and which can never be developed by brute force and coercion. Nationalism is unstable and fickle; true patriotism is constant, unvariable, and independent of the changing fortunes of the object of loyalty. —The Searchlight

PAPER CONTROL

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The attention of Importers, Printers and the public, generally, is directed to the following points:—

1. PERMITS:—As from 1st February, 1948, permits will not be required to purchase any grade of paper other than newsprint (in flat sheets), and therefore no application for permits for paper will be entertained by this Department as from that date.

2. NEWSPRINT:—Newsprint (in flat sheets), other than newsprint imported by the trade, may be purchased from registered dealers by Printers and Publishers holding periodical permits. Quarterly quotas of this grade of paper will be issued to Printers, etc., based on the quantities issued to them by this Department during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1947. The letter indicating the quota allocated will be sufficient authority to registered dealers to issue the quantity of paper indicated thereon.

3. PAPER STOCKS:—Stocks of paper will be allocated to registered dealers for sale as above, based on purchases made by them from this Department during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1947.

4. TEXT BOOKS, ETC.:—As from 1st February, 1948, permits will not be required to print any newspaper, magazine, journal or ephemeral, or any book, brochure, pamphlet, price-list, sale catalogue or other similar matter; and therefore no applications for permits for such publications will be entertained by this Department as from that date.

5. INDENTS:—This Department will not be indenting for any grade of paper during 1948, other than newsprint (in flat sheets) and therefore Importers are advised to endeavour to obtain their future requirements of printing and writing paper through normal trade channels as early as possible to permit of any quota of these grades of paper allocated to Ceylon being taken up.

A. C. Richards,
Controller of Paper.

Paper Control Department,
Galle Face Hotel Annexe,
Colombo. 19th January, 1948.
(G. 149, 30)

VADAMARADCHY HINDU GIRLS' ENGLISH SCHOOL BUILDING FUND

The absence of a Hindu Institution in Vadamaradchy to impart secondary education to girls was long-felt and this institution was started for that purpose only 3 years back. Within this short period the College has made good progress; there are about 40 pupils on roll with classes up to the S. S. C. and London Matriculation. Today we are not only finding it difficult to enroll all the children who seek admission but also we are unable to impart proper education for want of sufficient accommodation, adequate equipment and Hostel facilities.

Our immediate needs are:—

- A Science Laboratory Block with equipment,
- A permanent structure for 10 more class rooms
- A Library and Reading Room, and
- A Hostel to accommodate at least 150 pupils.

A minimum of 90,000 rupees will be needed to meet these. We therefore appeal to all well-wishers to contribute liberally to this fund and help a deserving cause.

Those in Ceylon please send their remittances to Mr. S. S. Saravanamuttu, Point Pedro and those in Malaya through Mr. Thambiah, Malayan Union Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur.

Thank you.
S. S. Saravanamuttu
Treasurer.

M. A. Thangaraja
Secretary.

(M. 230 23 & 30)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 814

In the matter of the estate of the late Thambiah Karthigesu of Kokuvil, Jaffna late of Kuala Lipis in Malayan Union Deceased.

Paripooranam widow of Thambiah Karthigesu of Kokuvil East
Vs Petitioner

- 1 Karthigesu Magesan
- 2 Karthigesu Ratnamakesan
- 3 Karthigesu Anandamakesan
- 4 Guneswary daughter of Karthigesu
- 5 Puvaneswary daughter of "
- 6 Velupillai Ponniah all of Kokuvil East (2nd to 5th respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 6th respondent) Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R R Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 2nd day of December 1947 in the presence of Mr C Arulambalam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 20th October 1947 having been read:

It is ordered that the said Velupillai Ponniah the 6th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd to 5th respondents and that the said Paripooranam widow of Thambiah Karthigesu the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate, the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondent or others interested shall on or before the 13th day of February 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of December 1947

Sgd: R. R. Selvadurai,

District Judge.

Drawn by: District Judge.
C. Arulambalam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O 140. 30 & 3)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 829

Mary Theresa widow of Vaithiampillai Soosappillai Samarakone of Sirivilan, Ilavalai Petitioner

Vs

1. Elizabeth Ponnammah widow of Bestiampillai Soosappillai of Sirivilan, Ilavalai

(Minor) 2. Mary Rita daughter of Samarakone of do Respondents

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Vaithiampillai Soosappillai Samarakone of Sirivilan, Ilavalai Deceased

This matter coming on for disposal before R R Selvadurai Esqr., District Judge Jaffna on the 22nd day of December 1947 in the presence of Mr. A. V. Sathasivam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 22nd December 1947, having been read, and the evidence taken and all parties heard:

It is declared that the said Elizabeth Ponnammah, the first respondent, be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the second respondent and that the said Mary Theresa widow of Samarakone petitioner is the administratrix of the estate of her deceased husband Samarakone and that she is entitled to have Letters of Administration of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 30th day of January 1948, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of December 1947

Sgd. R R Selvadurai,

District Judge.

Drawn by:
Sgl. A. V. Sathasivam
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 137 23 & 30)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 362PT

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Vairaviar Muttukumar late of Puloly East

Deceased.

Muttukumar Balakrishnan of Puloly East Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Muttukuraru Duraisamy
- 2 Muttokumar Selvadurai
- 3 Muttukumar Thiruvayakarasu
- 4 Muttukumar Rajaratnam (maru)
- 5 Saraswathy daughter of Muttukumar
- 6 Marakayakarasy daughter of Muttukumar
- 7 Arumugam Sinniah and (kumar)
- 8 wife Maheswary
- 9 Nagamma widow of Muttukumar all of Puloly East

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovementioned Petitioner praying for probate of the Last Will and Testament of the abovementioned deceased dated the 26th day of October 1944 and attested by K. Vinasithamby Notary Public under No. 1491, coming on for disposal before G. C. T. A. de Silva Esqr, Additional, District Judge of Jaffna on the 10th day of October 1947 in the presence of Mr. C. Thanabalingham Proctor on

the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the abovementioned Petitioner and also the affidavit of the 1st and surviving witness to the said Last Will and Testament.

It is ordered that the said Last Will and Testament of the said deceased a ready deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved, that the said Petitioner as the executor appointed by the said Last Will and Testament is entitled to have the probate of the said Will and that probate of the said will be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary on or before the 14th day of November 1947.

This 10th day of October 1947,
Sgd. W. Thalagodapitiya,

Drawn by

C. Thanabalingham
Proctor for Petitioner
14-11-47 Time to show cause
extended for 4-12-47.
4-12-47 Time to show cause
extended for 15-1-48,
14-1-48 Time to show cause
extended for 2-2-48
(In trial) W. T.
A. D. J.
(O 139. 30 & 3)

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Chief Editor: T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI