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CEYLON'S FOOD SUPPLY

Rice and Its Substitutes

AREA UNDER PADDY CULTIVATION

BY J. C. DRIEBERG,
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(In The Tropical Agriculturist)

THE first crop which calls for attention is paddy, the cultivation of which not only dates from the earliest days of the Island's history, but also forms the main occupation of the rural population. It is of interest to note that the type of paddy cultivated in the first instance was dry-land (or hill) paddy, *elvi*, and that the present type of mud or wet land paddy was grown at a later date after the construction of reservoirs, or tanks as they are termed in Ceylon, for the storage of water to permit of irrigation. The former type commanded high repute on the score of both nutritive value and palatability and the latter, in comparison, was considered an inferior product.

In the previous article which appeared in the December number of this Journal, it was stated that the area under paddy cultivation was taken as 850,000 acres and the yield per acre as 30 bushels (1,500lb.) of paddy equivalent to 15 bushels of rice (900lb.). The quantity of rice produced locally was estimated at 12½ million bushels. Since then two statements bearing on this subject were made at the last meeting of the Central Board of Agriculture when the Director of the newly-established Food Production Department said that an extent of 2 million acres would be required to produce sufficient rice to meet the Island's needs, while a member of the Board contended that a further area of only 400,000 acres would suffice. This makes it necessary to examine the position more critically especially in view of a new set of figures. During the short spell of activity of the Paddy Commission appointed in 1931, certain useful data were collected, and among these were the returns relating to paddy in each district furnished by the Revenue Officers. First as

regards the figure 850,000 acres which is the official one appearing with unflinching regularity year after year in the Ceylon Blue Book, this unfortunately may give the impression that the paddy industry of Ceylon has assumed a static position despite all efforts of the Agricultural Department to cause it to expand. Now, does this figure represent the total area of fields set apart for the cultivation of paddy, or does it denote the extent of fields actually cropped? If it is the former, then no account is taken of fields which are not cultivated in any year or season nor of the fact that some fields are cropped in both seasons of the year. If it is the latter, the estimate appears to be too low. Using this figure, whatever its value be, and the assumed yield of 30 bushels of paddy per acre, we conclude that some 25½ million bushels of paddy are contributed by the Island to meet its total requirements of rice. The imports in 1938 amounted to 10½ million cwt of rice and 170,000 cwt. of paddy which, together with the former, amount to 18,600,000 bushels of rice. To produce the total quantity of 31,350,00 bushels of rice, representing imports plus home production, at the rate of 30 bushels of paddy per acre, the total area will have to be 2,090,000 acres. This agrees with the figure put forward by the Director of Food Production. But to produce the quantity of imported rice at the same yield rate, the area required will have to be 1,240,000 acres and not the suggested alternative figure of 400,000. If, however, this latter figure is accepted for the sake of argument, the total area under paddy in the Island will have to be 850,000 plus 400,000 making 1,250,000

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WOMEN'S SPECIAL ROLE

"INCARNATION OF AHIMSA"

GANDHIJI'S EXHORTATION

Bombay, Feb. 24.

"IN my opinion, it is degrading both for man and woman that woman should be called upon or induced to forsake the hearth and shoulder the rifle for the protection of that hearth," says Mahatma Gandhi in the *Hindustan* to-day, in an article entitled "What is Woman's Role?"

Mahatma Gandhi writes the article in reply to a letter from a woman who requested him to teach women "the thing that would remove our sillier qualities."

Mahatma Gandhi says that "in his opinion just as fundamentally man and woman are one their problem must be one in essence. The soul in both is the same. The two live the same life, have the same feelings. Each is a complement of the other. The one cannot live without the other's active help."

Mahatma Gandhi adds that "woman had been dominated by man and taught to believe that she is inferior to him, although the seers always recognised woman's status. Nevertheless, although fundamentally one, there is a vital difference between the two. Hence the vocations of the two must be different. The act of bringing up the infants of the race is her special and sole prerogative and without her care the race must become extinct."

Mahatma Gandhi holds that "it is degrading both for man and woman if woman should forsake the hearth and take up arms to protect it. It is a reversion to barbarity and the beginning of the end. In trying to ride the horse that man rides, she brings herself and him down. The sin will be on man's head for tempting or compelling his companion to desert her special calling. There is much bravery in keeping one's home in good order and condition, as there is in defending it against attack from without. The division of

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ECONOMY IN TOWN COUNCIL

Cutting Down Expenditure to Increase Social Services

JAFFNA COUNCIL SUPPORTS CHAIRMAN'S POLICY

"IN view of the War we should decrease our expenditure as much as possible. A reduction of labourers will not result in the sanitation or cleanliness of the town suffering" said the Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, Mr. C. Ponnampalam, making a statement on the recent strike of the scavenging labourers at a special meeting of the Council on Saturday.

"The money so saved can be spent on schemes or works of permanent utility. The M. O. H. has in view opening of maternity homes in different centres of the town."

In the course of his statement, Mr. Ponnampalam, after repeating facts already reported in this paper, said: "Work is now going on very satisfactorily. I have issued orders so that the men working in various departments will be paid on definite days. I will not give room for complaints in future that labourers are not paid regularly."

Co-operation

He thanked Dr. S. C. Thurai-rajah M. O. H. the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. V. A. Durayappah and the Sanitary Assistant, Mr. Kathirgaman, for their help during the strike.

"It has been stated that instead of labourers higher paid staff should be discontinued" he continued.

"We have already decided to retire two overseers but we cannot all of a sudden discontinue our permanent monthly paid employees."

"By retiring those over fifty-five and not recruiting new hands retrenchment can be effected in the highly paid staff. I need not reiterate that Urban Council is not an institution intended for the employment of the unemployed."

"I expect a saving by the reduction of lorry labourers of Rs. 1,564 a year, and among

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Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1940.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN the history of the State Council the Board of Ministers have shown courage. They have resigned their portfolios. The Head of a Department was indirectly the cause of the crisis. Mr. SENANAYAKE precipitated it. And now the Ministers, for once, stand as heroes before the country, vindicating the honour and self-respect of the people and confessing their weakness under a constitution which gave them "seven-tenths swaraj". Thanks to the Mooloya shooting episode which has served as the last straw on the camel's back, the shadow of responsibility and power the Donoughmore Constitution is understood to have conferred on the people has been shown up. A simple incident connected with a labour strike on the Mooloya estate has led to this big crisis in the political history of Ceylon. The usual magisterial inquiry into the incident and prosecution by the police in court notwithstanding, the State Council wanted that a Commission should inquire into the incident. The Governor lost no time in implementing the decision of the Council and a Commission has been appointed which is now inquiring into the affair. The State Council also wanted a postponement of the cases connected with the incident till the Commission's inquiry is over. The Home Minister accordingly instructs the Inspector-General of Police not to oppose such postponement. The latter treats the request or order with scant courtesy. The Governor supports the action of the Police Chief from a constitutional point of view. The Home Minister who is said to have the control of the Police Department stands powerless before his subordinate. Thus a constitutional issue relating to the relationship between a Minister and a Head of Department under him has come to the fore. The Governor's interpretation of the relevant clause takes away the power from the Minister and gives it to the Head of Department who is not bound to carry out the instructions of the Minister who is supposed to have control over him. A first class constitutional issue has therefore arisen to prove the hollowness of the Donoughmore Constitution we have been hugging all these

years. The Ministers have acted in the manner they ought to. The State Council whose decision has been thus flouted ought certainly vindicate its honour as well as of the country.

We are glad that an occasion has presented itself for all to see in actual working the defects of the Donoughmore Constitution and to take the necessary steps to remedy them. The responsibility and power which the Donoughmore Constitution is said to have conferred on the people are a shadow. The Ministers are rendered powerless before the reserve powers of the Governor and the independence granted to Heads of Departments by the recent interpretation by the Governor of the Order-in-Council. The Constitution confers responsibility but not power on the people's representatives. The fundamentals of self-rule are conspicuous by their absence in the constitution. It must now be realised by everybody to whatever community he may belong, that no real good can accrue to the country from a Constitution which is capable of varying interpretations that would cut across the fundamentals of parliamentary Government. The proof of the pudding lies in the eating of it. We have eaten it. It is not a pudding but a deceptive imitation of it, concealing within it a virus which has embittered the feelings of brothers and made them quarrel over shadows. The country has had enough of it, and even to spare.

The best interests of the country call for a cessation of bickerings within the country, and for a mighty and concerted effort to win for the Island a constitution which will transfer real power into the hands of the people. The present crisis is a Godsend. The crisis fortunately involves no such communal or sectional issues but concerns a matter of vital importance to the country. We therefore call upon the State Council, the representatives of the Tamil provinces in particular, to stand by the Board of Ministers in vindicating the people's rights and powers which are threatened to be invaded. This common disaster should help reveal to leaders of all communities the futility of their contention over nothings and the harm caused thereby to the common good of the country, and unite them in a patriotic endeavour to gain for their common motherland the freedom which is so very essential for the common weal. The time is most opportune to bury the past, and to make a fresh effort towards progress. We repeat here what we have so often said, that it is time the majority community showed generosity and the minorities reasonableness in their relationship. United thus in trust and understand-

ing the cause of the country can be fought for and won with strength. The time is ripe for the solution of the Reforms question. We appeal to all leaders of the country irrespective of communal differences to come together and draw up a scheme of reforms satisfying the reasonable claims of the various communities and demand, with the sanction of a unified Ceylon behind it, its acceptance by the British Government. Such a demand would be irresistible. The present crisis is indeed a crucial test of the patriotism and statesmanship of our leaders.

DARSHAN DAY AT SRI AUROBINDO ASHRAM

Pondicherry, Feb. 21.

About five hundred disciples, including about two hundred inmates of the Aurobindo Ashram had darshan of Sri Aurobindo to-day, the occasion being the celebration of the 63rd birthday of the Mother. The darshan began at 3 this evening and lasted for about three hours. The authorities of the Ashram had made very convenient arrangements for the disciples.

Prominent among those who had come for the darshan were Justice Mr. Laxman Laddi, Judge of the High Court of Hyderabad, Mr. R. P. Pillai, Director of Government Press, Hyderabad, Srimati Bala Sahab Rani of Gon, Swami Satyanand of Lahore, Mr. C. G. Dutt, I. C. S. (Retd.) and Mr. Ali Hydari, the son of Sir Akbar Hydari.

Saturday Drawing Classes for S.S.C. Students

Point Pedro, Tuesday.

According to the decision of the Executive Committee of the Winner Art Club, Kopay, held at the Government Training College, Kopay, on the 21st inst, the following Art Teachers were appointed to conduct Art Classes for the S.S.C. students at the centres given below. These classes will be carried on till the 10th August 1940.

Jaffna (Convent Girls) Miss. P. Ponnambalam assisted by Mr. N. Nadarasa.

Kopay (C. M. S. School-Girls) Miss. L. Pathmavathy, assisted by Mr. C. Sanmuganathan.

Kopay (Govt. Training College, Boys) Mr. J. T. Solomons, assisted by Mr. K. Kanagasabapathy, Mr. K. Kanagasabai.

Point Pedro (Govt. Model School-Girls and Boys) Mr. Sam T. Solomons, assisted by Mr. A. Kandasamy.

Tellippalai (Tellippalai School) Mr. P. Kumarasamy Iyar, assisted by Mr. S. Rasiah.

Ertalai (Govt. School) Mr. S. Thampoo, assisted by Mr. C. Nadarasa.

Kondavil (Hindu School) Mr. T. Krishner, assisted by Mr. N. Subramaniam. (cor)

BOARD OF MINISTERS RESIGN

CRISIS OVER MOOLOYA EPISODE

POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION

Colombo, Wednesday.

ALL the Ministers resigned their portfolios yesterday in protest against the Governor's attitude in regard to the Constitutional issue arising from the refusal of the Inspector-General of Police to carry out the instructions issued to him by the Minister of Home Affairs not to oppose the postponement of the Mooloya prosecutions pending the inquiry by the Commission appointed to investigate the Police shooting incident.

The first Ministerial resignation was announced early yesterday morning. It was that of Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands.

The Minister of Agriculture and Lands had forwarded his resignation to the Governor on Monday night following the conference of the Ministers with the Governor held that afternoon.

The other six Ministers conferred till nearly four o'clock in the afternoon and decided that they had no other alternative but to resign.

Mr. Senanayake met the other Ministers in the Board Room of the State Council yesterday morning at nine o'clock and reported to them his resignation.

He also showed them the letter he had received from the Governor that morning accepting his resignation.

Gazette Notification

A Gazette Extraordinary was issued on Wednesday notifying the Governor's acceptance of the resignation of the seven Ministers.

Constitutional Issue

The constitutional issue on which the Ministers' resignations are based may briefly be summarised thus:—

(1) In the course of the correspondence over the Mooloya affair, the Governor questioned the constitutional propriety of the procedure adopted by the Minister of Home Affairs to give effect to the State Council resolution asking for a suspension of the criminal proceedings in the Mooloya cases. According to the Governor, the Minister of Home Affairs should have tendered the State Council resolution for ratification under Article 45 of the Order-in-Council of 1931.

(2) The Governor also pointed out that, in view of sections 20 and 57 of the Police Ordinance and the statutory responsibility imposed on the Police by those sections, the Executive Committee of Home Affairs could not justifiably have issued supplementary instructions to the Inspector-General of Police, without due ratification.

(3) As regards the Home Minister's charge of insubordination against the Inspector-General of Police, in that the latter failed to carry out the instructions issued to him, the Governor held that the charge could not properly succeed, although he expressed himself as being "much disappointed in Mr. Banks."

(4) In his last letter to the Home Minister, the Governor stated that he was prepared to ask the Secretary of State for information regarding the power of the Home Secretary there to issue instructions to the Police matters coming within their statutory obligations.

Future Action

A Legal Correspondent writes:—Now that all the Ministers have resigned, the possible courses of ac-

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TAMIL—SINHALESE CO-OPERATION

Negotiation by Congress President Commended

"YOUNG CEYLON" CONDEMNS COMMUNAL GROUPS

THE "Young Ceylon" has the following editorial article under the caption "Tamil-Sinhalese Co-operation" in its January number:—

The news that the President of the Ceylon National Congress Mr. G. C. S. Corea is negotiating with the Tamil leaders of the North will be received with great relief by both communities. The prolonged and apparently strained feelings which existed between these communities can result in no benefit to either but in serious disadvantages to both. So long as two such communities keep each other at bay the country cannot progress and there can be no prospect of a measure of reforms that will bring with it the substance of internal self-rule. After all the two communities have much in common and any dispute or grievance between the two should be capable of solution and disposal by negotiations between the two parties. On the political front the dispute appears to have been narrowed down to a question of seats. If the Eastern and Northern Provinces by reason of their backwardness and distance from the capital are given a larger number of seats than at present the Tamil leaders would be satisfied and would co-operate with the Sinhalese leaders in demanding the withdrawal of the Governor's powers and the grant to the local legislature of large powers. There appears to be no reason either on principle or policy why the modest request of the Tamil leaders should not be readily granted. Great benefit must necessarily accrue to the country by a large number of Tamil members in the State Council. They are politically assertive, circumspect and progressive and as such a team of them will strengthen the State Council and would form a powerful forward phalanx. Mr. Corea would therefore do well to proceed with the negotiations without delay. He must take the whole matter into his own hands and with the guidance and co-operation of the Executive Committee of the Congress pursue the negotiations to a finish and if need be convene a special session of the Congress to implement the terms of the agreement. There is no doubt that both Sir D. B. Jayatilake and Mr. D. S. Senanayaka should be consulted and their views ascertained and if need be their approval of the terms obtained. But it is not necessary to insist on their participation. Both these leaders have made earlier attempts at negotiation and they have all proved abortive. There is no point in harnessing their services again. Mr. G. C. S. Corea is the President of the Congress and as one seeking to inaugurate a new era for the Con-

gress and the country he should proceed to business without delay and secure the consummation of the ideal of a politically united Ceylon.

The greatest obstacle in the way of unity between the Sinhalese and the Tamils and even between the Sinhalese and the other communities is the existence and the mischievous propaganda of the Sinhala Maha Sabha which enjoys an unenvied reputation by reason of the political philosophy of its leader Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike. The chief plank of his political faith is that the Sinhalese are a nation and therefore the prime duty of a Sinhalese is to evolve a Sinhalese nationhood. This ideal he preaches by ridiculing the Ceylon National Congress of which he was once President and Secretary and by which alone he reached eminence and ridiculing the idea of a Ceylonese nationhood. No one need take Mr. Bandaranaike seriously when he denounces the old gang of the Ceylon National Congress. Mr. Bandaranaike was himself a member of this old gang and he would have remained in it still but for his over-weening ambition and his indecorous haste to become a leader of the people. His political philosophy too does not deserve serious consideration. If Mr. Bandaranaike's slogan is to be accepted we will have in this country a Sinhalese nation, a Tamil nation, a Mohamedan nation and perchance a Burgher nation. One wonders where the Europeans will find a nationhood in Mr. Bandaranaike's League of Nations.

This is not a state of affairs that anyone will welcome. Nor is there any substance in Mr. Bandaranaike's point of view. By a clever play of words Mr. Bandaranaike is pursuing rank communalism under the guise of nationalism. In no country inhabited by different races is racialism confused with nationalism. Only in countries inhabited by one people like the Japanese or the Italians can the racial concept be superseded by the national concept. For a small country like Ceylon with a five million population to pursue diverse racial ambitions in the political field is to concert with forces and passions that are disruptive of a national consciousness and the orderly advance of an independent nationhood. In the neighbouring continent with a host of races professing different creeds and inheriting diverse traditions they are evolving the Indian nationhood a concept that embraces every citizen in that vast country. If that is sane political outlook for India why should it not be for Ceylon. It is the policy pursued by Mr. Bandaranaike that is responsible for the

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"WE MUST BE VICTORIOUS"

HITLER INVOKES
GOD'S AID

SPEECH AT NAZI PARTY ANNIVERSARY

London, Saturday.

HITLER, broadcasting on Saturday on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Nazi Party, spoke from the famous 350 year old Royal Brewery in Munich, which is not the same as the Buergerbrau beer-cellar wrecked in the explosion of last November.

Before the speech, the Bremen radio station closed down and was still not on the air when the speech began. Hitler started with a historical survey, in the course of which he declared that, after the Great War Germany was the victim of a gigantic world swindle.

"It is true that we were not alone, because others were also taken in too. Italy was deceived. India was deceived, for Indians had been promised independence in the event of a British victory. The Arabs were deceived. Indeed, the Jews were also deceived, because the same territory which the Arabs were to receive according to the British promises was also promised to the Jews. The British and French nations were deceived because of what was promised to them, but above all the German people were deceived."

Hitler declared that the German people placed "idiotic" trust in the promises of their opponents after the the Great War of a new world, of justice of disarmament and of peace.

He proceeded to say:—"Mr. Chamberlain at the moment, when the whole of India is protesting against him and the Arabs are fighting him, pretends that he is fighting against German domination of the world by force. God did not make the world for the British. It is not God's wish that three-quarters of the world should be ruled by the Allies. We demand the return of our German property of which we were robbed by international plutocracy."

Hitler remarked: "When I look at the international statesmen opposing me, I must say that I am fighting against nothing but nobodies. These people rule the greatest empire in the world, but are incapable even of eliminating unemployment in their own country."

His Modest Claims

After declaring that God did not will that a few small races should dominate three-quarters of the world, Hitler continued: "I make Germany's claims modestly enough. I claim security for our living space, and by our living space I mean what has been economically developed not by Britain but by us Germans. Particularly in Central Europe British influence has been scarcely noticeable until now; Central Europe has been built up by Germany, and in this German living space we shall not allow our life to be curtailed. Here we shall not allow any political combinations which may be directed against us."

Raising his voice, Hitler continued: "I also claim our German property of which the plutocrats have robbed us." He added that these were very restricted aims. Indeed, he had done everything in his power to formulate clearly Germany's restricted claims against Britain and France.

Erlalai Shaiva Young Men's Association

At a meeting held under the auspices of the above association on the 23rd instant at Erlalai, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. This association resolves that the name of Erlalai Shaiva Young Men's Association be changed into "Erlalai Shaiva Maha Sabai."

2. This association resolves that a Tamil School to teach Shaiva boys on Shaiva lines be started at a suitable place in central Erlalai, where there are about 400 Shaiva boys of whom there are about 100 children receiving no education whatever.

Referring to the foreign political aspect Hitler said: "Germany is friends with Italy today. This friendship is based not only on the friendship of both regimes and the friendship of their leading men, but also upon the realisation that both countries have to rely and depend upon each other. Our relationship with Russia has also changed. The hopes of driving us into war against each other has failed. I sincerely believe that the Russian and German regimes have succeeded in achieving something which is really beneficial for both peoples. Both peoples are far too good to bleed themselves only for the sake of stockbrokers and Jews in London. You know I do not do things by halves. Whenever I embark upon a course, I go right through with it. To hope that it could ever be otherwise is futile. Japan, too, our opponent during the world war, maintains friendly relations with us. Thus three mighty States stand as benevolent neutrals on our side."

Jews on the Brain

He went on: "The Allies hoped to find others to help them in their war. Their hope is partly well-founded because they have Jewish accomplices all over the world, but it is also partly unfounded."

He then proceeded on to say: "If Mr. Churchill says he hates me, I thank him for the compliment. If Mr. Chamberlain says he does not believe me, I am happy because he will have no chance of accusing me of being a traitor to the German nation. If Mr. Eden, Mr. Hore-Belisha and others say I am a cad, I am glad they cannot count me among their friends."

"Our army is imbued with the spirit of its leaders. We are also better prepared economically than our enemies. Our enemies rely on the blockade which, incidentally, leaks, but we are safe against a blockade, thanks to our system of autarchy, Germany cannot be broken economically or militarily."

He went on: "Mr. Chamberlain's phrases may have some effect on his own people, but have no effect on the German nation. We know these gentlemen and their bad German accent. Their German is as bad as their English."

He concluded by saying: "The German nation is now in a better military condition than they have ever been before. I believe that there is a God who created nations and gave them all equal rights. It cannot be that Providence will allow our nation to be ruined. This was my belief 20 years ago and it is my belief today. It cannot be otherwise. We must be victorious. Therefore we shall be victorious and, even if the world were full of devils, we shall succeed."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

REFORM OF THE CEYLON
STATE COUNCIL

Sir,—In reference to the reform of the Ceylon State Council and its future constitution there has been a great deal of talk for some time past, and no unanimity seems to have been reached on the subject by the leaders of the people. It is not necessary to recount here in what respects the leaders are divided among themselves. Some of the leaders are, however, endeavouring to bring the divided people together in order to make them co-operate for the common good of the country; and a round table conference, it is said, is to be held shortly to discuss the form of reform and constitution.

I therefore propose to submit a scheme for publication in the "Hindu Organ," so that it may be read and digested and considered at the forthcoming conference. The scheme is as follows:—

Ceylon may be divided into three divisions, viz, North, Centre and South. Northern Division may include (a) Northern Province (b) Eastern Province (c) North Central Province and (d) the District of Puttalam of the North Western Province excluding Demalabatpattu and Kumara-wannipattu. Central Division may include (a) Uva Province (b) Central Province (c) Sabra-gamauwa Province and North Western Province excluding the District of Chilaw and the District of Puttalam but including Demalabatpattu and Kumara-wannipattu. Southern Division may include (a) the District of Chilaw of the North Western Province (b) Western Province and (c) the Southern Province.

Each division may be divided into Election Areas and number of members fixed and assigned to each area. Here I submit the areas in main to be defined hereafter by a delimitation committee that may be appointed at the conference and assign the number of members to each area:—

Northern Division

Future Jaffna Municipality	1
The Islands Division	1
Waligamam West	1
Waligamam North	1
Waligamam East and Tenmarachchi	1
Vadamarachchi, Pachchilapalli, Karachi and Poonakari	1
District of Mullaitivu including Panankamam and Metkumulai	1
District of Mannar excluding Panankamam and Metkumulai	1
District of Trincomalee	1
Maritime Division of Batticaloa	1
Interior Division of Batticaloa	1
North-Central Province	2
Puttalam District excluding Demalabatpattu and Kumara-wannipattu	1
Total	14

Central Division

Uva Province	2
District of Nuwara Eliya	1
Municipality of Kandy	1
Rest of Kandy District	3
District of Matale	1
District of Ratnapura	2

District of Ragalle
District of Kurunegala including Demalabatpattu and Kumara-wannipattu

Total 14

Southern Division

District of Chilaw
District of Negombo
Municipality of Colombo
Rest of Colombo District
District of Kalutara
Municipality of Galle
Rest of Galle District
District of Matara
District of Hambantota

Total 14

Interests

Ceylon Planter's Association
Highland
Midland
Low Country Products Association
Ceylon Chamber of Commerce
Indian Chamber of Commerce of Ceylon
Ceylon Merchants Association
Estates Labour Association
Highland
Midland
Urban Labour Association
Northern Division
Central Division
Southern Division

Total 14

Total of elected representatives 56

H. E. the Governor may nominate six members making a total of sixty-two members to the State Council. Of the nominated members, I suggest, two may be reserved to represent the Burghers of Ceylon who, it is feared, may not have any seat in the above scheme, two to represent the Ceylon Muslims who may not be adequately represented at the election and two to represent communities unrepresented or inadequately represented including general Europeans.

A voter can register his name only in one of the territorial areas or in one of the Interests mentioned above.

No Mayor of a Municipality nor a Chairman of an Urban District Council can be eligible to be a member of the State Council.

Executive Committees as at present may remain. If feasible two more such Committees for law and finance may be formed.

H. E. the Governor must have an Advisory Committee composed of the Chief Secretary, the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary who must either watch the proceedings of the State Council or be daily furnished with a verbatim report of such proceedings.

Whole Council will elect by secret ballot the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, both of whom will stand out of the Executive Committees. A Chairman of Committees is not necessary. By arrangement the Chief Secretary or the Deputy Speaker may be Chairman of Committees.

Election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker may be done on

ECONOMY IN TOWN
COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1)

lighting labourers, of Rs. 2,110 a year. But the cost of the extra office and store labourer will be Rs. 885, so the total saving is Rs. 3,269.

"I am studying the office organisation and working of the various departments and in view of the war I shall endeavour to reduce expenditure as much as possible without the efficiency of the services suffering in any way."

At the end of the statement Mr. S. Patanjali moved a resolution wholeheartedly supporting the retrenchment measures adopted by the Chairman, and recording appreciation of the policy that he was following.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah seconded and the resolution was passed unanimously.

PURE MUSK

For pure Musk, Pure Kashmir Saffron (Kunkampoo), Pure Pearls, Pure Garocharnam, Superior Shilajit, Amber Gris, Pachakarpuram, Gold & Silver Leaves and other valuable and precious drugs for medicinal purposes, please communicate with us. Prominent doctors & Scholars have tested our goods and found them best to their entire satisfaction. We are suppliers to Government Hospitals, Maharajas, Prominent Doctors.

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the first day of the Council meeting presided over by the Chief Secretary. The next day the Council must meet presided over by the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker, and the various Executive Committees may be formed by drawing lots in the same way as is done in the election of Judges in the Supreme Court. Each Executive Committee will elect its own Minister by secret ballot immediately after the formation of Executive Committees. The Ministers will elect one of themselves as the Leader of the House.

When a Bill or measure is passed in the Council by a majority of not less than two-third of the members present, its should become absolute, and the Governor may not have the option of vetoing it or varying it. In all other respects the Governor's powers as at present must remain.

The Control of the Public Service must vest on the Governor who may delegate his powers to the three Officers of State mentioned above.

Allowances:—

The Speaker may be paid Rs. 750 00 per mensem

The Leader of the House paid Rs. 750-00 per mensem

Other Ministers paid Rs. 600 00 each per mensem.

The Deputy Speaker paid Rs. 400-00 per mensem

Other members paid Rs. 300-00 each per mensem.

V. SARAVANAMUTTU

Sandirupay,
Manipay, 12 February 1940

Women's Special Role

(Continued from page 1)

the spheres of work being recognised, the general qualities and culture required are practically the same for both the sexes."

"Infinite Capacity for Suffering"

Gandhiji, proceeding, says:

"I have suggested in these columns that woman is the incarnation of Ahimsa. Ahimsa means infinite love, which again means infinite capacity for suffering. Who but woman, the mother of man, shows this capacity in the largest measure? She shows it as she carries the infant and feeds it during nine months and derives joy in the suffering involved. What can beat the suffering caused by the pangs of labour? But she forgets them in the joy of creation. Who again suffers daily so that her babe may wax from day to day? Let her forget she ever was or can be the object of a man's lust. And she will occupy her proud position by the side of man as his mother, maker and silent leader. It is given to her to teach the art of peace to a warring world thirsting for that nectar. She can become the leader in satyagraha, which does not require the learning that books give, but does require the stout heart that comes from suffering and faith.

"My good nurse in the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, as I was lying on a sick bed years ago, told me the story of a woman who refused to take chloroform because she would not risk the life of the babe she was carrying. She had to undergo a painful operation. The only anaesthetic she had was her love for the babe, to save whom no suffering was too great. Let not women, who can count many such heroines among them, ever despise their sex or deplore that they were not men. The contemplation of that heroine often makes me envy woman the state that is hers if she only knew. There is as much reason for man to wish that he was born a woman as for woman to do otherwise. But the wish is fruitless. Let us be happy in the state to which we are born and do the duty for which Nature has destined us."

Women's National
Service League, Jaffna

A meeting of the Women's National Service League Jaffna was held at Kala Nilayam, Vannarponnai, on Saturday the 17th instant at 4-30 p.m. with Mrs. Masilamani the President of the Association, in the chair. Mrs. Masilamani introduced Mrs. Sivagnayaki Thijagarajah who spoke at length on the Education of Women. Miss S. Saravanamuttu B. A., the Treasurer of the Association, thanked the lecturer for the very instructive and interesting lecture.

Miss Saravanamuttu stressed the importance and advisability of starting a Baby Welfare Centre at Vannarponnai. She said that while preparing for public examinations of the Madras University she had worked in Chintadripet, Triplicane and a few other Baby Welfare centres; with that experience she would be able to help a Baby Welfare centre to work harmoniously and successfully. With a Thevaram by Mrs. Maheswari Navaratnam the meeting terminated.

Tamil—Sinhalese Co-operation

(Continued from page 3)

strained feelings between different communities, for the small communities will readily realise that in Mr. Bandaranaike's concept the Sinhalese will always be able to dominate the rest and there will be no prospect of a political conception devoid of a racial background and embrace of all races in the Island. In a democratic country governed by political parties, a party in power may go out of office and be replaced by another party pursuing an opposite policy and so it will go on, the political party acceptable to the country at a given time becomes vested with power. But in a country where the races vie with each other for political power the race with a majority will always be the rulers whatever their policy and whatever their ideal. It is precisely against this danger that the Tamil leaders have closed up their ranks. It is only in a political concept of the Ceylonese nationhood that it will be possible for a party to be in power composed of men, irrespective of race who profess a recognised and accepted political programme to which people of all races, irrespective of race, will confess allegiance. It is such a simple fact that Mr. Bandaranaike chooses to ignore. But the minorities will never ignore and so long as such a situation persists there can be no prospect of a future for this country of self-rule by the people for the people.

Another fact that every community and every communal leader in Ceylon must realise is that politics in any country is not a struggle between different communities for power. Communal groups have their place and they too must have the opportunity and scope for their own contribution to the political and national life of the people but they cannot be allowed for communal reasons to be a deadweight in the country's progress and to claim privileges and safeguards unwarranted by facts or numbers. Further communal bitterness cannot also be allowed to delay such reforms as will ensure great social and economic services to the large mass of the general public. By these communal differences which really exist between leaders of communal groups it is the mass of the people who suffer and their deplorable conditions will continue until these communal leaders realise that by continuing their communal feud the progress of the country will be delayed. A war situation is best circumstanced for political, economic and social progress. Such an opportunity is now before the country. Will the communal leaders assist the country to benefit by a situation that has arisen despite them or will they in their eagerness for personal power and personal ambition prevent the country getting such benefits.

Board of Ministers Resign

(Continued from page 2)

tion that are likely are not without interest.

The State Council, which is due to meet on March 5 to consider the Mooloya Correspondence that was tabled last week, cannot function without the Board of Ministers whose resignation will also mean that the Ministers who resigned are giving up their positions as Chairmen of the seven Executive Committees.

There is provision in the State Council Order in Council for the election of Chairmen of Executive Committees in the event of a vacancy. Article 35 (1) provides ".....and whenever the office of Chairman of an Executive Committee shall become vacant, the Committee shall, in like manner, elect a member thereof to be the Chairman of the Committee." If the member so elected is approved of by the Governor, he is appointed to be a Minister by the Governor.

Electing New Chairman

The procedure laid down in Article 35 will almost certainly be followed as a matter of course and the existing Executive Committees will once again be called upon to elect new Chairman. Will the Ministers who resigned under the existing conditions be prepared to allow their names to be proposed for election?

In the event of these members preventing their names being proposed it is possible for the Executive Committees to appoint other members as Chairmen and the Governor will be able to appoint these new Chairmen as Ministers. Whether or not such course of action takes place remains to be seen for there is likely to be a strong body of opinion among the Councillors which feels that the members of the Council too should resign if there is a deadlock.

Under Article 18 of the Order in Council it is open to the Governor by Proclamation to dissolve the State Council at any time and it may be that in the circumstances of the case the Governor will decide upon such a line of action. It is however an extreme measure, the adoption of which is only likely to take place if other methods of solving the constitutional tangle prove unavailing or in the event of the continuance of the Council being rendered impossible.

Emergency Powers

Not is this the only course open to the Governor, admirably fortified as he is under the Constitution. He may choose the extraordinary course of bringing into operation the emergency powers conferred upon him under Article 49 of the Order in Council. It is there provided that "whenever the Governor shall consider that a state of emergency has arisen or is imminent whether from the danger of enemy action or of civil disorder, or from any grave cause, he may by Proclamation assume control of any Government Department and issue orders to that department as he may see fit."

If the course of events shows that there is no possibility of a Board of Ministers being formed and the work of the government is thus hindered the Governor may rather than dissolve the Council use these extraordinary powers available to him and take complete control of the administration of the government.

The events of the next few weeks will therefore be followed with intense interest throughout the country for although many political crises have been threatened in the past they blew over quickly and this is the first time that the elected representatives have taken up the challenge so often thrown at them. Much will depend of course on the attitude of the State Council whose resolution it was that was defiantly disregarded by the Inspector-General of Police. It is on this decision that the Governor will be forced to act.

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 13741

Sinnathamby Aiyadurai of Vannarponnai East Plaintiff.

Vs.

Mohideen Baba Mohammada Thamby Sina Lebblo of Eravoor, in Batticaloa as Legal Representative of the estate of the late Mohadeen Baba Mohammada Thamby of Eravoor.

PROPERTIES

Land situated at Eravoor, Eravoor Pattu, Batticaloa District, in the Eastern Province, called Nilah Veliyar Valavu. Of this, half share in the eastern side, which according to deed is bounded on the North by Meerah Lebblo, East by Compound of Aliyar, South by land of Meerapillal and West by compound of Pathimma wife of Pitchy Kandu. The extent of this from North to South is 12½ fathoms; and from East to West 9 fathoms of land of the above boundaries and extent and all the right, title and interest thereon.

2. Do land situated at Eravoor 2nd Kurichy called 'Kaskathippillai Valavu' and this according to deed is bounded on the East by the property of Umarah Lebbe and others, South by the open common space of land belonging to or retained in Sovakan Thoddam belonging to Ahamadu Lebbe Vannay; West and North by lanes. The area of this is, excluding the fountain existing in land herein for taking water for the land called 'Sovakan Thoddaththu Veli; from East to West 12 fathoms and from North to South 23 fathoms and 1½ cubits of the compound of the above description and the houses and coconut trees included therein an undivided ½ share.

3. Do land situated in the said place, called "Luppaiyadi Valavu" which according to deed is bounded on the East, South and West by the property of Meerah Lebbe Party; and North by lane, the extent of this is from East to West 15½ fathoms; and from North to South 10½; of the land of the above description and all rights thereon an undivided ½ share that is ½.

4. Do land situated at Eravoor, called "Kuddiyar Valavu" of this the share in the western side, and the house and produces included therein, which according to deed is bounded on the north and west by the compounds of M. P. T. Ahamadu Lebbe Party; South by land of Thamby Kandu, and East by the compound of Sena Sivalthan Ummah the extent is from North to South 9 fathoms and from East to West 12½ fathoms.

5. Do in the said place a certain land and all appurtenances thereof, and which according to deed is bounded on the East by the property of Umarukiththah, South by the property of Seenaththah, West by the property of Matharappillai Marahakar and North by the property of Umarukuddu. The extent is from East to West 11 fathoms and North to South 6 fathoms.

6. Do land situated at Eravoor called "Milavan Valavu" as a whole and all the appurtenances thereof and bounded on the East by lane, West by Udayar Valavu, North by land of Sinnapillai, and South of land Umarukuddu the extent is from North to South 8 fathoms and 2 cubits East to West 12 fathoms and 2 cubits.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in case No. 13741, I shall sell the above properties by public auction on Wednesday the 27th March 1940 at about 10 a.m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH

Commissioner.

Mis. 284. 29-2-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 111/P. In the matter of the Last will and Testament of the late Kathirasilpilai wife of Velapper Kathirkamu

Gloucester Fund

Mr. V. Suppiah of Tondaimanar, acknowledges the following contributions received towards his appeal towards Gloucester Fund.

	Rs.
Mr. K. Subramaniam, Vaddu-koddai	1000
" A. Sanmugam, Karativu	50
" A. S. K. Selvadurai, Vaddu-koddai East	25
" A. Ponniah, Valveddy	25
" James Valupillai, Pt. Pedro	25
Dr. S. Subramaniam, J. P. Jaffna	25
" E. P. Kanagasabai, Vannarponnai	20
" M. Ponnusamy, Point Pedro	10
" S. Saravanamuttu, do.	10
" P. Ragupathy, Kayts	10
" N. N. Visuvalingam Mallakam	10
Muhandiram S. Narayanan, Moolai	10
Mr. S. Ponnampalam, Karainagar	10
" E. Thiruchelvam, Jaffna	10
" V. Chelliah, Urumpiray	10
Total	1250

A further list will appear in the next issue.

(Mis. 235. 29-2-40.)

Cancellation of Attorney Power

It is hereby notified that the Attorney Power granted to Kanapathypillai Kandappoo of Karainagar West by Valluppillai Nadarajah and wife Sidavypillai has been cancelled this 12th day of February, 1940.

V. NADARAJAH,

Chief Acct's Office

Kuala Lumpur, 12th Feb., 1940.

(Mis. 282. 26-2-43-40)

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The Manager,

Jaffna Hindu College.

14-2-40.

(Mis. 275. 15-2 to 29-2-40.) (T)

of Puloly West Deceased
Vellapper Arumugam of Puloly West
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kathirkamu Murugesu of Puloly West
2. Visuvanather Sabapathipillai of do
3. and wife Wallipillai of do
4. Sinnamma daughter of Kathirkamu of do
5. Kathirkamu Velupillai of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid petitioner praying that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 4th and 5th Respondents and Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the deceased Kathirasilpilai be issued to the Petitioner coming for disposal before N. Ponniah Esqr. Additional District Judge on the 29th day of January 1940 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition dated 29th day of January 1940 having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 4th and 5th respondents for the purpose of representing and defending them in this case and that the petitioner as brother of the deceased executor of the said Last will be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration with the will annexed be issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 1st March 1940 shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,

Additional District Judge.

15th February 1940.

(O. 80. 26 & 29-2-40)

CEYLON'S FOOD SUPPLY

(Continued from page 1)

acres and to produce $31\frac{1}{3}$ million bushels of rice off this the yield must not be less than 50 bushels of paddy per acre.

According to the comprehensive returns of the Revenue Officers which showed for each district the acreages cultivated in each season and those for irrigated and non-irrigated crops, the total area cultivated was stated to be 940,000 acres. Of this extent 65 per cent. or 609,000 acres were cultivated for *maha* and 35 per cent. or 331,000 acres for *yala*. If we accept the Blue Book figure of 850,000 acres as representing the area of paddy land, the difference of 90,000 acres should indicate the extent cultivated in both seasons. On the yield basis of 40 bushels for *maha* and 20 bushels for *yala*, 609,000 acres will yield 24,360,000 bushels, and 331,000 acres will yield 6,620,000 bushels, making a total of 30,980,000 bushels of paddy equivalent to 15,490,000 bushels of rice. A very similar figure can be arrived at in the following manner. If 90,000 acres which are cultivated in both seasons are reduced from 850,000 acres and the remainder is divided in the proportion of 9:5 which is the ratio of *maha* or *yala* cultivation in the case of the previous calculation, the extent of cultivation in each season will be:—

for <i>maha</i> 490,000 acres	
plus 90,000 acres = 580,000	acres.
for <i>yala</i> 270,000 acres	
plus 90,000 acres = 360,000	
Total	940,000

and production will be as follows:—

for <i>maha</i> 580,000 acres	at 40 bushels per acre = 23,200,000	bushel paddy
for <i>yala</i> 360,000 acres	at 20 bushels per acre = 7,200,000	bushel paddy
	30,400,000	"
Total	15,200,000	bushel rice

Since data are assumed the difference can be neglected, and may be attributed to some degree of progress the industry has made in the past few years. Possibly this may satisfy adverse critics. Population has increased, im-

ports have increased, obviously consumption has increased, so why not production also?

From all the discussion that has centred about this subject and the manner in which it has had to be dealt with here, one fact emerges, namely, the absurdity of our continuing to base our calculations on assumed data, not in regard to paddy only but to all crops with the possible exception of tea and rubber, and in fact to all matters relating to indigenous agriculture. No definite conclusions can be drawn under such conditions and but little guidance for the formulation of new undertakings. Is it yet not considered necessary to establish a branch of agricultural economics for the collection of material of which we are so much in need today? But such work must be undertaken in a systematic manner and only by a person technically qualified for it. The time is long overdue for a revision of the agricultural statistics appearing in the Blue Book, and the addition of a great deal of more useful information under this head.

(To be Continued)

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