

THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LVI.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1944

NO. 21.

SIR BARON JAYATILAKA

Bombay Ceylonese Association's Condolence

At the meeting of the Ceylonese Association of India, Bombay, presided by Mr. V. S. C. Singham, President of the Association, held for the purpose of expressing its sorrow at the sad demise of Sir Baron Jayatillake—a vote of condolence was passed.

The chief speaker Mr. Stanley de Soysa, Advocate, spoke of the sterling qualities of Sir Baron which had won for him a high place in the hearts of all Ceylonese. He also referred to the early struggle of Sir Baron in connection with the freedom of Ceylon and said that although the speaker was a great critic of Sir Baron's politics, yet he had a great reverence for Sir Baron as the National Leader, a staunch Buddhist and an eminent scholar. He said that the only fitting tribute that all Ceylonese can pay to the memory of the great leader was by taking up the cause of Ceylon from the point at which Sir Baron had bequeathed it to the younger generation. He said that Sir Baron had won the admiration and respect of a great nation—the Indians and said that Sir Baron laboured for all and in that labour he died.

The other speakers were Messrs. H. G. Halgamuwa, Vice President, M. Padhya, Secretary of the Buddhist Association, Dr. J. C. Chatterjee, K. R. Kurnaji and M. Rajaratnam, all of whom paid glowing tributes to the great work Sir Baron had undertaken and had accomplished.

Mr. V. S. C. Singham appealed to the press and the public both in Ceylon and India to start a "Sir Baron Jayatillake Memorial Fund" to perpetuate the memory of one who had worked unflinchingly to bring about a feeling of goodwill and healthy relationship between India and Ceylon.

—Cor.

FLOOD IN SOUTHERN PROVINCE

What is generally described as the worst flood during the last thirty years occurred in the Southern Province last week causing extensive damage to houses and cultivation. About 3000 houses are said to have been destroyed or damaged and for the relief of distress the Minister of Labour is asking the State Council a supplementary vote for Rs. 400,000.

The Minister of Local Administration also is asking for a supplementary vote of Rs. 150,000 for grants to Village Committees and Road Committees for reconstructing roads, bridges and culverts damaged or destroyed by the recent heavy rains.

NEW RICE MILLS

As the Paddy purchases in the North Central Province have increased it has been decided to increase the milling facilities also, and a new mill was opened at Kalawewa last week. Another will be opened at Madawachi shortly.

PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS IN INDIA

Scheme For Post-War Increase

DR. BURNS' REPORT

AN increase of 30 per cent in rice production and 50 per cent in wheat production in India is envisaged by Dr. W. Burns, former Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, who, as officer on special duty with the Education, Health and Lands Department, has prepared a note on the technological possibilities of Agricultural Development. This note, together with the one on the economic background of post-war agricultural policy, to be prepared by Sir Theodore Gregory, is designed to form the basis of an all-India policy for post-war Agriculture.

The increases forecast by Dr. Burns should mean an annual production of some 30 million tons of rice, instead of the present 24 million tons, and about 15 million tons of wheat compared with the present 10.3 million tons. The 30 per cent increase in rice yield, according to Dr. Burns, will be made up, 5 per cent by the use of improved varieties, 20 per cent by increasing manure and 5 per cent by protection from pests and diseases. He declares, however, that there should be no difficulty even in increasing the present average outturn by 50 per cent.

Dr. Burns considers that an improvement of 20 per cent in the yield of jowar is possible. The average annual production at present is 5.6 million tons. Dr. Burns expects increases in several other cereals and also in oil seeds, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, cotton, jute, sugarcane and potatoes.

Two objectives must be held in view, says Dr. Burns, in discussing the future. They are the abolition of the poverty of the cultivator and the abolition of the poverty of the soil.

Indian soils, he says, are at a stage in which, on the whole, there is neither increased nor diminished production, and judging from the results of over 5,000 experiments in India, it is probable that, in most parts the soil has become stabilised to a comparatively low level of production. He refers to the different kinds of manure available, many of which, such as compost, both on the farm and from town-refuse are, he says, very inadequately utilised.

Mechanisation And Unemployment

Mechanisation, Dr. Burns says, has already been useful and economical in the eradication of deep-rooted weeds, in clearing land originally under jungle, in making roads, bunds and channels, in anti-erosion work and on large sugar estates and grantees estates where big areas have to be dealt with quickly and efficiently.

Commenting on the "fallacy" that mechanisation must result in widespread unemployment, Dr. Burns observes:

Efficiency means greater produc-

tion from the land at less cost. If this efficiency arises from the use of machines to economise manual labour, it would seem to mean fewer men upon the land. This does not necessarily follow. It may mean fewer men per operation but not per acre. There are numerous examples in which modern progressive farming has actually restored the numbers of men employed upon the land. Mechanisation, in addition, creates several new classes of employed men, those who make, manage or repair the machines. It employs more groups who are the suppliers or distributors of the spares, the fuel and the lubricants. Mechanisation, particularly if it involves the transference of machines from one place to another, involves the improvement of roads and, here again, a large prospect of employment opens up. This increase in employment is not only for men detached from the land but also for many members of the educated classes who at present can find no satisfactory outlet for their education. But this is only the beginning. An area which has been helped by mechanisation may easily give double the income that it gave previously, leaving money, for the training and setting up in other walks of life of men detached from the land.

Nor need they be detached from the land. Intensive agriculture, such as the production of poultry, eggs, vegetable, honey, can be and is best carried on in small areas which could be part of a large system including branches of decentralised urban industry. Everything points to some type of collective organisation.

Soviet Example

Dr. Burns remarks that, in any planning of agriculture for the future, one inevitably turns to the great Soviet experiment. While keeping an absolutely open mind as regards that experiment, he quotes the following observations of Sir Daniel Hall, whom he describes as one of the most level-headed of British agricultural scientists: "What is, however, worthy of consideration is the fact that the men who planned the Soviet organisation, men lacking neither in knowledge of the material world nor a perception of affairs, did deliberately abandon the peasant structure of agriculture, to which they had been habituated, and have attempted to replace it by large-scale exploitation of the land, using all the resources of science and machinery. The motive was to obtain increased production, more food for a vast population that was insufficiently fed and liable to famine and yet at the same time to liberate more labour for the other industries, whereby the total divisible wealth of the population would be increased."

HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following are the results of the H. S. C. Examination, 1944, held by the University of Ceylon:—

Royal College: 2 first division, 8 second div., 5 distinctions in Applied Maths and 4 in Pure Maths; Ananda College: 3 first div., 14 second div., 1 distinction in Applied Maths, 1 Geography and 1 Latin; St. Joseph's College: 1 first, 7 second, 1 distinction Applied Maths, 1 Pure Maths, 1 British History and 1 Ceylon History; St. Thoma's College: 7 second div., 1 distinction in Pure Maths and 1 Applied Maths; Trinity College: 2 first div., 1 second div., 2 distinction Pure Maths, 1 Applied Maths; Ananda Sastralaya: 2 first div., 1 second div., 1 distinction in Pure Maths and 1 in Sanskrit; St. Peter's College: 1 first, 3 second, 1 dist. in Chemistry, one in European History and 1 in Latin; Jaffna College: 2 first, 6 second, 2 dist. in Pure Maths and two Applied Maths; St. John's College, Jaffna: 1 first division.

The following passes are all in the second division: Jaffna Central: 3; Hartley, (Pt. Pedro): 6; two dist. in Applied Maths; Sri Somawala Girls' School: 4; Holy Family Convent 2; Good Shepherd's Convent 2; Nalanda Vidyalaya 1; Kandy Convent 1; Dharmarajah College 1; St. Aloysius College 1; Wesley College 1; St. Anthony's College 1; Maria Stella College 1; De Mazenod College 1; Zahira College 1.

CEYLON REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA

Mr. J. Tyagarajah, Member for Mannar-Mullaitivu, gave notice of the following motion in the State Council on the 14th inst:—

"That this House is of opinion that the post of Ceylon's representative in India should not be filled before this House decides whether the necessity any longer exists for making this appointment."

He has also given notice that he will move the suspension of all relevant Standing Orders in order to enable him to move the motion on the 28th instant.

WAR ALLOWANCES

The State Council has passed the Financial Secretary's motion to increase the existing scale of war allowances to Government servants and also to pay war allowances on pensions. Both are estimated to cost Rs. 35,000,000 annually.

SCHOOL'S ENTERPRISE

A paper factory and a carpentry school have been opened at Union College, Jellipallia.

PERSONAL

Mr. S. Subramaniam B. A. of the staff of Manipal Hindu College, who obtained the Diploma in Education in July 1943 has been provisionally admitted to the M. A. (Education) examination of the University of London as an External Student.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1944

THE MINISTERS AND TAXATION

SPEAKING AT THE MEETING of the State Council on Friday last, the Financial Secretary warned the members that the existing taxes were inadequate and that the Ministers had to get revenue from somewhere. On several occasions Mr. Huxham, when expressing his views on new measures and schemes that were under consideration by the Council, had told the members that these enterprises would cost money and would entail additional burdens on the tax-payer. The Council could not, therefore, have been taken by surprise when he announced the inevitable consequence of heavy public expenditure, namely, additional taxation. The member for Ruanwella even went to the extent of assuring his colleagues that they were on the right path, that the Council "should not show any reluctance in taxing people at the present time to the utmost when there was so much money in the country", and that all classes should be taxed adequately and the money utilised to subsidise essential commodities.

That further taxation is necessary will not be denied by anyone acquainted with the heavy extraordinary expenditure that has been found unavoidable in the present emergency. But the question is bound to be asked: was all this expenditure unavoidable? Could not some of the many schemes that now constitute a heavy drain on the public Treasury have been postponed to more normal times? And if further taxation is necessary, is there any effective check on Ministerial extravagance and the willingness of Ministerial supporters in the Council to aid and abet the Ministers in their extravagance?

The fact must be borne in mind that the additional expenditure to which the Government now stands committed is not entirely due to the present emergency. Some of it at least is the direct consequence of new schemes in the field of education, social welfare, agriculture and what not. Take one instance. Co-operative stores were started practically overnight under the patronage of the Government.

This has necessarily entailed an increase in expenditure. We do not say that all these schemes should not have been started, but we do contend that the manner in which the Ministers are passing, like the proverbial butterfly, from scheme to scheme, entailing heavy expenditure, is, to say the least, the most disturbing feature of Ministerial policy. It seems to have been assumed that the country was willing to bear any burden in the matter of taxation that had the support of the members of the State Council and the Ministers. It was on this assumption that the Member for Ruanwella told the Council to get on with its policy of supporting every demand of the Ministers for more taxation.

One thing is clear: even if the excuses now given for the staggering increase in public expenditure are accepted, there is no check whatever on the proneness of the Ministers and their supporters in Council to devise new schemes first and then ask for more taxation to finance these schemes. The State Council, which may be expected in normal times to exercise the necessary control over the Ministry, is no longer representative of public opinion, for the simple reason that the electorates have not been given the opportunity of expressing their views on the conduct of their representatives. We have in effect now an oligarchy which claims the privilege of spending public money as it likes in the name of the people. According to current notions of democracy in this country, this privilege may even come to be regarded as a quasi-hereditary right. It is from this degenerate outlook on a very healthy and vital conception of the foundations of government that the people of Ceylon have to fear most. The Ministers and their supporters have taken care to see that there is no public opinion worth considering. By cultivating a racial policy, by encouraging racial suspicions and prejudices, they have done their best to divide Ceylon on communal lines. The progress of this tragedy must be arrested first if the Ministers and their clique are to be brought under some sort of control. The people of this island must divide, if divide indeed they will be, on issues that affect the real welfare of the people as a whole. The Ministers' policy in regard to agriculture is disturbing the minds of people even in the South. There is, however, as yet no party pledged to safeguard the interests of agriculture. The only safeguard against Governmental extravagance is public opinion backed by parties in the Legislature. The absence of the party system leaves the Ministers and their yes-men free to spend public money as they please.

Notes and Comments

Sugar Distribution

For a long time there has been a general complaint that the ration of sugar for town residents is double that allotted to country residents, owing to some mysterious reason. People in the Jaffna town get $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each per week and those in the villages only $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. while residents in Colombo get 1 lb. each, children getting half the quantities. On what basis this allocation is made is a mystery. Does it mean that people in cities lead a more luxurious life than those in towns, and those in towns more than those in villages? Do not children require more sugar than adults? There is an old belief that sugars and starches, taken in large quantities, tend to produce diabetes. Is there any attempt being made, on that ground, to save our village folk from the calamities of diabetes and let the city and town folk take care of themselves?

Further, we understand that registered traders in Colombo are now supplied with ample stocks of sugar and are allowed to sell one pound per head over and above the ration. A European firm is selling even two pounds per head, we are told. Thus, it is possible for a man to get not only one or two pounds in addition to his weekly ration of one pound in Colombo, but a man can go round to a number of shops and buy any quantity he likes at the rate of one pound at every shop. What is this wonderful concession in Colombo for? And why are people in the country side asked to be content with quarter pound per week? The Food Controller surely owes an explanation to the public.

Post-War Development

While every country in the world is actively engaged in making plans for post-war social reconstruction and development it is very disappointing to see our Minister of Agriculture giving his attention more to securing a Parliament and Cabinet and Dominion status for our country than to the question of ensuring our food supply which is the first thing a man requires to work any constitution satisfactorily. Elsewhere we publish a brief report of the principles of the Indian plan which will be found instructive and useful to us. So far, the only post-war project we have heard our Minister of Agriculture contemplating is the building of a super-rest house off Polonnaruwa, facing the sea of Parakrama, that will beat even the Galle Face Hotel and Mt. Levinia Hotel in the matter of efficient catering to visitors. It is said that the super-rest house will be so built that no sun ray will play on the verandhas in the mornings and evenings, the visitors will have a full view of the 'samudra' from their rooms, and no cars will enter the front portico and disturb the visitors reading or playing indoor games on the verandhas. Post-War development indeed!

Agricultural Education

The Government of Madras is proposing to double the number of admissions of candidates for the B. Sc. (Agriculture) degree to the Government Agricultural College at Coimbatore, for the purpose of securing agriculturally

qualified men for the 'Grow more Food' campaign and for the work of the Agricultural Department generally. Due regard is also being paid to the need for a large number of qualified men for the post-war reconstruction work of settling demobilised soldiers on land. Is there anything being done in that line in our country?

Farm Machinery

Sir Firoz Noon is now busy in England urging representatives of Britain's farm machinery industry to study the post-war Indian import market and to manufacture small ploughs which could be worked by hand and sold in millions. At a St. Albans, farms implement demonstration arranged by the Minister of Agriculture and War Agriculture Emergency Committee he said: "If you can manufacture a small plough for India, capable of being turned within an acre, you will find a ready sale, and small engine-driven pumps for drawing water from wells not much deeper than 15 ft. were also greatly needed." He also said that when he visited Chicago recently the directors of a firm implement manufacturing firm cross-examined him for an hour and a half on what was wanted in India. In Ceylon we must have men who think so much in advance and do what is required for the country.

Restriction on Cash Crops

In the state of Hyderabad, His Highness the Nizam has passed an order that a large portion of lands now under cultivation of such cash crops as groundnuts etc. should be cultivated with foodstuffs, and that no further cash crops should be cultivated until the State becomes fully self-reliant in the matter of food supply even after the war. In the Madras Presidency the Government has prohibited, from June last year, the cultivation of Mungari cotton as a pure crop or as a mixed crop with less than two rows of food crop to one of cotton in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah in order that the area released from the cotton might be utilised for growing food crops. Why should not such a step be taken in Ceylon as well. In Jaffna we grow a lot of chewing tobacco which is bought by only one country in the world viz; Travancore, and we go to them begging for reduction of import duty to compete with tobacco grown in other Indian districts. Why should not there be a restriction on the growing of such tobacco here to release the lands for food crops? Similarly fertile lands can be released for food crops in the South also.

CROWN PROCTOR FOR POINT PEDRO

Mr. M. Esurpadham, Proctor S. C. has been appointed Crown Proctor, Point Pedro. This is the first time a Crown Proctor has been appointed for Point Pedro. With the establishment of a separate District Court, the appointment meets a long-felt need. Mr. Esurpadham commends a large practice and is greatly respected.

OBITUARY

We regret to have to record the death of Arumugam Subramaniam at his residence at Neeraviady, Vannarpannai, on Tuesday the 13th inst. He leaves behind two sons and two daughters.

Letters to the Editor

PADDY PROBLEMS IN N. C. P.

Sir,—Mr. Aluwihare, G. A., N. C. P., in a statement to the press has recounted the difficulties and disabilities inherent to paddy cultivation in his Province. He is a gentleman belonging to the old landed aristocracy of a people who lost their independence much later than the other two major communities of Ceylon. His defence of the peasantry breathes the sense of one who identifies himself with the peasantry against whom much ill-directed and irresponsible criticism has of late been concentrated. There is Himalayan ignorance among the English educated town-dwellers with respect to conditions of life and labour of the peasantry. The technique of paddy cultivation, the rationale of the rituals and customs appertaining to it, the intricacies of the social organisation identified with the industry need patient research and study to be understood by outsiders. But the study of the peasant is a discredited subject to-day. Yet time was when he received the consideration worthy of the landed aristocrat at the hands of the British Civil Servants. That was the time when he paid paddy "rents" which formed the mainstay of government revenue. Revenue officers of that period were bound to please the peasant, leading him at the same time or organising the directive intelligence that the industry needed. The vastness of information gathered by the then Civil Servants regarding the peasant's cultural heritage, his philosophy of life, his religion, his social structure and outlook is testified to by the papers contributed by them to the Ceylon Branch of Royal Asiatic Society. With the abolition of paddy "rents" the link snapped. Our young men, since then, became nurtured in the trans-mediterranean outlook to the neglect of local affairs, social science and our history. Under our new democracy, born about 13 years ago, the coolie classes have been put up over the heads of the peasantry in financial security, creature comforts in provision for social amenities and healthful living state. It is therefore highly gratifying to have in the Civil Service a gentleman of Mr. Aluwihare's courage and ability who would take up the cudgels in defence of the much maligned peasant.

In the N. C. P. there are 1676 village tanks with cultivable paddy land 86,000 acres in extent. Its population is approximately 100,000 of whom Mr. Aluwihare states, only 20,000 may be reckoned as effective who could undertake to labour on paddy land. Four-fifths of the population remain disabled by sickness due to miserable living, lack of sanitary conditions of their abode and malaria. Damage to paddy cultivation by floods is a recurrent affair and because of this Maha (Kala poka) cultivation is avoided. Noxious plants spring up overnight and cover the fields. In the months of drought, tanks become dry, cattle get no fodder and they roam afield over the jungle in search of water and grass. Their condition is analogous to that of their owners. The villager will not risk the speculative attempt or sowing before his tank has become full with rain water. The Kekulan cultivation (dry cultivation) is unpopular in N. C. P. the reason is that the soil had become hard during the months of drought and the villager

is unequal to break and pulverise it. He lacks physical strength and stamina. What a picture!

Had the Minister in the last 13 years of his rule devoted a small fraction of the money spent on his so-fancied Prakramabahan enterprises to cutting of drainage channels in the village areas clearing jungle around human habitations, renovating old anicuts and channels which were in use in old days, raising the bunds of village tanks, providing for flow of surplus water by Vane harmless along drainage channels, and sinking wells in the villages and on creating other agricultural amenities in the province—a province sacred to the Buddhists—what a change should have come over the country and the ancient people living there through the ages!

Mr. Aluwihare, however, draws attention to the Parakrama Samudra which the Minister has caused to be restored on an improved plan. In his opinion the Samudra (Tamil word means Ocean) should provide water for cultivation of 205,000 acres "of some of the best lands". The traditional lore of the Sinhalese as well as of the Tamils does not favour restoration of palugama (abandoned) habitations before living villages have been helped and the people set up on their feet. However that be, I ask where are the people to cultivate under the Samudra to come from? The experience of the last 13 years should discredit any hope of building up a stout-hearted peasantry with urban materialia's.

What is required to be done in N. C. P. for increasing paddy output is concentration of attention on the villages. Deep ploughing and careful ridging of paddy plots to a fair height (say 12 to 18 inches) are necessary for the eradication of the pest plants *mimosa* and *ikiri*. The distribution of water from village tanks should be under strict control. The fields should be provided for sub-soil drainage.

In the Jaffna Peninsula there are no irrigation tanks, major or minor. Yet the Jaffna peasant manages to get his harvest of paddy. His methods should be studied. His crop is rain fed and his method is *kekulan* dry cultivation. It is well that Sinhalese gentlemen interested in paddy cultivation should bear in mind the admonition contained in the rock inscription at Mahinta's Temple. It is a record of rules inscribed in the 8th century A.D. It enjoins on the cultivators of Vibare lands to follow the rules of cultivation laid down by the Tamils of "former" days.

Yours truly
R. C. P.

11 6 44

Do not encourage the Black Market.
Buy Controlled goods at Controlled Rates,
Buy no more than is necessary and deprive
Your neighbour of his legitimate share

THE JAFFNA APOTHECARIES COMPANY
We Build for the Future.
Mis. 53, 19.)

"THE TYRANTS' WAR"

Mr. Roosevelt's Name for World War II

President Roosevelt at his press conference on May 31, suggested that this war be called the "Tyrants War". He said the title had been suggested to him several weeks ago and he liked it very much.

Mussolini's Story Of His Downfall

The following story, purporting to be Mussolini's own account of his fall, capture, and rescue by the Germans, is from the Nazi newspaper, *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, states the *Daily Sketch*:

Everything that happened in Italy last summer had been most cunningly planned in advance—right down to the smallest detail. Everyone concerned knew exactly what to do at zero hour.

From the start, to the armistice and the declaration of war on Germany, everything was to go like clockwork. I was to be cut off from the world and subsequently to be handed over to England.

On the evening of my interview with King Victor, the day after the meeting of the Fascist Grand Council—on July 25—I was arrested.

Coming down the steps of the Villa Savoia, I was surprised to see an ambulance waiting instead of my car.

A Carabinieri officer ordered me to get in. I knew it was a trap, but yielded to force.

The officer, two policemen and two Carabinieri, armed with sub-machine-guns followed me into the ambulance. I was taken to the Carabinieri barracks and closely guarded, in order, they said, to protect me against the fury of the populace.

After an hour or so I was taken in the same ambulance to some other barracks on the other side of the Tiber river. There I was locked up in the C. O.'s room, the door being guarded by three Carabinieri. All my movements were closely watched.

During the night of July 25 at 1 a.m. I was handed a letter from Marshal Badoglio in which he explained that all that was being done had no other object but to protect me against a very serious plot.

"As soon as you tell me where you wish to be taken, for private residence, I shall arrange this for you," the Marshal's letter went on.

I dictated my answer at once to General Ferrone, the officer in attendance, saying:

1. "I thank Marshal Badoglio for the steps taken to protect me.

2. "The only residence I consider possible is Rocca Delle Caminate.

3. "I have no intention of creating difficulties for the new Government.

4. "I note that the war is to continue. If so the new Government will do what the country's honour, interest and prestige require."

Finally I wished Marshal Badoglio every success in his new task.

This letter never saw daylight—undoubtedly they did not dare publish it. Late at night on July 27 I was ordered brusquely to be ready to leave.

Riding in a tightly-shut car with blinds down, I noticed that we were not travelling north, but south.

At midnight we reached the port of Gaeta, whence a little steamer, the *s.s. Persephone*, took me to the island of Ponza, which we reached at 1 p.m. Here a great crowd was gathered at the port.

I was offered flowers and fruit, and there was not the slightest sign of animosity. The Mayor and other dignitaries welcomed me.

(Continued on page 4)

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMPREHENSIVE INDIAN PLANS

It is understood that the committee appointed by the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has drafted a memorandum for post-war development in agriculture and animal husbandry involving a huge cost. The proposals which attempt to give effect to the recommendations of the Hot Springs Conference are based on the report prepared by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The Committee has introduced a new term called 'Agricology' to denote agriculture and animal husbandry. Every aspect of agriculture is covered by the Committee and the question of improving the milk supply of the country is given very high prominence.

The cost of carrying out the recommendations contained in the memorandum may easily run to several hundred crores of rupees.

The Policy Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council will consider the memorandum by the end of this month at Simla and the Advisory Board will consider it on July 7 and 8 at Delhi.

NOTICE

Jaffna Saiva Training College, Thinnevely

The interview for the selection of candidates to forward applications for the Entrance Examination will be held on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1944, at 9 a.m. at the Hindu Board Office, Front Street, Jaffna.

S. ADCHALINGAM,
General Manager.

Hindu Board of Education,
Jaffna, June 17, 1944.
(Mis. 54, 19 & 22 6-4)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 260
In the matter of the estate of the late Dr. Namasivayam Rasiah of Chunnakam, Jaffna Deceased, Sivaznanam widow of Namasivayam Rasiah of Chunnakam

And Petitioner,

1. Rasiah Rajasingha
2. Rasiah Rajendra
3. Rasiah Rajapalan
4. Rasiah Rajagopalan all of Chunnakam

5. Namasivayam Sabapathy of Uduvil

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 29th day of May 1944 in the presence of Mr. P. Nagalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the abovenamed 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before 23rd day of June 1944 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 29th day of May 1944
Sgd. J. Joseph
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. P. Nagalingam
Proctor for Petitioner
O. 24 15 19)

WHAT PEOPLE SAY

(By Newsmonger)

That travelling by 'buses in Jaffna has become impossible in these days.

That, for example, on the Jaffna-Karainagar line, there are only twelve buses running now where there were over thirty two plying in the pre-war days.

That bullock carts and horse-carriages for hire have dwindled for want of bran, paddy and other forage.

That cars and bicycles are fast disappearing for want of tyres, tubes and mechanical parts.

That at least forty passengers are packed like sardines in each 'bus which is licensed to carry only nineteen.

That the drivers and conductors take so many passengers not for pecuniary benefit but out of pity for the surging mass of passengers begging for seats.

That they do so at great risk of being fined Rs. 100.00 for overloading.

That men and women, when once they get into a bus, become flexible, compressible, pliable, plastic, ductile, malleable, and, above all, perfectly docile.

That, in former days conductors used to chase passengers and pull them begging that their buses be honoured and patronised.

That now passengers have to put up with abuses and meekly submit to the conductors' orders.

That the 'buses have now become great elevators of the so-called depressed classes.

That there is no distinction between high and low, rich and poor, capitalist and labourer, employer and employee, inside a 'bus now.

That every one is satisfied and supremely thankful if he gets a seat on the floor of the 'bus.

That a high caste Vellala man does not mind sitting at the feet of a low caste man perched on the seat.

That equal seating and equal opportunities have come to stay.

That the Minister of Local Administration and the Director of Transport should have some consideration for the travelling public.

That providing transport facilities is an essential war effort to maintain the life of the community.

That they should allow more petrol to be used by 'buses and more buses put on the lines.

That the Jaffna—Pt. Pedro 'Bus service is the worst in the Island one can experience.

That Magistrates should not be so hard on conductors for taking in more passengers than the license permits.

That the conductors are doing only a humanitarian service in these

days. That, though the 'Bus companies are making enormous profits to the tune of 100% a year, the law must be somewhat relaxed as an emergency measure.

That, in the alternative the Director of Transport must put more buses on the road.

That often every other passenger sits on the lap of another.

That the 'Bus companies should be made to reduce their fares in view of the large profits they earn and as a compensation for the inconveniences the passengers suffer.

That the rickshaw coolies demand exorbitant fares nowadays.

That they are a law unto themselves and are very cheeky and rude under the very nose of the Policeman.

That they fleece innocent men and women who are either too old or too sickly and happen to hire a rickshaw.

That the Urban Council should fix the rates and the Policemen on beat should be instructed to attend to complaints.

That in Madras there is a law which prohibits bare-bodied men getting into a public 'bus.

That every passenger in a public 'bus should at least wear a banyan in Madras.

That such a law would have a salutary effect in this country also from a health point of view.

That, no doubt, wearing of a banyan by passengers cannot be insisted on in these days on account of the high cost of clothing.

That at least a passenger can be made to cover his body with his shawl if he is not wearing a shirt or coat.

That if legislation is passed to that effect, the conductor will see it enforced.

That at present dirt and perspiration and skin diseases are well rubbed into the skins of their neighbours by passengers who have not the decency to cover their bodies.

That the War has been a blessing to many in that there have been changes in their methods of, and outlook, on life.

That it would be a great thing indeed if men could be made to have some consideration for others as well.

That one should cover one's body somehow while sitting by the side of another is a lesson which should be enforced by law, if one has not the sense to understand it.

WANTED.

Wanted a certificated lady teacher immediately for Sri Shanmuga Vidhyalayam Hindu Girls English School, Trincomalee. Apply with testimonials to the Manager. (Mis. 52, 19 26)

Mussolini's Story Of His Downfall

(Continued from Page 3)

some with tears in their eyes. I was guarded by 50 police and 50 Carabinieri, but these troops were frequently changed.

I was lodged in a small house on the shore, where I spent long hours watching the sea and expecting to see a British cruiser any moment.

The neighbouring houses were evacuated by order of the police, I spent a week without any news whatever.

Then, one night, I was told to prepare for another journey. "You are in danger," an officer said, "You must leave."

At 3 a.m. I was taken on board an old French destroyer, the Panther. When I inquired for my destination I was told Maddalena.

This small island, off the north-east point of Sardinia, was reached in the afternoon and I was taken to the house of an Englishman by the name of Wewer (Weaver?).

I stayed there for almost three weeks. The food was very bad and the monotony was deadly. Occasionally I was allowed to go for a short walk. On one of these walks I met a labourer who whispered: "Duce! don't worry, nothing lasts for ever."

One day a German plane flew over the house so low that I could see the pilot's face. This raised my hopes, which, in truth, I had never quite lost. A little later I received from the Fuehrer a wonderful gift, a luxury edition of Nietzsche's works in 24 volumes.

Eventually I was allowed to read the Italian communiques, but I saw at a glance that the talk about continuing the war was mere pretence.

On August 27 I was told that I should leave next day. A Red Cross plane took me to Lake Bracciano, 25 miles north of Rome, whence I went by ambulance to the Gran Sasso. After spending a few days in the funicular railway station I was taken to the Gran Sasso Hotel.

During all this time the secret Armistice negotiations between Badoglio, Churchill and Roosevelt continued.

We now know that I was to be handed over to Washington for a great "War Criminal Demonstration Trial"—and I was even to be shown to the public for an entrance fee.

On August 1, Roosevelt had sent a note to all neutral States telling them what to do if I asked for refuge there. For the first time I was now allowed to see the papers, and the reason for this soon became clear to me—I was being attacked and described as a "clown" and "low down fellow."

At the Gran Sasso I was watched more strictly than ever—but having been secretly informed that the Germans were in Rome, I knew the Fuehrer would not fail me.

It was a splendid undertaking in

which surprise was decisive.

It was all over in two minutes. At two o'clock in the afternoon I was standing at the window of my room when I saw some German planes coming out of the clouds. I guessed at once that I was to be liberated.

I leaned out of the window and shouted to the excited guard not to move on their lives—and there were the German parachutists.

In a twinkling the hotel was surrounded with machine gun troops and the bewildered Italian guards made no attempt to resist.

A Fiesler Storch aeroplane, for vertical take-off had been provided because the runway was too short and in bad condition.

After a few anxious moments when the machine refused to start, we took off normally and flew straight to Rome, which we reached in two hours.

Thence another plane took me to Vienna, which I reached at 11 p.m. The next day I was in Munich.

ORDER NISI FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 250. In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Naganattu widow of Sangarapillai Kanther of Sirampadiy Jaffna

S.K. Ponnusamy, Maruthanadam Uduvil Vs. Petitioner. S.K. Nadarajah C. G. B. Galle S.K. Sinnathamby C. G. B. Trincomalee Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 29th day of April 1944 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 26th April 1944 having been read.

It is ordered that the said S. K. Ponnusamy the petitioner abovenamed is entitled to have letters of administration to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased as her son and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 2nd day of June 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 29th day of April 1944 Sgd. James Joseph District Judge

Time to show cause is extended and reissued for 14-7-44 Sgd. H. A. de Silva District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor for Petitioner

NOTICE.

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currysuffs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a co-operative retail store from Monday, the 19th to 26th instant (both days inclusive).

(1) Masoor Dhall 1 oz per head

(2) Oorid whole 1 oz per head

2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.

Sgd. E. B. Tisseverasingha, for Govt. Agent N. P.

(G. 36 19 6-44)

ZENITH OPTICAL CO.,
11 MAIN STREET, JAFFNA
FOR EVERYTHING
OPTICAL
Mis. 199.