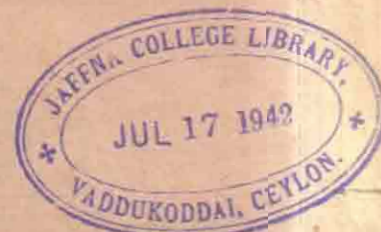


THE Hindu Organ.



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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Effect of Emergency Dieting

Investigations into the incidence of malnutrition among school-children since the introduction of the rationing of rice and other foodstuffs by the Government are to form a special feature of the island-wide dietary survey that is being organised by the Director of the Bacteriological Institute.

Australian Paper Urges Second Front Soon

Discussing the possibility of a second front in Europe, "Sydney Morning Herald" writes: 'Russia is the continental bulwark of the Allied cause. Only while she stands and stands strongly can there be any prospect of overthrowing Germany on land. If there is to be a second front, it must surely be opened soon. Next year may be too late. The risks of action are great, but less on any outward reading of the signs than the risks of delay.'

Banks In Occupied Europe

The Dresdner Bank, one of Germany's largest banking concerns, is still swallowing up banks in Occupied Europe, according to a Basle message to the Soviet news agency. Banks in Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia have recently been taken over. The directorate of the Dresdner Bank is composed of men "closely connected with Nazi leaders" and those with a financial interest in its activities include a number of prominent Gestapo men.

Railway Staff to Pay—G. M. R's Warning

The General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway, has in connexion with the transport of perishable commodities warned officers that any neglect on their part will result in their being debited with the full claim paid by the railway. He states that claims and complaints in respect of delay in transit and consequent damage of vegetables, fruits and other perishable commodities are on the increase and the staff concerned are required to see that these essential commodities are transported expeditiously and delivered promptly.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR ON CHINA'S EXAMPLE

NEED FOR UNITY IN THE COUNTRY

Madras, July 8. ADDRESSING a public meeting held last evening at the Old Congress House grounds to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Chinese war of resistance, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari emphasised that the people of this country should shoulder the task of defending it from the Japanese. He also pointed out that there was no difference between the "Pakistan" of his conception and that of Mr. Jinnah and the Communists.

He pointed out that any differences that existed between his own and the Communists' points of view in regard to what was necessary in the present situation were microscopic. He added that not having had to shoulder all these days the responsibility for the defence of the country, against foreign invasion, and having had merely to fight the British, we had lost our sense of responsibility for defence nor did we know how to shoulder this responsibility. It was not as if we could not shoulder it; only, we thought we did not know how to do it. He had seen many British soldiers who were not more courageous than himself, who were not even stronger than himself; what made them leave their homes and beloved ones and embark for other countries to fight the enemy was their habit of going to war when the need arose. In our own country, in the past, members of one community had been trained from childhood to regard the defence of the territory as their task, and they had discharged that duty properly. We must all get into that kind of attitude now; for we had all now become the defenders of this country. It was no use trying to concentrate on the promotion of the well-being of the country in the economic and other spheres only, imagining that we could escape shouldering the burden of the country's defence.

China's Example

Mr. Rajagopalachari emphasised that the Chinese were a race very much like ourselves and yet they had given battle to the Japanese for five years. For the battle they had fought

for their own country's freedom, we had to be grateful to them, for this fight of theirs had benefited us and helped the defence of this country. We must take heart from their resistance.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that there was really no difference between the Pakistan which he talked about and the principle of self-determination which the Communists favoured. What he (the speaker, said, what Mr. Jinnah said and what the Communists said—that the right of self-determination should be given to units in which there was a majority of Muslims—was the same. By some misfortune, we did not realise this. The right was not founded on the basis of religions. If after the war, when we emerged victorious, the majority of the people in a territory wanted to be separate, we should have no objection, that was all that was envisaged.

Mr. Rajagopalachari added that the Japanese knew that they could not think of ruling this country with the gun. The British, notwithstanding the advantages their hold had given them, had decided to loosen their grip on us, and the Japanese, who were good disciples, had learnt their lessons too well to imagine that they could keep this country in subjection for any length of time in case they conquered it. As a temporary measure, they might think of invading it, but if the people would stand up against the aggression, the attempt could not succeed. But if we were disunited and in a panicky state, they might come; therefore, we must not give room to panic and we must achieve unity among ourselves quickly. It was our duty to hasten this work as much as we could.

"Country Must be Defended"

Mr. Rajagopalachari pointed out that Japanese success in India would not merely mean foreign domination, but much more, for their method of government would be intolerable. The rights of the people under Japanese domination

Continued on page 4

WAR BONUS TO TEACHERS

TO BE PAID BY END OF JULY

To allay the fears and anxiety of 11,000 teachers of assisted schools, it may be stated today, after official confirmation, that the war bonus sanctioned by the Government will be paid to them at the end of this month, writes the "Times of Ceylon" of Monday.

There has been a certain delay in the payment of this bonus which was promised by the Minister of Education towards the early part of this year. But the delay can easily be understood when it is realised that the supplementary estimate for the amount needed was passed by the State Council only on June 4th and that the ratification of His Excellency the Governor was received only on June 18th.

The Education Department has since then been employing a staff of emergency workers, composed of teachers who are temporarily out of employment, in calculating the bonus due to each of these 11,000 teachers, a task which is by no means easy, considering the fact that arrears of bonus have to be paid for six months, from January to June, and that the calculation of the bonus for each month differs according to the cost of living index.

Nearly half the work has now been completed together with a fair proportion of the calculation involved in regard to the balance, and it is expected that payments will begin by the end of July. These payments will be made through the managers of schools.

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of Education the Board of Ministers agreed that the teachers in assisted schools should, with effect from January 1st, 1942, be paid by Government a war bonus reckoned on the full salary of the teacher including the manager's contribution, on the same conditions as those on which Government officers are paid. The State Council subsequently approved of a supplementary estimate introduced by the Minister of Education for Rs. 2,000,000.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY JULY, 16, 1942.

THE WAR SITUATION

WHILE BOTH SIDES ARE awaiting reinforcements and supplies in Egypt, in Russia the Germans appear to have crossed the Don. The enemy attack is being pressed regardless of losses. It is evident from the number of troops and aircraft reported to have been thrown into the struggle by the Germans, that the enemy is using up his reserves in a determined effort to destroy Russia. The immediate objective would appear to be the isolation of the Caucasus from the rest of Russia, but the German plan has a wider scope. The occupation of the Caucasus is but a step in the direction of seizing the whole of the Middle East. If the plan succeeds, Russia and Britain would be deprived of vital oil supplies indispensable to the prosecution of the war. The attack in Egypt is part of the same plan. That it has been halted is very much to the credit of the British Commander-in-Chief, but, at the same time, the fact has to be faced that, if the battle that is being awaited in Egypt takes a turn favourable to the enemy, the whole of the British position in that country, including Alexandria and Suez, would be seriously jeopardised. Such a victory would enable the Germans to invade the Middle East through Syria and Palestine. The bombing of Haifa, now being almost constantly mentioned in the news, is an indication of the enemy's intentions.

The present position is that the enemy has thrown the bulk of his resources against Russia, while trying to cut his way through Egypt with his expeditionary force under General Rommel. It is interesting to note that the man-power utilised by the enemy for the drive through Egypt is almost negligible compared with the huge forces he has sent into Russia, where at more than one vital point the Russians have to face a numerically superior foe. The disparity in numbers between the armies of invasion in Russia and the army in Egypt does not necessarily mean that the Germans regard the Egyptian campaign as one of secondary importance. The latter campaign has the same objective as

the Russian, with, however, this difference: enemy success in this campaign will definitely close the Mediterranean to British ships and enable the Germans to obtain a secure foothold in North Africa and the Middle East, threatening the Caucasus from the West, while complete success in the Russian campaign will eliminate Russia as a vital factor in the present war.

The situation is, therefore, pregnant with the gravest possibilities. Undoubtedly the most serious threat to the Allied nations is in Russia, where the Russian armies had to give way after a magnificent fight for the defence of their country. On the Russian campaign the Germans have concentrated masses of men and material which show that the battle in Egypt has not affected the ability of the enemy to effect very heavy concentrations of his forces in Russia. It would indeed be difficult to say how, in view of the comparatively small forces engaged in the fighting in Egypt on both sides, the British General Staff could have expected the battle for Egypt to serve all the purposes of a second front and prevent the enemy from wearing the Russians down with overwhelming numbers. Limited as the strength of the German Afrika Corps is, this force has been able not only to defeat the British army at Bir Hakim and occupy Tobruk, Sollum and Bardia, but also to advance a considerable distance into Egypt, threatening Alexandria and Suez. That the British General Staff has not succeeded in concentrating a powerful striking force for the defence of Egypt is, therefore, obvious, and, for this reason, the Egyptian campaign could not be regarded by it as the equivalent of a second front, though, for the British Empire, the occupation of Suez and Alexandria by the Germans would be a very serious misfortune.

Two things are clear from this: British military policy in Libya and Egypt has failed as an effective insurance against German attacks on these countries; and it has also failed to ease the pressure on Russia. The fact that, in spite of these handicaps, General Auchinleck has been able to halt the German advance is evidence, not of the excellence of the central direction of the war on the British side, but of the resourcefulness of the General on the spot and the magnificent material he has in his troops. The British General Staff has had the last mentioned assets on its side always. What has been wanting is a sufficient indication that the men at the top even now realise the best way of using these assets. Neither General Ritchie nor General Auchinleck nor the Eighth Army could have done anything more than what they

actually did with the forces and equipment at their disposal. This is the plain truth of the whole matter. The British Prime Minister was really drawing a red herring across the trail of the debate in the House of Commons when he championed the cause of the Generals and men on the spot. The uneasiness of the British public has been due, not to any lack of confidence in the Generals and their men, but to the conviction that the direction of the campaign from London has been faulty. In the Far East, in Burma, and now in Libya and Egypt, we have the same story. When the war started, Britain had a commanding position in the Mediterranean and the Italian fleet used to bottle itself up in the safest bases. That position no longer remains the same for the simple reason that with every Axis victory the enemy has been able to secure additional air bases from which he is in a position to attack British ships. This deterioration is the inevitable result of the weakness of Britain's military position, which could have been sufficiently improved to enable the forces on the spot to cope with the task with which they were confronted. The loss of Crete and the islands of the Greek archipelago, and now the loss of Libya and of a considerable slice of Egyptian territory, with their air bases, are facts which were bound to tell in the enemy's favour in the long run. Even now it is certainly not too late if a realistic view is taken in time of the military and naval situation as a whole. The Germans must be driven back to Benghazi and beyond Benghazi if necessary. To do this General Auchinleck must be given all that he needs in men and material. If this is done, there is no reason to suppose that he will fail to do what is expected of him. With regard to Russia, recent events have proved something more than the vital need for the supplies that were diverted to Russia. They have proved conclusively the case for a second front in Europe, in order to relieve the pressure on the Russian armies. In more than one sense, aid to Russia and the opening up of a second front are so closely linked up that it is difficult to say where one ends and the other begins. The German submarines are levying a heavy toll of Allied shipping, and, as long as this continues, it is bound to affect adversely the amount of assistance given to Russia by way of supplies as well as the ability of the British General Staff to continue this assistance in the same measure. The view is gaining ground that the submarine menace cannot be adequately dealt with as long as the stretch of European coast from Norway down to the Spanish frontier is in enemy hands, thereby enabling the Germans to despatch their sub-

marines on their errand of destruction from innumerable nests in the coastline. The enemy must be denied access to this part of the sea, and, what is equally necessary, in order to make the Germans feel in their own proper persons the punishment for their crimes, as promised by Mr. Churchill, air bases must be acquired in the interior of Western Europe to enable the British and American air forces to destroy or cripple Germany's organisation for carrying on the war. The situation is such that it will brook no delay in meeting it.

NOTES & COMMENTS

The University

WE congratulate the Vice-Chancellor of the University, on the inaugural address he delivered at the commencement of the first Academic Year of the University. We are glad to find that Dr. Jennings fully appreciates the great services rendered by the late Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam towards the establishment of the University, which was looked upon in those days as almost a forlorn hope. Ceylon was then a land of secondary schools. The value of academic learning and the place of a University in any scheme of education were not sufficiently realised at the time. The late Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam and Sir H. M. Fernando did their best to popularise the University idea in Ceylon, with the result that today we are privileged to witness the success of their great work long after they had left us. It is our earnest hope that the University will always strive to keep before it the great ideals of these leaders of Ceylon. These ideals are as necessary today as they were then. The function of the University is to train the youth of the land for the great task of nation-building, and for that purpose to impart to its students the knowledge and culture they need. Dr. Jennings knows that in this island of ours there is today more than one language and culture. The University, if it is to perform its task well, must take note of this important fact. A spirit of narrow sectionalism will seriously impair the usefulness of the University.

Essential Commodities and Transport

WE hope that the Director of Transport will not ignore the claims of fertilisers in the steps he is taking to co-ordinate the transport of essential commodities. The paddy farms under the irrigation schemes in the North are now unable to get their manure from Colombo owing to alleged shortage of railway waggons.

WORK BEGINS AT UNIVERSITY

Dr. Jennings Talks To Students

THE academic year of the Ceylon University began on Tuesday.

There was a meeting of the Faculties followed by an address to the students by Dr. Ivor Jennings, the Vice-Chancellor.

"The University of Ceylon was established fourteen days ago when the Proclamation under the Ceylon University Ordinance brought the Ordinance into operation," said Dr. Jennings.

"In a few weeks it will be ready to hold its first Convocation and to confer its first degrees. Convocation is a public assembly and degrees are badges which distinguish us from the non-academic world. The internal life of a University being much more important than its external manifestations, it seemed appropriate that our first ceremony as a University should be a domestic event in which only the staff and the undergraduates took part, and that it should be held on the first day on which undergraduates of all four Faculties were in residence."

Helpers

After tracing the history of the University project, and outlining the problems of the future, Dr. Jennings added:

"There is one more duty to perform, the duty of thanking those who have helped us so far. Many, I fear, will not be able to attend our first Convocation. I have mentioned already Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Sir Marcus Fernando, and Sir James Peiris. I would like to add the names of three others who have not lived to see their efforts rewarded—Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, Dr. S. C. Paul and Mr. W. A. de Silva.

"Others who have been members of the University College Council I must mention collectively, though I would refer especially to the three gentlemen who have helped the University College from the beginning—Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, and the Very Rev. Father M. J. Le Gac. A fourth member has shared the burden with them, but I mention him separately because he has also been a member of the staff. I refer to Professor S. A. Pakeman, who is leaving us, I regret to say, to take up military duty.

"Professor Pakeman stood at Mr. Maurs's right hand for eighteen years; he carried a somewhat troublesome baby in the interval between the two Principals; and he gave me great assistance during my short term of office as Principal. We are all sorry that he will be unable to help us to establish the University on a firm foundation."

The Future

He also referred to the help rendered by the Ministers and Executive Committees of Education and Health, and concluded:

"The future of the University of Ceylon is in our hands. It may be a great success or a great failure. It can be a great success if we strive to make it so by common effort. If any of us think in terms of personal benefit or personal prestige it may be a failure. If we get into internal conflicts, whether among the staff or between the staff and the students, it may be a failure. I see no reason why it should be so.

"I can speak of University College

GERMAN ATTACK IN EGYPT BEATEN OFF

FIVE TO SIX NAZI DIVISIONS CROSS THE DON

London, July 13.

GENERAL Auchinleck has beaten off without serious fighting a German counter-attack on the north-west of the area gained in his five-mile thrust to Tel El Eisa (Hill of Jesus) from El Alamein, writes Reuter's Military Correspondent.

"In the southern sector our battle groups and artillery harassed the enemy." In the centre where British and Axis armoured forces are waiting for a major tank battle to break there was only artillery fire from the British guns. Operations reported are in the nature of sparring for an opening.

A British communique issued in Cairo today states: "In the northern sector yesterday our troops drove off an attack by the enemy on the north-western area of the positions occupied during our recent advance. Our artillery was active on the El Alamein front and in the central sector. In the southern sector our battle groups and artillery harassed the enemy."

"Although dust interfered with air operations our fighters carried out protective sweeps and fighter-bombers attacked targets in the battle area. Two enemy aircraft were shot down. The enemy continued air attacks on Malta losing three fighters. From the operations reviewed above, one of our aircraft is missing."

Italy Annoyed With Nahas Pasha

The Italian Press is extremely annoyed with Ali Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, because he took no notice of their recent proclamation of "friendship" for Egypt, according to the Swiss newspaper "Basler Nachrichten." He is called a traitor and an "agent of London" and one paper says that he can no longer be considered as head of the Wafd Party.

The battle of Egypt is described as having entered its decisive stage. Next week, the Italians say, will be one of extreme importance.

Another Italian newspaper, the "Popolo di Roma," says that the destruction of Malta is essential in order to render impossible the intermediate landing of British 'planes coming to Egypt.

Russians Withdraw To New Positions

A supplement to the Soviet mid-day communique says that the Germans are suffering heavy losses in the fighting which is continuing on the approaches to Voronezh. In the area of Boguchar Soviet troops fought heavy defensive engagements

only, and of that only for a short time; but my experience of internal relations as Principal of the University College was altogether happy. If we can carry the spirit of collaboration from the University College to the University, the University will be a success.

"In the interests of Ceylon we must do so. The Island cannot afford more than one University and if that is a failure the welfare of the whole will be in jeopardy. The responsibility thus imposed on us is great, but I am sure that we shall be able to bear it.

with advancing enemy troops. A strong enemy unit which succeeded in breaking through the Russian defence lines was wiped out.

Having withdrawn from Lisichansk to new defence positions our troops continued fighting enemy tanks and infantry. In one engagement alone the Germans lost nine tanks and over 250 officers and men. Thirty-five German tanks were destroyed in another tank battle.

On the Kalinin front about six hundred Germans were killed and wounded. Three enemy tanks and two guns were destroyed.

Germans Straddling Rostov Railway

The German Armies are now straddling the important Voronezh-Rostov railway line for about forty to fifty miles from Rossosh to Kantemirovka, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow. "This is the meaning of the latest Soviet withdrawal from Kantemirovka to Boguchar which lies some forty miles east of the railway close to the west bank of the Don River."

"The general line of the fighting from Voronezh, southward for 130 miles now follows the contours of the Don River. Down to the level of Rossosh, the Don is parallel with the railway, but after that it runs eastward to form a great loop with the most easterly point west of the tank and tractor town of Stalingrad. From Stalingrad on the Volga, it turns south and again west to reach the Sea of Azov through Rostov."

"Russian troops before the city of Voronezh are holding off the enemy although fighting in extremely difficult conditions."

"The Germans have now got several hundred tanks and five to six divisions of troops across the Don River and are concentrated at the gates of the town itself. Very heavy fighting took place on the approaches to the town all day yesterday. The roads leading to Voronezh are littered with German dead, burning tanks and wrecked 'planes.'"

"New Offensive" Against Rostov

According to a radio report from Berlin, numerous divisions massed in the Taganrog region are taking part in a new German offensive against Rostov. They are said to be "attacking the fortified system giving access to Rostov."

BRIBERY COMMISSION AMENDING BILL

The Bribery Commission's Immunities Bill and its subsequent amending bill were proclaimed by H. E. the Governor, in a Gazette Extraordinary issued on Tuesday, on their receiving the assent of His Majesty the King.

The amending bill was necessitated by a requisition made by the Secretary of State who stated that he would recommend the Royal assent to the Bill if the costs to be allowed against the person who preferred the charge would not be paid by that person but by the Government.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Gandhiji Addresses Session

Wardhaganj, July 7.

At the afternoon session of the Congress Working Committee held at Sewagram to-day, it is understood Gandhiji explained at great length his views on the present political situation in the country. While nothing definite is known about what transpired at the meeting, it may be presumed that Gandhiji reiterated his views already expressed in the *Harizan*, both with regard to his attitude towards the British Government and the communal problem.

It seems to be felt that the Cripps Mission has done a lot of mischief in the country and has made the communal situation worse, while the national demand has been met with a blunt refusal. The offensive utterances of certain British statesmen and the provocative action of certain Provincial Governments seem to have made the leaders come to the conclusion that the Government are forcing the Congress to do something. Certain members of the Working Committee regard this attitude of the Government as a challenge thrown, which could not be left unanswered.

It is also felt by some leaders that though the constructive programme is there before Congressmen and the country, there has existed a certain gap which needs filling up. Gandhiji is believed to have asked members to express their views individually on the subject. Most of the members who spoke to-day seemed to have felt that something should be done by the Congress now.

It would be premature to regard this expression of opinion as indicating that the Congress would take any precipitate step without further and fuller deliberation. One school of thought seems to feel that the Congress should take into consideration the international situation and move slowly and cautiously. It appears Maulana Azad has not expressed his views on the point yet.

A Congress spokesman was emphatic that the Working Committee was of the unanimous view that some step should be taken by the Congress and that what, when and where were the only details to be discussed at the subsequent meeting of the Committee. The question whether a Congress session should be convened to give its verdict on the further programme of the Congress has not yet been discussed by the Committee.

The Associated Press states: It is understood that at today's meeting, Mahatma Gandhi briefly referred to his proposal for the withdrawal of British power and his views on the subject as interpreted by him from time to time in the columns of the *Harizan*. A general discussion then took place and according to prominent members "there is complete unanimity of opinion amongst all members."

It is understood that the deliberations of the Committee at its present sittings will be mainly directed to evolving a formula by

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THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE

ITS STRUCTURE AND PROGRESS

BY O. E. GOONETILLEKE

(Civil Defence Commissioner in a broadcast talk)

THE Department of Civil Defence is just over six months old. I want to place before you to-night certain of the more important points relating to its structure and progress. We have in Ceylon today 88 A. R. P. areas each with its own Controller. Four of these areas, Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle and Jaffna have a detailed organisation under the Defence Regulations. Even amongst these four there are variations. The most intensive organisation, of course, is in the Colombo area. Here in our report centres, in our depots, in our fire stations, in our first aid posts and in our wardens posts, all manned night and day, we have an organisation of which the Colombo Controller Dr. D. M. de Silva is justly proud. In the remaining areas simple schemes are in force varying in intensity according to the needs of the area.

We have in the Civil Defence Services to-day well over 30,000 men and women. They are grouped under the Wardens Service, the Casualty Service, the Rescue Service, the Demolition Service, the Communication Service, the Messenger Service, the Fire-fighting Service, the Mobile Squad Service and the Canteen Service. Gas, electricity, water, drainage and communication repair parties are available continuously. Though we have these specialised services we are training the personnel in all the services because the men who arrive first at an incident have to do what they can before the Specialist Service arrives.

Equipment

In regard to equipment we are making steady progress but there are still gaps to be filled. In steel helmets, in stirrup pumps, mainly of local manufacture, we have made notable progress. We have ambulances, Rescue lorries and first aid cars—but more can be used of course. Our system of communications is being improved almost daily. A Messenger Service is in training in case telephones are not available.

Information and air raid messages are transmitted throughout Ceylon with speed and accuracy. We had six electric sirens in the Colombo area three months ago. We now have many more. We also have electric sirens in certain other towns and soon all the larger towns will have them. In addition we have manufactured locally hand sirens which are being distributed throughout Ceylon. I am generally satisfied that the warning system is adequate to ensure that the public is prepared when an attack is made and to give them confidence at other times to continue their normal vocations.

The Casualty Service, and the Emergency Hospital arrangements are well advanced. In the Fire Services the advance made since the beginning of this year has been very great. We are to-day on the eve of still further development covering the whole Island. You could not have failed to

notice the static tanks which have been constructed in Colombo. We are making 33,000 feet of Fire-gaps in the more crowded parts of the City. A very large number of wells in the Colombo Municipal Council area provide an alternative water supply for domestic use. Evacuation Camps for women and children who desire to leave any particular area have been constructed. Rest Centres and a Perimeter Camp are ready for persons whose homes may be destroyed by enemy action. Emergency Kitchens have been organised and are available to supply cooked meals to city workers, at short notice. Large business places have organised canteens for their employees. That most important labour group in the Port area is provided with the midday meal and is assured a basic wage. A Post Raid Organisation to provide public meetings and house-to-house visiting soon after a raid, and arrangements for the issue of information internally to prevent the spread of wild rumours, are being completed.

Labour Corps

One of our most important sections is the Essential Services Labour Corps. On Easter Sunday we only had 500 of these men and they were of invaluable assistance for weeks afterwards. We now have many times that number in the Colombo Corps and a similar number in the Trincomalee Corps. Trained to go anywhere and to do anything these men will prove a tower of strength if trouble comes our way again. In the meantime all of them are of course most usefully employed. In Trincomalee nearly two-thirds, in Colombo a slightly lower proportion, are employed in urgent works for the Services and other Departments. All the remainder have a full day's work in camp maintenance and in various trades. Those who find time to visit the Colombo Camp would see a fine piece of organisation, due largely to the daily, personal, interest of Colonel Kotelawala.

We are proceeding apace with the construction of trenches and of covered shelters. I invite the public to visit the covered shelters which have just been completed in many places in Colombo. Similar precautions have been taken by all large employers in their offices and in their working places. In the Port, in the Railway and in Industry generally adequate air raid precautions have been taken.

All this of course costs money—but the Civil Defence Service which is available in Ceylon to-day would cost four times as much if it were not for the fact that nearly 20,000 out of the 30,000 personnel draw no remuneration at all. They are men and women of all classes. Their only reward is the consciousness of serving their country. They are finding for themselves, and for those whom they serve, new values.

Touched but the Fringe

Looking back over the crowded days and weeks of the last six

STOPPAGE OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

AGREEMENT TO BE TERMINATED

It is understood that further construction of the Hydro-Electric Scheme is likely to be temporarily suspended owing to certain difficulties that are being experienced.

The Executive Committee of Communications of Works, it is learned, has agreed to a recommendation made by the Minister that the agreement with the Hindustan Construction Co. for the carrying out of the civil engineering portion of the Scheme should be terminated by agreement between the Government and the company.

No compensation for the termination of the agreement will be paid by either party.

The Hindustan Construction Co. will not, however, cease work altogether till it has brought certain items of work to a stage at which they can be conserved till the resumption of work again.

It is proposed that for the present the Public Works Department should carry on the construction work as and when it becomes possible.

months it is not possible to be anything but deeply grateful for the co-operation and assistance of every Government Department and every commercial undertaking. The various local authorities, following the grand lead given by the Mayor and the premier local authority, continue to be the backbone of Civil Defence in Ceylon. I have never failed to secure the co-operation of the three Fighting Services. All of you are aware of the continued personal interest that their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor take in matters affecting the Department of Civil Defence.

Listening to all this you will probably be thinking that all that is necessary to be done in Civil Defence has been achieved. I wish you could put this suggestion to each of my A. R. P. Controllers. From each single one there would be a demand for more personnel, more equipment, more training and more collaboration from the public. I would agree with them. We have but covered the fringe of an extensive responsibility.

The Army of Civil Defence is not only the 30,000 Civil Defence Workers but every single man, woman and child of the six million people in this Island. These six million have no plan of existence apart from victory of the British Commonwealth. In Office and in Workshop, in City and in Village they carry on, in the certain confidence that the Government of this country is taking all possible measures for safeguarding them against the effects of enemy action. In carrying out our share of this grave responsibility the personnel of Civil Defence can never rest on their oars. We can never slacken our preparedness, or reduce our vigilance. On Easter Sunday Ceylon captured the imagination of the world. She stands to-day a bastion of freedom, resolute and unafraid. The Army of Civil Defence—her six million people—must not fail her.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR ON CHINA'S EXAMPLE

Continued from page 1

would be very little. A spectacle like that of Mr. Churchill standing up and answering in Parliament before the entire world, questions relating to British failure in Libya, was impossible in an Axis country. A doubt might arise in the minds of some as to how we could act in unison with a Government which we had all along opposed. But we must realise the real situation and act wisely. This was our country and we must necessarily defend it. It was impossible for the British to carry on their Government in this country in the future, in the way they had done so far. Our quarrel with the British now was not, therefore, the old quarrel, it was a demand for handing over to us of a weapon which they had kept away from us, but which was essential for our defence—the weapon of Self-Government. We wanted that weapon now. From the Governmental seat, we could act effectively, we could, for instance, ask for and obtain from America just the weapons we needed for strengthening our defence.

Concluding, Mr. Rajagopalachari pointed out that our men, fighting the Axis Powers on the battle-fields, were fighting with courage and readiness to sacrifice their lives. It was wrong to regard them as mercenaries. We had no reason to suppose that they had no patriotism; their task lay in a field different from that of many others and they believed, in discharging it, that they were saving the country. We must realise that when we set out to fight in the defence of the country, we would have to fight side by side with them. Indians might have become gentler than others, because of the progress of our civilisation, but if we were determined on it, we could fight a cruel enemy effectively.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made in the Civil Service from about July 24, consequent on the retirement of Mr. V. Visuvalingam, Extra Office Assistant, Jaffna Kachcheri:

Mudaliyar C. Canapathipillai, Office Assistant, Kurunegala Kachcheri, to be Extra Office Assistant, Jaffna Kachcheri.

Mr. A. A. Nathsinghe, Office Assistant, Kegalla Kachcheri, to be Office Assistant, Kurunegala Kachcheri.

Mr. M. Ponnambalam to be promoted from the Special Class of the General Clerical Service to Class III of the Ceylon Civil Service and to be Office Assistant, Kegalla Kachcheri.

67 MURDER TRIALS

The third Colombo Assizes for the year began at Hulftsdorp before the Chief Justice with the usual formalities. The calendar comprises 109 cases of which 67 are cases of alleged murder.

SCARCITY OF SMALL COINS

SATISFACTORY DISTRIBUTION URGED

At a committee meeting of the Uduvil Local Assistance Committee the following resolutions were passed:—

"In view of the great inconvenience caused by the present shortage of small currency this society earnestly requests the Central Government to make ample arrangements both at the Jaffna Kachcheri and in the various post-offices in the Jaffna Peninsula for the satisfactory distribution of small change."

In introducing the motion the Secy. Mr. V. C. Channugam said that hoarding was increasing in alarming proportion since the enemy made his appearance in Colombo on Easter Sunday morning. Hoarding was a great evil and at present it was indirectly helping the enemy. This hoarding was mainly due to unwarranted fear and selfishness of the people. Village life was found to be difficult owing to the scarcity of small change.

The motion was carried unanimously.

"The Assistant Government Agent (Emergency) be requested to instruct the food production officers to give a practical demonstration on the preparation of new varieties of eatables from kambu, atta flour, kurakkan, sami etc in the different parts of the Uduvil Village Committee Area."

It was decided to inform the Minister of Communication and Works of the inconvenience experienced at the Chunnakam railway station by poor people with regard to booking of goods to outstations.

While endorsing the above, the President of the Local Assistance Committee, Mr. N. K. Ampalavanar, cited many instances of a ramp that was in existence at the Chunnakam Railway station and said that he was prepared to reveal names of people who were made to undergo several hardships at the above Railway station but when their evidence was required in case of public enquiry they would refrain from doing so for certain obvious reasons. (Cor)

FOOD, HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

A special meeting of the Head Teachers of Valigamam North was convened by Mr. S. J. Gunasekaran, Inspector of Schools of the area, to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the forthcoming Health and Welfare Week to be held on July 29, 30 and 31. While stressing the importance of this week, Mr. Gunasekaran said that to consider the amount of activities taken by the teachers in the matter of food production, handicraft and school health, a Food, Health and Industrial Exhibition should be held. Accordingly the Mallakam English School Hall was selected as the venue of the exhibition. To organise and conduct the Exhibition the Sanitary Assistant, Uduvil and the Sanitary Assistant Mallakam were elected conveners and a working committee composed of 20 members was also formed. Mr. Gunasekaran appealed to all the schools of this area, numbering 70, to extend their full cooperation to the two Sanitary Assistants to make the exhibition a grand success. (Cor)

SALT DEPARTMENT BY-PRODUCTS

CHALK, PLASTER OF PARIS

School chalk is now produced in Ceylon by the Salt Department and will soon be on the market, much to the relief of so many schools that have in recent months been greatly handicapped by the scarcity of this essential school equipment.

The product has been examined by several including some members of the University staff, who have expressed the opinion that it is as good as the imported article.

Among the other by-products of salt prepared by the Department, plaster of paris has a large demand from Government hospitals.

Another very important line explored by the Salt Commissioner has led to the manufacture of B. P. salts, used for saline injections to patients in place of blood infusion. As a matter of fact, some medical men prefer these saline injections to blood infusions.

The demand for table salts has been growing gradually and the Department is now supplying 2,000 packets a week. Table salt prepared by the Salt Department is supplied both in bottles and in palmyrah leaf packets.

In his spare moments the Salt Commissioner, Mr. C. E. Foenander, has, it is understood, directed his attention to the production of other articles and has so far succeeded in bringing out a handy self-erasing writing pad, which should prove a boon to offices in particular in these days when the strictest economy has to be exercised in regard to paper.

Y. M. H. A., NAWALAPITIYA

The Annual General Meeting of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Nawalapitiya, was held at the Kathiresan College Hall on Sunday the 5th instant, commencing at 6.30 p. m. with Mr. C. Velaiden, Member, U. C. Nawalapitiya, in the Chair. A large number of members were present.

After the adoption of the Annual Reports by the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year took place, and the following were elected:—

Patron:—Mr. C. Subramaniam, Chairman V. C. Rambukpitiya
President:—Mr. C. Velaiden (Member U. C. Nawalapitiya)
Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. K. Thirunavukkrasu, E. T. Rajiyah, S. Kanagasabai and K. S. Iyer
Hon. Secretary:—Mr. A. K. Alagasundram (Re-elected)
Hon. Assistant Secretary:—Mr. M. Kethusighamany
Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. R. V. Lippilai (Re-elected)
Hon. Assistant Treasurer:—Mr. S. Dharmalingam
Hon. Librarian:—Mr. T. Sivarajah

Managing Committee: The above office-bearers and Messrs. C. Paramanathan, N. K. Rasingham, M. O. M. Marugesapillai, V. Muttiahakky, V. Selvanayagam, C. Arulampalam and M. C. Rasiyah.

Hon. Auditor:—Mr. R. Sivarajah

A note of appreciation was passed on the very efficient management of the Kathiresan College and the Tamil School.

It was resolved to increase the activities of the Association in the coming year. (Cor)

CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Continued from page 3

which Mahatma Gandhi's proposal could be implemented.

The following members and invitees also attended to-day's meeting: Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab.

The United Press understands that Gandhiji emphasised that the time had come when the great national organisation must assert itself and vindicate its stand. It is further understood that Gandhiji apprised the members of the rough outlines of his plan and asked for their true criticism. The Congress leaders put questions to Gandhiji to elucidate the points raised.

Maulana Azad, the Congress President, told the United Press representative: "Gandhiji attended our meeting and gave the benefit of his views and advice. I may not be in a position to give out the nature of the discussions in the Working Committee till definite decisions have been taken. While the discussions last, none can say what the final outcome would be."

"TREND OF EVENTS TO BE WATCHED"

Wardhaganj, July 8.

The Congress Working Committee resumed its discussions on the general political situation at Sewagram, this afternoon. In the morning the Committee met at Wardha and had a three-hours discussion.

While as yet no hint is available as to what lead the Committee would give to Congressmen in general, according to a well-informed source, "the Congress is not likely to embark on any big campaign for the moment, but will carefully watch the trend of events in India and outside, and adjust its activities to meet the exigencies of the situation." The Committee is likely to continue its discussions till Friday.

Dr. M. D. Gilder and Dr. Jivraj Mehta arrived here to-day from Bombay to examine Gandhiji who is not keeping good health. He has lost seven pounds in weight, and there has been a rise in his blood pressure. It is learnt that at the Working Committee meeting he hardly speaks for twenty minutes, but listens to what other members have got to say on his proposal.

It is pointed out that any programme or plan of action for the Congress to adopt will have to come only from Mahatma Gandhi, and so far he has not revealed his plan of action.

MATRIMONIAL

SELVARAJAH—

VALLINAYAKY

The marriage of Mr. Selvarajah, Proctor S. O., son of Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu of Nallur, with Miss Vallinayaky, daughter of Mr. Velappillai, was celebrated at the bride's residence at Urumpiray on Friday.

A largely attended reception was held at the bridegroom's residence on the following day.

FOOD AND HEALTH EXHIBITION

HEALTH WEEK JULY 29—31

Mr. S. P. Satcunan, Divisional Inspector of Schools, N. D. writes:

Arrangements have been made for exhibitions at the following centres:—Mallakam, Puttur, Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, Mannar, Point Pedro, Nelliady, Manipay, Pannakam and Kayts.

The Circuit Inspectors will co-ordinate the efforts of Sanitary Assistants, Teachers' Associations and other bodies interested in these Exhibitions and will act as liaison officers between the schools and these various parties.

The aim of the food section is to popularise the use of cereals, pulses, yams etc., as substitutes for rice. Food preparations based on these will be on view. Details of the methods of preparation and the cost will be available. Yams, fruits, palmyrah products, vegetables etc., will also be on view.

The aim of the health section is the furtherance of all health activities with special reference to malaria control and present conditions. Sanitary Assistants will be in direct charge of this section.

A special Health Week Number of the Stanley Central School Magazine will be issued on July 29, 1942. This will contain articles on health subjects by Medical Officers and on Food subjects by Agricultural Officers and others.

Arrack Rent Sales—Jaffna District, 1942—43

Sales of the above rents will be held on Thursday the 6th day of August, 1942, at 11-30 a. m. at the Jaffna Kachcheri. Prospective tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice at page 1306 of part I, Government Gazette No. 8965 of July 10, 1942.

M. PRASAD,
Government Agent,
Northern Province.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 8th July, 1942.
(G. 17-16-7-42)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1141

In the matter of the Estate of the late Ampalam Kanagar of Maviddapuram, Deceased

Ampalam Arumugam of Maviddapuram, Petitioner.

1. Sinnatamby Selliah, and wife
2. Annammah of Irupalai,
3. Kanapathippillai Velautham, and wife
4. Theivanaippillai of Manipay,
5. Sianachy widow of Ampalam Kanagar of Maviddapuram, Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 20th day of May 1942 in the presence of Mr. S. Supramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 14th day of May 1942 having been read, it is declared that the petitioner is the brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 1st day of July 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 23rd day of June 1942
Sgd. G. C. Tambiah,
District Judge.

The above Order Nisi is extended for 29.7.42

Sgd. G. C. Tambiah,
District Judge
The 2nd day of July 1942
(O. 32. 16 & 20-7-42)

ORDER NISIIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction No. 1050
In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Kanapathipillai
Ramasamy of Poonagiri

Deceased.

Annammah widow of Ramaswamy
of Madduvil-Nadu, Poonagiri

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Vairamuttu Ramu of Maravakurichy in Poonagiri
2. Velupillai Vallipuram and wife
3. Theivanai of Allarai in Kachohai
4. Vallipuram Sinnathamby of Madduvil-Nadu
5. Sithamparam daughter of Vallipuram of Maravakurichy, 7th and 5th respondents minors by their guardian-ad litem
6. Arumugam Mailvaganam of Madduvil-Nadu
7. Sinnatamby Somu and wife
8. Sinnapillai
9. Velupillai Ponniah
10. Velupillai Kandiah
11. Velupillai Chelliah all of Kachohai, 9th to 11th respondents minors by their guardian-ad litem 7th respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 24th day of June 1942 in the presence of Mr. D. Rajadurai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the said petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled as widow of the deceased to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to her unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of July 1942 shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 6th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad litem over the 4th and 5th respondents and the 7th respondent be appointed guardian-ad litem over the 9th, 10th and 11th respondents who are minors for all purposes of this action unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of July 1942 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of June 1942

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah
District Judge.

(O. 31. 16 & 20-7-42)

AUCTION SALE

D. C. J. No. 15976

Appukkudie Rasiab of Chavakachcheri presently of Pungudutive

Vs.

Varithamby Vairamuttu of Chavakachcheri presently of Kuala Lumpur

PROPERTY

Land situated at Chavakachcheri called "Koddukkani" in extent of 10 Lms. V. C. and 15 kls. of this on the southern side an extent of 9 Lms. V. C. and 15 kls. is bounded on the East by Rail Road, North by the property belonging to the Defendant and shareholders, West by Road and South by the property of Velupillai Aiyathurai and shareholders. The whole hereof.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 15976 I shall sell the above property by public auction on Saturday the 15th August 1942 at 10 a. m.

N. KANDIAH,
(Mis. 77. 16-7-42) Commissioner.**ORDER NISI**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction No. 1154.T
In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Ambalavanar Mani-
ckarajah of Vannarponnai East
Deceased.Ambalavanar Sunthararajah of
Vannarponnai East Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.

1. K. Selladurai and wife
2. Thaiyalmuthu both of C. G. R. Jaela
3. S. Ratnasingham and wife
4. Sivacolunthu both of C. G. R. Pandura
5. S. Sinnajurai of C. T. O. Colombo and wife
6. Ponnammah of Pandarakulatady, Nallur, Jaffna
7. A Mailvaganam of Kegalle
8. Parameswary daughter of Ambalavanar
9. Meena chiy widow of Ambalavanar both of Van-East

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of June 1942 in the presence of Messrs. Aboobucker & Sultan Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad litem over the minor 8th Respondent for the purpose of this testamentary proceedings, and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the brother of the said deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 22nd day of July 1942 at 10 a. m. and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 12th day of June 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge.

(O. 32. 16 & 20.)

AUCTION SALE

D. C. J. No. 15667

Antonippillai Bastiampillai of
Karayoor, Jaffna.

Vs.

Murugesar Suntharampillai of Chundikuly, Jaffna.

PROPERTY

Land situated at Chiviatheru called Sudalaiadiyitupulam and other parcels Sudalaiady valavu and Sudalaiady pulam in extent 48 Lms. V. C. and 6 kls. of this excluding the extent of 8 Lms. V. C. on the North-Western side the remainder in extent 40 Lms. V. C. and 6 kls. together with palm-yras cultivated and spontaneous plantations, houses well and portion of the well on the Western boundary and bounded on the East by the property of the heirs of Sinnathamby Somasundaram, North by the property of Hredrick Ponniah Marisu Thambirajah Antonippillai Johnpillai and shareholders and others, West by the property of Vairavy Sinnappa and South by lane and the properties of Pillaiyinar Kandiah, Velupillai Sinnathamby, Michael Soosappillai and others. The whole hereof.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 15667 I shall sell the above property by public auction on 12th Wednesday August 1942 at about 4 p.m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH,
(Mis. 78. 16-7-42) Commissioner.**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT****MR. S. CHAS. PATHIRANA**
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(Mis. 15. 27-4-42-26-7-42.)

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