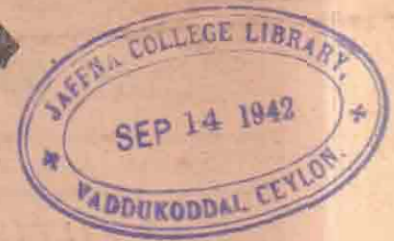


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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Cement Prices

The following maximum retail prices have been fixed by the Controller of Prices for Indian cement: bag of 112 lbs., Rs. 7-15; bag of 94 lbs., Rs. 6.

Controlled Price for Coconut Poonac

The price of coconut poonac has been brought under control by the Food Controller who has fixed the maximum price for this cattle food at Rs 2 per cwt. and two cents per lb.

Acting Home Minister

Mr. A. Mahadeva, the Member for Jaffna, was unanimously elected on Friday by the Executive Committee of Home Affairs to act as its Chairman during the absence of Sir Baron Jayatilaka in India.

Departure of Sir Baron Jayatilaka

Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Leader of the State Council and Home Minister, left on Thursday by train on his mission to India. He was accompanied by Mr. K. Vaithianathan C. C. S., who is Secretary to the Mission, and its other staff.

Fascist Party Purge

Sixty-six thousand names have been removed from the roll of membership of the Italian Fascist Party. This was announced by the Secretary of the Party at a meeting of its National Directorate. Mussolini presided. The Secretary said that the "purge" was continuing in a "firm, juridical manner". Results from the standpoint of morale had already been achieved.

Four Civil Service Cadetships

An open competitive examination for cadetships in the Ceylon Civil Service is to be held this year or early next year by the Indian Federal Public Service Commission in Colombo. There will be no examination held in London for admission to the Ceylon Civil Service in 1942. The number of vacancies will be four. Conditions with regard to the holding of the examination are published in last Friday's Gazette.

'INDIA'S FREEDOM CANNOT WAIT'

GANDHIJI'S APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 8.

"I TAKE up my task of leading you in this struggle not as your commander, not as your controller, but as the humble servant of you all; and he who serves best, becomes the chief among them. I am the chief servant of the nation; that is how I look at it," declared Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the A. I. C. C. in English. He added: "I want to share all the shocks that you have to face."

Gandhiji referred to the interpretations put in foreign countries on his utterances during the last three weeks and said: "I know that in the course of the last few weeks, I have forfeited the privilege of the friendship and the trust of many of my friends in India and abroad, so much so that they now have begun, some to doubt my wisdom and some even to doubt my honesty. My wisdom is not such a treasure that I cannot afford to lose it, but honesty is a precious treasure to me."

"Lord Linlithgow—A Personal Friend"

Gandhiji then referred to the friendship which had grown between him and many Viceroys, and in particular, between him and Lord Linlithgow. "It is a friendship which has outgrown mere official relations. I hope Lord Linlithgow will bear me out personally. This is not a secret," he said.

Gandhiji then referred to the deep friendship he cherished for the late C. F. Andrews and said: "At the present moment, the spirit of Andrews is sweeping me, and Andrews seems to me to be the highest that I have known in the English. With Andrews, I enjoyed a relationship, closer than which I have not enjoyed with any Indian. There was no secret between us; we exchanged our hearts everyday. Whatever was in his heart, he would blurt out without the slightest hesitation or reservation. It is true he was a friend of Guru

Dev, but he was awed by Guru Dev's presence."

"The Voice Within Me"

Proceeding, Mahatma Gandhi observed: "With this background, I want to declare to the world—whatever may be said to-day to the contrary and although I may have forfeited the regard of many a friend of the West, even the trust of some of them that even for their love and for their friendship, I must not suppress the voice within me. Call it conscience, call it by anything you like, call it the promptings of my basic nature. I do not mind how you describe it, but there is something there. I have learnt Psychology and I know exactly what it is, although I may not be able to describe it you. That voice tells me that I shall have to fight against the whole world and stand alone. It also tells me: 'You are safe so long as you stare the world in the face, although the world may have blood-shot eyes. Do not fear that world, but go ahead, with the fear of God in you'. That thing is within me. You have to forsake wife, friends, forsake everything in the world.

"I want to live the whole span of my life. But I do not think I will live so long. When I am gone, India will be free and not only will India be free, but the whole world will be free. I do not believe that the Americans are free, or that England is free. They may be free according to their conception. I know my purpose. I know what freedom is. English teachers have taught me its meaning. I must interpret that freedom according to what I can see and what I have experienced."

Critics Urged to Search Their Hearts

Gandhiji then referred to the work and philosophy of Dada-bhoy Nacroji, Sir Pherozshah Mehta and others and said: "Unconsciously from its very inception, the Congress has always been non-violent. I do

Continued on page 6

DEVELOPMENT OF TAMIL

MADURA CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

Madura, Aug. 1.

The session of the literary section of the Muthamil Conference, Madura, was held to-day under the presidency of Swami Vipulananda of Madras at Pudumandapam and was well attended.

The Raja of Ramnad, declaring the Conference open, appealed to lovers of Tamil to bring into Tamil literature the rare works in other languages.

Swami Vipulananda, in the course of his address, said that Tamil civilisation was very old and was probably older than the Vedas. Pandyan Tamil, he added, was the real Tamil and should serve as the standard as the King's English.

The conference resolved that 'Tirukural' deserved to rank and should be looked upon as the Veda of the Tamilians, that Tamilians should use only Tamil as the medium of correspondence, that a comprehensive Tamil work dealing with the three aspects of Tamil literature of the various periods should be published and that the honorific 'Tiruvalar' or 'Tiru' should be used in addressing Tamilians. The conference was of opinion that all proceedings of Government should be in Tamil. It was urged that while conversing in Tamil, foreign words should be avoided and that the initials of proper names should be given in Tamil alone. The conference recommended to the Madras and Annamalai universities to substitute 'Pulavar' for the title of 'Pundit' and 'Isai Chelvam' for 'Sangeetha Bhushanam'. Government was requested to direct the educational institutions to place the Tamil pundits on a footing of equality with teachers with L. T. qualification in the matter of initial pay and increments and to give decent salaries to Pandits in colleges.

The conference resolved to start a 'Muthamil Kazhagam' at Madura with the object of developing the three phases of Tamil culture (Iyal, Isai & Natakam) and appointed a committee of 24 to draft the constitution and by-laws therefor.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1942.

THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE

THE MOST INTERESTING FEATURE of Speech Day at the School of Agriculture was a speech by Dr. Jennings, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon. Dr. Jennings expressed the view, often lost sight of by educationists in this country, that "in a country such as Ceylon one of the few subjects in which the University of Ceylon can become pre-eminent is the subject of agriculture". The cultivation of land is still the main occupation of the people of this island. It has been so from time immemorial. There is an agricultural tradition which has to be investigated with some care by those who pass through the School of Agriculture. If the University cannot make a success of agriculture in a country like ours, it cannot be expected to do anything startling in other directions.

As Dr. Jennings remarked, there is the problem of land tenure, of marketing, distribution and transport. Equally important to our mind is the problem of production itself. A practical knowledge of science and engineering is indispensable if this problem is to be solved. It is here that the University will have an advantage over any other institution. Science, engineering, agricultural economics — all these subjects and more will be taught by the University, and agriculture ought to be the first to benefit by this teaching. In one sense, agriculture is the synthesis of all the sciences.

The Vice-Chancellor rightly emphasised the point that what Ceylon needs today is development and the capacity to apply the knowledge which is learned in the schools and colleges of the island. It is, however, in this particular respect that education in Ceylon is sadly deficient. If, therefore, the University is to confer any lasting benefit on agriculture, it is also necessary that the education given in our public schools should be designed to develop in the minds of the young a bias towards the practical side of things. Very often one hears the remark from educated young men: "It may be all right in England or America, but it won't work here", with reference to some idea borrowed from the West. How bankrupt our education has become is proved by the fact

that, while Ceylon has borrowed everything imaginable from the West including a whole lot of vices, she knows next to nothing about the development of farming in Europe and America.

There is one thing the war is going to teach the people of this country: farming is as good an occupation as any other, if not better. But it is the business of the schools and Colleges to tell the young that this is so and show the way, instead of trying to cram young minds with scraps of knowledge that will never help them. Farming, more than any other occupation, requires the best our educational institutions can give. Let us hope that Dr. Jennings' words have fallen on fruitful soil.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Jaffna Urban Council

THE deadlock in the Jaffna Urban Council has at last come to an end. The Chairman has tendered his resignation as from September 15, and the members have promised to co-operate with him during the interval. We hope that the unpleasantness of the last few months will be forgotten and the Council will now settle down to its normal programme of work. The thanks of the public are due to Mr. T. Mutusamipillai, Advocate, whose services as intermediary brought about the settlement.

Food Mission to India

SIR Baron Jayatilaka has left for India. It is the earnest wish of everyone in Ceylon that his mission will be crowned with success. The present is a most unpropitious moment for Sir Baron's mission. New Delhi and the Provinces are busy with the trouble that has followed the arrest of the Congress leaders. In spite of its pre-occupations, however, the Indian Government will not be altogether indifferent to the food requirements of Ceylon. From the point of view of the war India and Ceylon form one unit. One has to help the other. Any scarcity of food will impede this island's war effort and we feel convinced that India will respond to Sir Baron's appeal for more food.

Acting Home Minister

MR. A. Mahadeva has been elected by the Executive Committee of Home Affairs to act for Sir Baron Jayatilaka during the latter's absence from the island. The Committee made a handsome gesture by giving a unanimous vote. A few such gestures will go a great way towards curing people of what the "Daily News" would insist on calling communalism. Mr. Mahadeva has a balanced outlook on political issues and he represents a tradition, starting from the days

of his great father the late Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, which it would be difficult to replace.

Lobby Incident

THE other day Dr. A. P. de Zoysa complained to the Speaker that the Minister of Agriculture tried to assault him in the lobby, and he requested the Speaker to take notice of the incident. At the present rate it looks as if the Speaker is going to have his hands full in trying to maintain order amongst his unruly flock. Members of the Council are, no doubt, as emotional as people outside the Council Chamber, and they have always claimed the right to express their feelings in lengthy speeches which have sometimes held up the legitimate work of the Council. But, a resort to fisticuffs is always a sign of intellectual desperation.

A Food Ministry

WE are unable to see how the Board of Ministers is going to create a Food Ministry within the ambit of the Donoughmore Constitution. It would be no more possible to create such a ministry within the limits of the Constitution than it would be to create one outside it. The Constitution is too rigid to permit of a separate Food Ministry. The resolution passed by the Council can only mean one thing: The Council wants some other person than Mr. Corea to look after the problem of the country's food supply. Mr. Corea may be conscientious and may not be personally responsible for all that has happened, but Ministers in other countries have been got rid of for less. Only, the State Council set about the matter in a roundabout fashion, leaving Mr. Corea to nurse his wounds in the solitude of his own Ministry.

A National Government

IN the course of the debate regarding the Food Ministry, the Council trailed off into a discussion on the need for a National Government. As we have urged in these columns, the need for such a Government is great. It is a pity that a matter like this cannot be considered by a certain type of people without alarming themselves over what is ponderously described as the spirit of communalism. We are sorry to see the Political Correspondent of the "Daily News" condemning the plea for a National Government as a revival of the old habit of political bargaining on communal lines. We thought that our contemporary would have by now got over the habit of calling anything communal after the fashion of the illustrious Mrs. Gamp who often cited the fictitious Mrs. Harris as her sole and final authority.

These are times of danger to all, and it will not do for a newspaper to see communalism in every bush. And after all, communalism is not a more deadly sin than the selfishness of the "Daily News" coterie of politicians who can at any given moment only think of themselves. They judge everything from their own narrow point of view, with the result that, during the last ten years of the Donoughmore Constitution, they have managed to estrange not only the minorities but also an important section of their own people.

Progress of the War

THE American attack on the Solomon Islands is progressing. This is the first Allied offensive in the Pacific. The Japanese have occupied the Islands in some force, and considerable losses are only to be expected. The announcement that American reinforcements are on the way shows that America is determined to push the attack home. In the Caucasus the Germans are still advancing, but Russian resistance has increased considerably in more than one sector. Naturally, the enemy is in a hurry to reach the Caspian Sea and the Turkish frontier. Both objectives spell danger to Allied plans. As we have remarked, however, the Russians are putting up a magnificent fight, and the Germans, with their greatly lengthened line of communications, may yet find themselves in serious difficulties.

The Price of Clothing

JUST as the price of food-stuffs has increased so has the cost of clothing risen abnormally high. The measures taken by the Government to control the price of clothes has not proved effective. It is true that in a warm country like Ceylon actually people wear too much clothing and here is an opportunity to bring home to the people of this country the incongruity of over dressing in a warm climate. The "Gentleman" in Ceylon is too much immersed in clothes, so much so that lesser coverings over his body would certainly help him to live more healthily. But the question should be approached from the poor man's point of view also. The poor people who are affected most by the increased price of clothing do not ordinarily exhibit any tendency towards over-dressing. Therefore, at least, to save the poor man the price of clothing should be effectively controlled. Here is an opportunity for developing the cottage industry of weaving and make it both useful and profitable. The matter is urgent and the government and the social service leagues should act promptly and improve the position as regards clothing.

INDIAN SITUATION**Police And Military Precautions**

Bombay, Friday.

This morning opened quieter in Bombay with fewer incidents in the disturbed areas than yesterday. An attempt was made to picket the Matunga railway station and prevent office-workers from attending work, but the picketers fled on the arrival of the military. Fifty arrests were made for breach of the curfew order yesterday night.

All the Bombay markets remained closed yesterday and though a few educational institutions reopened, the attendance was sparse. The lack of reports from other provinces may be a sign of improvement, but it is yet too early to attempt a correct estimate. Vigorous police and military precautions meanwhile continue all over the country.

Four are reported to have been killed and ten removed to the hospital as the result of firing yesterday when, on the Laxmi road, a large crowd busy pulling down telegraph and telephone wires clashed with a police party which were stoned. A military force which arrived on the scene fired and several persons were injured. The military again fired on the crowd at another place later. Earlier in the afternoon, the District Magistrate warned the public that stern measures would henceforth be taken against those defying the law.

Many educational institutions, including the Dacca University, reopened today. Their gates were picketed by strikers, but Muslim students were generally attending their classes.

Cawnpore city this morning was calm, reflecting a further improvement in the general situation. The attendance at some mills, however, had fallen.

Twenty-three rounds were fired by the police when a crowd attacked the Nagpur city post office. One was killed. Nineteen constables were injured.

There was a recrudescence of trouble in the Nagpur city area this morning and the police fired at Vitabaldi, which is the business centre. The casualties are not yet known. The shops remain closed and work in the mills is interrupted.

The situation in Old Delhi improved this morning though shops in Chandni Chowk, Fatehpuri, Mkhambowli and Chowri Bazaar were still closed. Police and troops are patrolling the bazaar, but people are moving about freely.

An official communique says that in Tenali (a railway station on the northeast line of the Madras and Southern Maharashtra Railway), there was a serious riot yesterday morning when a mob of over 2,000 attacked the railway station and set fire to the railway premises and four coaches of a passenger train, but not until the passengers had been given time to get out of them. The mob also cut signal wires, telephone wires and telegraph wires. Rails were removed at Tenali also at Chirala, a station south of Tenali.

Imperial Service Medal for Railway Officer

The Imperial Service Medal has been awarded to Mr. Sitambaram Suppiah, Way and Works Department, C. G. R.

STRONG RUSSIAN RESISTANCE CONTINUES**NAZIS FORCED TO CHANGE TACTICS**

London, Friday.

STAUNCH Russian resistance continues in all sectors of the front. Even in the Kuban area, where the Soviet troops are immensely and permanently outnumbered with little hope of receiving reinforcements and supplies, the Russians are fighting doggedly.

Near Mineralnie Vodi, the opposing armies are now fighting on the lower slopes of the Caucasian mountains.

The Germans have been trying to bypass the main Soviet positions, but the Soviet troops are forcing the German Command to change their tactics.

In some sectors, Soviet troops, under cover of frontal and flank attacks, have had to withdraw to new lines.

On the Kotelnikovo front, the Germans continued to make desperate efforts to smash the Soviet resistance. For the time being, the German attacks have been seriously delayed.

In the Don "elbow", the Soviet troops are very hard pressed in some sectors and have been obliged to withdraw to intermediary defence lines.

Near Krasnodar, the Russians are holding positions in the rear of the German troops advancing towards the east along the Caucasian foothills. They are fighting along the southern bank of an unnamed river. The Germans succeeded in crossing this river yesterday, but were all wiped out, while heavy losses were inflicted on German concentrations on the other bank.

The Russians are fighting back hard against General von Bock's powerful twin drives for Stalingrad, but have had to give ground in Kuban, in the North-Western Caucasus. Moscow officially stated today that in one sector of the Krasnodar area, in Kuban, Marshal Timoshenko's men "withdrew to new positions under enemy pressure." In another sector, large enemy forces that had broken through were thrown back to their initial positions.

ANOTHER HALF HOUR TO BE ADVANCED**FROM MIDNIGHT 31ST/1ST SEPTEMBER**

The Governments of India and Ceylon have agreed as a war measure to adopt a uniform Standard Time with effect from midnight August 31st / September 1st. It will be recalled that the Government of India has already announced its decision to advance the present Standard Time by one hour as from that date. The new Indian advanced Standard Time will then be 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, Ceylon Time which is at present 6 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, will accordingly be advanced a further half hour with effect from midnight August 31st / September 1st to secure the synchronisation agreed upon, between the two Governments. A uniform Standard Time, so necessary for operational reasons, will then prevail over the whole of India and Ceylon.

(Press Communique)

LETTERS IN WARTIME**SOME HINTS**

In time of War letters written by private persons can be a source of valuable information to the enemy, even though the writers may be perfectly loyal subjects who have not the slightest intention of assisting the enemy.

Indiscreet letter writers not only increase the work of the Censor, but also run the risk of their letters being delayed in transit. To avoid this risk writers of personal letters should ask themselves the question: "Would the enemy be glad to know this?" If they do so, they cannot fail to exercise the greatest caution in expressing their personal views on the war and they will avoid giving information which may prove even in the slightest degree useful to the enemy or an enemy agent.

In war-time letters are liable to be captured by the enemy and to pass through several hands, not necessarily friendly, before they reach their destination. Besides, such information, if it reaches the enemy, may prove disastrous to the writer of the letter or even to his loved ones. It is obvious then that too much care cannot be exercised in the writing of letters at a time like this.

Apart from the possibility of letters falling into the hands of the enemy, there is the danger that letters written in a mood of depression will create a spirit of fear and defeatism in the recipients of such letters. A gloomy and pessimistic letter will be a gift to the enemy, who daily endeavours to spread defeatism and panic through the radio.

There are persons too who try to outwit the censorship by the use of private codes, by sending letters by the hand of a friend, but the machinery of the censorship is fully qualified to cope with these devices, and the people who resort to these devices are liable to be marked down as being either disloyal or worse.

All writers of personal letters will not only assist the Censor but will be doing their country a service if, in their letters they avoid the disclosure of information which would be of the slightest use to the enemy, the expression of defeatist or alarmist views, the sending of letters by the hand of a friend, the abuse of franking privileges, the use of private codes, or the use of cryptic references which they imagine only the addressee can elucidate.

Thoughtful criticism based on facts will, however, not be stopped by the Censor if no harm is done thereby and if it does not give information of value to the enemy. Legitimate grievances may also be freely expressed.

Finally, legibility of handwriting especially, is very essential if they are to get through the censorship quickly. Illegible letters may miss the mail for which they were intended.

(Press Communique)

DUTY OF THE CIVIL POPULATION**Hardships Due To War**

Following is the summary of a Broadcast Talk in Tamil in the Series "Ceylon at War" delivered on Tuesday, 11th August, 1942, by Mr. K. Alvapillai, C. C. S.:

When the war started in the West we were under the impression that the German objective was domination in Europe, but the course the war has taken in Europe has clearly shown that the German aim is really to dominate the world. Seeing that Britain is an unsurmountable obstacle Germany attacked Russia with a view to utilize her resources for a possible long war. They also begged on the Japanese to join in the fray. By reason of our membership of the British Empire for two years we were free from fears of enemy attack. But the entry of Japan into the war and her quick though temporary gains in the Far East brought us into the front line.

The present war is unlike past wars. It is far more ferocious than even the Great War of 1914. It is not merely a war between opposing troops. It is a war in which the entire population of the warring countries may be said to be in the front line. Danger to life and property lurks every where. That is no reason why we should wish for an inconclusive peace. An Axis victory would mean only darkness throughout the World. All our cherished rights will be taken away, and life will not be worth living. This is accordingly a people's war waged to safeguard and guarantee our birthright.

Danger to life and property and hardships to civilian life are incidental to war, but these are nothing compared to the great sacrifices which the armed forces from all over the Empire have come to make to ensure our safety. It is our bounden duty to support and sustain them.

Hardships due to food scarcity and food control deserve special attention. This is where the civil population can do their bit. Food control and regulation of food distribution by the State are essential in the interests of the majority of the population. They are also essential for the promotion of the war effort. We may have our lean times and if circumstances require we should be prepared to tighten our belts. Everything possible to assure us of regular supplies of food has been done by the Government. We may not get our rice in such abundance as we desire but there will always be other grains, and if any difficulties arise they will be only for a short period. It is only by bearing up these hardships with tranquility and courage that victory can be ensured. This is how we can serve best ourselves, our country and those who are determined to protect us.

LEADER OF THE HOUSE

The Board of Ministers met Friday morning and elected Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister for Agriculture and Lands, to be its Vice-Chairman and Leader of the State Council during the absence of Sir Baron Jayatilaka in India.

ANTI-PROFITEERING SOCIETY

INAUGURATED AT CHANGANAI

In response to a request made by the Government, an Anti-Profiteering Society was formed at a mass meeting of the residents of Changanai Parish held in the frontyard of the Tholpuram Amman Temple on 5th August, 1942 at 4 p.m.

The following were elected office-bearers:—Mr. K. Ariacuddy (Retd. Maniagar, Vali-West)—Chairman; Muhandiram M. Krishnar and Mr. S. Karthigesu—Vice-Chairmen; Mr. S. S. Moorthy—Hon. Secretary; Mr. K. A. Coomaraswamy—Hon. Asst. Secretary.

The function of the Society are:

(a) Any price above than the controlled price should not be paid by the members of the Society.

(b) To report to the Society every case of profiteering with any evidence available to substantiate the charges.

(c) To make available to the Price Control Inspector and to the Police all necessary information calculated to check profiteering.

(d) To impress on traders that control prices are maximum prices, fixed at the highest possible level to cover every type of trader, and that, therefore prices should be kept down, if possible at a lower level.

(e) To collect evidence supported by reliable figures that excessive profiteering is going on in any particular commodity, and to show that the price of that commodity should be controlled.

(f) To see that fair prices are charged for commodities that are not controlled.

(g) To educate the public to realise that in these abnormal times it is the duty of every citizen to undergo not only any little inconvenience in the purchase of commodities but even great hardships, if such arise in order that the war effort may be maintained at its maximum level.

(b) To see that cases of persistent honest dealing by traders no less than cases of profiteering are given wide publicity locally.

(Cor.)

PRASAD ROAD, NAVALY

A newly constructed road at Navaly was declared open to the public by Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent Northern Province, on Friday the 7th August. The road leads to the Roman Catholic burial grounds and is a short cut to Vadducoddai and Karainagar, and was built by the Manipay Village Committee out of a special Government grant. There was a large gathering of the inhabitants of Navaly present. Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman, Village Committee, welcomed Mr. Prasad and requested him to declare the road open. Mr. Prasad in declaring the road open said that even after he left Jaffna he hoped to hear that the opening of the road had brought about peace and harmony not only between the Catholics and the Hindus but among individuals as

Letter to the Editor

LONDON MATRICULATION RESULTS

Sir,—I have analysed the results of the London Matriculation Examination held in January 1942 as notified in the "Ceylon Observer" of the 21st July 1942 and subsequent two issues.

75 Colleges and schools have obtained 659 passes as follows:—

Colombo & Mt. Lavinia

	1st Class	2nd Class
Royal	40	14
St. Joseph's	34	3
Ananda	21	2
St. Thomas	30	5
St. Peter's	33	3
Nalanda	8	
Maria Stella	9	2
St. Benedict's	9	
Prince of Wales (Mora)	5	1
Sivali	5	
Holy Cross	6	
St. Joseph Vas	6	
St. Sebastian's	10	1
Visaka Vydialaya	7	
Wesley	10	1
Bishop's College	7	2
Ladies College	5	2

Kandy

St. Antony's	16	3
Trinity	14	1
Dharmaraja	13	1

Galle

Richmond	12	3
Dharmasoka	7	
Mahinda	15	

Jaffna Centres

St. Patrick's	18	6
Jaffna Hindu	28	3
St. John's	12	
Jaffna College	29	7
Central	11	1
St. Henry's	9	
Skanda Varodaya	14	1
Chidampara Vyd.	6	
Hartley	11	
Manipay Hindu	15	
Ramanathan	7	

The Colleges and schools having passes less than 5 75 5*
Private Study in all centres 102 5

Total 659 72

*The colleges which obtained these 5 first class passes are St. Michael's College 2, Holy Family Convent 1, St. Joseph's novitiate 1, and Rohula College 1.

It will be observed that the Royal College which had only 10 passes last year scored this year 40 passes including 14 first classes and the Jaffna Hindu College which had 18 passes last year scored 28 passes this year including 3 first classes.

According to Nationality, the 659 passes are as follows:—Sinhalese 323, Tamils 255, Burghers 25, Muslims, 12, and others whose nationality it is difficult to find out from their names 44. This is due to the fact that in some cases the Sinhalese and Tamils adopt English, American and Burgher names.

The number of passes last year was 349 and 55 colleges and schools presented candidates.

K. SIVAPRAGASAM

7-8-1942

well. The road would also be helpful to farmers and he was proud that his name had been associated by the Village Committee with the road. The other speakers were Rev. Fr. W. Jesuthasan and Mr. K. Kandiah.

(Cor.)

FIRST AID PROGRESS IN THE NORTH

INAUGURATION OF ADULT AND CADET DIVISIONS

(From a Correspondent)

Another forward movement was witnessed in the North when the first Men's Brigade and Cadet Divisions for Boys were inaugurated last week. A large number of ladies, gentlemen and school boys assembled at the Old Park, Jaffna to witness the inaugural inspection of the Men's Brigade and Cadet Divisions in the North. A Men's Division under the command of Mr. P. C. Gausson, Cadet Divisions of St. Patrick's, St. John's and Central Colleges under the command of Messrs. S. Theodore, P. Rajendra and J. R. Gnanapragasam were lined up for inspection. The Superintendent of the District Mr. Cosmas W. D. Alwines was in command of the parade. Mr. T. Sathasivam J.P. U.M., M.B.E., the District Superintendent, Ceylon, of the St. John's Ambulance Brigades Civil and School Divisions inspected the Brigade and the Cadet Divisions. Prior to the inspection a group photograph of the Brigade the Officers and the N.C.O's of the Cadet Divisions was taken.

The N.C.O's of St. Patrick's Cadet Divisions gave a display in First Aid, while a selected squad of the Men's Brigade gave a display in Stretcher Drill.

Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, the A. R. P. Controller, addressing the gathering said that he was glad to be present there that day and to take part in the launching of a movement which was of great importance. The North was rather very backward with regard to the number of people who had knowledge of First Aid. Though a large number of lectures had been delivered in First Aid, it was very necessary for organizations of the kind there were starting that day. A knowledge of First Aid should be kept fresh & it was necessary to constantly practise. The purpose of the Cadet Divisions was to get boys and girls in schools at an early age and get them interested in First Aid. A number of boys who formed the Cadet Divisions were qualifying for examination in First Aid. They would meet often and keep themselves in touch with the subject. Unfortunately some parents had misunderstood the word Cadet and felt that it was an organisation connected with the military. That was not so, the objects of the Cadet Divisions was to give juveniles an early training in First Aid. A boy or girl who learnt First Aid when young would become a very efficient citizen. The Cadet Divisions aimed to develop team-spirit. Some of the rules of the Cadet Code of Conduct were to be of service to mankind, to be thorough in work and play, to help the suffering and needy, to be kind to all animals. They were deeply indebted to Mr. Sathasivam for having come to Jaffna specially for the purpose of starting the movement. Mr. Sathasivam was a very busy man. He was a Head Warden of one of the most important sections of Colombo and it would have meant considerable sacrifice of time to make a journey to the North.

Mr. Sathasivam said that he was glad to follow Mr. Vethava-

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY ANURADHAPURA

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Vivekananda Society, Anuradhapura:—

Mr. V. Ramaswamy, J. P., U. M., proposed and Mr. S. Selladurai seconded "that representations be made to the Government to afford adequate facilities for religious worship and vegetarian diet to the Hindus serving in His Majesty's Forces in Ceylon"

Mr. A. S. Vacolundu, proposed and Mr. A. Sinnadurai seconded "that representations be made to the authorities concerned to make the necessary provision in the University of Ceylon for religious worship and vegetarian diet for Hindu students of the Ceylon University."

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1144
In the matter of the estate of the late Thillaiammah wife of Appakuddy Sangarapillai of Inuvil

Deceased.

Aramugam Velauthar of Inuvil

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sangarapillai Selyavinayagam
2. Sinnappu Eliathamby
3. Appakuddy Sangarapillai all of Inuvil

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 28th day of May 1942 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the abovenamed 1st respondent for the purpose of representing him in this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 3rd day of July 1942 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of June 1942

Sgd. G. G. Thambiah,

District Judge.

Order Nisi extended to 20.5.42

It'd G. C. T.

D. C. J.

(O. 45. 13 & 17.8.42)

nam who had lightened his labours by stressing the need for First Aid both in Civil and domestic life. The North had given a very good account of itself. The First Aid Display and the Stretcher Exercises had been well done. He was glad to see so much enthusiasm among the small boys. The Cadet Divisions in the North gave great promise. He hoped he would have the pleasure of seeing a much grander show than the one they had put up that day. The North was very fortunate in having a very enthusiastic organiser in Mr. Alwines. The display that evening was due to a good deal of hard work put in by Mr. Alwines. In appointing Mr. Alwines as Superintendent for the Province, he felt he was leaving the movement in very capable hands.

Mr. Alwines proposed a vote of thanks which was seconded by Mr. Gausson and carried with acclamation.

DISSOLUTION OF U. C. URGED

RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a meeting of the Jaffna Urban Rate-payers' Association held on the 9th instant:—

"That whereas the members for Wards 2, 3 and 6 in the Jaffna Urban Council, who were elected on the Rate-payers' Association ticket and who had agreed in writing to support the policies and programmes from time to time laid down by the said Association, and whereas the said members have recently systematically and deliberately taken action in Council and outside contrary to and in opposition to the pledges issued by them to the Rate-payers' Association, this Association requests the said members, Messrs. S. Arulanandam, M. Sinnadurai and K. Aiyadurai, in keeping with political decency, to resign their seats forthwith".

"That whereas certain members of the Jaffna Urban Council are, as a result of personal quarrels arising from selfish motives systematically obstructing the working of the said Local Body by rendering it impossible to hold the ordinary statutory monthly meetings and consequently bringing all administration to a deadlock, and whereas the said members, who are in a majority, are demonstrably placing self interest before public good and are thus setting a bad example and corrupting public life, this meeting of the Jaffna Urban Rate-payers' Association earnestly requests the Hon. Minister for Local Administration and his Committee to take immediately steps to dissolve the present Council and hold a general election thus giving the electorates a chance to return other members to whom they can with confidence entrust the administration of the affairs of the Town".

"That this meeting of the Jaffna Urban Rate payers' Association condemns the action of the two nominated members of the said Council in allying themselves with a particular clique and conducting themselves to the utter detriment of the Town and the Rate-payers."

"That this Association regrets that at a time when a system of stringent rationing is in force and people are given much less food than is normally needed and are compelled to eat substitutes such as wheat, even the methods of preparation of food which they are not aware of, the Government has failed to import all the quantity of rice allotted by the Government of India, and this Association is clearly of the opinion that if the Government had sought the assistance of the merchants, importation of the entire allotted quantity could have been achieved. This Association therefore requests the Government forthwith to seek the aid of the merchants."

"That this Association requests the Ceylon University Authorities to make suitable arrangements in the hostels for the supply of vegetarian food to vegetarians who seek admission."

"That this Association requests the Ministry of Health to establish an Aurvedic College and Hospital in Jaffna."

(Cor.)

MALARIA WEEK CELEBRATIONS IN POINT PEDRO

FOOD AND HEALTH EXHIBITION

A Food and Health Exhibition was held at Hartley College, Point Pedro, from 29th July to 31st July 1942. The Exhibition was opened by Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy, Assistant Director of Education, on Wednesday the 29th, July at 4.30 p.m. Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Assistant, Point Pedro and Organising Secretary of the Malaria Week Celebrations Committee, welcomed Mr. Arulnandhy and requested him to open the Exhibition.

Soon after the opening a demonstration of the various preparations of food articles took place in the class rooms. Over 25 schools took part in this demonstration and the Assistant Director and visitors were very much impressed. Various kinds of food made at the demonstration were served to the visitors at the spot. The Maniagar of Vadamaradchy Mr. N. Velupillai presented a Medal to be awarded to the School which gave the best demonstration and it was won by the Girls' Bilingual School, Point Pedro.

Food Section

There were many notable and interesting features. There were in view the various grain, and yams grown in Ceylon, such as Kurukku, Thinnai, Sami etc. and the several foods that can be prepared from them. The Palm-yrab and Manioc products occupied a prominent place. By the side of the exhibits there were full details and notes about preparations, cost etc. Rice and preparations from rice were conspicuous by their absence, except however to demonstrate the use of a new Rice-Huller on view in Mr. S. M. T. Solomon's Stall. The huller had the virtue of removing the husk without removing the bran.

Health Section

In this Section there were posters and slogans indicative of the ways of healthy living, and models of houses, latrines, wells etc. The posters and charts were made specially for the occasion and

they exhibited excellent work in art. After the demonstration a public meeting was held presided over by Mr. Roland de Zoysa, Magistrate, Point Pedro. The speakers were Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy, Dr. C. Sabapathi and Mr. S. P. Satkunan, Divisional Inspector of Schools. The president while introducing the lecturers said that Mr. Arulnandhy was no stranger to them and that it was an honour to them to have him as Assistant Director in their midst. He appealed to the gathering to take up to food production work. Mr. Arulnandhy amidst applause paid high tributes to the Organisers of the splendid Exhibition and specially congratulated the enthusiastic Organising Secretary, Mr. Nadesan, for having got up such an excellent Exhibition. He further said that what impressed him most was the demonstration given by the various schools. He referred to the necessity to transfer from a rice diet to a mixed one.

Dr. C. Sabapathi spoke on food in relation to health and said proper nourishing food was necessary for healthy living.

Mr. Satkunan appealed to the teachers to take up to food production work in schools and the neighbouring areas and congratulated them for taking special interest in this Exhibition. He complimented the Organising Secretary for the splendid show.

Mr. Nadesan, Organising Secretary, proposing a vote of thanks to the Assistant Director and various lecturers said that there was splendid co-operation existing between the Health and Education Departments and the success of this Show was entirely due to the untiring efforts of the Divisional Inspector of Schools Mr. S. P. Satkunan. He said that the Health Officers of the Peninsula were greatly beholden to the Assistant Director for having consented to spend the whole week with them.

Dr. S. F. Oellappah, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, paid a visit to the Exhibitions grounds with Dr. S. C. Thurairajah, M. O. H. Jaffna and he was very much impressed with the arrangements and congratulated the Inspector of Schools, Mr. Arulampalam and the Organising Secretary Mr. Nadesan for the excellent get up.

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1942

A telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that His Majesty the King has appointed Thursday, the 3rd September, which is the third anniversary of the outbreak of war, to be observed as a national day of prayer and dedication.

It will be greatly appreciated if all religious bodies will take suitable action to observe the 3rd of September as a national day of prayer and dedication.

The Second Day: There were Oratorical contests and A. R. P. Demonstrations by the First Aid Workers and the Schools. Mr. S. Mahesan, A. R. P. Warden, Karaveddi presided over the contests and demonstrations. Lectures by Dr. C. T. Chelliah on "Hookworm" and Dr. K. Ponniah on "Malaria". Mr. N. Velupillai Maniagar of Point Pedro presided.

The Third Day: There was a "Mothers and Infants" Day at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Point Pedro. There was a large gathering of ladies and School girls present. Judging of the best babies took place and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. H. R. Joseph. Talks were given by Dr. C. Sabapathi, Mr. P. Nadesan, Mrs. A. P. Velupillai and Mrs. H. R. Fernando. Mr. Arasu Walton, Advocate presided over the Oratorical Contest of juniors and intermediates and offered three cash prizes. In the evening an interesting lecture on Food preparation and preservation was given by Mr. C. Saravanapavan, Food Technologist, Peradeniya. Then Mr. E. Arulampalam, Inspector of Schools, distributed the prizes and certificates.

The Celebrations came to close with a lantern lecture on "Typhoid" by Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Assistant, Point Pedro.

Mr. Prasad, the Government Agent, paid a visit to the Exhibition and he was very much impressed with the arrangements and the excellent Exhibits.

The Organising Secretary was highly complimented by all those who visited the Exhibition and by the Public of Point Pedro for the chance given to them to witness an Exhibition of this sort.

(Cor.)

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'INDIA'S FREEDOM CANNOT WAIT'

Continued from page 1

not claim that every Congressman conforms to the highest principles of non-violence even as a policy. I know that there are many black sheep. But I am trusting them, in general, without subjecting them to an examination. It is this fundamental trust that rules my life. From its very beginning, the Congress in its fundamental policy—which is to bring about Swaraj—has been non-violent."

Urging all his critics to search their hearts before accusing him of dishonesty, Gandhiji said: "I want Englishmen and all the United Nations to examine their hearts, search their hearts. What crime has the Congress committed in demanding Independence today? Is it wrong to do so? Is it right to distrust that organisation? I hope, Englishmen won't do so. I hope that it won't be done by the President of the United States, and by the Chinese Generalissimo, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, who is still fighting desperate battles with Japan for his existence. After having owned Jawaharlal as a comrade, I hope he won't do it. I fell in love with Madame Chiang Kai-shek. She was my interpreter and I have no reason to doubt that she was a faithful interpreter to her husband." Gandhiji added, "She has not as yet said that we were wrong in demanding our Independence. I have great regard for British diplomacy, which has enabled them to hold the empire so long. But now others have studied that diplomacy and are putting it into practice."

Gandhiji asserted that "even if all the United Nations opposed me, even if the whole of India tried to persuade me that I am wrong, I will go ahead, not for India's sake alone, but for the sake of the world."

"We won't hit Below the Belt"

Gandhiji declared that Britain had given India the greatest provocations, but in spite of all that, "we won't hit below the belt. We have too far progressed in real gentlemanly fashion. We will not stoop to any such thing." Gandhiji then explained the difference between his non-embarrassment policy in the recent past and his present policy. "That policy was non-embarrassment, consistent with the honour and safety of India. There is no inconsistency between what we demand today and what we demanded before," he added.

Addressing the United Nations and Britain, Gandhiji said they had the opportunity, now, of a lifetime, to declare India free and prove their real intentions. "If they miss it, they will be missing the opportunity of a lifetime, which never comes twice in the same generation, and history will say that they did not discharge their overdue debt to India. I ask for the blessings of the whole world and I ask for the active assistance of the United Nations. I do not want to say anything more to them."

Gandhiji, continuing, said that

PREPARATION OF FOODSTUFFS

EXHIBITION AND PREPARATION

The Jaffna Manioc Expert, Mr. Sam. T. Solomons, of Hartley College, Point Pedro, who lately underwent a course of training in Cottage Industries in India, (Madras, Travandrum & Mysore) held an exhibition and demonstrated the method of preparation of food from Manioc, Kurakkan, Thinai, Sami, Wheat and other Cereals.

The Show was opened by Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, N. P. who paid a high tribute to Solomons' enterprise in this connection and in the course of his speech said that since the outbreak of the War, the people of the place had very largely taken to manioc cultivation and the time was very opportune for an exhibition of that kind. Government would give all aid to these cultivators by buying up their produce and making use of it. He, (the speaker,) was very much pleased to know that Mr. Solomons did not, as many may have expected, go round seeing sights of building and historic places but used all his time in obtaining useful knowledge and experience in local cottage industries and rural uplift work. In these hard and difficult time, the speaker said, that he was unable to commend Mr. Solomons for any title by way of recognition of his public-spirited services but he of his own accord would dub him as the "Manioc Expert Solomons."

On arrival the Government Agent was received by the Principal of the Chundikuli Girls' College, Dr. Miss E. M. Thillayampalam, and garlanded by Mr. Solomons. The garland was made of manioc root.

There was a very large gathering present and the varieties of products out of Manioc only numbering 27 were practically eaten up by the visitors in a short time. The different varieties of productions were demonstrated and most of the people present were taken up by the preparation of pittu, immediately from fresh manioc root.

Mr. Solomons has of late demonstrated these preparations at Chavakachcheri, Puttur, Point Pedro, Udupidy, Vaddukodai and Uduvil.

Mr. Solomons' enterprise is very much appreciated by the people of Jaffna especially these days when rice rationing is on, and according to him the local inhabitants can tide over the period of rice-shortage without much difficulty by following his advice as regards preparation from local cereals. (Cor.)

he had always differentiated between Fascism and the Democracies, despite their many limitations, and even between Fascism and British Imperialism.

Concluding, Gandhiji said: "I have pledged the Congress and the Congress will do or die."

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