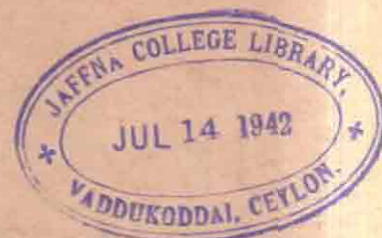


# THE Hindu Organ.



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## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Headman Posts

The provision made in the draft estimates for 1942-43 for posts of Superior headmen has been reconsidered by the Executive Committee to implement as far as practicable the decision of the State Council to abolish these posts.

### Mr. Rajagopalachari to Resign from Congress

In order to be completely free to carry on his campaign for converting Congress from its present policy, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Leader of the Congress Legislative Party, has decided to resign his membership of Congress and resign his Madras Assembly membership on July 15.

### Preparation of New Foods

Agricultural instructors, food production officers and men selected by the Emergency Assistant Government Agents, of whom there are forty-two in the Island now, are participating in a course of instruction conducted at Peradeniya by Mr W. Molegode, Propaganda officer, in the preparation of food from crops raised in the Island since the emergency.

### Turkish Prime Minister Dead

The Turkish Prime Minister, Dr. Reyfik Saydam, died of heart failure shortly after midnight on Wednesday at the Pera Palace Hotel, Istanbul, according to an Istanbul despatch to the German News Agency. Dr. Saydam, who was aged 66, had been Prime Minister of Turkey since 1939. The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Fakri, becomes Acting Prime Minister, pending a new appointment.

### University Court

As a result of the poll the following have been elected to represent the registered graduates in the Court of the University of Ceylon:- Dr. J. R. Blaze, M. D., B. S., Mrs. M. F. C. Ekanayake, B. Sc., (Econ.), Mr. R. S. Enright, B. A., the Rev. Fr. Peter A. Pillai, M. A., M. Sc., Ph. D., D. D., and the Rev. Fr. S. I. Pinto, M. A. The State Council at its meeting elected the following members to the University Court:- Messrs B. H. Aluwihare, R. S. S. Gunawardene, P de S. Kularatne, A. Mahadeva and R. Sri Pathmanathan.

## NEED FOR A KNOWLEDGE OF GERMANY

### THE FIRST STEP TO VICTORY

(BY F. A. HAYEK)

NO other nation in modern times has experienced such ups and downs in its reputation, at one moment exercising so profound an influence on all other peoples, to be held up shortly afterwards as the embodiment of everything that is detestable. It is not enough that every time we change our views about the Germans we resolve that we are not going to change them again. There is something more deeply wrong with our opinions if from time to time they need such complete revision. If the source of this instability of the views about Germany is not removed, we shall continue to fly from one extreme to another. However convinced the present generation may remain that the Germans are thoroughly bad, another generation will once more discover that they have also other qualities which do not fit into the picture presented by their elders, and in the enthusiasm of that discovery will once more build up a new and equally one-sided picture. The serious consequence is that these vacillations in British views about Germany have led to similar vacillations of British policy. There will be no stable policy towards Germany till a stable view of her has been achieved, which must be a view that suppresses neither the bad nor the good side, but combines them into coherent picture. The fact that German thought itself is highly unstable and full of conflicting elements is no reason why we should not form a stable picture of the causes of this situation.

### Between the Two Wars

In the years between the two wars knowledge of Germany in England never very great, has further decreased. This may at first sound surprising, because there were probably never before in this country so many people who had been to Germany and therefore thought that they knew her. But such visits to Germany, or other occasional contacts, produced either lovers of Germany, be-

cause they had seen one side of her, or—till comparatively recently these were very few—haters of Germany, because they had seen another side of her. But an understanding of those intellectual currents in Germany which ultimately determine evolution and policy was scarcely to be found in this country. So far as the views of the general public about any other country are concerned, this is, of course, true of most people. What was lacking in England, however, was any body of professional students of other countries who were capable of interpreting these currents, of correcting one-sided impressions, and who could act as expert advisers when the need arose. I doubt whether there was in 1939 anyone in this country who knew Germany as Elie Halevy, or even Dibelius, knew England, or as Andler or Vermeil in France knew Germany, or Curtius in Germany knew France.

This is not a matter merely of academic or long-range importance. Never shall we need knowledge of Germany so much as during and immediately after the war. It has been well said that the first step to victory is a complete and thorough understanding of the enemy's ideas. This step has yet to be taken. Whether we like it or not, we need people who know Germany not merely in an amateurish way, who devote the whole of their time to the study of German ideas, and who approach them not merely with a literary interest but with genuine political and historical understanding. To understand is in such a case by no means necessarily to forgive or to condone. But it is an essential basis for any intelligent action. The none-too-glorious history of the efforts of British propaganda towards Germany during the last two years is only the most recent, but not the most important, instance of the defects of our knowledge of Germany telling heavily against us. There will be any number of opportu-

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## MEDICAL COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY

### POSITION DEFINED BY DR. JENNINGS

The University of Ceylon now has the power to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, Master of Surgery and Doctor of Medicine, and consultations are taking place on the question of changing the Bachelor of Medicine degree into one of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, so as to follow the British rather than the American practice.

A memorandum issued by Dr. Ivor Jennings, Vice-Chancellor of the University, says that in order to draw a clear line between those who receive the degree of M. B. and those who receive the diploma of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, it has been decided that those students shall be eligible for the former, who become students of the University in the normal course—i. e. students who take the final examination for the first time in March, 1943.

The Final Professional examinations of August and December, 1942, will thus lead to the L. M. S. conferred by the Medical College Council.

Those who repeat the final professional examination in and after March 1943 will similarly receive the diploma of L. M. S. But those who would have come up for the final professional examination for the first time in March 1943 will take the final examination for the degree of M. B. and if successful will be awarded the degree of M. B. by the University.

Thus the examination for the degree of M. B. and this duplication of nomenclature will continue until all candidates are eligible for the degree.

The Medical College will remain in existence under the Medical Ordinance for purposes other than that of education in medicine and surgery. Medical students of the University will, however, have no concern in it. Academic policy (i. e. courses, examinations, degrees, etc.) will be determined by Acts made by the University Council on the recommendation of the Senate and by Regulations made by the Senate.

### Dean's Duties

The Senate must normally consult the Faculty of Medicine. Questions of this nature which students would formerly

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## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY JULY, 13, 1942.

### THE COUNCIL AND THE FOOD BUNGLER

WE AGREE WITH THE MINISTER for Labour, Industry and Commerce that, because of the hardships inherent in them, schemes for the control or restriction of foodstuffs are, in the nature of things, bound to create a good deal of discontent. If the Minister will turn to the files of this paper, he will find that the "Hindu Organ" had consistently refused to countenance any ill-founded and splectic criticism of these measures. Rationing is in itself a novelty in this country, and we have a very large number of people who had always turned up their noses at the cultivation of food and who preferred to depend on imported foodstuffs for their subsistence. In times of crisis like the present these are the very people who make loud complaints against every irksome restriction, but the thoughtful section of the people has given the Ministers all the support they needed in the unprecedented situation they had to face. The charges, however, that were made at the meeting of the State Council on Wednesday last were not in the nature of the captious criticism that used to be levelled at the Ministers. One of the charges was that Mr. Corea had decided to import paddy from India at Rs. 4.12 cts. a bushel while deciding to pay only Rs. 3 per bushel for Ceylon paddy. It will be remembered that, when the latter price was announced, landowners in the North complained that the price was too small in view of the difficulties that were being encountered in the production of paddy. As a result of the war the wages of agricultural labourers have increased. Thanks to the attitude of the Ministers towards Indian labourers, against which this paper has protested from time to time solely in the interests of the Ceylonese themselves, there is an acute shortage of farm labour. Still, in these columns we urged the producers to be generous and accept the sum of Rs. 3 per bushel as a fair price for the time being. We did not know at the time that Mr. Corea was, with one hand, paying the Ceylon producer Rs. 3, while, with the other, he showered blessings on the Indian landowner at the rate of Rs. 4.12 cts. per bushel. Mr. Corea's explanation is that the price paid for the Indian paddy was not too high and that there was a time when they had no alternative but to buy the paddy irrespective of

price". This is quite possible, but why allow only Rs. 3 for the Ceylon paddy? On what principle has the Minister fixed the local price at Rs. 1.12 cts. less than the Indian? It is not a matter for surprise that, in the black market in paddy, prices have gone up to Rs. 8 per bushel. We used to wonder why people were anxious to buy up paddy at so high a price. The explanation seems to be that Indian prices had begun to soar—a fact which is utterly inconsistent with the rate officially fixed for the Ceylon paddy.

Our own view is that, handled with tact and imagination as well as real ability, the food situation admits of considerable improvement independently of foreign supplies. But, the manner in which the Ministry has handled the whole question is thoroughly unsatisfactory and stupid. While adopting a penny-wise, pound-foolish policy towards the farming industry in Ceylon, while shedding crocodile tears over the condition of the peasantry, which, as a class, cannot materially help the Ministers to alter the present food position, the Ministers have failed to grasp the opportunity now provided for utilising the energy and knowledge of the educated youth of Ceylon for increasing the island's food supply. A big drive, with the youth of the country as its spear-head, backed by all the resources of the State, was necessary in order to save the people from hunger. Such a drive the Ministers have failed to provide. Their opportunity has been promptly seized by the Army authorities who have realised the wisdom of tapping the country's man power for the purpose of defence. There are, however, enough young men who have not volunteered for military service. The immediate object of the Ministers should be to harness these youth, who have no employment to speak of, to the task of producing more food. Like all other problems, the problem of food production is also one that cannot be solved without adequate forethought and organisation.

The State Council has, as usual, by rejecting the vote of no-confidence in the Minister, managed to convince him and his colleagues that they can go on doing what they are doing without the slightest fear of consequences. They know that the "peasantry" they have taken under their protection is not going to grumble and do anything likely to bring their political careers to an abrupt end. There is no fear of a general election too. Under these circumstances, the future is certainly dark. We can only hope that Mr. D. S. Senanayake will try to get rid of the bunglers while there is yet time.

### THE INDIAN TANGLE

The enlargement of the Viceroy's Executive Council has not succeeded in winning any appreciable amount of Indian support. It is significant that, not only the Indian National Congress, but also the Liberals and non-party leaders have joined the chorus of criticism with which the Viceroy's announcement was received. In one respect the scheme is an advance on Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals: a portfolio of defence has been created and entrusted to an Indian. Some of the Indian papers remark that the defence Minister has been given such trifles as canteens etc. to manage. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru welcomes the change in as much as it makes a much-needed breach in the citadel of British Toryism which has always refused to consider any question of Indianising the Department of Defence, but he is definitely of the opinion that no exaggerated importance should be attached to the change in question. "Side by side with that," says the Indian leader, "remains the fact that the Home and Finance portfolios remain where they were—in British hands. In addition to that is the fact that the War Transport portfolio also goes to a non-official British representative of big business."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru holds that "it is impossible to rouse a spirit of trust and confidence in this country or to fortify the position of those who honestly like to give any help to the British Government, as against Japan and Germany, unless there is a change of personnel and the first man to go should be Mr. Amery," who is the one man in the British Empire "who is most distrusted by Congressmen, non-Congressmen and politicians of nearly every school." Unfortunately, however, Mr. Amery is just the one man Mr. Churchill does not want to part with. Mr. Amery still poses as one of the high priests of Torydom, and the "Nineteenth Century", in a recent issue, elevated to the position of a special contribution his recent address on the British Commonwealth. Some of the things Mr. Amery has said in this address are true, but there are some important things that are not entirely true. It has been long obvious that Mr. Amery, by reason of his past experience, is just the person who should not be allowed to interfere in the affairs of India at the present stage. As we have remarked in these columns, Mr. Amery represents one extreme, while Pandit Nehru the other. A middle course is strongly indicated.

### NOTES & COMMENTS

#### Substitutes for Cod Liver Oil

COD liver oil, as is well known, has produced remarkably good results in the case of tuberculosis. Now that the war has put an end to the import of this oil, the Medical Department is anxious to produce a substitute of local manufacture. According to Dr. Chellappah, the efficacy of red palm oil and shark liver oil has been definitely ascertained. May we draw Dr. Chellappah's attention to the fact that at one time medical opinion was inclined to view favourably the claims of gingely oil as a substitute for cod liver oil? In many parts of the North pure home-made gingely oil used to be consumed along with rice, and experience has shown that the results are extremely satisfactory. To our knowledge, gingely oil has been used as a substitute for cod liver oil with good results. If the Medical Department will take the trouble to make a definite pronouncement on this point, the production of gingely oil in quantities sufficient for the purpose will not present any difficulty. As a matter of fact, the cultivation of gingely is much easier than paddy. Besides, it can be cultivated as a crop for the dry season after the paddy crop is harvested.

\* \* \*

#### Wheat Flour

NOW that, after the rationing of rice, wheat flour has taken an important place in the family diet, the problem of many of our people is how to prepare easy and palatable dishes from it. As we pointed out the other day, it will not do to start with adventurous experiments in the realm of cookery. The safest thing is to proceed from the known to the unknown. Mixed with sugar tasty dishes have been made from wheat flour. Let us start with these. As sugar, however, cannot be easily obtained now, there is an excellent substitute for it in jaggery, which, by the way, has gone up in price. The most popular preparation is "poori." "Poozi" and potatoes go together, but any vegetable can be had with "poori." Mixed with some rice flour hoppers and bread can be made from this. Another easy preparation can be made in the nature of a porridge from wheat-flour. With some imagination, in this land where there are plenty of coconuts, the number of dishes can be multiplied. Here is a chance to have a balanced diet, which, in Ceylon, is the despair of the doctors.

\* \* \*

#### With or Without Arms

PANDIT Nehru's recent speech at Gorakhpur is a sample—and a fair one at that—of some of the things that are being said now regarding India and the war. "We do not want the Germans or the Japanese to come to India," said Pandit Nehru. "We will fight them with or without arms." If Pandit Nehru can show how the fighting can be done without arms, he will earn the gratitude of more than one part of the world.



## STARVATION FEAR

### Welfare Work by Jaffna Co-op Bank

"CEYLON'S danger lies not in a Japanese invasion or in incessant air raids; but starvation might soon stare us in the face. It should be said to the credit of the Bank that it has done inestimable service to the peninsula in particular and the Island in general in giving its wholehearted support to the agriculturists and industrialists. We can now say with confidence that in years to come our Bank will do more towards the economic welfare of our country."

Thus observed Mudaliyar V. Ponnambalam, President, in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts at the Annual General meeting of the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank on Saturday. He further said:

We have entered the third year of the war. Conditions are unsettled everywhere. But our Bank has once again proved that it has earned the unstinted support of the public for its turn-over has only just missed the four million mark. No doubt need be entertained as to the economic prosperity of the peninsula, so long as the Bank continues to make such remarkable strides.

I take this opportunity to express the deep and anxious feelings of our countrymen at the grim fact that Malaya is in the hands of the enemy—Malaya which gave the moral and material support in men and money to the Co-operative Movement in Jaffna. My purpose in referring to this matter is to urge my colleagues, the Malayan friends, to give their whole-hearted support to this Bank and make it more efficient so that the Bank may be able in some measure to remove the depression by giving all the help necessary to promote agricultural and industrial enterprises.

#### Fixed Deposits

The deposits received during the year amounted to Rs. 491,569.28 and that paid to Rs. 470,058.90. The amount held at the close of the year was Rs. 462,177.07, which is Rs. 21,510.33 more than the previous year. The gradual rise in deposits year after year, in spite of war scare is additional proof of the fact that the investors are quite convinced of the soundness, and stability of this Institution.

**Loans:** The total amount loaned out during the year (including cash credit accounts) was Rs. 315,403.76. The amount due from Societies at the close of the year was Rs. 422,142.38. The amount of overdrafts at the close of the year under review is Rs. 55,587.30 as against Rs. 53,978.81 in the previous year. **Liquidated Societies:** The dues from the liquidated Societies on 30-4-42, amounted to Rs. 15,449.56 which is Rs. 1,324.74 less than the previous year.

No doubt, this improvement is due to the strenuous efforts of the Assistant Registrar and his assistants.

**Profits:** There is a nett profit of Rs. 8,816.40 as against Rs. 11,826.1 in the previous year. The recommendation of the Board of Directors in regard to the distribution of profits to the various funds will be laid before you now.

**Funds:** At the close of the year under review as shown in the Balance Sheet—

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## THIRTY MILLION RUPEES DEFICIT

### FIRST READING OF BUDGET

THE first reading of the Budget for the next financial year took place on Friday in the State Council.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka (Leader of the House) moving the first reading of the Budget said that last July when he introduced the Budget for the current year he anticipated that on the basis of the proposed new taxation before the House on that occasion there would be on September 30, 1941, a surplus of nearly Rs. 2,500,000. But the actual surplus on that date amounted to nearly Rs. 10 million.

The original estimate of expenditure for 1941-42, including Defence expenditure proposed to be charged to Loan was Rs. 151,000,000. The revised estimate was Rs. 166,000,000. The difference was entirely due to emergency measures—expenditure occasioned by the war.

The original estimate of revenue was Rs. 141,000,000. The revised estimate was Rs. 143,000,000; the difference being attributable to the increased Customs duties imposed during the year. Thus the revised figures of revenue and expenditure for the current year indicated that the deficit at the end of the financial year would be nearly Rs. 23,000,000.

#### Deficit of Rs. 13,000,000

Setting off against this anticipated deficit on September 30, 1942, the surplus of Rs. 10,000,000 realised at the end of 1940-41 there would still be a deficit of nearly Rs. 13,000,000.

In other words they would start the year 1942-43 with that fairly large deficit. The total expenditure provided for 1942-43 amounted to Rs. 184,000,000 a colossal figure. In fact, it represented an increase of about Rs. 18,000,000 over the revised estimate of expenditure for the current year and an increase of Rs. 57,000,000 over the actual expenditure in 1940-41.

Practically the whole of this increase was due to expenditure occasioned by the war.

When the Budget was framed in last July they were far from the scene of war, but Japanese aggression had changed the whole situation. Ceylon had been brought to the fighting line and its strategic importance had been enormously increased. They had, therefore, to adopt adequate measures to meet the new situation.

Last December, the Council voted Rs. 20,000,000 for emergency work in connection with the war. It was clear that there would be a certain amount of under-expenditure in view of the difficulty of obtaining material and stores of all kinds, but the amounts would not be very large as the estimates had been framed on the basis that that difficulty would exist.

On the other hand, nothing was charged for the loss on the purchase and sale of foodstuffs by Government. It was inevitable that certain foodstuffs should be sold at a loss. Further, one million rupees only had been provided for unforeseen expenditure caused by the war. It was very probable that that sum would prove insufficient. It was therefore unsafe to assume that the actual expenditure for the year would be any less than the total

appearing in the Estimates. In fact, the actual expenditure might well prove more even if there were no more enemy attacks on Ceylon.

"As regards the revenue for 1942-43," said Sir Baron, "the only important change proposed by the Board of Ministers was the imposition of an excess profits duty on profits from agriculture and plum-bago mining."

#### The Public Debt

A Bill for this purpose is before the Council. The total revenue expected to be received in 1942-43 is Rs. 167 million. It need hardly be said that this figure is only approximate. Much might happen to increase or reduce it. The latter is the more probable alternatives.

"It will be observed that the anticipated revenue for 1942-43 falls short of the estimated expenditure by Rs. 17,000,000. When this is added to the anticipated deficit of Rs. 13,000,000 on September 30, 1942, there will be on September 30, 1943, a deficit of Rs. 30,000,000 to be reckoned with. The Board of Ministers propose that this deficit shall be charged to the Home Defence Loan which the Council authorised to be raised in February last.

"The public debt of the Island less sinking fund, excluding money borrowed on behalf of the United Kingdom is about Rs. 157,000,000. This is about one year's revenue at its present level. A moderate increase in this figure is not likely to endanger the Island's financial stability. It is considered that the present circumstances justify charging to loan some part of the emergency expenditure."

Sir Baron mentioned that Ceylon's contribution to the Imperial Defence Fund was Rs. 27,000,000.

Sir Baron next referred to the Governor's address to the Council in December last when he referred to the need for the overhauling of the present system of distributing the cost of the defences and the unsatisfactory nature of the present arrangements and said that according to the new arrangement the Imperial Government bore the responsibility for the defence of the Island and also bore the cost of any additional defence which might become necessary.

#### Other Advantages

The new arrangement would produce other advantages also. They in Ceylon would no longer feel that they were contributing little towards the cost of the defence of Ceylon by sea and air. Another feature of the proposed settlement would be to put the financial arrangements with regard to the forces in Ceylon on a more satisfactory footing. Until now it had been said with considerable force that Ceylon was contributing little or nothing towards the naval and air defences. That would no longer apply.

The Board of Ministers had no hesitation in recommending the proposed settlement for the approval of the House. That approval would be formally sought by means of a supplementary estimate. The period for which the proposed arrangement is to last is from October 1, 1941, to the day of the Armistice.

When that happy event occurred

## POPULATION OVER SIX MILLIONS

### Malaria Claims More Deaths

The most prevalent disease in Ceylon during last years as in previous years was malaria, states the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in his report for 1941 issued last Thursday.

The number of malaria cases treated as in-patients in hospitals was 61,853, while 2,860,899 cases were treated at the outdoor dispensaries.

The other principal diseases which prevailed during the year included pneumonia, bronchitis, intestinal affections, rheumatism, ankylostomiasis and influenza.

There were two independent outbreaks of small-pox, one at Jaffna and Mulliyawalai, and the other at Colombo, Horana, Dehiwala, Padukka, Panadura, Trincomalee, Kalutara, Veyangoda, Ja-ela, Jaffna, and Ratnapura areas. The source of infection in both outbreaks was traced to recent arrivals from India. Altogether 167 cases were reported and there were 25 deaths.

#### No Plague

Five cases of cholera, which included four deaths, occurred at Trincomalee, Gampurewa, Tissamaharama and Nekutwewa. The source of infection in these cases was not traceable.

No cases of plague were reported during the year.

The established population for mid-year, 1941, was 6,020,000. The births registered during the year were 219,874 and the deaths 113,003. Of the total number of deaths, 28,461 were of infants.

The chief causes of deaths were:—Malaria (7,113 deaths), dysentery (2,546), tuberculosis (3,678), influenza (1,307), typhoid fever (1,122), ankylostomiasis (1,456), rickets (3,436), infantile convulsions (10,168), diarrhoea and enteritis (6,603), old age (6,525) and accidental and violent deaths (3,208).

a new financial arrangement would be initiated with the Imperial Government as regards the cost of defence in the light of post-war conditions.

#### Larger Items Of Expenditure

Referring to a few larger items of expenditure in the estimates, Sir Baron said that under Head 42, Miscellaneous Services, there was a large increase of Rs. 8,115,315. That was mainly due to the inclusion of Rs. 7,000,000 for war allowances to officers in receipt of Rs. 200 or less per month to meet the increased cost of living and also to a contribution of Rs. 2,000,000 in respect of loss of stores. There was also a token vote in respect of risk allowances to employees drawing less than Rs. 100 a month. It would also be observed that under a new Head 44, provision was made for a new Department that had to be created in order to meet the war situation.

"It will generally be agreed that the problem of food supply is only second to that of defence" continued Sir Baron. "The problem became acute when the Japanese occupied Burma which used to supply three-quarters of the rice annually imported to Ceylon. In view of the grave situation that was thus

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## JAPAN'S DUAL DIPLOMACY

### AS REVEALED BY A JAPANESE MINISTER'S "MEMOIRS"

BY D. J. EVANS,  
(former Editor of the "Japan Chronicle")

THE methods of Japanese diplomacy are well documented by books and articles by men such as Count Hayashi, a diplomat of the "tough" school during the closing stages of the last century and the first decade of this.

#### Revealing "Memoirs"

Hayashi's "Memoirs" were first published in article form in a Tokyo newspaper. The revelations they made were so damaging that the Imperial Government tried to prevent their reproduction abroad. Translations were smuggled out of the country, however, and published in Shanghai and London.

In his "Memoirs" Hayashi summarised articles he had written in the summer of 1895, shortly after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese war. The articles reflected the anger of Tokyo's militarists and diplomats at the "humiliation" forced upon them by the European Powers in compelling them to renounce possession of Liaotung peninsula—Chinese territory which they regarded as spoils of victory. Since that "humiliation" it is clear that Japan has been planning revenge. "Watching and Waiting"

In a further series of articles, written between his resignation as Vice-Minister of Foreign affairs and his appointment as Minister to China, Hayashi spoke of the supreme importance of building up Japanese military and naval strength. He advocated the building of new warships "at any cost," the overhaul of the military system, and the development of shipping—so that transports should be available "to carry our armies abroad."

He added the following significant passage:

"What Japan has now to do is to keep perfectly quiet, to lull the suspicions that have arisen against her, and to wait, meanwhile strengthening the foundations of her national power, watching and waiting for the opportunity which must one day surely come in the Orient."

During the intervening years Japan has not kept "perfectly quiet" as the unfortunate citizens of China well know, but a pretence was made of being sincerely anxious to fall in line with Anglo-American efforts to make the world safe for democracy, even before the outbreaks of war in Europe in 1914.

#### Demand on China

The militarists in Tokyo saw a chance to carry their plans a stage further (when the attention of the Great Powers was concentrated on Europe) by presenting Twenty One Demands to China which, if accepted, would have made her a Japanese protectorate. That plan miscarried, as did another ambitious plan to gain control of Siberia by deception. After a period of relative, if not "perfect quiet," plans were made in Tokyo to prevent that unification and progress which was beginning to show itself in China.

#### Fair Words, Foul Deeds

China, more than any other nation, has suffered from Japan's "dual diplomacy." While Japanese statesmen and diplomats, in

Tokyo and Nanking, have spoken fair words, their military and naval colleagues have committed foul deeds Japanese policy, as expounded by Foreign Ministers, Ambassadors, and Consular officials in China, was inspired simply by a desire to bring about friendly understanding and co-operation to the mutual advantage of both nations. Japanese policy, as exemplified by the actions of military commanders in the territory of an independent Republic, has been arrogant and aggressive, provocative and disruptive.

"Dual diplomacy" has resulted in the persistent invasion of Chinese territory and rights by Japanese military officials, while Japanese diplomats have conducted negotiations supposed to be sincerely directed to a peaceful and equitable settlement of outstanding differences between the two countries.

#### Tightening The Stranglehold

Sometimes, however, there has been no attempt to hide the ugly truth. The military men and their political accomplices in crime have not troubled to pretend that they had any concern with such trifling and unimportant matters as legality, formality, or honesty in international dealings.

They knew what they wanted—to tighten Japan's stranglehold on China—and they were determined to achieve their object. The Foreign Office had the difficult task of trying to explain that the crimes already committed by their military colleagues were either not criminal acts, or had developed out of circumstances for which China, and not Japan, was responsible.

In other words, they had to convince a bewildered audience that black was white—or whatever other colour the Army decided.

## MEDICAL COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

Continued from page 1

have addressed to the Registrar of the Medical College should now be addressed to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Proposer W. A. E. Karunaratne).

Matters of discipline, etc., are the functions of the Vice-Chancellor acting under the control of the University Council. Since the Vice-Chancellor's office is in College House, however, what may be called routine discipline will be delegated to the Dean of the Faculty. The present regulation of the Medical College will continue to apply to medical students until the Council has had time to establish the Board of Residence and Discipline and to formulate an Act on the subject.

In spite of the physical separation of the Faculty of Medicine from the other faculties, it is hoped that student activities can be organised for four Faculties. This question cannot be taken, however, until the undergraduates of the three faculties at University College come into residence on July 14th.

## NEED FOR A KNOWLEDGE OF GERMANY

Continued from page 1

nities for further mistakes of this kind during the next few years if we do not succeed in remedying this defect. If, as the experience of the last few years strongly suggests, people who have the required knowledge do not exist, it is important that we train them now as part of our war-effort. Here is a splendid opportunity for the universities to provide expert knowledge which is urgently needed but which existing courses do not provide.

#### Partial Knowledge

It would be a mistake to contend that too much occupation with German thought is dangerous and should not be encouraged. Here, as elsewhere, it is only partial knowledge that is dangerous. It is undoubtedly true, much more than is commonly realised, that during the past fifty years English people have constantly taken over from Germany bits of ideas without regard whether these could be properly separated from the whole German system of thought, so much so that they have even to some extent lost the sense of what is characteristically English and what German. Twenty-five years ago the English people in general had probably a clearer conception of these national differences than they have now, and at the present moment the intelligent German is perhaps more aware of these differences than the Englishman. The extent to which during the last twenty-five years German ideas have penetrated into this country is indeed a strong reason for a fuller knowledge of the whole system of thought, in order that we may learn to understand what part of it can and what part cannot be separated from the features which we loathe.

#### Progress of German Ideas

Still more important is the fact that German ideas have made even greater progress in other parts of the world than in this country, and that we shall not be able to counter them without really understanding them. There can be no doubt, for example, that, as I am afraid we shall learn to our embarrassment, most of the Central European nations, including some of our present allies, have derived their thought on social and political matters largely from German source, and that even after such ideas have disappeared in Germany they will continue to operate there. And we should never forget that German views about the origin of the last war have exercised a profound influence on the teachings of some of the most distinguished American historians; it would not be difficult to point to instances where disregard of this has deprived presentations of the British view of their effect.

Instead of improving our dangerously defective knowledge of Germany, our ignorance of current German thought is at present rapidly increasing. It is an error to believe that even in war-time dictatorial control has succeeded

## SUGAR INDUSTRY POSSIBLE

### CEYLON'S PROMISING FUTURE

According to the latest issue of the Ceylon Trade Journal, expert opinion seems to indicate that the production of sugar from cultivated cane has a promising future in Ceylon. The warm moisture-laden climate, the rich laterite soil and nearness to the sea are said to be favourable conditions ideally suitable for sugarcane growth in this country. Sugarcane thrives in most parts of India in soils possessing variant characteristics.

In fact, the cane grows on all soils and its success depends on the care and manures it receives according to the principles common to all agriculture. Systematic manuring, particularly with nitrogenous fertilizers would, it is pointed out, produce good yields.

Ceylon's laterite soils which contain much iron and alumina are considered to be suitable for cane plantation; and this tropic soil besides occurring in India, is well-known as the red soils of the great sugar-growing countries like Cuba and other parts of the West Indies.

There are several areas in the Island considered to be suitable for the successful cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar on a large scale. These areas lie in the Ratnapura, Hambantota, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts.

Trincomalee district seems to offer specially favourable conditions for the site of a modern sugar producing factory. The dry zone climatic conditions of Trincomalee and the availability of lands in blocks in its environs, the irrigation and railway facilities appear to be favourable factors for the location of this site.

The water from the Mahaweli-Ganga could, it is said, be utilised to irrigate the cane plantations and possibly also as a source of power to work the mills.

Assuming an average yield of 20 tons of cane per acre from Ceylon soil, 35,000 acres of land would have to be cultivated to produce the amount required to meet the island's consumption.

The by-products of a sugar factory are molasses and bagasse.

in completely stifling the development of thought. But we know almost nothing about what is happening. In this respect the situation is very different from what it was during the last war. A glance through the files of any scientific or technical periodical from 1914 to 1918 will show that the more important German books and reviews continued to arrive in England and to be reviewed regularly. Now even the specialist, if he is not in an official position, has no means of informing himself about what is happening in his field in Germany. This may become the cause of serious difficulties when we have once again to deal with the Germans by methods other than the sword.



## HINDUS IN H. M'S FORCES

### FACILITIES FOR WORSHIP AND DIET URGED

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Vivekananda Society held on Saturday, the 4th July, 1942, at the premises of the Society at Hill Street, Colombo, under the Chairmanship of its President, Mr. S. Natesan, M.S.C., it was resolved, inter alia, that representations should be made to the Government and the authorities concerned to make provision for facilities for Hindu Religious worship and Vegetarian Diet for the benefit of Hindus serving in His Majesty's Forces in the Island. It was also resolved that similar representations for the same purpose should be made to the Government and the authorities concerned for the purpose of making similar arrangements in the University of Ceylon. The Committee in the first instance requested the President to take the necessary steps in connection with these two matters.

### PETROL FOR LORRY OWNERS

As from August 1, 1942, the Petrol Controller will distribute petrol permits and coupons for lorries other than Government Vehicles through the sub-district managers and group organizers of the Director of Transport's Road Transport Organisation.

Lorry owners, who have not done so, should register their vehicles with the local group organizer at once in order that there might be no difficulty about the distribution of their petrol rations for August.

Representations as to the quantity of petrol authorised should be made to the Petrol Controller through the Group Organizer.

## MATRIMONIAL

JAYARATNAM—

RANIRATNAM

The marriage of Mr. T. T. Jayaratnam, a member of the staff of the Tellippalai Mahajana English School and a son of the late Mr. T. A. Thuraiappah Pillai and of Mrs. Thuraiappah Pillai of Tellippalai, with Miss Raniratham Ponniah, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. K. Ponniah, was solemnised according to Hindu rites on Sunday the 5th instant at 2.45 a.m. at the bride's residence. A largely attended reception was held the same day between 3 and 8 p.m. at the bridegroom's residence.

## NOTICE

### THE PARAMESHWARA COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting and the Old Boys' Day Celebrations will be held on Sunday the 26th instant.

Notice of motions or questions shall be forwarded to reach the Secretaries not later than the 21st instant.

M. R. Karalasingham,  
T. Pararajasingam,  
Hony. Secretaries.

(Mis. 76. 13-7-42.)

## THIRTY MILLION RUPEES DEFICIT

Continued from page 3

created the Government decided upon certain emergency measures for the purpose of increasing the food supply of the Island. The most important of these was the appointment of over twenty Emergency A.G.A.s.

"The Ministry of Agriculture is directly responsible for the production of food in this country but as these special officers were made part of the provincial administration the Ministry of Home Affairs also became partly responsible for this food production. During the past few months I have visited most parts of the country and seen the progress of the work under the emergency food production scheme. I have no hesitation in saying that with one or two exceptions these Emergency A.G.A.s have risen to the occasion.

"An important feature of this campaign is the effort made to acquire the co-operation of the people in this essential work. Every Emergency A.G.A. has a consultative committee of which the representative of that area in the State Council is a member. With the advice of the consultative committee the Emergency A.G.A. has divided the area into convenient units for each one of which a Local Assistance Committee is formed at a public meeting.

### Hearty Response By People

"In most parts of the country people have responded heartily to this call. I do not propose to give figures on this occasion; but I may safely say that in the past few months a vast acreage has been brought for the first time under cultivation and the process is proceeding apace.

"The Emergency A.G.A.s are working in close co-operation with the Agricultural Department whose help is essential for the securing of the necessary material and also expert advice. An officer of the Agricultural Department stated in a letter to the Press that there is sufficient food in the soil of this country. To a large extent I agree. I have no doubt that if the present effort is maintained for a few years Ceylon will be made self-supporting in the matter of food.

"Here, I should like to invite the attention of all concerned to one important fact. In the course of my tour one thing that impressed me most was the poverty of the yield of our fields. In most parts of the Low-Country the average yield is poor. This is extremely unsatisfactory. A fertile land like ours should yield much more. The Agricultural Department is doing every effort to increase the yield but its efforts will not go far unless the people themselves are going to realise the importance of increasing the yield. If by introducing better methods of cultivation we are going to double the yield of our fields the food problem will solve itself."

Sir Baron next stated that under Head 53 over one million rupees were provided for food production and under another head two million rupees were provided for the same purpose. He did not propose to discuss the questions of food control and food distribution. In spite of enormous difficulties, not the least of which was the lack of transport facilities, the rationing system was working smoothly. A token vote

had been provided for the Department of Fisheries. It could not be denied that although the fishing industry afforded occupation for many thousands of people the yield is declining. The Ministry of Local Administration was making special efforts to develop the industry and help the fisher-folk.

The various Ministries had supplied him with copious notes and though the temptation was strong for him to refer to them, he felt that he should draw his speech to a close.

### The Ceylon University

"Before I do so," continued Sir Baron, "I must refer to an important development in the sphere of education. I refer to the vote under Head 112 for the grant for the University of Ceylon. It was formally established a few days ago and marked the consummation of a project for which some of us have laboured long for many years. It will, of course, take some years before the University will be able to move to its own home on the banks of the Mahaweliganga and when it does I have no doubt that it will fulfil our highest expectations and inaugurate an era of unprecedented educational progress in the country.

"I must say a word with regard to another important topic. I refer to the difficulties of the transport system, both rail and road, due to the abnormal demands on each and also the need for conserving supplies of petrol. The matter is under the daily scrutiny of the two Ministries concerned and it is hoped that with the help of the expert Director of Transport, a satisfactory solution will, ere long, be found for this problem.

"Talking about transport I should just make mention in passing that the Railway Department has begun to show distinct signs of improvement as regards revenue. I have done.

### These Difficult Times

"It is almost a truism to say that we are living in difficult times, that it is the lot of all of us to suffer hardship and privation but, of course, in different ways. Nobody could take upon himself to say when peace will come, when normal conditions of life will be restored.

"There is, however, one fact which we must not forget in the midst of trouble. So far Ceylon has been spared the horrors of war which less fortunate countries than ours are experiencing today.

"Let us hope that experience will not be ours in future too and that ere long the blessings of peace and freedom will be restored to the world by the complete victory of Great Britain and her Allies."

Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Minister of Agriculture) seconded the first reading which was then passed.

Council adjourned at 2.30 p.m. till 2 p.m. on the 28th instant.

## OBITUARY

MRS. C. CHITAMPARAPILLAI

The funeral of Mrs. C. Chitamparapillai, mother of Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman, Village Committee Manipay, took place on Thursday last in Manipay. The remains were cremated at the Pippiri Crematorium and the pyre was set fire to by Mr. Thiagarajah. There was a large attendance both at the house and at the crematorium.

## STARVATION FEAR

Continued from page 3

ce Sheet the permanent funds of the Bank amounted to Rs 57,176 25

With the allocations for the year the permanent funds mount to Rs. 65,287.26.

**Savings Deposits:** It is with pleasure, I have to tell you that the Board of Directors have decided to open savings Deposits for members and non-members on the recommendation of the Registrar C. S.

This new scheme is formulated with the idea to encourage thrift. **Authorised Capital:** The authorised capital of the Bank in terms by-law No. 10 (1) is 550 shares of the value of Rs. 55,000.

As you are aware these 550 shares have almost been sold the Board of Directors therefore recommend the amendment of the by-law raising the number of shares to 1000, of the value of Rs. 1,00,000.

### Co-operators Honoured

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to confer the Honour of Justice of the Peace on Mr. V. Veerasingham, B. A. London, one of our Vice-Presidents. Mr. Veerasingam's wide experience in public affairs and youthful energy are always available to the cooperative movement in Ceylon. The Honour is much appreciated.

This is not the first occasion our co-operators have been honoured. In 1937, our Patron, Adigar A. Naganather, was conferred the rank of Adigar.

Again in 1940 our former Secretary Mr. C. Arulampalam was conferred the honour of Justice of the Peace. In the same year one of our Directors, Mudir. K. Chinna-tamby was conferred the rank of Mudaliyar.

### General

As you are all aware, during the year under review the country passed through the financial crisis due to the present international situation.

However, we have been able to work confidently and to meet our obligations promptly as usual.

In conclusion I cannot close my remarks without expressing my gratitude to my colleagues on the Directorate for their loyal co-operation and assistance given to me in the discharge of my duties as President of the Bank.

Our thanks are due to the Registrar and all the officers of the Department for the valuable guidance rendered to the Bank.

Finally, it is my pleasant duty to place on record the excellent work turned out by the Manager and his assistants during the year.

With these observations, I have great pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report and the audited accounts.

## WANTED

Wanted applicants for the Auxiliary Fire Station, Trincomalee.

2 station officers Rs.150/ per mensem  
7 drivers Rs. 2/25 per diem  
40 fire fighters Rs 1/75 per diem

Rations and quarters provided.

Applicants should be under 25 years of age, good physique and should be able to speak English.

Applications should be addressed to:—

Company Fire Officer,  
C/o A.B.F. Controller, Trincomalee,  
Auxiliary Fire Station,  
Trincomalee, 6-7-42.

(Mis. 75. 13-7-42)



**ORDER NISI****IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA**

Held at Point Pedro  
In the matter of the Last-Will and  
Testament of Ramasamy Appa-  
thurai of Valvettiturai

Deceased.

1. Vallipuram Ramalingam of Valvettiturai
2. Thamotharampillai Duraisamy of Valvettiturai

Petitioners.

1. Appadurai Yogeeswarar
2. Sinnathangam widow of T. Vallipuram both of Valvettiturai, the 1st Respondent minor by his guardian-ad-litem the second Respondent

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge of Jaffna on the part of the petitioners and the petition and affidavit of the said petitioners having been read;

It is ordered that the will of Ramasamy Appadurai deceased dated 28th day of February 1940 and numbered 7300 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested in the estate shall on or before the 24th day of July 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said second respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the first respondent and that the said Vallipuram Ramalingam and Thamotharampillai Duraisamy petitioners are the executors named in the said will and that they are entitled to have probate of the same issued to them accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 18th day of June 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. L. W. de SILVA,  
A dl District Judge.  
(O. 30. 9 & 13-7-42)

**ORDER NISI****IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1157  
In the matter of the intestate es-  
tate of the late Vyrarnuthupillai

wife of Kathiresu Kandiah of  
Changanai East Deceased.  
Kathiresu Kandiah of Changanai  
East

And.

1. Murugesu Ponniah and wife
2. Manonmani both of Changanai East

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 12th day of June 1942 in the presence of Mr. M. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 5th day of June 1942 having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as the husband of the abovenamed deceased to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to him accordingly unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 15th day of July 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of June, 1942.  
(Sgd.) G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.  
(O. 28. 9 & 13-7-42)

**ORDER NISI****IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1155.

In the matter of the estate of the  
late N. Arumugam Sinniahpillai  
of Suthumalai Deceased.  
Sinnathankam widow of Sinniah-  
pillai of Suthumalai

Vs.

Petitioner.

1. Sothimaniammah alias Parameshwary daughter of Sinniahpillai of Suthumalai, minor, appearing by her Guardian-ad-litem,
2. Subramaniam Arudpiragasam of Suthumalai

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 8th day of June 1942 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and an affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 8th day of June 1942 having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner accordingly as she is the widow of the deceased unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear in person before this Court on or before the 22nd day of July 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 19th day of June 1942  
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah  
District Judge

Drawn by,  
Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 26. 9 & 13-7-42)

**ORDER NISI****IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA**

Testy No. 1122

In the matter of the estate of the  
late Antonipillai wife of Anto-  
nippillai Swampillai of Karam-  
pan Deceased.  
Antonipillai Swampillai of do

Vs.

Petitioner.

1. Cyril Francis
2. Alice Sarojini
3. Joseph Kingsley all children of Swampillai of do
4. Rasamuttu widow of Pedrupillai Manuvetpillai of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 14th day of March 1942 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the 4th Respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors the 1, 2 and 3 Respondents and the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as husband unless the respondents shall appear before this court on the 29th day of April 1942 and state objection or shew cause to the contrary.

12th March 1942

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended  
to 15-7-42.

Intld G. C. T.  
D. J.

(O. 29. 9 & 13-7-42)

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT**

**MR. S. CHAS. PATHIRANA**  
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[Y. 115. 18-5-42-17-8-42.]

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(Mis. 15. 27-4-42-26-7-42.)

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