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GIBRALTAR—THE "ROCK" FORTRESS

The West-Gate of the Mediterranean
ITS HISTORIC PAST

GIBRALTAR, Britain's naval key to the Western Mediterranean, has recently been subjected to bombing attacks to which its anti-aircraft defences replied successfully. With the same success, British guns at Gibraltar-wards have fired on enemy fleets during the last 200 years.

A natural fortress rising sheer from the sea on three sides to a height of over 1,400 feet, it is practically inaccessible, except on its more gradual western slope, which is protected by the defences of the town dockyard and harbour. Above these are nine-inch guns, overlooking Algeiras Bay, towards Tarifa, where the Moors first landed in the eighth century. The Moors attacked and captured "Calpe," as it was then called, from the land side under Tarik, who named it "Gibel Tarik" (Tarik's Hill) which has become "Gibraltar."

But if any would-be aggressor thinks he can capture "the Rock" to-day from the sandy isthmus leading from the Customs barrier at La Linea along the causeway to the "North Front," he would get a rude surprise.

For this is the only level part of the whole promontory and is the most highly defended of all lying, as it does, under the fire of batteries cunningly hidden in the steep cliffs over where the famous "galleries" were cut through rock during "the Great Siege" of 1779 to 1783 and still afford excellent cover and air raid protection. Here also are the rainwater catchways and storage tanks, so that there is no danger of water shortage even in the event of a modern siege.

The entire "Rock" now bristles with coastal batteries which have been built or converted from old forts—on every rocky point and corner of the promontory. Any attacking fleet would have to run the

gauntlet of formidable coastal batteries before reaching the inner harbour where mammoth battleships would be ready to give the intruder a hot reception. General Sir George Elliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) did this to the combined French and Spanish fleets when they strove to land from battering ships in 1783, but instead his batteries poured in red-hot cannon-balls into their wooden ships setting them on fire.

The invincibility of Gibraltar has been proved throughout its history, although it surrendered during the War of the Spanish Succession to the combined English and Dutch fleets under Sir George Rooke and Prince Hesse-Darmstadt in 1704. It was finally ceded to Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Since then, covetous eyes have frequently been cast on Gibraltar and attempts have been made to take it by force of arms or by diplomacy. The elder Pitt is said to have contemplated exchanging it for Florida or Puerto Rico, but popular feeling was too strong to allow it.

During the Napoleonic wars, it was invaluable as a naval base with its dockyard affording facilities for repairs and supplies to the fleet and it was to Gibraltar that the body of Lord Nelson was brought after his death and the victory of Trafalgar. To this day, the room may be seen where he lay in an eighteenth century house by Rosia Bay. The guns of many famous British sea captains and admirals have been heard from Gibraltar—Drake, Howard of Effingham, Blake, Howe, Rooke and many more.

Economically, Gibraltar is somewhat hard hit, as her main revenue is derived from port and harbour dues, crown rents and duties on tobacco and alcohol imported for home consumption. All this is, of course,

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THE OFFENSIVE SPIRIT OF THE FIGHTING FORCES

Qualitative Superiority of the R.A.F.

STOCK-TAKING

TWO things stand out in the course of the war so far that give the Empire encouragement and pride

One is the qualitative superiority of all the British fighting forces, the other is the consistent display of the offensive spirit in the period during which strategically the Empire stands on the defensive.

Let us see how this qualitative superiority has been manifesting itself, first of all.

The Navy has shown conspicuous and daring devotion to duty on every occasion. That was expected of it.

Its resources and its ability to deal with the unforeseen affords new reasons for satisfaction.

It has dealt faithfully with the U-boat menace. It has disproved the enemy theories about the vulnerability of shipping to air attacks.

Its organisation of the convoy system has been magnificently efficient.

The secrets of the magnetic mine and its antidote were discovered in a few days. In both legitimate submarine and mine warfare, it has shown itself more than equal to the enemy.

The withdrawal operations in Norway and France—operations never practised—were amazing feats.

The handling of the difficult position with the French Navy showed the same capacity to deal with a situation without precedent.

In Air and on Land

The quality of the R. A. F., both in personnel and material, has become world famous.

It has shown its readiness to take risks and its capacity to come through them safely.

In bombing accuracy and air combat, it has established absolute supremacy.

The Army has had unfortunate experiences and suffered

from the mistakes of the French High Command.

But that the morale and tactical skill of the Army is of the highest order is proved by the conduct of the withdrawal from Belgium and of the final retreat to Dunkirk.

Only very efficient staff work could have held the B. E. F. together and effected its re-embarkation with so little loss of personnel under the circumstances.

The readiness of the men to counter-attack, even when they are exhausted by terrifically long marches, shows how deeply ingrained was the offensive spirit.

It will be noted that the attack made by British divisions at Arras was the only real attempt made by the retreating army of the Allies to cut its way through the enveloping German forces.

On the Egyptian frontier and on the borders of Abyssinia, troops have been enterprising and constantly taking the initiative.

Should the Germans succeed in setting foot on the shores of Britain, we may feel confident that the defence will lack neither speed nor violence.

And in Britain, the Army should never require to meet over-powering numbers or weight of armament.

That the Navy and Royal Air Force can guarantee.

Spirit of Attack

I turn to consider the many manifestations of the offensive spirit of our fighting forces.

The Navy, with the assistance of the Royal Air Force, wages an unceasing war against the enemy's submarines and surface ships on the open seas and in their defended bases.

It has taken prompt and daring action to prevent the French Navy from falling into the enemy hands.

A timid defence policy, leading to excessive concentration

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1940.

M. MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT

THE REVIEW OF SOVIET foreign policy which M. MOLOTOV, the Russian Foreign Minister, made last week before the Supreme Council of Soviet Union follows the traditional lines of Russian policy after the War and breaks no new ground. It is but a re-affirmation of Russo-German understanding and the decision of the Soviet to keep out of this war "of competing imperialisms", as he calls it, thus placing Russia above some lower plane of interests in which Britain and Germany seem to him to be engaged. It might do the Russian people's heart some good to paint the present war, as Molotov has tried to do, as an ideological war between two competing imperialisms or even capitalisms, but it is hardly consistent with facts as they are. It may be that Britain has not completely shed her imperialism, and that self-preservation is a part of her motive. But it is far from truth to deny that for long Britain has not made any war of aggression or that she has gone a great way to extend to her subject peoples British principles of law and justice and political rights. It was possible for Britain to have kept out of the War, maintaining very friendly relations with Germany, as Hitler himself so earnestly desired her to do. But Britain owed a duty to the world and to herself to prevent the establishment by Germany of a world supremacy and of a world order based on Nazi conceptions of national rights and liberties. Though fully alive to the military might and preparedness of Germany and to the immensity of the task before her and of the sacrifices which she would be called upon to make, Britain placed herself at the head of the resistance to Nazi aggression, and did not even at the darkest hour of the conflict waver in her determination to stand up against the aggressor, in view of the vastness of the issues involved.

It is strange that M. Molotov should conveniently forget the brothers of the Anti-Comintern Pact and speak of the improving understanding with Italy, while he remembers the cold shoulder shown erstwhile by Britain and France. It may be safe for Britain to bank on a possible rift in Russo-German relations or to expect to divert Russian resources Germany to herself. But

the appointment of SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, though it may not lead to the weakening of the Russo-German relations, seems to have led to some appreciable improvement in Russian attitude towards Britain, as the reference by Molotov to his appointment as ambassador indicates. But Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia are strange bedfellows who must one day come to conflict. With the spread of communism to the Balkans and the Danube basin and the extension of Soviet power to the whole of the Baltic coast some sharp differences are bound to rise between Russia and Germany, as it will be only one step more to extend communism to German territory. The present stalemate in the war along with the hardships which the Allied blockade may ere long impose on the Germans will dispel the notion of German invincibility. Then the way may be paved for the spread of communistic ideas, and thus a severe strain may be brought about on the friendly relations between the two countries. In the meantime Hitler's attempt to arbitrate over the territorial claims made on Rumania by Hungary and Bulgaria has not been all a smooth sailing. It is possible that Rumania may look to Russian assistance or that a strong popular reaction against transfer of territory may lead to some tension in the Balkans. The postponement of the threatened invasion of Britain by Hitler also has made Rumania uneasy as it means a prolongation of the war for years and greater economic hardships to her. Things are not rosy for Germany whether in the West or in the East.

"WAR PURPOSES FUND"

Public Meeting

A Public Meeting under the auspices of the Central Working Committee for raising War Funds will be held at the Town Hall, Colombo, on Monday the 12th inst. at 6-15 p. m. H. E. the Governor will address the meeting. Among others who are expected to speak include Sir Baron Jayatilake, Sir W. Duraiswamy, Hon. Mr. P. J. Soerits, Sir Macan Marcar, Sir John Tarbat and E. G. Adamaly.

Farewell to Magistrate

On the eve of the departure from Jaffna of Mr. Julius Philips, Acting Magistrate, to Panadura, Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Crown Prosecutor, on behalf of the Bar expressed appreciation of his work.

"You have been presiding at this court for the last four months", he said "and I must say during that period we had a very pleasant time and the best of relationship prevailed between the bench and the Bar".

Mr. Philips thanked the Bar and the Court Staff for their co-operation.

WEEK BY WEEK

Where are We in the Event of Nazi Victory?

(BY MAN ABOUT TOWN)

WITH a ludicrously affected accent, sinister voiced Lord Haw Haw harps interminably on the vast peoples of the British Empire. He speaks on the various acts of omission of the colonial administration of Britain. He describes Britain's "bloody colonial methods." At the same breath he promises a land of heaven with Germany's victory to the peoples of India and Ceylon. Yes, for propaganda purposes a lot of tall promises are given to India and Ceylon. That is the Nazi method. What has been Hitler's attitude to the 'blacks' all through. He has something to say about them in his 'Mein Kampf'. "It is a crime against the Eternal Creator to train the blacks for intellectual careers, there can be no question of educating them.....it is a mere matter of training.....as with a poodle." Under Nazidom blacks are to be poodles. And this is the corner-stone of the whole Nazi philosophy of life and their racial theory. Again according to Hitler the blacks—the social inferiors to the super Germans serve a good function, "The earliest human civilization was rendered possible, not so much by the training of animals, as much by the employment of men of inferior race." Hitler says that it is the Eternal Will that to advance the victory of the better and stronger i.e. the Germans, to demand the subordination of the weaker and the worse. Therefore the inferior blacks should always be subordinated to promote the advancement of the Nazis. There is no doubt as to what is in store for countries like India and Ceylon in the event of a Nazi victory and nobody is deceived by the outbursts of the Nazis.

In The Far-East

There is no doubt as to Japan's sympathies in the war. She is day by day becoming pro-Naz and if Italy waited for a life and death struggle in France for her entry into the war, the Japs are waiting for the invasion of England to launch her scheme of expansion. It may be a matter of weeks before Japan becomes a belligerent in the war. The new Japanese Government is committed to a definite policy of expansion in the East and have eyes on French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies and other possessions under England and America. It is also significant that the new Government is under the strong influence of the Army and its policy is one of building a new order in East Asia. Even in its home policy it has strong totalitarian leanings. Any serious attempt in the creation of a new order in the East is bound to bring a clash between Japan on the one hand and England and America on the other. These two democracies will not lie low at Japan's acts of aggression. A clash is imminent and America will have to bear the brunt of the battle in the Far East and fight England's battles too in this theatre of war. And England

will fight America's battles in the West.

What Hitler can Never do

This is not the first time that England is fighting single-handed for the high ideal of preserving freedom in the world. Today Hitler struts across Europe like a Colossus and peeps from every corner of Europe on England. Hitler has yet to wage war against an island. He has now to fight a new war. He must have ships, and a navy to wage war against Britain, else his massing of troops in his dew coasts are of no value.

To get at Britain he has to evolve an amphibious type of warfare. One thing with all the devilish ingenuity of which the German skill and patience is capable, Hitler cannot have control of the little stretch of sea which has stood by England for centuries. If he cannot, he is lost.

The Irish Question

The Irish question hangs fire even as the problem clamours for a solution. To de Valera the lessons of Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium have no meaning. He has raised his pitch too high and demands union first before joining hands with Britain. Relying on the status as a sovereign state, he will remain neutral and resist attack from whatever quarter it may come. Will Hitler respect de Valera's neutrality when he chooses to invade England. Certainly not and then, when it is too late, proud and baughty Irishmen may have to beg for help from England. One thing is clear, de Valera wants to force England into a decision on this question of union, when she is in a life and death struggle. But England seems to be firm and will not be forced by such tactics into consenting for union. Why not Mr. de Valera take a realistic attitude and ensure the safety of his country and at the same time help England to perfect her defence plans.

C. P. S. Wail

Sir C. P. Ramasamy Iyer has again sung his swan song against Ceylon copra imports into India. The recrudescence of the clamour in Travancore to increase the tariffs on Ceylon copra imports always assumes a subtle quality and complexion. Subtly, Sir C. P. wants the Government of India to impose a crushing political tariff on Ceylon as a counter measure to the repatriation measures of the Ceylon Government. He wants the Indian Raj to ignore vital economic considerations and penalize the Ceylon producer. The political sentiment on the part of Travancore to persuade the Government of India is judicious in the extreme. There are many reasons why the Indian people and the Government of India will refuse to treat Travancore preferentially at the expense of Ceylon. Sir C. P. must know that his State scrupulously maintains her anti-Indian policy much more effectively

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CEYLONESE SCALE OF SALARIES

Salaries, Allowances, Etc. of Public Servants

SELECT COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT

THE Select Committee of the State Council appointed to consider the Reports of the Retrenchment Commission, in dealing with the general principles of their recommendations state that the salary scales they recommend are to apply to Ceylonese who may hereafter be appointed to the Public Service. "In the future" they state, "it is unlikely that many non-Ceylonese will be appointed and these will mostly be specialists for whom special terms must be fixed in each case. If however certain grades are filled partly by officers recruited from Europe we suggest that they should be paid the normal Ceylonese salary of their grade plus an overseas allowance."

We consider that in the past senior officers have been paid excessively high salaries based on the requirements and standards of European officers. Naturally the reductions made in 1934 were greatest amongst these grades, but bearing in mind that we are aiming at Ceylonese standards, we are of opinion that it is still amongst these grades that the biggest reductions can again be made.

Maximum Salaries

We specially considered what is appropriate as the maximum salary to be payable to the future heads of large departments and Class I. Civil Servants. It appears from the Estimates of the British Government that no heads of departments are paid as much as His Majesty's Ministers or as much as Judges who receive the same as Ministers. Thus, whilst Cabinet Ministers and Judges receive £5,000 per annum the highest paid administrative officer receives £3,000. We consider this relativity in salaries can be applied in Ceylon. Here since the present Constitution came into operation, the Ministers have received Rs. 18,000 per annum. We have therefore proposed a reduction in salary of Rs. 18,000 recommended by the Retrenchment Commission for the heads of the largest departments. We assign a salary of Rs. 16,800 to this class of officer, which is actually more favourable to these officers in comparison with what is paid to Ministers, than in the case in England. To the Chief Justice we assign Rs. 24,000, and to Puisne Judges Rs. 18,000, a salary equal to the remuneration of Ministers.

From the figures in the Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for 1939, it appears that in the United Kingdom there are 57,600 individuals with incomes exceeding £3,000, the maximum salary of a Government servant. From a population of 44 millions this is about 1 in 760, i.e., 1 out of every 760 individuals has a larger income than the maximum salary of any Government servant. In Ceylon the present general maximum salary for Government servants is Rs. 19,800, but only about 950 persons have incomes above this figure and

that number includes some old-entrant Government servants. Taking the population at 5,600,000, this means that only 1 individual in 5,900 has an income in excess of the maximum of a Government servant. The number of individuals with incomes exceeding Rs. 15,000 is only 1,551 in 1939, of which 1,019 derive their income from a profession or employment. About two hundred of these are Government servants already in service, and it is reasonable to assume that a good proportion of the others are Europeans and Indians. It appears therefore that only a few hundred Ceylonese are able to earn more than Rs. 15,000 per annum from professions or employments outside the Government service, and we feel that this provides evidence that our proposed maximum of Rs. 16,800 is not too low for the maximum salary of a Government servant. No Government can afford to pay its officers the highest maximum earned by the fortunate few in various non-governmental occupations.

A Fair Maximum

We consider therefore that our maximum for heads of departments is fair in relation both to the salaries of Ministers and Judges and to the salaries which can be earned outside Government service. We are convinced that it is adequate to enable its recipients to maintain a reasonably high standard of living, and we feel confident that it is sufficient as one of the factors which attract people to Government service.

Incidentally these figures also indicate that very few members of the Bar can be earning over Rs. 18,000 per annum. Undoubtedly a few do, but neither in England nor in Ceylon can the Government pay a salary that in itself would attract the few most successful practitioners from the Bar to the Bench. We are confident that a salary of Rs. 18,000 will not prove any less effective than in the past in attracting good material to the Supreme Court Bench.

The salaries of heads of smaller departments, of Duty and Assistant heads of departments and of other senior staff officers have all been scaled down accordingly. We have considered both from our own knowledge and experience and from available figures what is the minimum on which a married Ceylonese of the professional classes can live comfortably according to the standards of to-day. Such a man may have 3 to 4 children and his expenses will be at their maximum when all or the majority of these children are being educated. This period we estimate will occur when the officer is round about 46 years of age, and we have accordingly arranged the various time scales in such a way that in general an officer can reach the maximum of his time scale a few years before he reaches the age of 50. This maximum is Rs. 750 per

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Death Sentence Passed on General De Gaulle

He will Settle Accounts Later

Clermont Ferrand, Friday.

General de Gaulle has been sentenced to death in absentia by a Military Court, states the Havas agency. The sentence also includes military degradation and the confiscation of his property.

General de Gaulle was charged with treason, attempt against the outside safety of the state and desertion abroad in war-time.

"I consider the act of the men of Vichy as void," said General de Gaulle interviewed tonight in regard to the "death sentence" passed on him by the Petain Government. General de Gaulle added "I shall have a settlement of accounts with them after victory".

General de Gaulle has issued a statement that the "sentence (of death passed on him) is that of a court largely under the influence of, and possibly even under direct orders from the common enemy. That common enemy will one day be driven from the soil of France. On that day, I will submit myself willingly to the judgment of the people".

The following communique was issued today from the headquarters of General de Gaulle, commanding the army of all Free Frenchmen: "Our airmen took part in the operations carried out last night by the R. A. F. over Northwest Germany, their chief objective being the important oil production plant at Kamen. The ground defences put up a heavy barrage but, in spite of this, our men pressed home their attacks with highly satisfactory results. All our airmen returned safely."

This is General de Gaulle's third official communique.

LIFE IN BERLIN "AWFUL"

Japanese Editor's Experience

"The English Channel, however small, is stronger than the Maginot Line," observed Mr. Y. Kusuyama, Foreign Editor of the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," Tokyo, in an interview with a "Daily News" representative.

Mr. Kusuyama believed that against a strong R. A. F. and a superior navy, an attack on England would be a difficult undertaking for Germany. He thought the war might be decided by whichever Power obtained air supremacy over the Channel.

During the past fifteen months, Mr. Kusuyama has been touring England, Germany, Italy, and the Balkans and he is now returning to Japan by the liner Hakusan Maru.

All England was now resolute and stiffened to the task, he said.

After the outbreak of war Mr. Kusuyama visited the continent. "Berlin was awful," he said. "The blackout in Berlin was stricter than in London."

Success of Ceylonese Doctor

Dr. Samuel Lambert Navaratnam of Ceylon has been elected to fellowship of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

SIDE LIGHTS AND LIGHT SIDES

(By Squint Eye)

Assuring us that German casualties from May 10th to the end of the battle of France totalled 400,000 against the German official admission of 27,000, a London report says that German figures are not worth very much.

Like their Marks, they are nowhere near the mark.

General Franco has said that it was necessary to make a nation to forge an Empire.

Hitler, we are told, tried to forge a nation (as in Norway or Holland) to make an Empire.

Mr. Churchill recently asked important Cabinet Ministers to sleep in the office.

We thought that was the cause of the trouble with the old Ministry. Some people don't need to be asked, they just sleep.

India's Future Lies in Villages

(News headline)

Politicians of sorts have found out that lies won't go any more in towns.

Reports about the last Mexican elections told us of a recount showing a larger number of killed and wounded than originally estimated.

Elections mean counting of heads, dead or alive.

Our Mr. Podnambalam sometime ago asked for a place in the sun for the Tamils.

What quite a number of Tamils would like to have is a "place for the son".

That reminds me of the quip of Mr. Balasingam many years ago, in a speech at the Jaffna Hindu College. Referring to the young Jaffnese in Colombo he said that "the son shines in Colombo while the father makes hay in Jaffna."

Shanghai, July 25.

The British Embassy denies German reports that "the British Far Eastern Fleet" has left Singapore for the Mediterranean or the East African coast. It is suggested that the reports are being spread in an effort to extract information but the British authorities refuse to be drawn by such an obvious ruse.

—Reuter.

The denial has served to wheedle the information.

The Vichy report that Marshal Petain has been given sweeping powers in the new constitution, adds that he cannot declare war.

Who said he can? But he can ask for peace.

Hindu Festival

Chilaw, Saturday.

The Hindu festival at Munnassaram which began on July 21st will continue till August 17th reaching its peak on the 13th. A carnival and art exhibition is also being held at Munnassaram.

Ceylonese Scale of Salaries

(Continued from page 3)

mensum for the professional and staff grades.

For the clerical and "inspector" grades the maxima we propose are between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 per annum, but many officers in these grades have opportunities of rising to Rs. 4,800 or Rs. 5,400 in one or other of the minor staff grades.

We have raised the maximum for peons and similar employees from Rs. 420 to Rs. 480 and for labourers from Rs. 300 to Rs. 360 per annum.

Reduction in age of Recruitment

We favour a slight reduction in the age of recruitment of officers to almost all grades and have therefore reduced the minimum salary in many cases. We consider that our minima are sufficient for bachelors and in several scales we have arranged for larger increments in the earlier than in the later stages to enable an officer to be earning sufficient to get married within a few years after his entry into service. These minima are Rs. 240 per annum for a labour, Rs. 300 per annum at 21 for a peon, Rs. 480 per annum for an Assistant Clerk, Rs. 600 for a transferable clerk and slightly more for inspectors and other similar officers who have to undergo training for a year or so before obtaining employment. For the young officer in training for staff appointment we assign Rs. 2,400—3,000 per annum, and to the fully qualified staff officer a starting salary of Rs. 4,200. In general in view of the long training required this type of officer will not be younger than 26 when he obtains a post with this salary, and this justifies what might otherwise seem a high salary for an inexperienced officer. We consider that all these scales provide a living wage for the class of persons to whom they normally apply at all the different phases of life. We admit that the scales we propose do not provide so large an amount of surplus over the necessary cost of living as do the existing scales, but we have no doubt that this surplus to which must be added security of office, superannuation benefits and widows' and orphans' pensions will be sufficient to continue to attract good material. We expect also that with further Ceylonization of the Government services, there will be a decrease in the cost of living and consequently an increase in the surplus, through a revision of the general conception of the standard of living appropriate to Government servants.

The Attraction is Ensured

The continued attraction of good material is also ensured by the state of the labour market in Ceylon and by the absence of alternative avenues of employment of any appreciable dimensions. We do not expect Government to exploit this situation, but we do not consider it wrong for Government to attempt to bring its salaries into fairly close relation with the general market level provided that the wages and salaries offered represent a reasonable living wage. We believe that our scales satisfy this proviso. So many good men are available that, even

if some of the best are driven to try their fortune in private enterprise, the loss to the Government service will be slight and will be more than made up by the benefit to the country as a whole.

One further point may be mentioned here. It is admitted that one of the most frequent causes of indebtedness is heavy expenditure on medicine and medical attention. Government servants are eligible for certain concessions in this direction, but it is frequently alleged that these concessions whilst appreciable on paper are of little real value. The Wedderburn Committee referred to this in paragraph 54 of its Report (Sessional Paper XVIII of 1937), and recommended that steps should be taken to ensure that practical value was given to the facilities normally available. We have no evidence that any tangible benefit has been the result. We believe however that a scheme of medical insurance for, at any rate, the lower paid grades, similar to the panel system in England, could be evolved. We have sent the outlines of such a scheme to the Head of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services, and we trust that with the co-operation of the medical profession he will be able to evolve a detailed scheme and bring it into operation at an early date.

The scales we have recommended are relative to the cost of living in the first half of 1939. Apart from the special circumstances created by the war, it seems not unreasonable to anticipate that, as in the past, there will be periodic rises and falls in the prices of commodities due to economic factors which have so far proved beyond human control. We think however that it should be possible for the appropriate department of Government to prepare one or more reasonably accurate cost of living index figures from which any increase in the cost of living above the 1939 level can be ascertained. If this is done we would recommend the payment of a cost of living bonus during the periods when an appreciable increase is recorded. It would be necessary to prepare a properly graded scheme as has been done at different times in other countries, to govern the payment of such a bonus but such a scheme would we hope lessen if not remove the necessity for the frequent reconsiderations and revisions of salary scales which have recently occurred.

Notification of Land Kachcheri to Select Persons to Receive Permits

Notice is hereby given that the Government Agent of the Northern Province will hold a Land Kachcheri under the Land Development Ordinance (Cap. 320) at 10 a.m. on 7th October, 1940, at the Jaffna Kachcheri, to consider applications for lands under the Karachchi Scheme and to select persons to receive permits for allotments under the Scheme. Applications will be confined to Middle-class Ceylonese and peasants. All applications must reach the Government Agent, at Jaffna Kachcheri on or before 7th September, 1940. Enquiries with regard to this Land Kachcheri should be addressed to the Government Agent, Northern Province.

C. L. WICKREMESINGHE,
Land Commissioner.

Land Commissioner's Office,
Colombo, 2nd August, 1940.
[G. 22, 5-8-40]

The Offensive Spirit of The Fighting Forces

(Continued from page 1)

of naval units in home waters in consequence of the threat of invasion would have immobilised the Navy and led to the loss of opportunities.

The R. A. F., in spite of numerical inferiority, has pursued a similar course. It attacks the enemy's offensive preparations at their fountain head. Its bombing aircraft have carried the war into enemy territory on every front, attacking air and naval bases, munition factories and land and water communications.

The Army has not had the same opportunity as the other fighting services to show its offensive spirit. For the defence of Britain manifestly must wait until the enemy is within reach to take offensive action.

But there is ample evidence from Norway, Belgium and North France that the British Army is inspired with high courage high imagination and aggressiveness.

(Roy's Weekly)

Ceylonese Pilot of R. A. F.

In connection with the manning of the Colonial air fleet as far as possible by Colonial officers and men, the first Ceylonese has now obtained a commission in the R. A. F. He is Mr. L. H. Sumanadasa, who has been posted as a Pilot Officer on probation to the Volunteer Reserve.

Malaria Week

The Malaria Week was observed in all schools at Mullaitivu. Dr. A. Sinnathamby, D. M. O., Mullaitivu, in his capacity as Field Medical Officer, presided over in all schools where variety entertainments and parading of school children performed successfully under the supervision of the Sanitary Assistant, Mr. N. Kailasasundaram. (Cor)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 896.
In the matter of the intestate estate of Parkiam wife of Sinnathamby Thurai of Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S. Deceased.
Sabapathy Murugesu of Vaddukoddai East Petitioner.
1. Sinnathamby Thurai of Tholpuram presently of Kuala Lumpur F. M. S.
2. Annappillai wife of Sabapathy Murugesu of Vaddukoddai East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. M. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 1st day of July 1940 having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to the petitioner abovesaid. Unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 21st day of August 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of July 1940.
Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

(O. 36, 1 & 5-8-40)

Gibraltar—The 'Rock' Fortress

(Continued from page 1)

largely curtailed as Gibraltar is now just a fortress with the defence of the rock overshadowing all other considerations. It was, however, one of the ports for contraband control and all ships passing in and out of the Western Mediterranean had to call there. Since Italy's entry into the war, it has become more impregnable than ever and its long-range coastal batteries would give a hot reception to any ships passing within range. Were it not protected by the British fleet, supplies might be difficult in wartime as all fresh fruit, meat and vegetables are imported either from Spain or Morocco, for the Rock itself is too small and barren to be cultivated, although it has luxuriant vegetation in places. The climate is sub-tropical, the heat in summer and when the east wind or "Levanter" blows being oppressive and damp. But spring, winter and autumn are delightful in spite of the heavy rainfall; and, thanks to the sanitary improvements of the last fifty years, the death rate stands comparison with that of England.

Of limestone formation, the "Rock" is rich in natural phenomena defences, such as caves and tunnels in which the fossils of many mammals have been discovered—"Rock apes" being said to have come by an underground tunnel from Africa. Although the soil is of a rocky nature, it abounds with wild flowers, ferns and shrubs—one plant, the "iberis," being peculiar to Gibraltar, while palm trees, monkey trees and other sub-tropical vegetation flourishes in the Alameda Gardens and in the few squares and streets. The streets themselves are well-known for their highly-coloured shop-fronts, chiefly Indian bazaars with a few old Spanish curio shops, full of musty treasures.

Such is Gibraltar, the western gateway to the Mediterranean, first traded with by the Phoenicians, Carthaginians and Greeks, then colonised by the Romans, captured by the Moors, retaken by the Spaniards under Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, surrendered to Britain in 1704, who has since held it to guard the Straits of Gibraltar in peace and war as a bulwark to defend her empire. (Roy's Weekly.)

"Jaffna" Plane Fund

The people of the Jaffna Peninsula are patriotically collecting funds to purchase a fighting plane to be named "Jaffna" for presentation to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In response to requests by the organisers of this Fund, it has been decided that Jaffna Tamils contributing to the War Purposes Fund may earmark their contributions during the months of July and August for the Jaffna Plane Fund. If any Jaffna Tamil contributor, whether in the Public Service or otherwise, desires that his contributions for these months should be passed on to the Jaffna Plane Fund, he should notify the Deputy Financial Secretary, who will arrange for his request to be complied with.

WAR CABINET OF SIX

LORD BEAVERBROOK TO BE INCLUDED

FURTHER CHANGES ENVISAGED

London, Friday.

It is officially announced that the Prime Minister has invited Lord Beaverbrook to be a member of the War Cabinet. For the time being, Lord Beaverbrook will continue to be Minister of Aircraft Production.

The War Cabinet will now consist of six members instead of five. The other members are Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. C. R. Attlee, Lord Halifax and Mr. Arthur Greenwood.

It is thought likely that, in view of his new status as a member of the War Cabinet, Lord Beaverbrook may assume wider responsibility in connexion with the nation's war effort, and in some quarters it is thought that his promotion may lead at no distant date to some Ministerial changes.

NAZI LEAFLETS USELESS

Everything Decent and Sacred at Stake

The latest Nazi propaganda, which has taken the form of dropping leaflets on Britain containing Hitler's latest speech in which he offered Britain terms of peace on his conditions, will not shake the profound conviction in Britain that the war must go on to the end.

The ingrained political sense of the British people, too often inarticulate perhaps, appreciates the fact that the present struggle is a manifestation of the age-old conflict between a system founded on violence and civilisation founded on respect for the individual.

Their reason convinces them that these two conceptions cannot exist side by side and they know that, should Hitler triumph, everything they hold dear and everything they think honest and good would disappear from Europe for centuries.

MAYORS MEET

Madras, Saturday

Mayors should be above all parties in councils and should not attend meetings of political parties inside the council—that was one of the resolutions passed by the All-India, Burma and Ceylon Mayors' Conference which concluded here yesterday afternoon. The next conference will be held in Colombo.

The conference resolved that there should be a Convention regarding the election of Mayors by rotation and merit, consistent with communal justice, which should be the main consideration in the establishment of such a Convention.

Later, a meeting was held at the Ripon Buildings, Mr. Satyamurthi, Mayor of Madras, presiding. Mr. A. E. Gnanasingha, Mayor of Colombo, denied there was any anti-Indian feeling as such in Ceylon. He added that the problems with which they were confronted were purely economic.

PROTECTION FROM AIR ATTACK

Advice to Public on Precautions

Leaflets designed to give everyone an opportunity of studying how best to protect himself or herself in the event of an attack on Colombo have been prepared by Mr. C. H. Bradley, the Air Raid Precautions officer, and are now available to the public.

It is emphasised that these leaflets have been prepared chiefly because the authorities feel that it is incumbent upon the public to familiarise themselves with the best means of protection available so that in the event of an attack they will not be taken by surprise and will be able to help others in an emergency.

No cause for anxiety

The issuing of these leaflets, it is stressed, should not create a feeling of panic.

The leaflets contain a set of simple instructions printed in English, Sinhalese and Tamil and can be obtained on application to the Warden of the section in which the applicant resides.

It is pointed out that Wardens have been appointed to help and advise the public for their safety in the event of an attack from the air or sea. Every person should get to know the Sectional Warden of his area and the centre from which he operates. Information as to who is one's Sectional Warden may be had from any one of the Sectional Wardens of the applicant's area.

R. A. F. BLASTS CHERBOURG

Saturday 3.

Blenheim aircraft of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command yesterday raided the German-occupied aerodrome of Cherbourg, on the English Channel, scoring direct hits which wrecked hangars, heavy explosions following, the salvoes of bombs dropped.

A large number of aircraft, says Reuter, were on the aerodrome and bombs burst among them, pitting the landing ground. Barrack blocks in another part of the aerodrome were damaged. Three of our machines are missing.

R. A. F. bombers also made daylight raids on the aerodromes of Leuwarden and Haamstede, in Holland; while, during the night our bombers attacked synthetic oil-plants at Gelsenkirchen, Kamen, Huxburg and Rascholz (the last near Dusseldorf) the Krupp works at Essen, supply depots at Hamm, Krefeld and Mannheim, and several aerodromes in North-west Germany. All our aircraft raiding Germany and Holland returned safely.

U. S. Now Shipping 300 Planes a Month to Great Britain

New York, Friday.

The British Purchasing Commission intimated today that deliveries of United States planes to Britain are now approximately 300 a month, compared with 200 a month last April. The Commission has indicated that the British war purchases in the United States have now exceeded the \$2,000,000 (£500,000,000) mark.

WEEK BY WEEK

(Continued from Page 2)

than in Ceylon. Except the solitary instance of the Dewan himself there are no non-Travancoreans in the State services. Perhaps it is this anti-Indian policy on the part of his State, that prevented Sir C. P. from entering into controversial politics like the labour question in Ceylon. Then Sir C. P. wails over the loss of trade in eggs and ghee with Ceylon. Today Travancore stands on a peculiar footing in her relation with Ceylon. The adverse balance against Ceylon during the past few decades has brought about Indian immigrants into the Island from those areas which export particular commodities to Ceylon. Malabar and Cochin, for example, export to Ceylon considerable quantities of dried fish with no corresponding exports from Ceylon. Hence quite a good number of immigrants from these parts, and they through trade and personal services correct the adverse balance considerably while Travancore, with nothing to give or take—the little she took in tobacco she has slowly killed by high tariffs—is a dead weight in sending large numbers of immigrants into this Island. The Government of India knows the country's requirements and also is aware of its responsibilities by Indian producers and industries. Let not Sir C. P. try to cloud the issues and create a lot of fuss, bother and controversy over the question of Ceylon copra.

Are they with us?

The champions of a minority front in Jaffna seem to think that there is complete unity among the minorities in the Island on all matters pertaining to their interests. But facts are otherwise. Except in the matter of a few seats more for themselves, there is no such understanding among them. The Europeans whose interests are in South Ceylon seem to pull their weight with the Sinhalese. The now notorious fifty-fifty demand was not supported by the European nominated members in the Council. Except for the lip service to the agitation for balanced representation by Mr. Kerr the European community has not thought it fit to support the champions of fifty-fifty. Again Mr. Kerr would rather support a Sinhalese than a minority member for the mayoralty of Colombo. The European's sole business interest is with the Sinhalese. A majority of his clients are Sinhalese, his estates are in Sinhalese districts, and it pays him not to alienate the majority community. And the Indian is here as a business man, and not on the mission of a Nehru. He would rather make up with the Sinhalese than estrange him. The Indian never misses an opportunity where he can be with the Sinhalese. There is the classic example of the Indian community in Colombo using all their influence on Mr. M. Subbala, another Indian, to vote for Mr. A. E. Gnanasingha for the mayoralty, and thus breaking Dr. Sankararaman's party which has all through been the champions of Indian labourers in the Colombo Municipal Council. The Muslims and the Bouchers have on more than one occasion declared their willingness to co-operate with the majority community. It is time that Tamils decided on their attitude.

Successful Detection of Dope

On information received, Messrs. A. Jeremiah Sub Collector, and V. Murugappah, Tide Waiter, of H. M. Customs Mullaitivu and few others waited during the night at the sea beach for seizing a boat that was carrying bags of beedi tobacco.

While they were thus waiting they saw at a distance someone loading a lorry with bags. Before they could get closer to the lorry it moved on very fast from the beach road along Vannankulam road. In the meantime Messrs. A. Jeremiah and V. Murugappah and others engaged a bus and gave chase to the lorry and finally the bus overtook it near the seventh mile post on the Puliyan-kulam road. It was detected that the lorry bore No. R. 221 and it carried 43 bags of beedi-tobacco and four men. Soon after the lorry was brought to a standstill the occupants ran into the jungle and hid themselves. In the mean while a private car bearing No. 2741 with four occupants approached the spot and halted, one of the occupants was the notorious dope dealer "Hitler Kandaswamy" of Valvetiturai. He was armed with pistols and is said to have threatened to shoot those who were examining the lorry. The bags were then removed to the customs house and are kept under the custody of the customs authorities.

(Cor.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 877.

In the matter of the intestate estate of late Cumarasamy Velautham of Prince of Wales Avenue, Colombo. Deceased.

Maruthapillai Kathiravelu of Vaddukoddai west, Jaffna the Attorney of Valliammai widow of Cumarasamy Velautham of do presently of F. M. S. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Velautham Punithavathy of Vaddukoddai West, Jaffna presently of F. M. S.

2. Murugasu Candiah of Vaddukoddai West, The 1st named Respondent is minor appearing by her Guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before O. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 12th day of July, 1940 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent to represent her in the Testamentary proceedings and that the Petitioner as the Attorney of Valliammai widow of Cumarasamy Velautham declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 14th day of August 1940 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

18th July, 1940

(O. 37, 5 & 8-40)

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction No. 878
In the matter of the estate of the late
Mathusironmani wife of Vythees-
paran of Kokkuvil East, Jaffna
Deceased.Arumugam Ramalingam Vytheasparan
of Vannarponnai West

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Yogadevi daughter of Vytheas-
paran of do.
2. Kamalambikai widow of Vijaya-
ratnam of Kokkuvil

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
abovenamed petitioner praying that
the abovenamed 2nd respondent be
appointed guardian-ad-litem over the
minor the abovenamed 1st respondent
and that Letters of Administration to
the estate of the abovenamed deceased
be issued to the petitioner, coming
on for disposal before C. Coomara-
swamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna
on the 14th day of June 1940 in the
presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram
Proctor on the part of the petitioner
and on reading the affidavit and peti-
tion of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed
2nd respondent be appointed guar-
dian-ad-litem over the minor the
abovenamed 1st respondent and that
Letters of Administration to the
estate of the abovenamed deceased be
issued to the petitioner as the law-
ful husband of the said deceased, un-
less the abovenamed respondents ap-
pear before this Court on the 24th
day of July 1940 and shew sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this Court
to the contrary.

This 26th day of June 1940

(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 28-8-40.

Intld. C. Coomaraswamy,
D. J.

(O. 34. 1 & 5-8-40.)

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction No. 858.
In the matter of the estate of the latePakaramahadova Iyer alias
Mutta Iyer Saminatha Iyer of
Rameswaram in South India.

Deceased.

Kanthamathani mmal widow of Sami-
natha Iyer of Rameswaram in
South India**DENTAL SURGERY****S. CHAS. PATHIRANA***Licensed Dentist & Ophthalmic
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(Y. 19. 2-5-40 to 1-5-41.)

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Vapurashavidais Athmaram and
wife
2. Parupathammal of Rameswaram
in South India

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
abovenamed petitioner praying that
Letters of Administration to the
estate of the abovenamed deceased be
granted to the petitioner coming on
for disposal before Simon Rodrigo
Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the
15th day of April 1940 in the pre-
sence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram
Proctor on the part of the petitioner
and on reading the affidavit and peti-
tion of the petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased be granted to
the petitioner as the lawful widow of
the deceased, unless the respondents
appear before this Court on the 29th
day of May 1940 and show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this Court
to the contrary.

This 2nd day of May 1940

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District JudgeOrder Nisi extended for 21st
August 1940.Intld. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 35. 1 & 5-8-40)

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(M)

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