

THE Hindu Organ.



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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

For Training in India

A graduate instructor of the Department of Agriculture will be sent to Poona to undergo a course in agriculture. The selected officer will be at the College of Agriculture, Poona, from May to September.

New German Call-Up

All German men between 16 and 65 and women from 17 to 45 must register for national defence work under an order issued on Thursday by the Director-General of Labour. Fritz Sauckel, states the German news agency.

Nazi Invasion Fears

German coastal batteries and "very large German naval units" have had a practice shoot off the Norwegian port of Trondheim. It was reported on Thursday. The report explained that the explosions heard in the Trondheim area on Wednesday were due to this practice.

No Petrol Cut in February

The petrol ration for February will not be altered in any material respect, and there is to be no cut. The alterations apply to lorries and omnibuses. Lorries will be given an increase in proportion to the increased goods transport on this service, and the omnibus services similarly will receive a higher ration in accordance with the new timetables under which the companies are operating.

Employers Must Take Back Servicemen

A Bill gazetted last Friday is intended to secure that every person on compulsory war service shall on conclusion of the war be reinstated in the civilian employment in which he was engaged at the time of his enrolment. An employer who fails to do so will be guilty of an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment and will, in addition, be liable to compensate the person whom he fails to reinstate by payment of a sum not exceeding six months' salary which will be recoverable as a fine imposed by a Magistrate.

Japan's Peace Proposal To China

General Tojo, the Japanese Prime Minister, is planning to make a peace proposal to China not later than September next, according to information reaching Korean circles in Washington, says the "New York Times" on Wednesday. The Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government has been ordered to pave the way for a proposal among its former associates in Chungking. The plan is said to be a liberal one providing for the restoration of China to the status she held in 1937 with joint ownership in Manchuria and lend-and-lease assistance from Japan.

"FREEZING" THE NAZI DEFENCES

THROW GERMANS ON THE DEFENSIVE EVERYWHERE

THE public of the United Nations are at present in a position of peculiar difficulty. That may seem a strange thing to say at the end of a spell of brilliant and uninterrupted victory. The difficulty is psychological. Let us try and make the point with a well-worn metaphor.

After the avalanche of the summer of 1940 the nations of the British Commonwealth, bruised and bleeding, alone began the steep ascent of what mountaineers call a chimney. Every step was slippery, fraught with peril, and an overhanging face of rock excluded the light of the sun. After more than a year powerful friends—themselves having suffered the effects of other avalanches—joined in the enterprise.

Then, suddenly, the climbers reached the head of the chimney and found themselves on an open ledge in brilliant sunshine. Before them lay a wide expanse of sparkling snow and glacier sloping upward to the base of a majestic peak whose name is victory. They had not seen its shape before. To the eye of an experienced mountaineer that innocent expanse conceals much treacherous going; the lines of the peak itself reveal dangerous crevasses, precipices and knife-like ridges where the party will have to be roped together to hack each successive foothold out of the rock.

Stern Year

What is required at this turning point of the war is neither deflation of confidence, nor acceptance—even tacitly—of the idea that victory is now assured.

What is needed is a sort of mental revolution which will set on fire all United Nations in their factories and offices and on farms, and inspire them with a sacrificial offensive ardour comparable in quality to that which galvanised the people of Britain in their defence after Dunkirk.

To do that two things are required. The first essential is the driving force of faith in an ideal—in this case a free and integrated post-war world in which the armed force of the free will be so strong that aggression will cease to offer dividends. The second requisite is that confidence in ultimate victory, as it mounts higher, should be an energiser, not a relaxer, driving us to hit harder and harder.

In his recent broadcast Mr. Churchill put the strength of the Wehrmacht on the Russian front at "180 German divisions, many of them reduced to little more than brigades by the slaughters and priva-

tions they have suffered." Of these it is estimated that some 30 reserve divisions are stationed in the Baltic Countries, while a comparable reserve has been assembled in the region of Kharkov. The powerful Russian counter-offensive between Velikye Luki and Vyasma must be causing increasing drafts to be made on this northern reserve just as losses already suffered in the perilous situation in the Don elbow must be making heavy demands on the reserves near Kharkov.

Fully Occupied

Germany on the Eastern Front is very fully occupied and is suffering frightful losses in dead and captured at a time when it had become urgently important to limit operations to isolated activity at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus in order to release substantial forces to meet new and unexpected dangers elsewhere.

Now turn westwards. The generally accepted figure for German garrison divisions in occupied countries was over 40; competent authorities have estimated that the implications of the occupation of the whole of France, Sardinia and the coastal strip of Tunisia must cost the Germans up to another 30 divisions. These have either been drawn from the Eastern Front reserves or, more probably, from the general strategic reserve in Central Europe.

In addition, it is reported that five German divisions—two of them armoured—have recently crossed the Brenner Pass. Whether this report is accurate or not there is no doubt that Germans must reckon Italy as an increasing liability and a further drain on German military manpower. The same remark applies with equal force to the satellite and occupied countries in the Balkans.

Complete Process

When it is remembered that the total number of German divisions is approximately 200, it will be seen that when the Allies in the west are able to follow up the Russian blows, themselves an answering hammerstroke to the two offensives in the Mediterranean, with a yet further major action of their own, they will complete the process of freezing Hitler's defence arrangements and make it extremely difficult for him to concentrate sufficient force for an attack at any one point.

The effective defence of the German fortress in Europe depends on the mobility of the garrison which involves freedom to reduce troops on

Continued on page 4

REQUEST FOR MORE RICE

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES MOTION

The State Council has approved of Mr. A. Ratnayake's motion to the effect that the United Kingdom should be persuaded to make all necessary arrangements for the import of rice to this country to enable every adult to receive two measures a week at 17 cents a measure.

"Give us political sovereignty and we will solve the problem," declared Mr. Ratnayake. "We must insist getting food in return for the rubber and copra we give. It is a tremendous moral obligation on the part of those who enjoy the power to protect the lives of the people of this country. If they cannot for God's sake let them give up that power."

• Mr. B. H. Aluwihare (Matale), seconding the motion, said that Ceylonese labour was available for large scale production if only proper wages were paid. He instanced how the military were able to obtain all the labour for their needs.

Mr. G. A. Wille (Nominated) asked why on an average of two measures of rice per week for four million inhabitants, 13 million bushels of rice could not be produced in Ceylon. Something ought to be done to make their rice production a little more than what it was.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Minister of Agriculture), in reply, said that the British Government was doing everything possible to keep this country supplied with food, but in spite of all that, the situation was serious and it was their duty to themselves to see that the country produced as much food as was possible.

The Minister said that Mr. Wille was all wrong in his facts about paddy yields and he continued to get his facts wrong possibly because rice had no place in his menu.

The country had every reason to be grateful to the Secretary of State, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Governor for the amount of food they had got for Ceylon from outside.

FURTHER IMMIGRATION OPPOSED

"MAKE CEYLON A PROVINCE OF INDIA", SAYS MR. ALUWIHARE

"The sooner Ceylon says she is a province of India and obtains reciprocal rights in India the better for Ceylon" declared Mr. Bernard Aluwihare speaking in the State Council on a motion of Mr. S. Samarakkody: "that as the questions arising from Indian immigration are all unsettled, and H. E. the Governor has stated that there are undertakings which must be considered binding on us and as there is insufficient food in this country, no further immigration should be allowed."

The motion was carried by 21 votes to seven.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1943.

THE STATE COUNCIL DEBATE

THE DISCUSSION IN THE State Council on the supplementary estimate of Rs 8,500,000 for food production shows the utter lack of knowledge and sense of responsibility that has often characterised the debates in the Legislature. The Council was called upon to give its decision on a matter of the utmost urgency and importance to the people of the island. The attempt to import an adequate quantity of rice and paddy from India has not succeeded to any appreciable extent, and the Government is now faced with the alternative of speeding up production within the island. Every available inch of land must be cultivated without further delay if the deficiency in food imports from India is to be met, and yet, we have Councillors who do not seem to understand the actualities of the grim situation facing us all. This is not the time for indulging in foolish and useless criticism of the Ministers. It is the business of the Council to support the measures initiated by the Ministers as far as possible and also to indicate to the Ministers any defects that have to be remedied. We feel thankful that, in these circumstances, Ceylon has a Minister of Agriculture and Lands in Mr. D. S. Senanayake who, in spite of the mistakes he is making, certainly knows his business much better than most of his colleagues in the Council.

With regard to the price of paddy our views have been expressed clearly in these columns. The price must be such as to give the farmer a fair return on his money and labour and at the same time to make it possible for the man of average means to buy his food. There is no need to confuse the issues by talking about the poor man and the sins of the wealthy. The predatory attitude of some of our Councillors is one of the most disturbing symptoms of our times, but it is one that is bound to recoil on their own heads if they succeed in messing up the whole problem of food production. The Minister has fixed the price of paddy at Rs. 4 per bushel and promised cultivators a free supply of manure at the rate of one hundred-weight per acre. This may not satisfy everyone. We doubt whether, in the Northern Province, sufficient labour will be available for the coming season even at Rs 150 per head. We feel, however, that,

since Mr. Senanayake has rightly or wrongly arrived at his decision, he should be supported by all landowners and cultivators in his attempts to produce more food. As the Minister suggested at the conference at Jaffna, an attempt must be made to reduce the cost of production by making cultivation far more intensive than is the case today and by using implements designed to save labour. If the dry zone is to yield up its wealth, no other method is possible.

The shortage of labour is another matter on which the Councillors expressed widely divergent views. Some of the speakers expressed the view that, Ceylon could produce its own food without importing labour from India. What they mean is that in their native villages or towns the little land available can be cultivated without importing labour. This is quite correct, and is true of the old villages of the Northern Province as well. It is an entirely different matter in the dry zone where conditions are radically different. Anyhow the results of the short-sighted policy of the State Council in regard to Indian labour will become evident in the near future. If they do not, we shall be the first to congratulate these Councillors on their wisdom and patriotism, for, no Ceylonese wishes to deprive his own kith and kin of the opportunity for employment.

NOTES & COMMENTS

"Midsummer Madness"

"SELF-Respecters" in South India were the target of well-merited attack which they themselves invited on their heterodox heads by dangling before the public a proposal to burn copies of the Tamil classics—*Kambaramayanam*, *Periyapuranam* etc. This decision has set the whole of Tamil-nad—of course with the exception of the docile of Self-Respecters—on fire. The number of protest meetings which condemned the proposed incendiarism is legion. The proposal itself was not spared, in the condemnation of it, those choice epithets which certainly would have driven any man of self respect mad with vindictive rage. It has been characterised as "midsummer madness", "foolhardiness" etc. The provocation for this brain-wave of the Self-Respecters is the belief that these Tamil works are an insult to the Dravidians, in that they extol and give an unduly high place to Brahminism, in contrast to the humiliation of the descendants of the ancient Tamilians, the founders of a glorious civilisation. The Self-Respect movement, otherwise known as the Non-Brahmin Movement, sees red in everything that has a Brahminical touch or connection. The Tamil works under reference, as every student of these classics knows do not extol Brahminism or Brahminic virtues to the exclusion of other *varnas* or castes, some members of which receive equally reverential reference in several places in these works. The avalanche of protests advancing from all directions in the Tamil-Nad has brought the Self-Respecters to their senses and

compelled them to drop their proposal. They should undoubtedly be thanked for the deference they have shown to the justly indignant wishes of those leaders of Tamil-Nad who are equally, if not more, devoted to their mother tongue and civilisation as the Self-Respecters themselves. We are glad that this unhappy episode has somehow ended, having added lustre to the classics which every Tamilian, whatever his religious persuasion, holds in high esteem for their literary excellence. Though the proposal of the Self-Respecters is one to be regretted, it is welcome for the spontaneous reaction it has evoked from the public.

Kerosene Oil Scarcity

KEROSENE oil has become scarce in Jaffna, since the beginning of the year. For days together no oil could be bought of any retail dealers. The carters who go about selling oil in retail seem to be in hiding. It is alleged that much of the oil goes to fill the tanks of cars and buses, and hence its unavailability for lamps. Either there is a shortage of oil in the country or the available oil is finding some other outlet. The situation is growing worse daily and causing serious inconvenience. We hope the authorities will take some steps to ensure a regular supply of oil to the public.

REFORM OF THE CONSTITUTION

(CONTRIBUTED)

The election of the Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva to a seat in the inner councils of the Government has no doubt given immense satisfaction to the Tamils of the North, but a like feeling of satisfaction does not seem to animate our kith and kin of the East. For is it not a fact that Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu, the member for Trinco-Bataloa Electorate, having failed to win it for himself, voted for the opposing Low-country Sinhalese candidate? If his attitude is analysed, he and his constituency would appear to prefer a pan-Sinhalese Ministry to one composed otherwise. Not one Batticaloan or Trincomalee has so far uttered one word in public to show their detestation of the ostrich-like attitude adopted by their representative in Council. This will mean either there is no public opinion worth it in the Eastern Province or the people care "two hoots" (in the words of the Hon. Mr. Kotlawala) what system of Government obtained in the country so long as their own representative found no place in it.

If we take back our mind to the composition of the Government we had when the State Council was inaugurated in 1931, we would find that we then had a Muslim, an Indian Tamil, and later a Kandyan Sinhalese being elected as Ministers in addition to 4 or 5 Low-country Sinhalese. Then there was not so much heart burning among the different elements in the country as since 1936 when the pan-Sinhalese low-country ministry was deliberately planned and manoeuvred by the low country leaders to the exclusion of every other community. It is idle to say that the system of Government was responsible for it. However it augurs well for the country that the very men who acted so selfishly then come forward and own that it was a mistake and that they are willing to make amends now. Even with Hon'ble Mr. Mahadeva's signature added to

their's, the Secretary of State seems to be suspicious of the demand for reform made by the Board of ministers representing the true feeling in the country. It has therefore become imperative that the Board should be made more representative, and members of other communities freely admitted into it, as otherwise our chances of getting a Cabinet form of Government seem to be as remote as ever.

When Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam adumbrated the 50-50 form of Government, he did not really mean that the ratio between the Sinhalese and the rest should be mathematically precise in that proportion. What he did mean was that there should be a free admixture of the members of the other communities in the Board of Ministers. It is a truism to say that the several communities constituting this Island have not coalesced so far as to be regarded as one whole. In spite of what the politicians say, we still think and act in terms of communities and hence it is foolish to ignore this fact and call ourselves Ceylonese, as if we were all one. While the existing conditions are such, it is nevertheless necessary that we should not accentuate differences and divide the country. The times demand that we should be united. Whatever mistakes might have been committed in the past, let us not rake them up at the present moment and show cleavage. After all the interests of every permanent community inhabiting this Island are identical. Trust begets trust, and let us trust our countrymen in the South; they seem to be earnest and sincere when they say that they don't care who will constitute the future Ministry or the Cabinet, but let us aim at a Cabinet form of Government and ask with one voice that it be given us at the end of the war.

Constituted as we are at present, a form of Government composed of representative members of all the communities of the Island is the one that will give universal satisfaction. At least, a Kandyan Sinhalese, a Ceylon Tamil, an Indian Tamil, a Muslim, a Burgher and an Englishman in addition to any number of members of the low-country should constitute the Cabinet. If our countrymen of the South are wise, they must aim at such a constitution, to disarm suspicion, and then slowly by educating the country, the vacancies in the Cabinet may be filled by the fittest person without regard to the community. In the meantime the fusion of the races must go on *pari-passu*, though it is doubtful whether a time will ever come, when all the races have coalesced and become one. To this end the Northerners should be encouraged to go and settle down in the South in large numbers, and the southerners in the North likewise. It is then mixed marriages to any appreciable extent will become possible, and both speak the same tongue or tongues, and come to know each other intimately.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF WARDS

URBAN COUNCIL DEFERS CONSIDERATION

The special general meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council was held on Thursday to consider the question of the redistribution of wards for the next general elections. After some discussion, the Council unanimously agreed to defer consideration of the matter for the next meeting.

CEYLON'S FEDERATION WITH INDIA: IS IT POLITIC?

WITH the present titanic struggle on, the face of the whole world is changing and is bound to change considerably more before the end. The result of it will be that the old order will change yielding place to new whether we like it or not. With that certain prospect before us it will be well for our leaders to examine Ceylon's position in its several aspects and see how we can fit ourselves in that new order to the best advantage of this country and its peoples.

The Small Nations

The one thing that has more than any other very forcibly arrested our attention is that smaller nations as such will have no existence and even if they do their existence will be a precarious one. They are bound to be annexed to larger ones or become merged in them in some form or other for the sake of security from external aggression. When the peace comes to be signed at the end of the present war let us hope that the mistakes of the Treaty of Versailles, one of which was the vivisection of larger countries into smaller ones, will not be repeated and the lessons learnt thereafter will not be lost on the statesmen of the United Nations.

We have been the witnesses to the ruthless manner in which Hitler was smiting one nation after another and bestriding Europe like a Colossus: we have watched with dismay how the free peoples of that continent have been subjugated to the will of one man; we have looked with wonder how that part of the world was transformed into one vast prisonhouse overnight as it were; we have heard of the inhuman persecutions that were practised on the down trodden people by the Nazi commanders at the bidding of their master. Still Hitler's ambition remains unsatisfied. His is a consuming ambition for world domination. The pursuit of this ambition had been arrested by great powers like the U. S. A., Great Britain, Russia and China. They have arrayed themselves together against Hitler and his accomplices and unsheathed their swords to defend human freedom which has been assailed. Specially do we rejoice at the indomitable courage and determination that the Red Army has revealed in defending its soil and beating back the invader inflicting heavy losses on him.

India's Position

It is to these democratic powers that has been assigned the very arduous task of defending smaller nations all over the globe. India, which is a vast sub-continent, unfortunately passes for a small nation in this democratic front. It cannot be gainsaid that India is destined to play a very important role in world affairs in the years to come. It is the general consensus of opinion amongst the keen observers of world events that India shall attain its freedom sooner than most of us believe. Precisely for that reason, they say that India's greatest sons are languishing within the prison walls, it is for that freedom that India is passing through one of its greatest travails and tribulations, and it is for that the Indian patriots are sacrificing their all. India in bondage delivered a message to the world, but this stricken world was not in a

By
By S. N. Rajadurai

mood to receive it but a free India will repeat it. It is then that this 'civilised west' will see the error of her ways and look to India and other countries in the East for that guidance and inspiration which alone can help them to revise the stature of men and not solely by any war being bravely fought and gloriously won.

When that new order is ushered into the world and when India attains its freedom,—and it is bound to follow as a necessary incident—what is the place that Ceylon is to hold under that new dispensation? The message that India will give to the world is not going to heal the wounds of this sick world suddenly and help it to look at things in a different light. The whole human outlook must completely change and it will be sometime before war is entirely eradicated. The fundamentals of human nature will not change easily and soon warring nations will exist and war will remain the chief means of settling international disputes. If we as a nation attain the status of a Dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations or a status higher than that, are we in a position to defend our country and protect our sovereignty? Shall we be able to strengthen our position as a militaristic nation if not now, at least in the future? If we think we shall be able to, most definitely are we laying the flattering unction to our national soul. We have known what modern warfare implies. What and where are the resources for developing our military strength? Can the available resources be mobilised with any fair chance of successfully repelling the invader? These are serious questions which compel serious thought. It might perhaps be urged by some that when India attains Dominion Status she should necessarily remain within the British Commonwealth of Nations and therefore will be willing and perhaps even compelled by the British Government to render us all assistance that any given situation might demand. An argument of that kind takes too many things for granted. It implies that India will be satisfied with the status of a Dominion; it further implies that India when offered that status and it is accepted will not choose to exercise that right that is given to any self-governing Dominion under the Westminster Act of 1931 to secede from the Home country if it pleases her. India being placed so far away from England will necessarily enter into mutual pacts with countries nearer home than with far away England. We have seen in very recent times how India and China have shown mutual interest and sympathy in each other's aspirations. This bond of comradeship will become stronger and stronger in the years to follow. It is a matter of common knowledge to us how Australia being likewise placed far from England was much handicapped in getting timely succour and assistance in the present war.

India And Ceylon

India is a country full of resources and need only to be developed and when this is done it will be one of the greatest powers in the East that will have to be reckoned

FORTHCOMING URBAN COUNCIL ELECTIONS

RATE-PAYERS' EXECUTIVE MEETING

The Executive Committee of the Jaffna Urban Rate-payers Association will meet tomorrow at 6 p. m. in the Association's Office, No. 73 Stanley Road, to consider items relating to the forthcoming Urban Council Elections and redistribution of Wards, Electrical employees' strike and the visit on the 12th instant of the Minister for Local Administration.

CEYLON'S REQUEST FOR LABOUR

New Delhi, Wednesday.

The Standing Emigration Committee met yesterday morning and discussed the request from the Ceylon Government for permission to recruit additional labour for rubber estates, says a press note.

The Committee considered the Indian Government's suggestions in this respect and gave their advice on the general line to be adopted.

Mr. Thanupillay, an Indian labour leader from Ceylon, who arrived here yesterday, had conversations with Mr. Aney, the Overseas Member. He will meet members of the Standing Emigration Committee to-day in order to persuade them not to permit the further emigration of Indian labour to Ceylon.

It might just as well be that India having attained that self-government after her heart will feel that if Ceylon is allowed to remain a separate entity she might prove a source of danger in the sense that she will serve as a jumping-off ground for any aggression on India. This is a prospect which will be very hard for India to contemplate. Therefore she would like to take us under her wings with our consent if possible and without it if necessary. Why don't we avail ourselves of that opportunity when it is done with grace rather than submit ourselves in an undignified way? He who holds India must necessarily hold Ceylon. This is a truism which has been proved beyond any manner of doubt.

Ceylon's Dependence

Ours is a case of abject dependence on India. For practically everything that is of vital importance to the life of a community we have been made to depend on the small mercies of the Indians and the Indian Government. This has been very amply proved by the immense difficulties we had experienced and are still experiencing at this very hour. It is true enough that we shall feel happy to put our heads erect and breathe that air of freedom. But what is that freedom worth when it is not accompanied by that freedom from want and freedom from fear of which President Roosevelt had spoken so loud? It was only the other day that we sent one of our veteran leaders to India to plead with the Indian Government to give us 'a little more rice.' But what little news has filtered through the papers give us the unmistakable impression that Sir Baron cannot give us that 'little more rice' he promised us. And what is worse, we cannot have that labour that was available to us hitherto to cultivate our lands.

Who is to Blame?

This, indeed, is a sorry picture for which our politicians are to blame and no other. If only they had been a little more circumspect and far-sighted in their policies things would not have

BETTER PRICE FOR PADDY

CONCESSION TO CULTIVATORS

Dealing with the question of the disposal of paddy crops, Mr. D. B. Senanayake, Minister for Agriculture and Lands, stated in the State Council on Friday that his Committee had agreed to buy for general consumption all paddy at Rs. 4 per winnowed bushel after making full provision for the needs of the cultivator. The agreed provision for cultivators, their dependants and assistants, and for other labour during the period of cultivation, was four full measures of rice per week per head, or eight measures of winnowed paddy. There was a graduated scale for children.

Mr. Senanayake said that owners of paddy lands would be given four cut measures of rice for the family or eight cut measures of paddy. The dependants were to be given allowances.

Besides the guarantee given to cultivators in regard to prices, they were supplying them with one hundredweight of manure for each acre.

Paddy owners need not have any complaint, because at Rs. 4 a bushel they would be getting over 250 per cent. He hoped that they would not have recourse to the black market but sell their surplus to the Government for equitable distribution.

RS. 8½ MILLION FOR FOOD DRIVE

After a prolonged debate the State Council passed the estimate of Rs. 8,500,000 for the 1943 food drive, asked for by the Minister for Agriculture and Lands.

WAR SAVINGS MOVEMENT IN JAFFNA

A meeting of those interested in the Ceylon War Savings Movement will be held at the Jaffna Central College Hall on Thursday, the 4th instant at 5 p. m.

come to this pass. Perhaps we are expecting far too much when we speak of circumspection and far-sightedness when our political education has not gone beyond the tribal stage. This yet another cogent reason why Ceylon should throw in its lot with India by means of a federation. The faithful guidance and the rich political learning of her leaders will be at our command in a very large measure. In a very short time we shall have raised ourselves to that pre-eminence which she enjoys today. India will not stoop to us; we must rise up to her.

Looked at from these and many other viewpoints it is indisputably to our advantage to effect a federation with India. The affinity between India and Ceylon exists linguistically, culturally, geographically and ethnologically. One will have to search in vain for two other countries whose affinities are so close and so many. If a day when the federation is brought about it shall be possible for us to establish and maintain a Government which will suit our local conditions preserving our individuality and still enjoy that sense of security which a large nation can afford us. It is to this purpose that the thinking section of the people of this country should address their minds and direct all their energies towards its consummation. The present trend of world events shall be the background from which this question of federation has to be viewed. We shall move with the moving world lest we fall by the wayside.

VILLAGERS COMPLAIN TO MINISTER

RECEPTION BY MANIPAY LEAGUE

The 4th annual celebrations of the Manipay Parish Social Service League were held on the 13th ultimo at the Manipay Memorial School hall and was presided over by Mr. Geo. de Silva, Minister for Health, who was given a reception by the League.

The Minister was met in the Manipay Market square by a large number of people who presented petitions through Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman of the Manipay Village Committee complaining that the present ration of half a measure of rice per week per man was absolutely insufficient and that the price of Rs. 3.25 the government proposed to pay to farmers for a bushel of paddy was utterly inadequate to meet the cost of production which was estimated as over Rs. 6. The Minister speaking in Tamil said that Sir Baron had gone to India and if more rice was available the people would certainly get a large ration. He also said that he would do his level best to see that the Government paid a larger price to the farmers so that they might not be losers.

He was taken in procession to the accompaniment of music to the Hall and was garlanded profusely all along the way with Dr. S. F. Chellappah, D. M. & S. S. and Dr. S. C. Thuraijah, M.O.H.

Mr. C. Thiagarajah, the President of the League, welcomed the Minister expressing the League's gratitude for the interest he took in the Executive Committee of Health, before he became minister, to help in the establishment of a Government Dispensary in Manipay for which the people had agitated for a long time. He also appealed for the grant of a health nurse for every 8,000 people, for a govt. midwife for every 4,000 people in the parish and also for a Government Maternity Home in the Parish, a Field Medical Officer and two Sanitary Assistants.

The Secretary then read the report of the League's work for the year 1942. Dr. S. F. Chellappah then expressed his appreciation of the League's work.

Dr. S. C. Thuraijah, M. O. H. said that it was always a pleasure for him to be present at the annual meetings of the League and acknowledged that the League's work very much lightened his own work in the Parish.

Mr. S. D. Thampce, Advocate, made a stirring address on "Fellowship" and "Altruism in the art of healing."

Mr. Geo. E. De Silva speaking from the chair said that the demands made by Mr. Thiagarajah were reasonable and vital to maintain the health of the people in the Parish and that he would do his best in the matter.

Mr. C. N. Devarajan, Secretary of the League in proposing a vote of thanks said that Manipay had a special affection for Mr. Silva for the great interest he took in getting the Dispensary established.

While asking for more rice for Jaffna the League had not put appetite before patriotism. They

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

A 3 Testy.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Saravanaperumal Seethangany of Valvettiturai Deceased.

Annam widow of Saravanaperumal of Valvettiturai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Visagaperumal Kathiravetpillai of Valvettiturai
2. Visagaperumal Iyamuttu of do
3. Perianayagam wife of do
4. S. Vairamuttu of do
5. Ponnammah wife of do
6. Sellanayagam Ponnudurai of do
7. Annapooranam wife of do
8. S. Visagaperumal of do
9. Thairanayagi daughter of S. Vaithilingam of Valvettiturai a minor appearing by her guardian-ad-litem Aththal widow of Visagaperumal of Valvettiturai

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge of Point Pedro on the 18th day of December 1942 in the presence of Mr. A. N. Velautham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased as her mother and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before the 22nd day of January 1943.

This 8th day of January 1943.

(Sgd.) L. W. de Silva,
Addl District Judge.

Extended for 12th February 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
22-1-43.

(O. 94, 1 & 4-2-43)

fully agreed that when compared with other countries the people in Ceylon were far better off and that they in Jaffna did not at all ask for preferential treatment. Their concrete suggestion was a fair one and based on justice. They only wanted the ban against the transportation of paddy from Paranthan and Kilnoochi areas into the Peninsula to be removed. They only asked that the whole of the Jaffna district be treated as self-supporting area without any ban against the movement of country rice grown within the district. The only other demand they made in the report was that minor food products such as manioc, yams, and cereals be also controlled with regard to their prices. What was the good of controlling the prices of luxuries of life when the prices of the food of the poor were no ring skyhigh unchecked. The profiteers in the black market were still flourishing and what was the Government doing? If looting was punishable by death, why should not profiteers in this crisis also be dealt with similarly?

Why did not the Ministers, he asked, open state farms and make Ceylon at least half self-sufficient by calling back if necessary the Indian labourers whom they sent away? Why did not they open dairies and supply cow's milk to the people if they thought that foreigners had ruined the country by selling tinned milks?

A variety entertainment by children brought the celebrations to a close. (Cor)

"FREEZING" THE NAZI DEFENCES

Continued from page 1

all fronts but one to a skeleton holding force while massing the remainder to meet a major assault on the other— whichever it may be.

German generals, such as von Leeb, have given it as their opinion that Germany lost the last war because she kept her armies too long evenly divided between the east and west and so lost the opportunity of massing an overwhelming force for an attack in the west before it was too late. If the Allies in the present struggle can go one better by freezing the German defence, and then delivering co-ordinated assaults at widely separated points, their strategic position will be stronger than it was in 1918.

We must not on that account jump to the conclusion that the German defence is about to be 'stretched to the limit,' and that a few swift blows will bring about a total collapse. If we can throw the Germans on the defensive from Norway to the Western Mediterranean and from the Eastern Mediterranean to the White Sea simultaneously we shall have gained an enormous advantage; but the German defensive system, even when it is frozen, will be formidable, for Germany commands more territory and therefore more resources, more manpower and more armament output than the Kaiser at the height of his military power (Ceylon Review)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 61

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagammah wife of Vallipuram Chanmugam of Kokkuvil.

Deceased.

Vallipuram Chanmugam of Kokkuvil.

vs. Petitioner.

Minor: 1. Chanmugam Jegathambikal

" 2. Chanmugam Joyaranjitham

" 3. Chanmugam Sakuntala Devi

" Chanmugam Jegarajah

5. Somasundaram Nadarajah all of Kokkuvil. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the 5th Respondent be appointed

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 69

In the matter of the estate of the late Naganathar Jegaraja of Manipay.

Deceased.

Ponnammah widow of Jegarajah of Manipay. vs. Petitioner.

1. Elangamma widow of Naganathar

2. Naganathar Sivasivasipillai

3. T. Navaratnam and wife

4. Sivakangai

5. Arunthathy and

6. Jayarany daughters of Naganathar

all of Kaliyankadu. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on 16th December, 1942 in the presence of Mr. M. Mathiapparanam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased be declared entitled to administer his estate and that letters of administration be issued to her unless the abovenamed Respondents shall appear in person on or before the 19th February 1943, and state objection to the contrary.

The 23rd day of December, 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,

District Judge.

(O. 92, 28 & 1-2-43.)

guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 4th Respondents and that the petitioner be appointed administrator of the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem of the 1st 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents who are minors and the petitioner be appointed administrator of the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person appear before this Court and shew sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 15th day of January 1943.

This 29th Day of December 1942

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah

District Judge

Extended for 8-2-43

Intd. G. C. T.

D. J.

(O. 93, 28-1 & 1-2-43)

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WRITE NOW FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO:

"INDRA VARA"

HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA.

R. WIJAYA INDRA

AGENT.

(Mis 15. 27-4-42-26-4-43.)