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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Month's Stock in Hospitals

Provisions sufficient for a month's normal requirements are to be stocked in several of the larger hospitals of the Island as an emergency measure.

Japs Occupy Nicobars

The occupation of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, by Japanese forces on June 30, was officially announced for the first time on Wednesday. No resistance was encountered, it was stated.

Bhulabhai Desai Resigns

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly and a member of the Congress Working Committee, has resigned from the Working Committee on grounds of health.

Spy Ring in Panama Canal Zone

United States Army Headquarters in the Panama Canal zone announced that 20 persons, charged with being members of a spy ring engaged in fuelling Axis submarines and espionage work, have been arrested.

Big U. S. Naval Base in Ulster

The establishment in Ulster on a fully operational footing of a United States naval base larger than any created in Europe during the last great war was announced by the Commandant, Captain William Larson, United States Navy.

Anuradhapura Clear of Cholera

As the last case of cholera in the Anuradhapura area occurred on June 13 and as due allowance has been made for the incubation period, it is now thought possible to consider the area free from the disease. Altogether there have been 32 deaths from cholera in Anuradhapura.

4,000 Die of Starvation

Four thousand people died of starvation in Athens between October and January, stated the Greek Minister of Information, M. Andre Michalopoulos, in a B. B. C. broadcast. In March the figure rose to an average of 500 deaths daily. He added that typhus was now taking a heavy toll of the population but the people's spirit remained unbroken and there was no compromise with the Nazis.

CEYLON AT WAR--DANGER OF COMPLACENCY

BROADCAST TALK BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

IT is nearly three months since I last spoke to you after the April air raids on Ceylon. The interruptions in certain civilian activities caused by these raids were, I am happy to say, short-lived. We learnt some very valuable lessons, and we have since then been steadily building up and improving our defence arrangements on the civil, as well as on the fighting side. Now, while we have been pressing on with our preparations, I have recently noticed signs in some quarters of a certain relaxation of effort—the result, no doubt, of our three months immunity from further enemy attacks, and of the battles of the Coral Sea and off Midway Island. Because the enemy has not made any further thrusts in our direction since the beginning of April, it does not mean that he will not do so. He may be preparing to do so now. The Axis powers no doubt have a world wide strategic plan and we can never be sure when and where the next effort on their part will take effect; we may be sure however, that they will not hesitate, whenever the moment seems propitious to them, to strike at our trade and communications in the Indian Ocean, which depend so much on Ceylon and which must provide a tempting prize.

Therefore, we cannot afford to relax for an instant, and we must not. The more prepared we make ourselves, the less will be the risk of an enemy attack on Ceylon itself.

Change in Rationing Scheme

Since I last talked to you, we have had a change in the rationing scheme, which His Excellency the Governor and his Ministers have fully explained. I know that it is rather a strange thing to change the form of diet most of you have been used to all your lives, but you can be sure that the use of wheat and flour in place of a part of your rice is all the better for your health and strength.

In the last few months,

ducing areas, Ceylon has, as you know, become even more important to the Empire than before as a producer of rubber, tea, copra, Plumbago, etc. All these things go to help the united war effort, and there are willing and anxious hands to make use of every pound we can produce and send across the seas. In the course of these talks you will hear more about these industries from those connected with them.

As the series of talks on "Ceylon at War," which I am introducing to you tonight, will help to show, a very great deal is being done in the Island, both in the way of internal defence activities and preparations, and in the form of contributions to the world-wide war effort of the United Nations. But we must not be satisfied with what we have done and are doing. We must go forward together, resolved every one of us to give all we have got to a further intensification of our individual and collective efforts. We must always bear in mind that the enemy is constantly on the watch for any sign of slackening on our part and ready to take instant advantage of it.

A Great Stimulus

We have recently been privileged to have a visit from H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester. This gracious act was, I am sure, a great stimulus to all of us in Ceylon. His Royal Highness has done a great deal of inspection on his wide tours to see the Empire's effort in many lands. As you know he has expressed his satisfaction with what he has seen here and I can tell you it is no empty compliment. But it is a standard we must continue to live up to. Now, it is not easy to go "all out" all the time when there appears to be no immediate threat on the horizon. I have already referred to the danger of complacency. There is also the danger of the psychological effect on personnel of the Fighting Services, both officers and

Continued on page 6

RS. 184½ MILLION EXPENDITURE

BUDGET FOR NEW YEAR

The Ceylon Government's total estimated expenditure for the financial year, 1942-43, is Rs. 184,490,128, of which a sum of Rs. 26,108,106 is provided by special law.

A Loan Fund expenditure of Rs. 2,074,550 is payable by way of advance out of the revenue of the Island.

The expenditure of the Railway Department is estimated at Rs. 28,071,549, towards which the general revenue of the Island will contribute Rs. 3,962,549 to meet the deficit.

The expenditure of the Department of Electrical Undertakings is estimated at Rs. 3,567,139 and the sums payable out of the Reserve for Extensions and Renewals Fund of the Electrical Undertakings total Rs. 458,991.

The estimated defence expenditure amounts to Rs. 37,366,639 which is a big increase on the current year's estimates, while pensions, for which Rs. 14,350,250 was provided for this year, are estimated at Rs. 1,296,628.

The Police and the Agriculture votes show an increase of a million rupees each, while the Education vote has been increased by nearly four and a half million rupees.

Several new heads of expenditure are shown in the estimates:—

Emergency Expenditure and Port Requisitioning Agent, Provincial Administration (Emergency Scheme), Petrol Control, Director of Food Supply and Control, and Commissioner for War Risks Insurance, Grant to the University of Ceylon and the Ceylon Technical College, and the Director of Transport.

The expenditure of the last pre-war year was Rs. 127,000,000; the figure in the present Appropriation Bill of Rs. 184,000,000, represents an increase of 45 per cent. The Financial Secretary does not consider this excessive in view of the war situation.

The revised estimate of expenditure for 1941-42 is Rs. 166,000,000.

The estimated railway earnings for 1942-43 amount to

Continued on page 6



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY JULY, 6, 1942.

THE CASE FOR DISSOLUTION

THE LETTER APPEARING ELSEWHERE regarding the Jaffna Urban Council deserves attention as it purports to voice the views of those who want the present Chairman to go. We are glad to publish this letter because the public is always entitled to know both sides of a question. We may say at once, however, that the charges made against the Chairman by our correspondent are only a repetition of what was written in our columns by Mr. K. Aiyadurai, a member of the Urban Council, some time ago. These charges involve questions of fact which can only be decided on the evidence of independent and disinterested witnesses. In other words an investigation is necessary and we suppose this is what the present Chairman wants. He is entitled to demand an inquiry under the Ordinance. One of the charges is that ex-Chairmen of the Council, who happen to be still members, were excluded from important Committees. This should not have been done by the then majority, which, by the way, has now become a helpless minority owing to a process of attrition set in motion by the opponents of the present Chairman. Vindictiveness in managing the affairs of a democratic institution does not pay and the rate-payers should not be denied the benefit of the experience of even the opponents of their party. We hope the lesson learned during the current term of office will not be lost on the members who will manage the affairs of the Council hereafter. Another charge against the Chairman, or rather, the rate-payers' party, is that the six representatives of the Rate-payers' Association met at the Chairman's residence or office of the Ratepayers' Association before each meeting of the Council and went through the agenda and "decided independently of the other four members, what they should do when each item came up for consideration". We are unable to see how this procedure could be regarded as objectionable, if, in spite of the preliminary consultations, the six members in question were still open to conviction by their opponents. Our correspondent will realise that these consultations were necessary precautions in the circumstances of the case as has been

proved by the subsequent defections from the ranks of the rate-payers' party in the Council. Besides, the breezes referred to by our correspondent are not the best way of convincing the other side of the justice of one's case. It appears that the Chairman refused to allow the ex-Chairman, Mr. C. Ponnambalam, to criticise the conduct of the employees of the Council, and, thereupon, Mr. Ponnambalam, according to our correspondent, refused to forego his rights as a member, and "shouted down the Chairman." Surely, there are other and less objectionable ways of securing redress against the rulings of the Chairman! Again, the letter states that the vote of no-confidence was not planned or schemed. One of the nominated members, we are told, had lost confidence in the Chairman owing to the manner in which electrical goods were ordered, and another because of "the manner in which the Chairman corresponded with the Hon'ble the Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce in connection with the enforcement of the Shop Ordinance." These charges are too vague to satisfy anybody, and it is a remarkable coincidence; to say the least, that Messrs. Suppiah and Pathirana should have lost their confidence in the Chairman just at the time when the ranks of the rate-payers' party were weakened by internal dissensions over personal issues and one member of that party was won over to the side of his erstwhile opponents. Other defections have followed on the ground that the Chairman, acting contrary to democratic principles, refused to resign the Chairmanship. We too have urged on Mr. Sivagurunather the wisdom of resigning but this does not prevent us from reviewing the whole position of the Jaffna Urban Council in its proper perspective. We take it that Mr. Sivagurunather has refused to resign, not because he is not a believer in democracy, but because he refuses to mistake the intrigue that has reduced the Council to its present position for democracy.

The present position, according to our correspondent, is that seven members want the Chairman to be removed from office. To our mind the most vital aspect of that position is that out of these seven members three had been elected to the Council as nominees of the Ratepayers' Association which has elected to stand by Mr. Sivagurunather. These three have revolted against the authority of the association. We do not say that, by such revolt, they have necessarily forfeited the confidence of their electors, but it would be as well to find out whether this change of front on their part has the support of those who elected them. One would think it a

cardinal principle of democracy that when a member is elected on a certain "plank" he should not be permitted to go back on it without the electors' being given the opportunity of registering their verdict on his new convictions. We agree that the members elect the Chairman, but where the election of the Chairman has a definite place in the programme of the party that went into Council with a majority and that part of the programme is upset by defections like those that have limited the usefulness of the Council, the electors must be taken into the confidence of those who, perhaps for very good reasons, have changed their opinions. The best way of doing this is by dissolving the Council and leaving it to the ratepayers to give a final decision on the matter. Our correspondent has pronounced against a dissolution on the assumption that the three dissident members and their allies are in the right. This again, is a matter for the electors themselves to decide. Our correspondent, however, thinks that the electors will have their remedy at the next election. Why should not the electors have their remedy now, if, indeed, they differ from the policy of those who want a new Chairman? It is suggested that, at a time of emergency like the present, a fresh election will create excitement and feuds. We agree, but the fact should not be ignored that the consequences that have flowed from the present state of affairs in the Jaffna Urban Council are equally bad. At a time of emergency the opponents of the Chairman have managed to create a good deal of excitement amongst the rate-payers and a good many of them have carried on a vendetta against the Ratepayers' Association. If an election is not held now, it will mean that those who have profited by these things will be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their victory in comparative safety and comfort, while the ratepayers must postpone any action they may see fit to take till the next election. There is not the slightest doubt that, in these circumstances, a dissolution is the only way out of the difficulty. It is only fair to say that the attitude of the ratepayers either way is by no means a foregone conclusion, but they should be given the chance to say what is in their minds. For the first time in the history of Jaffna Town, a Ratepayers' Association was founded and this association fought the last election on a definite programme which, later, included the election of the present Chairman. The cause of local government and democracy has everything to lose if this body is victimised by unauthorised defections. The dispute that has now arisen should be decided finally beyond any manner of doubt.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Petrol Rationing

EVERY evil has its remedy and the rationing of petrol, which is of course a military necessity, is one such. It has undoubtedly its remedy in a place like Jaffna where people managed to travel as they liked before the motor car appeared on the scene. If we shall only bring before our minds a mental picture of the modes of transport that obtained three or four decades ago our difficulty will be solved. The most effective and the least troublesome method of transport is undoubtedly walking. Besides, the rickshaw, the horse-carriage in which the young gallants of Jaffna Town sported themselves once upon a time, the bicycle, and even the bullock-cart have their own advantages for the traveller. That all these modes of travelling are not half as comfortable or speedy as the car will be readily conceded. But, speed is not everything, and, the old and the infirm will welcome a change in our mode of travelling, for their desire is not to hurry—or shall we say, depart, considering the number of fatal accidents entailed by the faster and more comfortable method of travelling—but to remain as long as they can in the full possession of their faculties.

Profiteering

NOTHING seems to daunt the profiteers. They are bent on making money whatever happens. There is such a unity of purpose in their trade that one is as bad an offender as the other. Though prosecutions for profiteering have some deterrent effect, nevertheless the profiteer carries on his trade. To him even the old maxim that "ill-gotten wealth never prospers" has no meaning. Here is a chance for the honest trader. Honesty in trade is bound to bring in a remunerative and permanent business. Will some of our honest enterprising young men take to business? A number of co-operative stores opened in various places will bring in flourishing business and will also be of immense assistance to the people. Honesty in trade on the part of some wholesale and retail merchants will definitely check profiteering.

Polished Rice

WITH a shortage of machine fuel some of our local rice mills have closed. One distinct advantage emerges from this situation. Necessity will compel many families to husk their own paddy. By husking paddy in wooden mortars the bran can easily be preserved with the rice. In these days of rice-rationing the unpolished rice is nutritious and sustaining and every effort should be made to have rice at its best. With apologies to the "adies" we might add that the husking of rice gives them good exercise and a good appetite too. A wooden hand machine easy to manipulate can be used with advantage in husking the grains. Instead of a game of tennis we may think of friendly competitions in the art of husking paddy—an art which is all but forgotten.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

By
T. Kathira Vellu

India's Danger

British publicist A. G. Gardiner warns us in *John Bull* that it is India first and Australia later with the Japs. Ex-I. C. S. Victor Bayley writes puerile stuff in *Is India Impregnable?* and concludes that nature, destiny, the British administrator and the Indian army would conspire to beat invasion off. The depressed classes are not true Indians, says Bayley. London *News Review* comments that, faced with Jap menace, farsighted victory-minded men everywhere see India as a vast reservoir of power. Yet horrifying indeed are some of the meagre statistics available on the way this power is left untapped, states the paper. Though the Nazi press is boosting Bose and the Axis radio exploiting his voice, Bill Grieg's hint of Berlin's 'Free India Government' headed by Subhas Bose will fall on deaf Indian ears. Grieg's wild bilge regarding India appears in the *Daily Mirror*. Subhas Bose is no relation of Haw Haw Behari Bose.

Mug's New Love

American magazine *Life* claims black-haired 16 year old Maria Ferroni as Mussolini's new lady love and latest relaxation. Story goes further to say Maria bore Mug a son.

Communists Support

Coimbatore Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari has three new disciples—Sajjad Zahir, Mian Iftikharuddin and Dr. Ashraf—who are Muslims and claim to be Congressmen. But they are out and out Communists. Patriotism to them means an all-embracing love for the Soviet rather than India or Britain! Nationalist *Amrita Bazar Patrika* claims that what Rajaji seeks is a Madras Premiership.

Japs Aid China

Nine Japanese, arrested for illegal gambling in Denver, U. S. A., had the alternative of each paying a fine of \$ 50 or of contributing a lump of \$ 75 to Chinese War Relief. *The Japs contributed to China.*

Bangistan

Muslim Premier of Bengal, Fazlul Huq, has begun a Bangistan movement for the recognition of Bengal as a separate state, states *Patna's Searchlight*. Not long ago Huq and League Fuehrer Jinnah (a Bhatia Brahman) were on bad terms. To Huq's Bangistan I can only reply with Malaya's Ramboostan.

Acting Governors

The late Dr. Ragavendra Rao, Civil Defence Member of the Viceroy's Cabinet, acted as governor. So did Punjab's Premier, Colonel Sir Sikanter Hayat Khan.

War Affects Teachers

Madras Corporation served a month's notice of dismissal on about 1,500 teachers employed by the Corporation on account of a fall in attendance of the scholars in the Corporation Schools. Calcutta Corporation, meanwhile, found useful work for their unemployed teachers who continue to be paid out of Corporation funds. *Ceylon rivals Calcutta.*

Pilgrim's Progress

News Review writes that the 21-year-old Army lieutenant of 1896 in India, Conservative Winston Church-

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL DEAD-LOCK

Sir,—Mr. Shanmugam has written an article suggesting that the best way out of the present dead-lock in the Jaffna Urban Council is dissolution of the Council. He has also attributed motives to the group of members who want the Chairman to be removed from office. The "Hindu Organ" and the "Catholic Guardian" have endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Shanmugam. I do not want to attribute motives to any member but I desire to state facts so that any erroneous impression that might have been created in the minds of your readers in consequence of Mr. Shanmugam's article and your editorial comments might be removed.

Two ex-chairmen are charged with having not co-operated with the present Chairman since he assumed office. The first business meeting of the council was held on 25th January 1941 and standing committees for 1941 were elected. The six members who then formed the rate-payers' Association group brought slips of papers with names of members of the different committees and proposed those names to the different committees. The 2 ex-chairmen were excluded from all important committees. The 2 nominated members were also excluded from all important committees but owing to the insistence of the two ex-chairmen they were included in some of the committees. Discovering this fact the two ex-chairmen declined to serve in any committee. Is it not reasonable and in the best interests of the council that in a new council members who have had experience of administration should be included in the important committees? At the same meeting a retrenchment and reorganisation Committee was appointed. The two ex-chairmen were excluded but the Secretary of the Rate-Payers' Association was included in the Committee.

During the year 1941 from the first meeting onwards did not six members who then constituted the rate payers' group, meet at the Chairman's residence or office of the rate-payers' Association before each meeting of the Council and go through the Agenda of the Meetings of the Council and decide independently of the other four members what they should do when each item came up for consideration? Is this co-operation with the other four members? I do not want to multiply instances as space in your valuable columns will not permit me to do so.

Is Mr. Shanmugam or are you aware that the Chairman has been remarking that he has been able to go through the items of the agenda of the meetings of the Council quickly owing to the co operation of and

chill, progressed a great deal to shake hands with Stalin and to send Lord Privy Seal Cripps to India. In 1935 Churchill was passionately denouncing the Government of India Act. *We live and learn!*

Today's Tale

Bobby: "A little bird told me what kind of lawyer your father is".
Johnny: "What did the bird say?"
Bobby: "Cheap, cheap."
Johnny: "Well, a duck told me what kind of doctor your father is."

help rendered by one of the ex-chairmen, Mr. C. Ponnambalam.

Within a month prior to the passing of the vote of no-confidence did not Mr. C. Ponnambalam say at the meetings of the Council held on 23rd December 1941 and 12th January 1942 when the threatened strike of Conservancy labourers was considered that on such a matter the council should act unitedly and support the Chairman and the members should not consider the question from a party or personal point of view?

No doubt during the year 1941 there were many breezes at the meetings of the council but the breezes were due to the Chairman refusing to allow Mr. C. Ponnambalam to criticise the conduct of the employees of the Council. Mr. Ponnambalam insisted on his rights and refused to forego his privilege as a member and shouted down the Chairman and hence there were breezes.

The vote of no-confidence was not planned or schemed. One of the nominated members, Mr. V. Suppiah, had lost confidence in the Chairman owing to the manner in which electrical goods were ordered and there was acrimonious correspondence between the Chairman and Mr. Suppiah. Mr. Charles Pathirana lost confidence owing to the manner the Chairman corresponded with the Hon'ble the Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce in connection with the enforcement of the Shop Ordinance.

Apart from these particular reasons members were dissatisfied with his administration. Mr. C. Ponnambalam made it clear in his speech when he moved the vote of no-confidence why the members had lost confidence in Mr. Sivagurunathar as Chairman. (Vide speech of Mr. C. Ponnambalam reported in the "Times of Ceylon" dated 17th January 1942 which contains a fairly good summary of the charges.) Mr. Sivagurunathar has not yet replied to the charges.

In 1940 when Mr. C. Ponnambalam was Chairman Mr. R. Sivagurunathar as President of the Rate-Payers' Association held public meetings and condemned the assessment of the Local Government valuer and wanted it to be rejected. He also contended that the Chairman had power to revise the assessment and criticised the Chairman for not doing so whereas the Chairman (Mr. C. Ponnambalam) was of opinion on legal advice of leading King's Counsel of Colombo that he had no power to revise the assessment. In 1941 after Mr. Sivagurunathar had assumed office Mr. C. Ponnambalam moved that the assessment of the Local Government valuer be rejected. Mr. Sivagurunathar opposed it. Mr. Ponnambalam also moved that the Chairman should revise the assessment of the Local Government Valuer and Mr. Sivagurunathar opposed it.

Mr. Sivagurunathar in 1940 advocated the reduction of rates but when motion after motion was brought in 1941 to revise the rates, Mr. Sivagurunathar opposed it. Mr. Sivagurunathar fought the elections on these issues among others and has made himself Chairman.

Mr. Sivagurunathar condemned

Continued on page 5

SHORTAGE OF QUININE

Situation In India

Some time ago the "Hindu Organ" pointed out Editorially the serious consequences that were likely to ensue from the shortage of quinine in Ceylon. The following Editorial in the "Hindu" of Madras shows that the position in India is equally unsatisfactory:—

In the early stages of the Malayan and Burmese campaigns it was suggested that the enemy's advance would be seriously impeded by malaria, among other things. We have no information as to how far the Japanese army was incommoded by General Malaria but we know that the course of this malady has fallen heavily on the thousands of Indian evacuees arriving in this country after trekking across highly malarial tracts. Men, women and children have succumbed to an extremely virulent type of malignant malaria even after reaching places in India where the best medical attention has proved of little avail. This, and the other fact that there has been in recent times a large influx into rural areas of evacuees from urban centres, remind one of the danger of a serious setback to anti-malaria work. Frees use of quinine is one of the recognised methods of tackling the malaria peril. And yet the Government of India have persisted in a policy of depending on Java for the supply of this drug. Now that Java has fallen into Japanese hands what do the Government propose to do about it? It is not as if they have not been warned time and again by the medical profession of the short-sightedness of their quinine policy; nor is it even as if there is not enough acreage in India where cinchona could be cultivated to meet the country's needs. Even the outbreak of a war which threatened early enough to envelop the world left the Government unmoved. Their provision could not go beyond ordering large stocks of quinine from Java. Thus, as late as the middle of 1940, it was announced that the Government of India had concluded an agreement with the authorities in the Netherlands East Indies by which "practically the whole amount required over the next four years would be shipped from Java during the next six months." This, together with the reserve stock in hand, it was claimed, would be enough "to meet any emergency." It is a fair guess that the fall of Java, not to speak of the developments in Burma and Malaya, was not among the emergencies envisaged.

Coming to what might have been done by the Government to cope with a possible quinine shortage (on a long view and not on the basis of a four-year supply) we have the resolution of the All-India Medical Conference, held in December 1940, urging the Central and Provincial Governments to increase the areas of cinchona cultivation so as to make India self-sufficient in the matter of her quinine requirements. Figures piled by Dr. K. V. Krishnan of the All-India Institute of Hygiene

Continued on page 4

BRITISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WHY THE SYSTEM IS FOUND WANTING

That the Battles of England can no longer be won on the playfields of Eton, seems to be the belief that is gaining ground in England if we study the trend of public opinion regarding the Public School system of education there. A scheme of reform is on the anvil to adapt it to the needs of the present-day Britain and the world. A correspondent in the *Times' Educational Supplement* deals with some of the defects of the system which, among others have been responsible for the turnaround of public opinion.

The English nation, the correspondent says, in order to safeguard a steady supply of men for administering and directing its economy based on foreign trade and oversea investment, developed a peculiar system of education. It was admirably adapted to its purpose, and it was unique in the world. Its foundations were laid by the great Dr. Arnold, who would have been mightily surprised if he had been told that the public school-boy type, he was aiming at, was exactly what was needed to carry on and conserve the smooth running of a machinery of trade and industry expanding more and more into foreign countries. His successors would have been even more indignantly surprised had they been faced with the accusation that their methods would ultimately contribute to the eclipse of England's pre-eminence in world-politics and world-economy.

The aim of public school education is "character building," and the creation of an annual supply of young men imbued with a standard of behaviour and predilections, called "good form," which will ensure enough similarity of tastes, interests and prejudices to make a certain comradeship and good-fellowship easily attainable. This is not only desirable for smooth collaboration; it is very essential for obtaining a governing class of sufficient cohesion.

Obviously this standard of "good form" must not be pegged so high as to make the number of those attaining it unduly restricted. Therefore the standard of intellectual interests and attainments also was not set too high. It was not long before a defence of this policy became articulate.

Boys not Encouraged to Use Their Brains

Upto a certain point, ran the argument, a man may enjoy using his brains; he may get some fun out of scholarly, intellectual, or speculative pursuits; but beyond that point he becomes suspect, a highbrow, and may even be considered to have a "funny" streak in him. He does not conform to sample. Upto a certain age this doctrine is obviously sound; infant prodigies rarely grow into anything very valuable. But it was carried on too long, to the eighteenth year. And between 15 and 18 an intelligent boy wants to use his brains a lot. He wants to absorb a million ideas, to make himself acquainted with a thousand knowable things. If the

intelligent boys were left free to pursue such lines of activity this would result in a profound cleavage in the total group which should be kept to a certain standard, at least superficially uniform. Whatever the cause, the English public schoolboy was on the whole not only not encouraged to use his brains; he was very definitely encouraged not to use his brains.

The most obvious of the drawbacks of the system was that the supply of people who had learned to use their brains became numerically too small; both absolutely, that is, for the requirements of the English nation and relatively, that is in comparison and in competition with the supply at the disposal of other nations. The technological, commercial and administrative development of the last century has tended to create a demand for a much higher proportion of people trained to operate with general ideas and abstract concepts than in the mid-Victorian days, not only in pursuits connected with engineering and science, but equally in commercial law and organisation, and most certainly in the sphere of administration and government. The best of our fully trained engineers, scientists, lawyers and Civil servants were as first-rate as those of any other nation; but they were alarmingly few. The great majority of our boys leaving the public schools, where they were taught not to use their brains or at least to use them as inconspicuously as possible, either shunned the careers that would have needed untended intellectual exertion, or if they did embark on them, found the straits which their training suddenly imposed on their brains too overwhelming to achieve valuable results. The age of 13 is, for many individuals and for many careers, much too late to start using a neglected organ or to acquire the general basis of orderly thinking on which the special knowledge of a difficult profession could be implanted.

But in the nineteenth century the singular wealth of Great Britain, the "richest country in the world", added a further complication. The fully trained and first-rate man in any profession commanded an income in this country which was a multiple of the corresponding income of a man of analogous attainments elsewhere. The scarcity of the product made each successful specimen a "ten thousand-a-year man." The English nation was rich enough to pay the price, and for a while, owing to lack of competition, its highly paid "top-liners" were eagerly in demand abroad as well as at home. In the nineteenth century we saw English or Scottish engineers and businessmen active in every country on the globe. In the twentieth century this was no longer the case. The English professional man was no longer employed outside England, not because he was not as good as the American, German, Swiss, or Czech—now met everywhere—

but because he was much too expensive.

Impediment to Commerce And Industry

The persistence of the Victorian system of higher education with its very restricted output of fully trained minds and its successful maintenance of a steady supply of "decent" and agreeable mediocrities wholly impervious to any general or abstract ideas had the twofold result of impeding the development of English industry and commerce by the scarcity and exaggerated value of the competent specialist and of placing English enterprise at a disadvantage in competing with other countries who had provided themselves with a more plentiful supply of men of superior education. For in the course of the century other nations had entered the race for catching up with England's lead in manufactures and exports not merely by imitation but by equipping themselves with a gigantic apparatus of scientific and technical instruction, experiment and research. And the word "gigantic" is not used as a cliché for something rather big. Whoever has gazed upon the vast buildings housing the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or the Polytechnic High Schools at Zurich or at Charlottenburg and has, in vain, tried to visualise the analogous institutions in this country, is forced to conclude that either these huge edifices have no significance or that we lack something important over here. And the same observation applies to the institutions devoted to imparting a higher commercial education.

The reason why Great Britain could afford to lag so far behind in this matter of the spread of higher education, could permit itself the luxury of allowing such a large proportion of its brain-potential to lie fallow, was its great wealth. British commerce and British industry could for long hold their own against foreign competition, without being forced to adopt the flexibility and efficiency imparted by employing a staff of scientifically trained experts, because they had the backing of British finance. And in the course of development, finance having gained very much the upper hand over the merchants and manufacturers, they found the simpler way to cope with the situation was not by the establishment of a costly system of education the fruits of which would take a generation or two to mature but by employing the foreign-trained foreigner wherever such help was needed.

50 CENT & 25 CENT NOTES

All locally printed 50 cent and 25 cent currency notes, i. e. the emergency issue which does not carry the portrait of His Majesty the King, will cease to be legal tender after July 15, 1942. After that date holders of these notes will be able to exchange them only at the General Treasury, Colombo.

Persons in possession of such notes should pay them into banks or exchange them at a Kachcheri for other notes before July 15.

Post Offices and Railway Stations will also exchange such notes until July 15, 1942, provided the quantities tendered are not large.

E. J. HUNHAM,
The Secretariat,
Colombo, Board of Commissioners
of Currency.
June 23, 1942
[G. 15. 6-7-42]

LEASE OF THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE COCONUT ESTATE

Tenders are invited for the lease of the Coconut Estate situated at Eluthumadduval (2 miles from the Railway Station) and belonging to the Jaffna Hindu College. The period of lease will be three years but the tenders should stipulate the amount payable yearly.

The lessee will be required to deposit one year's lease money in advance and should undertake to keep the buildings and fences in good repair and the Estate clean of all undergrowth. He should also plough $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Estate each year alternately and water young plants at his own expense.

Sealed tenders marked on the cover "Tender for Lease of Estate" and addressed to 'The Hon. Secretary, Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors' will be received up to 21st July 1942.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI,
Hon. Secretary,

Jaffna Hindu College
Board of Directors.

(Mis. 68, 2-9-7-42.)

SHORTAGE OF QUININE

Continued from page 3

and Public Health show how much scope there is in this direction and how little has been done. Taking the number of sufferers from malaria at between 100 and 200 millions the minimum quantity of the drug required would be 600,000 to a million and a quarter pounds, but the quantity actually consumed is only 210,000 pounds, two thirds of which is imported from abroad and only one-third was extracted in India. Out of a possible 38,000 acres fit for the cultivation of cinchona (yielding 6,840,000 lbs.) only 5,000 acres are under cultivation. Dr. Krishnan points out that India can produce one hundred times the amount she is producing now or ten times the amount she actually needs.

The result of all this is that the country is now faced with a serious shortage of quinine, as is evidenced by the memorandum recently submitted to Mr. N. R. Sarker, Member of the Government of India, by the Indian Medical Association. Urging immediate steps to recoup the shortage, the Association point out that the supply from Java has been entirely cut off. They suggest that the capacity of the Indian quinine factories at Mungpoo and Nedu Vattam should be increased immediately. At the same time no quinine or cinchona should be allowed to be shipped outside India. The Association further suggest that efforts may be made, if possible, to get the drug from Java through neutral sources. Finally, they reiterate the demand for extending the area of cinchona plantation, as also for research in better methods of cultivation and production. If a start is made now results may be expected in six or seven years and India might hope to be on the road to self-sufficiency in quinine.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO NEW J. P.

TRIBUTES TO MR. V. VEERASINGAM

(From a Correspondent)

Mr. V. Veerasingham who was made a J. P. on the King's Birthday was given a public reception by the residents of the Manipay Parish. He was received at the station by a large number of residents of Manipay led by Mr. S. Thiagarajah, the retired broker of Messrs. Delmage Forsythe & Co and was taken in procession from the Annaicottai junction.

A large and representative gathering assembled at the Velakai Temple premises at the invitation of the reception Committee. Mr. W. R. Watson took the chair and Very Rev. Fr. J. Emulianuspillai, the Vicar General, Revd. James Mather, the Chairman of the North Ceylon Westlyan Methodist Synod, Mr. S. Nadesan M. S. C., Mr. G. Crossette Thambiah, District Judge, Mr. C. Raguathan and Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, were accommodated on the platform together with Mubandiram S. K. Swaminathan and S. Thiagarajah, the Vice-President of the Reception Committee. After a welcome song, refreshments were served. Cakes made of "Kambu" flour were a special feature of the refreshments. Three addresses were read and presented to Mr. V. Veerasingham

The chairman after expressing his joy at the privilege given to him, called upon Rev. James Mather to speak. He said that he was proud that one of his village was honoured by the title and paid a glowing tribute to the mother of Mr. V. Veerasingham for the training he had given to him and his brother-in-law the late Mr. S. R. Lawton who was his cultural Guru. Very Rev. Fr. J. Emileanus O. M. I. spoke of the sober and sane views he took on all matters and how on all questions, he gave due consideration to both sides of the question and clearly put his reasoned arguments to convince the public. He was witnessing how he guided the discussions on Educational problems as the President of the N. P. T. A. He prophesied a great future for him as a true leader of the people. Mr. Nadesan M. S. C. spoke of his qualities as a Principal and how he built up his school in the midst of great difficulties. He praised his eloquent lectures on Religious topics and said that he never failed to give his services to the country in whatever sphere. He reminded the people of the yeoman service he did to the political advancement of his country by fighting the Anti-Boycott battle in the days when owing to the influence of a handful of people, Jaffna remained unrepresented in the State Council.

Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam said that he could sum up the whole activity of the evening as a tribute to a great man, of the locality. He wished that all and especially youngmen should follow his ways of service and become great themselves.

Mr. C. Raguathan showed how slowly and unostentatiously he worked in the cause of the Co-operative Movement as the Chairman of the North Ceylon Federa-

tion of Co-operative Societies.

After the District Judge also contributed his share of congratulations, Mr. Watson in his concluding speech said that he had great admiration for two Principals in Ceylon who knew what they were about. One was Mr. Veerasingham whose method of reform was to teach a backward class and show convincingly by tests to the teacher how changed methods of teaching produced better results. He wished him all prosperity.

Mr. V. Veerasingham while thanking the audience for the honour they did to him said that he was glad to find that they appreciated the little service he had occasion to do. He said that he never wanted to be a teacher but became so by a happy chance. He consented to do two hours work in the college for Rs. 35.00 and found himself working the whole day on Rs. 35.00 per mensem. He began to like the work and remained in it. It was so in every other case. Though he was curried by the wave of temperance that swept over Jaffna, and worked for the abolition of arrack taverns, he was reluctant to deprive the people of their toddy, but the evils of drunkenness of which he had some nasty experience made him work for the abolition of even toddy taverns.

The patrol parties he organised were simply the result of thefts that took place in some of his relatives' houses. He never wanted to be of service, but he found himself always in the midst of such things and often bearing the brunt of all hardships while others enjoyed. He valued the title conferred on him only as a landmark on his experiment on life. He was always advocating Absolute Purity, Absolute Unselfishness, Absolute Honesty, and Absolute Love as the ideal foundation of life more from a selfish point of view. He found that his self-protection depended on his having around him gentlemen of such high ideals. He had also suffered for such and was losing faith in morals and religion when this title took him by surprise. He felt that there was a purpose in life and that suffering hardships was part of life's evolution for a greater realisation of life and its spiritual and moral purpose. He thanked the residents of Manipay and begged of them to remind themselves of the greatness of the village, the noble sons it had produced and to work for the greatness of themselves and the village always regardful of the gentlemanly virtues that go to make a man a gentleman.

Mr. S. Thirunavukkarasu, Proctor S.C. one of the joint Secretaries of the reception, proposed a vote of thanks.

OBITUARY

MRS. RASAMBAL DURAIAPPAN

The death took place at Ayanarkovilady on Sunday the 5th instant at about 5 a.m. of Rasampal, aged 30, wife of Mr. K. Duraiappan, Registrar of Lands, Batticaloa, and daughter of Mr. S. Ayampillai, Coroner and re-

NAYANMAKADU AYURV. HOSPITAL

FOUNDER'S DAUGHTER SEEKS REMOVAL OF TRUSTEE

Kamalambikai, widow of Saravanamuttu Sathasivampillai, of Nayanmakadu, Jaffna, a daughter of the founder of the Nayanmakadu Ayurvedic Vaithiyasalai, seeks in the Jaffna District Court to have Mr. V. S. Ramanathan removed from the office of trustee and chief manager of the trust and ejected from the trust properties. She has filed plaint against Mr. Ramanathan and three others Messrs. S. Vettivelu, S. Guaratnam and S. Mailvaganam.

The plaintiff states that her father, the late Mr. Vettivelu Mailvaganam Pandithar, founded and established a trust known as the Nayanmakadu Ayurvedic Vaithiyasalai to secure its proper management and to make provision for his children and their descendants. He appointed the late Mr. V. Subramaniam as trustee and chief manager and Mr. Subramaniam, before his death, appointed his son, Mr. Ramanathan, as successor.

She averred that according to the terms and conditions of the trust deed, the trustee and chief manager should be a true Saivite Hindu, who had participated in the initiation ceremony, a strict vegetarian and a total abstainer. She alleged that Mr. Ramanathan had not been initiated, and was not a true Saivite Hindu and that he ate fish and meat and took alcohol.

She also alleged that no money was being paid by him for her maintenance, that he was not keeping proper accounts and was misappropriating monies belonging to the trust.

The second, third and fourth defendants being descendants of the founder of the trust and as persons interested in the said trust were, the plaintiff stated, made parties to the action to give them notice. She desired that Mr. Ramanathan be removed from the office of trustee and chief manager and that a suitable person be appointed in his place.

Mr. Ramanathan, in his answer, stated that he was a true and proper Saivite Hindu as contemplated by the deed of trust referred to in the plaint.

Trial was fixed for September 4th before Mr. G. Crossette Thambiah, District Judge

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, instructed by Mr. K. V. Rasiab, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, with Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, instructed by Messrs. Aboubucker and Sultan, appeared for Mr. Ramanathan.

tired Udayar of Vannarponnai, and sister of Mr. A. Sinniah, Asst Shroff, C. G. R. Colombo. Besides her husband, and parents, she leaves behind five children (one son and four daughters) two brothers and one sister and a host of other relations to bewail her loss. The funeral took place on the same day & was largely attended. The remains were cremated at Kombayanmanal Crematorium according to Hindu rites.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Continued from page 3

Mr. C. Ponnambalam for holding a meeting of the Council within close doors with police assistance. How did Mr. Sivagurunather hold the meeting held on 12th January last? Did not Mr. Sivagurunather ask for police assistance to hold the meeting held on 12th June 1942?

Mr. Sivagurunather, as President of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, advocated the establishment of a Municipality but later in order to become Chairman he changed his views and carried on a propaganda by referring to pulling down of cadjan fences, cadjan huts etc.

It is well known that Mr. C. Ponnambalam has always been supporting Mr Sivagurunather in his efforts to realise his political ambitions and the reward Mr. C. Ponnambalam received was that Mr. Sivagurunather having failed in his attempts to divide Mr. Ponnambalam's family by putting forward one of Mr. Ponnambalam's relatives to contest him, put forward a retired teacher, an utter stranger to the ward, to contest him. He also put forward Mr. Emmanuel Tiruchelvam to contest Mr. R. R. Nalliah. What motives can be attributed to the conduct of Mr. Sivagurunather in 1940?

Mr. Nalliah has been consistently supporting the Chairman when Mr. Ponnambalam brought resolutions in 1940 to expose Mr. Sivagurunather's election tactics. Mr. Nalliah supported the vote of no-confidence as he was convinced that at this time of emergency there should be a strong, firm and bold Chairman

Mr. M. Sinnathurai out of a sense of party loyalty voted against the vote of no-confidence but as Mr. Sivagurunather has not resigned according to democratic principles and Mr. Sivagurunather has not replied to the charges against him Mr. Sinnathurai has lost confidence in him.

Chevalier S. Arulanatham has lost confidence in him as Mr. Sivagurunather instead of resigning according to democratic principles has without consulting the council recommended its dissolution at this time of emergency when the town should not be plunged into an election.

The present position is that seven members want the Chairman to be removed from Office. Law provides that if 7 members want the Chairman to be removed from office and pass a resolution to that effect at two meetings of the council the Chairman will be deemed to have resigned the office.

The members elected the Chairman and not the rate payers or the electors in the different wards. The members who elected the Chairman do not want the Chairman. How can it be inferred that the members have lost the confidence of their respective electorates? Even if it is so the electors will have their remedy at the next general election.

The law provides the way out of the deadlock and the Chairman wants to circumvent the law. At this time of emergency he wants to create excitement, feuds etc which exist at the time of an election.

If Mr. Sivagurunather resigns or is removed from office the council will function smoothly as seven members form the quorum. Mr. Sivagurunather does not want to face the resolution for his removal.

S. RAJARATNAM

Koddady, Jaffna.

CEYLON AT WAR— DANGER OF COMPLACENCY

Continued from page 1

men, and on civilian workers too, of the prolonged stand-to period we are going through. If we are to retain and maintain the balanced mental and physical poise necessary for the hundred per cent fitness we shall require if the enemy dares launch further attacks on us, our leisure as well as our working and training hours must be wisely used.

Play Your Part

The training is hard, much of it is going on all the time and will continue to go on. The planning and supervision of this training can safely be left to the Services authorities responsible for it. It is when we come to the planning and arrangements for the leisure hours that the civilians can, and do, render enormous help. The problem in Ceylon is made more difficult for us as we lack the facilities encountered in places where troops are usually stationed. In spite, or rather I might say on account, of those difficulties, the civilians of Ceylon have rallied round magnificently, and I have been most impressed since I came to the Island both with the good relationships which exist between the people of Ceylon and the Fighting Services and with all that all members of the community have been doing and are doing for the welfare and entertainment of the men. On behalf of the Fighting Services who are themselves working hard at the same problem, I take this opportunity of saying "Thank you very much." I know, too, that in spite of the difficulties of petrol rationing, the black-out, and the fact that you are all working hard at your essential civil jobs all day, you will sacrifice part of

VALIGAMAM NORTH TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of the Valigamam North Teachers' Association was held at the Tellippalai Union College library room on Monday, the 22nd ultimo, at 5 p. m. Mr. K. Chinnappa, the President of the association, presided at the meeting. Mr. S. J. Gunasegaram, M. A., Inspector of schools, delivered a very interesting and thought-provoking speech on "Hindu Science." The speaker gave evidence of a good deal of research work he had done in connection with the subject and proved by means of facts and figures that India had been the home of many sciences some of which were claimed by other countries. He traced the history of the Hindu civilisation and compared it with that of some other countries. Mr. C. Rajasingam, B. A., proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker, and the meeting terminated at 6-30 p. m.

—(Cor.)

RS. 184½ MILLION EXPENDITURE

Continued from page 1

Rs. 24,145,000, which provides for additional revenue from increased rates of passengers and goods fares.

The yield of excess profits duty, which is estimated at Rs. 5,000,000 for the current financial year, is estimated to be increased by about Rs. 18,000,000 a year at the present level of profits if the new bill to include agricultural produce and plumbago becomes law.

From this should be deducted Rs. 2,500,000 a year as consequential reduction in the yield of income tax, giving a net increase of revenue of Rs. 15,550,000 a year, or Rs. 31,000,000 for the two years for which duty is imposed by the bill, provided always that profit continues at the present level.

your leisure hours to the Service, and that you too will not relax and will thereby play your part, and a very important part it is in Ceylon's War Effort.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1156

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ponnampalam Kumarasamy of Perumalkovilady, Jaffna Deceased

Sivapakkiam widow of Ponnampalam Kumarasamy of Perumalkovilady, Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.
Minors—
(1) Vadivalakithvey daughter of Kumarasamy
(2) Seethathevy daughter of Kumarasamy
(3) Sarathathevy daughter of Kumarasamy
4. Ponnampalam Sanmuganathan all of Perumalkovilady, Jaffna Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents and that letters of administration be issued to the petitioner in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 10th day of June 1942 in the presence of Mr. K. Nadarajah, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the said minors 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents and that letters of administration be granted to the petitioner as the lawful widow of the abovenamed deceased to his estate, unless the respondents appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1186

In the matter of the estate of the late Sellamuttu widow of AmpalavanaMudaiar Kandiah of Vaddukodai East Deceased. Kandiah Ampalavanar of Vaddukodai East Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Kandiah Coomaraswamy
2. Kandiah Subramaniam
3. Kandiah Nagalingam all of Vaddukodai East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of May 1942 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nathan Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been duly read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed Petitioner as an heir of the said deceased be declared entitled to the grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that he be granted such Letters of Administration unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 26th day of June 1942 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 8th day of June 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge.

Order Nisi Extended for 13-7-42.

Intld G. C. T.

D. J.

(O. 6 & 9-7-42)

to the contrary on the 22nd day of July 1942.

This 10th day of June 1942.

(Sgd) G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge.

(O. 25. 2 & 6-7-42)

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[Y. 115. 18-5-42—17-8-42]

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