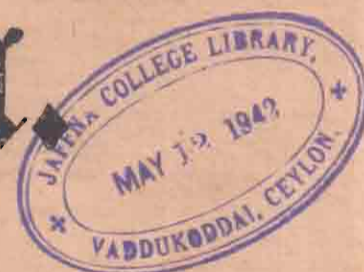


THE Hindu Organ

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY



VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1942.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 8.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

War Purposes Fund

A sum of Rs. 55,246.66 has been contributed to the Government of Ceylon War Purposes Fund between April 23 and 30 bringing the total to Rs. 4,217,296.99.

Govt. to Buy all Copra and Oil

It is understood that commencing from this week the Government will buy copra and coconut oil direct from producers as in the case of tea and rubber. The nucleus of an organisation for the purpose is now being set up, and it is expected to begin operations early this week.

Principal Collector of Customs

Mr. H. S. M. Hoare, Deputy Collector of Customs, has been appointed to act as Principal Collector in succession to Mr. J. L. Leigh-Clare who is appointed Controller of Exports, Imports and Exchange.

Mr. C. J. Orlof, former Landing Surveyor, H. M. Customs, who is now an Emergency Asst. Govt. Agent, Northern Province, has been appointed Deputy Collector.

First University Examinations

The first examination in Arts and Science to be held by the University College on behalf of the University of Ceylon is to be held next month, commencing from June 8. They are to be based on the syllabuses of the corresponding examinations of the University of London. No final examinations are to be held this year unless the London papers or scripts are lost.

Axis will be Beaten

"The preparations I have seen in the United States show that the defeat of the Axis is already decreed," declared Mr. Chen Chih, special Chinese envoy who is on a tour of the American republics. "Despite the war on two fronts—at home and abroad—the Chinese are sure of victory. Japan is a small country with limited resources, is already short of raw materials and cannot undertake a long war."

A NEW EUROPE IS BEING BORN IN BRITAIN TODAY

THE EUROPE OF DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

BY PHILIP NOEL BAKER
(In a recent Broadcast Talk)

THERE was a legend a year ago that when the last British troopship pushed off from Cherbourg after the collapse of France, an old British sailor was heard to say: "Thank God, that's the last of our Allies! Now we can fight for ourselves alone."

Perhaps it was good for us in those dark days to believe that we stood alone. Perhaps it helped us to give the last ounce of our effort. But happily for us it was never true. From the day that France fell onwards, we had always Allies at our side—Allies who made a splendidly courageous contribution, Allies whose joint strength may well have bridged the gap between our powers of resistance and our defeat.

These Allies are the free agents of the conquered nations. Today there are in Britain no less than eight governments of European States, besides the Free French Movement under General de Gaulle. These Governments are the legal, constitutional representatives of their peoples. They left their own countries, and came to Britain, because, as Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has explained, the invasions of the Nazis had made it—these are her words—"absolutely certain that she and her Ministers could no longer continue freely to exercise state authority in the Netherlands". Therefore, like the rulers of the other outraged countries, she and her Ministers resolved, she says, "to take the hard but necessary decision to remove the seat of government abroad."

These are constitutional Governments. They have in London fully organised government departments, their own Civil Service, their own law-courts, the power to conscript their citizens for national service, the skeleton administration of a modern state, guided and controlled by Cabinet Ministers who meet as regularly and as constitutionally as if they were at home.

They are not only constitutional Governments; they are democratic Governments as well. Some of them, for instance, the Government of Norway, have a definite mandate from their Parliaments to carry on abroad. While German bombs fell all around them—for the Nazis have turned Parliament into military objectives—the gallant Norwegian Storting unanimously voted full powers to the King and Government for the duration of the war, and authorised them to use these powers outside Norway, if that should be required. Most of these Governments have formed a National Council, in which leading members of different parties are given seats, where the action of the Governments can be criticised, and where any matter of public policy can be freely and democratically discussed.

Cabinets? Government Departments? Law Courts? National Councils? That may look fine on paper; but what, I hear you ask, can they do in practice? What do they administer, if they are exiles in a foreign country? Are they not, in truth, what Goebbels calls them, a parade of ghosts?

No, they are not.

They Rule

The Dutch Government rules its Empire, with sixty million people and great natural resources, both in East and West. The Belgian Government rules its Empire in Central Africa. General de Gaulle rules French Colonies with a total territory seven times the size of France. This is a total war in which, in the end, control of raw materials will be decisive. Think then, what a stupendous contribution these Colonial Territories are making to the Allied cause.

The Dutch Government also have a fleet of merchant vessels. The Norwegian Government have a merchant fleet of four million tons, and the Greek Government of a mil-

Continued on page 6

VARIATIONS IN RICE RATIONING

MORE FOR HEAVY LABOUR

The introduction of a number of changes in connection with the next issue of rice ration coupon books, which is due to commence in July, is, it is learned, receiving the attention of the Food Controller at present.

The proposed changes include the issue of separate coupons for children from the ages of 1 to 3 and 3 to 14 the rations for them being a little less than those granted to adults. Another variation that is being considered is the allocation to manual workers of a higher ration than that allowed to others, a differentiation being made between people of sedentary occupations and those whose work is of a more strenuous character.

Coupon Fractions

It is also proposed to divide each coupon into smaller fractions than at present in order to enable City workers and others whose employment takes them away from their homes, and who have to take some of their meals in hotels and eating houses, to surrender a fraction of a coupon for each meal taken outside their homes.

Most of the proposed changes under consideration have, it is learned, been prompted by the experience gained in the course of the administration of rice control scheme since the first issue of the coupon books that are in current use in all areas brought under the operation of the scheme.

Graded Rationing

A significant feature of the proposed changes is said to be the substitution of a graded system of rations in place of the existing uniform rationing scheme, ensuring to each individual a ration of rice to suit his or her actual need and no more. Today, for instance, both a child and an adult are granted the same ration, while the clerk and the manual labourer, too, are allotted the same ration although in each of these cases they are ordinarily accustomed to varying degrees of consumption.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1942.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

WITH THE JAPANESE continuing their advance in Burma, some of the prominent Indian leaders seem to feel that the resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress recommending nothing more substantial than non-violent non-co-operation against the Japanese should not be regarded as the last word on the situation in India. The attitude of the Congress and of the British reactionary elements both in India and Britain, which is responsible for the failure of the Cripps Mission, shows an almost callous disregard of the grim realities with which the country is faced. Under these circumstances one can understand Mr. Rajagopalachariar's determination to tell the country at least the truth about its real position at present, whatever the Congress Committee or the British diehards may say about it. In a recent speech the ex-Premier of Madras said: "Non-violent non-co-operation with the Japanese will not do. Let us face the Japanese like brave men and let not the whole world laugh at us. We must fight, and it is very difficult without having our own government". After stressing the danger to Ceylon, Mr. Rajagopalachariar pointed out that the Japanese might try to take over some parts of South India. "This is the danger", he continued, "that threatens South India. If they attack South India what will happen? I want to face the danger. At this time of danger we should be at the post of responsibility. I may not be able to do much for the people, and I may not be able to save them from bombs, but I could share the responsibility. I want to do something, right or wrong, to save our people from trouble and danger." Mr. Rajagopalachariar, therefore, urges that, so far as Madras is concerned, a popular government should be set up without prejudice to the general policy of the government. This is not possible, he says, under the present official policy of the Congress. The only course left open to patriotic Indians who are unable to subscribe to the proposals of the doctrinaires of the Congress Committee is to do what is necessary without the sanction of the Congress. It may be said, of course, that this will wreck the Congress. But, if the performance of an urgent duty by Indian leaders at the pre-

sent crisis results in the wrecking of the Congress, the Congress has nobody else but itself to blame for it. The plain truth of the matter is that the Congress has made Indians look ridiculous in the eyes of the world. If the Congress had, in obedience to the behests of the revolutionary elements in its ranks, solemnly declared that India was at war not with Japan but with Britain, it would have been easy enough to understand such an attitude. Instead, the Congress has continuously "wobbled" between the implacable hostility to Britain on the part of the extremists on the one hand and the views of the moderates and liberals on the other, ending up with an offer of "non-violent non-co-operation" as the only available weapon against the mechanised forces of the Japanese. This is the logical but tragic consequence of the refusal of the Congress to look at facts.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar's revolt against the present policy of the Congress has evoked a good deal of support in the Madras Presidency. This is only to be expected as he is a leader of rare ability and character, and wields considerable influence in his own province and throughout India. He is a cultured Tamil and a great student of the *Bhagavad Gita* which he has translated into Tamil for the benefit of Tamil readers. Now, if India ever needed the message of the *Gita* it is now. The situation in which India is placed by the aggression of the Japanese calls for action, direct and immediate, and this is what the *Gita* preaches. Do your duty, it says, but unfortunately, the Congress Committee is so wrapped up in politics and the distribution of blame that it is unable to see the direction in which it is trying to lead the country.

The action taken by the Madras leader required a good deal of moral courage. Himself a leading member of the Congress organisation, his attitude was likely to be misconstrued. Mr. Rajagopalachariar does not mind this if Madras is given the opportunity of judging for itself what alternative is best to the course of action proposed by the Congress. Assuring the public that he was not hunting for a job, he said "I hold that even in normal times it is not so, much less is it true in abnormal times of emergency like the present and under the conditions prevailing in Madras and other zones threatened by the Japanese. It is only not wrong but a brave thing to take office in times like these. It was not a great thing to take office in 1937 and hold it till 1939. We should take office now when we have to face difficulty and danger." One is tempted to ask in this connection whether the Congress

Ministries resigned office because at that time India was not directly threatened. Mr. Rajagopalachariar's words show clearly how shortsighted the Congress policy in this matter has been. It is a policy that threatens to leave India at the mercy of the enemies of the Congress and the Japanese. Take again another aspect of the matter. If the Japanese succeed in gaining a foothold in some Indian province, what is going to be the position of the civil population in the absence of a popular Government to tone down wherever possible the rigours of enemy occupation? It would be absurd to suggest that the Indian National Congress thought of this important matter when it talked of non-co-operation.

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

The last meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council had to be abandoned because the members and the Chairman could not agree on the question of giving the resolution against the Chairman the priority that was demanded by the Chairman's opponents. As a result important emergency measures in Jaffna town are being held up. We have on a former occasion expressed our views in regard to the position of the Chairman. It is quite evident that the opposition to the Chairman has increased, even to the extent of refusing to pass measures for the safety of the town. Much, however, as we regret the inability of the Chairman to leave the bear-garden over which he presides to look after itself, we do not think his opponents were right when they insisted that the resolution against the Chairman should be considered first and other far more urgent matters afterwards. We are unable to see what harm their own cause would have suffered if they considered the obnoxious resolution last.

In his speech at the meeting Mr. C. Ponnambalam reminded the Chairman that all the newspapers in Jaffna, "including Mr. Sivagurunathar's own paper," the *Hindu Organ*, wanted him to resign. We cannot speak for others. Speaking for ourselves, we may assure Mr. Ponnambalam that our view that Mr. Sivagurunathar should resign was never intended as a compliment to Mr. Ponnambalam or as a gesture of disapproval towards Mr. Sivagurunathar. With regard to Mr. Ponnambalam's evident misapprehension about the "Hindu Organ", it may be as well to say at once that the "Hindu Organ" is neither Mr. Sivagurunathar's nor Mr. Ponnambalam's own paper. It is a paper owned and conducted by the Saiva Paripatana Sabha for the attainment of objects far worthier than the unseemly struggle for position and power,

in which the representatives of the ratepayers are at present engaged, without stopping to think of the dangers to which they are exposing the town that elected them. With regard to the dispute between the Chairman and the majority of the members, it is our considered opinion that the Chairman should resign if he is unable to obtain the support of the majority of the members. Such resignation would not be a reflection on the Chairman's character or position which is sufficiently appreciated by the public.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

By
T. Kathira Vellu

Bit of India

CHRISTOPHER Columbus died believing that he had discovered not a new continent but a new sea route to India. Could the shade of Columbus revisit the island of Trinidad, which he discovered on his third voyage to the New World in 1498, he would think he was right after all. For today real East Indians form a third of the island's population, and Hindu shrines and bazaars and the East Indians themselves, dressed in oriental fashion, give their communities the aspect and atmosphere of the mystic Orient.

Tenure of Teachers

THE Ministry of Education and the Education Department are congratulated on having satisfactorily solved the problem of the security of tenure of teachers attached to "target" or "declared" area schools. A draft bill has lately been gazetted. School Managers have co-operated a great deal. A proportion of the teachers will continue civil defence or other emergency approved work. The propaganda value of teachers has not been lost sight of and due recognition has been given to one of the noblest civic professions.

Profiteering Racket

I wrote recently that kerosene should be rationed. Kerosene vendors (or carters) seem to be scarce while retailers have been known to quote 28 cents per bottle as the sale price. I thought the price of kerosene, in common with the greater part of commodities, was controlled. Traders have hoarded kerosene months ago, while only recently they developed the same instinct with regard to match boxes. This was in anticipation of the proposed increase of the price of a match box to 3 cents. Meanwhile the quality of the boxes has deteriorated. Government is engaged in a drive against profiteers. The penalty of imprisonment has been imposed in a few recent cases to act as a deterrent. Customers of unscrupulous traders should report to the proper authority any occasions of profiteering. A total war and profiteering do not mix.

Scorched Earth!

ALTHOUGH the Russians have adopted a scorched earth policy to good effect, and China did so even earlier, there is no comparison

Continued on page 5

UNDER NIPPON'S RULE

What do We Stand to Lose?

"What is at peril? What do we stand to lose under Nippon's rule? Let me tell you," said Mr. K. Vaithianathan, Information Officer, in a broadcast talk from the Colombo Station last Thursday night, which was in the nature of an epilogue to the series "Ceylon Speaks."

"(i) Our popular form of Government—the voice of the people will be stifled.

"(ii) The freedom of the Press—the newspapers will have to publish what they are told, not what they think is fair and just.

"(iii) Our labour unions—the right to organise in mutual interest.

"(iv) Our fearlessness when we are in the right—fear must lurk with spies round every corner.

"(v) Justice according to law as we understand it.

"(vi) Our freedom of occupation—Labour will be conscripted, and there will be Japanese competition even for our peasants, let alone technicians and professional men.

"In short, we stand in danger of passing from Light to Darkness, such as the Dark Ages never knew. Let us prevent it before it is too late."

More Talks Later

"Since the attack on us on Easter Sunday, some of our leaders have come before this microphone in this series of talks, 'Ceylon Speaks,' to reassure the people of the country of their continued leadership. There will be other series later on.

"The Ministers of the State Council and the public speakers who have spoken to you during the past few days have expressed their thoughts and their attitudes towards the Japanese aggressor in no uncertain terms, that one may safely deduce not merely a unanimity of outlook but a complete trust of the people in the Government of the country and the principles for which the democracies of the world are fighting this war.

"The British colonial administration is, admittedly, not perfect, but it is incomparably superior to anything which the Axis powers have promised or are capable of exercising under their crooked political philosophy.

"Inhumanities committed in the occupied parts of Europe, Abyssinia, Manchuria and Korea and, lastly, Hong Kong are object lessons to anyone who may be inclined to look on this struggle with the slightest indifference.

"If an occasion should arise and the enemy, whose tactics we already have a taste of, should dare again, it will be my business to ensure that facilities are provided to contact the people with their leaders without any delay. Everything possible will also be done to pass accurate information about further enemy action in Ceylon to outstation towns with speed.

BIG U. S. VICTORY IN SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC

NINE JAPANESE WARSHIPS SUNK

Washington, May 7.

THE United States Navy has scored a big victory in the South-west Pacific.

The Allied Headquarters in Australia announces that one Japanese aircraft-carrier, one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser, two destroyers and four gunboats have been sunk. A supply vessel has also been sunk.

One Japanese aircraft-carrier and one heavy cruiser have been badly damaged while a light cruiser, a sea-plane tender, a cargo boat and a transport were damaged. The damaged aircraft-carrier, it is believed, will be a total loss.

Six Japanese planes were destroyed.

The U. S. losses are reported so far to be three planes.

Heavy fighting continues.

United States submarines have sunk two Japanese cargo vessels and one tanker in the Far East.

The text of a Navy communique on Thursday states: "South-West Pacific: Very excellent news has been received. A naval engagement between the United States and the Japanese forces on May 4 resulted in the following damage to the enemy:—

One light cruiser, two destroyers, four gunboats and one supply vessel were sunk. One 9,000 tons sea-plane-tender, one light cruiser, one cargo vessel and one transport were badly damaged. Six Japanese planes were destroyed. This highly successful action took place in the vicinity of the Solomon Islands, and was accomplished with the loss of but three planes.

'Far East: In the Far East the following enemy vessels were sunk—One medium sized cargo ship one medium-sized tanker and one small cargo ship. The above actions have not been announced in any previous navy communique. There is nothing to report from other areas."

TEMPORARY CESSATION OF GREAT AIR AND NAVAL BATTLE

London, Saturday.

A Southwest Pacific area communique issued from Allied Headquarters in Australia today states: "The great naval and air battle off the northeast coast of Australia has temporarily ceased. This action represents the continued effort by the Japanese to extend their aggressive conquests towards the south and the southeast. The first efforts of the Japanese were made by expanding their air bases but our air force had consistently and effectively attacked their fields during the past six weeks dislocating the Japanese plans through the destruction of installations and aircraft.

Our reconnaissance had revealed the gradual building up of naval transport elements for a co-ordinated attack by the combined Japanese forces which was initiated several days ago. Our naval forces then attacked in interception. They were handled with marked skill and fought with admirable courage and tenacity and the enemy have been repulsed. Our attacks will continue."

VETERANS FROM EAST AFRICA

Join Ceylon's Defenders

Reinforcements which have recently arrived in Ceylon have included East African units which have previously taken part in the campaign in Italian Somaliland. These troops are fully equipped and up to strength, and are now stationed and ready to play an important part in the defence of this Island.

The presence of African troops in Ceylon can now be published. These sturdy men of what is still the "dark continent" to the masses of Ceylon, came down the gangways early one morning in large numbers smiling broadly at everyone.

The citizens of Colombo were astounded when they saw Asikari from Central and East Africa for the first time.

The Africans left Mombassa on a quiet day and were escorted across the placid blue waters of the Indian Ocean by warships. Some of the men were born and bred near the great African Lakes, yet to many the ocean was a new wonder with its endless stretches of water, flying fish and porpoises.

Mutual Curiosity

They had no knowledge of their destination and were delighted when they steamed into the great Port of Colombo. They were impressed by the stately buildings in the Fort, and the conglomeration of humanity in the Pettah. Nairobi, Livingstone and Kampala had been to them "no mean cities."

Gallant Soldiers

The Asikari have joined the gallant band of soldiers from many places who are already here. We have men who have fought in the mountains of Europe, in the deserts of Africa and in the jungles of the East. They have been reinforced now by East African troops who have had experience of the campaign in Italian Somaliland and have taken part in the freeing of Abyssinia.

They are great exponents of bush and guerilla warfare, and will know how to deal with Japanese infiltration tactics should Ceylon be attacked. Their training is still kept up in their new surroundings and the enemy will, if he meets them, think with Scipio that there is always something new out of Africa.

RS. 13½ MILLION EXCESS OVER REVENUE

The Treasury returns for March show an excess of revenue over expenditure of 13½ million rupees for the first half of the current financial year, the revenue being approximately 79 million rupees and the expenditure 65½ million rupees. In the corresponding period of the last financial year, there was a similar excess of about 11 million rupees.

In March itself the revenue was 13 million rupees and the expenditure 12½ million rupees.

URBAN COUNCIL STALEMATE

Chairman Rules Out Removal Motion

At the monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held on Friday all nine members were present. The Chairman, Mr. R. Sivagurunather, presided and the agenda consisted of 65 items, the 64th of which was a motion by Mr. C. Ponnambalam with regard to the removal of the Chairman from office.

After a motion of condolence on the death of Mr. Kanagasabai, Crown Proctor, and a former member of the Council, Mr. Ponnambalam moved that the item regarding the removal of the Chairman be taken first. Mr. R. R. Nalliah seconded.

Mr. S. M. Aboobucker, opposing, said that important emergency measures and work in different wards were being held up and whatever some members tried to do they could not shake the Chairman. By their obstructionist tactics those members were only bringing disaster and distress upon the town. The speaker appealed to the Chairman to rule out the motion.

The Chairman said he agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Aboobucker and felt that the interests of the rate-payers were being sacrificed for selfish purposes.

Promise and Assurance

Mr. Ponnambalam inquired of the Chairman whether he was ruling out the motion.

The Chairman said he had the right to rule out the motion, but since it affected him he would put it before the House if Mr. Ponnambalam insisted on it.

Mr. Ponnambalam, replying gave the assurance that if the removal motion was discussed first all the six members would wait even till a late hour and go through all the other items. Continuing, he said that thousands of rupees of the ratepayers' money were being wasted owing to "incompetence and mismanagement." The speaker further declared that the Chairman for personal and selfish reasons was obstructing the work of the Council by not resigning when he could not command a majority in the Council. He reminded the Chairman that all the newspapers in Jaffna, including his (Mr. Sivagurunather's) own paper, the "Hindu Organ", wanted him to resign.

Mr. Aboobucker at this stage vehemently appealed to the Chairman to rule out the motion.

The Chairman ruled out the motion, whereupon Messrs. Ponnambalam, Nalliah, V. Suppiah, M. Sinnathurai, K. Aiyathurai and Chevalier Arulanathan walked out leaving behind the Chairman Mr. Aboobucker, and Mr. Ramanathan.

The meeting was then abandoned, the proceedings having lasted only fifteen minutes.

CHINA WILL FIGHT ON

Chungking, Thursday.

An assurance that, though short of equipment, China would continue to fight on in resisting the Japanese was given by the Chairman of the Chinese Currency Stabilisation Board, Mr. K. P. Chen, and former head of the Foreign Trade Commission in a broadcast last Wednesday night.

INDIA & POST-WAR WORLD

CRIPPS ON BRITISH ATTITUDE

London, May 3.

Sir Stafford Cripps, the Lord Privy Seal, in a broadcast to-night (Sunday), said:—

"I expect most of you will have seen in the newspapers the results of my 20,000-mile journey to India and have read the report of my mission which I gave to the House of Commons. Let me summarise how matters stand.

"The British Government have finally and fully made clear their intention that India should have complete freedom and self government the moment the war is over and as soon as the Indians can themselves frame a new Constitution. That is really a big thing. We have made clear to the world what I am sure is the desire of everyone.

"Then we proposed what we thought was the best way the Indians could set about framing that new Constitution, but we stated, that, if they did not agree with the method suggested, we would willingly consent to any alternative upon which the Indians agreed among themselves. There were many differences of opinion concerning these suggestions so much so that it seemed to me that our plan just about hit off a happy mean between the various differing views which were put forward.

The Real Difficulty

"But the real difficulty arose over the provisions for the Government of India in the interim period, that is, during the war and before the new Constitution can be framed. We could not start re-making the Indian Constitution at this critical moment, nor would it be of any use in the immediate situation if we tried, because it would take many months to do, even if we ever reach an agreement. So we invited representative leaders of Indian opinion to join in the existing Government of India, that is, the Viceroy's Executive Council, and to organise in partnership with us the defence of India, which is one great task that confronts us and the Indians alike at this moment. No agreement was reached because some of the important elements in India wanted the British Government to go further in handing over complete power to India's majority community than we considered possible, consistently with our obligations to defend India and our promises to the great communal minorities.

"Apart from these considerations, we had no reservations as to the amount of power we would transfer, that was made quite clear by our offer to transfer power completely the moment hostilities ended.

"I am very sorry that our efforts did not succeed as hoped. Nevertheless, I am sure it is all to the good that we should have made our intentions perfectly plain and that there should no longer be any questions concerning the complete and absolute freedom of India after war. But I want you to realise that our attempt to find a solution of the Indian problem is essentially part of our general working out of many questions which the war has forced upon our consideration. This war is not a mere struggle for territory, or even for economic advantage to be won by this or that

AUCTION SALE

D. C. J. 17019

(1) Nagamuttar Thambipillai and wife Valliamaipillai both of Kopay South, Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) Murugasu Thambu and wife
(2) Rasamah

(3) Sithampari Murugan all of them Kopay North.

PROPERTIES REFERRED

(1) An undivided two fifths (2/5) of all that piece of land called Mokka Manam and Kalanaya Manam in extent 37 Lms. V. C. situated at Kopay South, with half share of the well standing on the southern boundary and cultivated plantations and bounded on the east by the property of Sabramaniyam Sivasubramaniam, North by the property of heirs of Katherasagurukal Ramalingakurugul, Chellachy wife of Vallipuram and others, west by the property of Paramsothy wife of Sunishashampillai and shareholders, South by the property of Arumugam Vairamuttoo, but exclusive of the ground taken for Road and passing through this land.

(2) All that piece of land called Odusappy in extent of four and one fourth lachchams, of Varagu culture situated at Kopay North as aforesaid together with palmyras and vadalies and bounded on the East by the property of Sunthari wife of Sinnaiyah, North and West by the property of Kali Kander and South by lane.

(3) An undivided half of all that piece of land called Manakkuththan and Nagan thodam in extent of 13 Lms. V. C. situated as aforesaid and bounded on the East by the property of heirs of Chellam wife of Thambiab, North by the property of the heirs of Muttupillai wife of Kathirasi, and Thangammah wife of Ponnampalam West by the property of Sinnathangam widow of Eliyathamby, South by lane.

In terms of the Commission issued by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 17019, I shall sell the above mentioned properties by public auction on Tuesday the 9th June, 1942, at the spots at about 4 p.m.

N. KANDIAH,
Commissioner.

(Mis. 30. 11-5-42)

country. It is something more than that.

Old Inequalities to Go

"It is natural, therefore, as a part of our war effort that we should fight not only against the Nazi and Fascist power, but also for these things which are the very opposite of Nazi and Fascist aims. By our own professions we have condemned old inequalities, whether between ourselves and the so-called subject races, or between one class and another in our own country. This new spirit must find a practical expression in our international relations and in the economic and social field at home. We must, therefore, begin to work out its implications coolly and scientifically so that we may apply it in action when the time for reconstruction comes after our victory.

"There must be, after this war, none of those gross inequalities that were the aftermath of the last war, none of that disgraceful contrast of great poverty and great wealth and no vast bands of heroic defenders of our country walking the streets in a vain search for livelihood. After the prodigious expense of life and wealth which this war will have entailed, the scourges of unemployment, malnutrition and unnecessary ill-health and the waste of human ability which our educational and social system has permitted in the past will no longer be tolerated. As comrades, we have, without thought of class or creed, fought the war. As comrades, too, we must build a happier and more abiding peace."

LIFE-LONG SERVICE TO TAMIL

TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. SWAMINATHA AIYAR

Rao Sahib S. Vaiyapuri Pillai, Head of the Department of Tamil, University of Madras, in the course of a tribute to late Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. Swaminatha Aiyar who passed away recently says:—

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. Swaminatha Aiyar has lived his eight-years in the fullest sense of the term and his great and eventual career has come to an end. As a Tamil scholar, he had very few equals; as the editor of the great Tamil classics, his place was unique as a writer of simple, effective prose he was a leading light; as a systematic worker to the end of his days, evoked the admiration of all his contemporaries; and as a collector of manuscripts of unpublished works, he was indefatigable. By his services in the cause of the Tamil language, he earned the undying gratitude of the Tamil literary world. His loss is irreparable and it is be-moaned throughout the length and breadth of Tamil Nad.

Mr. Aiyar was fully alive to the significance of modern tendencies and his outlook had always been progressive and characterised by a foresight rarely equalled. His views on the study of Hindi, on the loan-words and on the influence of Sanskrit are well known and coming from him, they had considerable weight and authority. The Madras, Mysore, Andhra, Annamalai and Travancore Universities, had benefited by his enlightened views and his valuable services. No doubt these Universities would long cherish his memory as a treasure of inestimable value. He had witnessed the establishment of all these Universities; he had a hand in the shaping of the study of our mother-tongue; he had struggled hard, often quite alone, against prejudice, against massive ignorance and worst of all, against the apathy of his own colleagues. By his incessant labours, which soon won recognition, the Tamil study has risen in the estimation of the authorities and the Tamil language has come into its own in the scheme of University education.

Tamil language is what it is today mainly through his untiring services. Let us treasure his memory. To keep the memory ever fresh, let us do something worthy of

LESSONS LEARNT IN MALAYA

LIGHTER KIT FOR SOLDIERS IN CEYLON

The Army authorities in Ceylon, it is learnt, contemplate reducing as far as possible the weight of kit a soldier has to carry into battle. With this object in view plans are being made to provide a considerably lighter kit. It is realised that troops could operate far more effectively, particularly in jungle country if they are not encumbered with the heavy type of gear at present in general use.

Lesson of Malaya

This is, perhaps, one of the lessons learnt from the Malayan campaign where it was found that the Japanese troops who operated with such speed were always lightly clad and shod, whereas British troops had to crash through the jungle like elephants forcing their way through.

Another direction in which lessons learnt in Malaya are being put to use here is the utilization of men with first-hand knowledge of local conditions as officers in British Army units stationed here. A number of members of the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps have already been commissioned in British units stationed in the Island.

SUPPRESSION OF SAMA SAMAJ PARTY

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS

London, May 6.

In the Commons Mr. David Adams asked why the Governor of Ceylon had suppressed the Lanka Sama Samaj and the United Socialist Party of Ceylon in March and whether steps were being taken to release anti-Fascists in Ceylon. The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that these organisations were declared illegal as they had been active in fomenting strikes and an est and publishing seditious matter. "Enemy aliens of whose anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist sympathies the local Government were satisfied, were released from internment, but in the present situation the list of enemy aliens at large has been reviewed and number of further internments ordered."

his greatness and worthy of our noble tradition.

THE THIRUNELVELY OTTUMAI NITHI LTD.

BANKERS

INCORPORATED IN 1933.

Authorised Capital Rs. 500,000-00
25 Cts a Share Monthly for 80 Months
will entitle for Rs. 25 and Dividend

STORES AND BANKING ARE PROFITABLE

OBJECTS:— (1) To make Capital for Rich & Poor alike
(2) To provide Employment
(3) To revive possible industries

Encourage Everything National For there rests Our Salvation

Loans granted on easy terms.

Deposits received on high rates of interest

FIXED AND ENDOWMENT DEPOSITS
SAVING AND CURRENT DEPOSITS

Apply for Shares etc to:

V. SOMASUNDRAM,
Manager.

BRITAIN'S VICTORY PLAN

SMASH THE LUFTWAFFE: THEN INVADE CONTINENT

London, Friday.

Britain's victory plan is to smash the Luftwaffe—"hammer it out of shape"—and then invade the Continent. This was disclosed by Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, in a remarkable speech today.

He promised the German air force a "terrible summer", and contrasting the position now with the time of the Battle of Britain, he said:

"We knew that if we survived that battle our air power would surely grow; the Luftwaffe knows now that its power is waning. That is our opportunity. We must give it no rest; we must hammer it out of shape. When that will be—how long it will take—I cannot tell, but then will come invasion. I do not mean an invasion of Britain—though that is always a possibility against which we must constantly be vigilant as Hitler's last desperate throw. I mean an invasion by British forces of the Continent of Europe."

"On that second front which it has already constituted in the air, the R.A.F. has much work to do. It will not leave the Russians to fight Hitler alone—it will go on hitting harder and harder."

Sir Archibald said that the most remarkable fact was that the initiative was passing from Germany to the United Nations and this year, for the first time, Hitler had to fight in conditions not of his own choosing.

"The time has come," he declared, "when we are beginning to hit back hard, but on a scale which still only foreshadows the force of the Anglo-American bombing effort to come. A terrible summer is in prospect for the Luftwaffe. Day and night, in the air and on ground, where they are resting, squadrons of the Luftwaffe in Western Europe will be exposed to attack."

Sir Archibald praised the various Air Chiefs by name and described Sir Arthur Tedder, R. A. F. Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, as a "fighter with fire in his belly". He also spoke of Malta's gallant defence, telling of a recent occasion when six Spitfires and three Hurricanes attacked 224 German and Italian bombers escorted by a cloud of fighters and destroyed three aircraft with no loss to themselves. Of Madagascar, Sir Archibald said: "We do not expect in victories over the French—they are our natural friends and allies."

MATRIMONIAL

The marriage of Mr. M. C. Oommen, of Carnatic Mill, Madras, the eldest son of Dr. & Mrs. M. O. Chacko of Green Hospital, Manipal, with Miss. Aleykutty Ninan Nedumchirayil will take place at the Mac Thoma Church, Chathamoor, on Thursday, the 14th May at 10 A. M.

All friends are invited.

Karakkal,
Tiruvalla.

(Mis. 29, 11-5-42)

LOOTING AND KINDRED OFFENCES

AMENDED REGULATION

The Defence (Miscellaneous) Regulations have been amended and now include the following new regulation:

(1) If any person—
(a) commits theft of any article from premises which have been damaged by war operations or vacated by reason of attack by the enemy or in consequence of any authorised directions given for the purpose of meeting or hindering any actual or apprehended attack by the enemy or of protecting persons and property from the dangers involved in any such attack, or

(b) commits theft of any article which has been left exposed or unprotected as a consequence of war operations; or

(c) enters any premises, damages any property, assaults any person, or is found with any offensive weapon or housebreaking instrument with intent to commit any offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment,

he shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation, and shall, on conviction thereof before the Supreme Court, be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twelve months.

NEW PROCTOR AND NOTARY

Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam took his oaths on the 31st March, 1942, at Colombo, and is practising at Jaffna. His office is at "Navalar Kottam," Vannarponnai. He is an old student of Jaffna Hindu College and hails from the distinguished family of Ward & Davy.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Continued from page 2

between conditions in those countries and of a small island like Ceylon," declares the "Ceylon Daily News" editorially. "In Russia there is not only a vast hinterland but a highly developed industrial region beyond the Urals, out of reach of the invader. In China, too, the Chungking Government had established new industries in the interior. But in all the countries concerned the essential needs of the population have been safeguarded so that when the enemy is driven out famine and pestilence may not rear their heads." The attitudes of Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas are quoted by the newspaper.

True Story

A pledge not to shave until Japan is defeated has been taken by every member of a newly formed San Francisco Men's Club. San Francisco barbers do not intend to go on strike.

Today's Tale

A young lady, with a touch of hay fever, took with her to a dinner party two handkerchiefs, one of which she stuck in her bosom. At dinner she began rummaging to right and left in her bosom for the fresh handkerchief. Engrossed in her search, she suddenly realised that conversation had ceased and people were watching her, fascinated. In confusion, she murmured, "I know I had two when I came."—Madras Sunday Times.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CATTLE-BRANDING

PROPAGANDA IN VILLAGES

The Department of Commerce and Industries is carrying out an intensive campaign against the indiscriminate branding of cattle.

Nearly 80 per cent of the raw material obtainable in Ceylon for the leather factory is spoilt owing to the custom of branding prevalent in the Island.

Mr. T. N. Ganjwar, the leather expert, who has organised the leather factory stated that propaganda against branding is being carried on in the villages by means of films and posters.

"If branding must be done at all, the best places are the shoulders and shanks," he said, adding that in India cattle are never branded.

Up to about 20 years ago cattle used to be branded in South India but this was stopped by the Gov-

MATRIMONIAL

CANDIAH - ARULANANTHAN

"Katpaga Villa," Kopay, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday, the 6th instant, when Miss Maheswary, daughter of Mr. R. Candiah, proprietary planter, Upper Balangoda Estate, Balangoda, and Mrs. Candiah, was married, according to Hindu rites, to Mr. T. Arulananthan, B. Sc. (Hons) (Lond), son of Mr. & Mrs. K. Thamothersampillai of Puloly West. There was a large gathering present on the occasion.

ernment as it meant the ruin of the leather goods trade.

The local tannery run by the Department of Commerce is now producing 25,000 square feet of tanned chrome leather monthly. The leather factory has also begun the large-scale production of goods for the Government. Over 100 Ceylonese workmen are being trained there.

Change of Business Premises

Our wholesale and retail sale business will be carried on as usual at our Mill premises, and our patrons are kindly requested to send in their enquiries to:-

WELLAWATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS,

Havelock Road,

WELLAWATTA,

P. O. BOX No. 320,

COLOMBO.

T'Phone 8360.

(Mis. 32, 11 & 14-5-42.)

Sun Life OF Canada

ESTD: 1865. HEAD OFFICE: IN CANADA (MONTREAL)

Under the direct supervision of the Government of Canada
"One of the world's Largest Life Assurance Institutions."

Sun Life Assets total	Rs. 2,727,400,000/-
Benefits paid by Company total	Rs. 4,049,500,000/-
Total Assurances in Force	Rs. 8,141,700,000/-

Invest your SAVINGS in Canada with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada by paying 20 years' Premiums in Advance for which you need pay only 15-3238 years' Premiums.

For example: A person aged 30 pays IMMEDIATELY Rs. 11,397-10 Cts into a Pension Bond with Return of Premiums, and at age 50 draws Rs. 18,746-25 Cts.

In the event of premature death where there is Life Assurance also, then the Full Sum Assured together with a refund of all unearned premiums is paid.

For fuller particulars please direct your enquiries immediately to:-

"INDRA VASA,"
HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA.

R. WIJAYA INDRA,
AGENT.

(Mis. 15, 27-4-42-25-5-42)

MADAGASCAR'S IMPORTANCE

ITS VITAL ROLE IN ALLIED STRATEGY

London, Wednesday.

Emphasis is laid here on Madagascar's vital part in Allied strategy in view of the fact that Japanese occupation of the island would have been a very serious matter and it is pointed out authoritatively in London that the paramount object of the United Nations is to ensure that it will not take place.

So long as the British fleet controlled the Indian Ocean, as it has done unchallenged for the better part of two centuries, Madagascar was far removed from the theatre of war and of little strategic importance. Since Japan's challenge to British sea-power, however, the western part of the Indian Ocean has resumed the significance it had in the 18th century. Once again, the great trade routes along the east coast of Africa and between South Africa and India and Australia have to be maintained against hostile forces.

"Moreover, those routes have now regained the importance they had before the cutting of the Suez Canal. The main strong points on the west side of the Indian Ocean are already in safe hands.

Durban, Mombasa, Aden, Mauritius, the Seychelles and the Persian Gulf form a link in the chain of defence which has hitherto preserved the peace of this vast region. Madagascar, however, is a conspicuous gap in which the enemy might have tried to secure a foothold by the same methods as those employed in Syria and Indo-China.

One hundred years ago, the island was a mainly-unknown and entirely undeveloped land. Since 1885, however, the French have transformed it from its old primitive condition into a well-developed modern province with good communications. They have fortified the very fine natural harbour of Diego Suarez which has deep-water anchorage for a large fleet. There is a small naval dockyard at the neighbouring town of Antsirana and a dry-dock capable of taking cruisers, together with an air landing ground. The entrance to the harbour is through a narrow passage and there are eight batteries mostly defending the passage.

The island as a whole is, however, probably even less capable of resisting Japan than Indo-China was. Weekly defended "neutral" territories in this important region have now become a source of danger. When war approaches, "neutrality," even if reasonably well defended, exists only on sufferance. It is felt that the United Nations have no alternative but to act on the assumption—which has been proved only too well founded—that the decisions of the Government which rules Madagascar are made either under duress or in complicity with the enemy. If under duress, then Frenchmen everywhere may be expected to welcome the action calculated to set them free from obligations to obey a puppet Government. If, however, the Vichy authorities intend deliberately to further the Axis plans, the United Nations are justified in taking strong measures to forestall those plans. It is the universal hope in Eng-

THE SURRENDER OF CORREGIDOR

WILL LIVE FOR EVER IN AMERICAN MEMORY

Washington, Wednesday.

"Corregidor and Bataan will live for ever in the memory of Americans," said the Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, commenting on the surrender of Corregidor this morning. "They stand for reverses that are but the prelude to victory. The heroism and the glorious sacrifice of their defenders are fire in which the soul of the American is being tempered into invincible steel," Mr. Hull declared.

It is generally estimated that there were about 7,000 men and women on the fortified islands when Corregidor surrendered, though the casualties inflicted by bombs and shells are not known. The survivors include some 3,500 marines and bluejackets who reached Corregidor when Bataan was abandoned on April 9.

Three United States minesweepers and two gunboats were lost at Corregidor, according to a United States Navy Department communique tonight. All the small United States naval craft were demolished before the hostilities ceased. About 175 naval officers and 2,100 ratings and 70 officers and 1,506 men of the Marine Corps were defending Corregidor.

The naval communique says: "In one of several messages from navy personnel on Corregidor, received in the Navy Department this morning just before the fall of this small island fortress which the men helped to defend so gallantly, the Commander of the Navy forces on Corregidor, Captain Kenneth M. Hoefel of the United States Navy, joined his officers and men in sending a last message of loyalty, devotion and good cheer to their country, their families and their friends. Captain Hoefel reported that the minesweepers Tanager and the river gunboat Osuosh had been sunk by enemy gunfire from Bataan and the minesweeper Pigeon sunk by bombers, the river gunboat Luzon and the minesweeper Quail severely damaged by gunfire and sunk by the United States forces when capture appeared imminent. All local small craft in the vicinity were demolished by our forces. When Corregidor fell, approximately 175 officers and 2,100 navy ratings and 70 officers and 1,500 men of the Marine Corps were in the defending forces."

"Colonel Samuel L. Howard was the senior officer of the Marine Corps personnel on the island. It is assumed that all these officers and men have been captured and will be held as prisoners-of-war. So far as is known no casualties have resulted from any of the above sinkings.

Although there is no indication, it is believed that General Wainwright has remained to treat with the enemy.

land that the second interpretation of French policy is not the correct one. It is at least hoped that individual Frenchmen will not feel compelled to obey the disgraceful orders of their nominal rulers. But in any case, the United Nations are determined to neglect no step to save themselves and the civilised world from destruction.

A NEW EUROPE IS BEING BORN IN BRITAIN TODAY

Continued from page 1

lion tons. A year ago the greatest single danger to the cause of freedom was Hitler's submarine and air attack against our ocean-borne supplies. We know from Hitler's parachute emissary, Rudolf Hess, that Hitler genuinely believed that he could starve us out. Think of the vast tonnages of ships those Allies brought us, all manned by Greek, Dutch, Norwegian crews; remember the fearful risks their sailors run every day they are at sea, and you will see what a tremendous service they have rendered to our cause.

These Governments have armed forces under their command. In these last few weeks we have all been talking with the deepest admiration of the great feats of the Dutch Navy in the Pacific War. But in the Atlantic, in the North Sea, above all in the Mediterranean, there have been splendid exploits by the warships of our Allies. Among them they have 187 vessels, including one French battleship, three cruisers, twenty-seven destroyers, many submarines, with a total personnel of 14,000 men.

Their Armies and Air Forces

It's against the public interest to give the full figure of their armies. But, among them, they have a good number of fully trained divisions serving the Allied cause. In the Soviet Union the Poles and the Czechs are both raising big new forces which will be a powerful reinforcement for our splendid Russian Allies in the spring.

Again it would be against the public interest to say how many squadrons of Allied Aircraft there are at our command. But we know that they are fighting with us on every front. We know that in the Battle of Britain one squadron of Czech fighters scored fifty victories against the Nazis. A month ago we buried a gallant Belgian pilot who had shot down four Messerschmitts in a single day.

We know that our Allies always ask to go where the fight is hardest. One of the epics of the war has been the defence of Tobruk against a nine-months siege. When the siege was ended, there were Polish and Czech brigades among the garrison; a Free French bomber squadron played a foremost part in the operations of relief; through all the nine months of siege, small Greek merchant vessels had run the gauntlet of Axis artillery and air attack, and had helped to bring in the food and ammunition by which the defence was carried on.

The courage of our Allies is a byword. I like especially one story about the Poles. One day

our Fighter Command rang up Coastal Command to tell them that our fighters were attacking a submarine in the English Channel. 'For God's sake, call them off,' said Coastal Command; 'it's our submarine.' 'Sorry,' said Fighter Command, 'no good trying to call them off, they're Polish fighters.' 'That's bad,' replied Coastal Command, 'it's a Polish submarine!'

They Keep the Soul Alive

And there is another service which our Allies render. They keep the soul of conquered Europe alive. The Norwegians have a broadcaster, Hr. Oeksnevad, whose voice has been known to many years in every Norwegian farm and hamlet, and whose inspiring leadership has been of a value that no-one can compute.

Who has not heard the broadcasts of our Free Frenchmen here? A year ago not one of the names of these men was known in France; today they speak not only to, but for their nation.

And now we have begun to organise the joint action of these Governments in our Allied Council. We and they are looking beyond the end of the desperate struggle. We are planning for a world that shall be prosperous and at peace. Here in Britain we have begun to hammer out the democratic machinery and methods by which that great ideal shall at last be brought about. We are thinking in terms of Europe; not that tragic Europe where men are still slaughtering each other in the cities and the fields; but the Europe of art and music and science and literature, of constructive public works, democratic freedom and social progress, where all nations shall work together.

That Europe is being born in Britain today.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1131

In the matter of the estate of the late Chellachchipillai widow of Ponnampalam of Vaddukoddai East

Deceased. Subramaniam Nagarathnam of Vaddukoddai East. Vs. Petitioner. Vallipuram Subramaniam of Vaddukoddai East. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 17th day of April 1942 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as sole heir of the said deceased, unless the said Respondent above named shall on or before the 20th day of May 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 17th day of April 1942.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,

District Judge.

(O. 9. 7 & 11.5.42)

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS—JAFFNA

Empty Gunny Bags at 15 Cents Each

English Shovels at 4-50 Each

Galvd. Local Buckets 12 inches at 1-75 Each

THE MALAYAN TRADING CO. JAFFNA

(Y. 19. 4-3-42-3-3-41). Proprietor: K. A. Ratnasingham.