

# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1940.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 46.

## TACTICS AND STRATEGY

### Weapons and Manner of Using Them

#### GERMAN TACTICS & STRATEGY IN THE PRESENT WAR

(BY CYRIL FALLS)

STRATEGY is eternal. The campaigns carried out by the Germans in Poland and in Holland, Belgium and France might have been similarly conducted in almost any age. It is the weapons and manner of using them which change; that is the tactics.

And so strategy, magnificent and awe-inspiring as its supreme examples appear, is the servant of tactics. Only once in an epoch, as in Napoleon's campaign of Ulm, does it wholly free itself from its master. So, as the subject of this article is technique, I shall speak of tactics.

And yet there is one feature of the last year which cannot be omitted, but yet comes rather in the sphere of strategy. I mean propaganda. It has undoubtedly played an important part in preparing the way for Hitler's successes, especially in France, where there is evidence that the French army was by no means unaffected by it. Its keynote was persistence in hammering home the thesis which it advanced. Its scale ran between a very slight distortion of facts in themselves unpleasant for the Allies (with the object of making them seem yet uglier) and complete fabrication. The latter frequently found its mark under cover of the former. We often laugh at the extravagance of German propaganda, but we can seldom afford to belittle it.

It is now a commonplace that the two most effective tactical weapons employed by the Germans in their victorious campaigns were, first, the combination of aircraft and secondly, the use of parachutists and troop-carrying aircraft.

The chief armies against which they used the former method were the Polish, French and Britain. The first was very inferior, both in numbers and armament; it was also after the first couple of days almost derided of fighter,

aircraft to resist German bombers. The second was well provided with defensive weapons, but somewhat short of tanks and very short of aircraft. It was also the slave of a rigid and unenterprising doctrine. The third was excellently provided with defensive weapons, but lamentably short of tanks. Its fighter aircrafts were the best in the world, but in France, they had to operate from improvised and hastily changed airfields and a proportion of their strength had to be kept at home because German bombers might any moment have switched on to an offensive against this country. We took great risks in the number of squadrons we sent out, but we could not wholly denude our home defences. Finally, the British army was too small to influence decisively the fate of the fighting in France and the low countries.

There is, therefore, reason to hope that if these German tactics were to be attempted against us on our own soil—supposing that the enemy had been able to effect a lodgment upon it—the result would be very different. It is a mistake to suppose that the defensive is not still a strong form of warfare if the defending troops are steady and well armed. In any scheme of defence what is called the tank-ditch plays a part, but there was never any such tank-ditch as the North Sea and English Channel.

Not that we can venture to underrate German resource and organisation. The manner in which their tanks were kept in the field bridging the work of their pioneers or field engineers; the speed with which aircraft came to the support of tanks when held up while at the same time motorised infantry with mortars hastened to the scene; all this was remarkable. The mortar really

(Continued on page 6)

## CONGRESS WITHDRAWS OFFER OF CO-OPERATION

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY CONDEMNED

#### GANDHIJI TO LEAD CONGRESS

Bombay, Monday.

THE All India Congress Committee today ratified by an overwhelming majority the Working Committee's resolution withdrawing the Poona resolution or the Congress conditional offer of co-operation. The ratification was moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Earlier, the House rejected four amendments, all of which demanded the immediate launching of civil disobedience.

The resolution approves and endorses the resolutions passed by the Working Committee at Wardha last August and further condemns the decision of the British Government "to impose its will upon India" and says:

"Britain's recent policy has further shown that it would not even tolerate free expression of public opinion in condemnation of associating India in the war against Germany against the will of the vast body of the people of India and exploiting here the national resources and man-power of India for this purpose. In the opinion of the Committee, by following this policy the British Government has created an intolerable situation and is imposing upon the Congress a struggle for the preservation of the honour and the elementary rights of the people. Congress is pledged under Mr. Gandhi's leadership to non-violence for the vindication of India's freedom. At this grave crisis in the movement for national freedom the A. I. C. C. requests him to guide the Congress in the action that should be taken."

#### No Hasty Steps

Mr. Gandhi declared: "I may tell you that I am not anxious to go to goal. Of course it is open to the Government to lock me up at any time, but for the present I have no idea of defying the law unless I am compelled to do so." Mr. Gandhi revealed

that the resolution was drafted by him and added: "We waited with patience for a year and I believe that thereby we have grown in strength I, at least personally, have. Our last offer was the greatest concession we could make. What we wanted was not power for the Congress, but freedom for India."

Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi said: "I do not wish to defeat Britain. I wish her well. I admire the courage of their people, but I must tell them that if I am so impotent as not to be able to protect myself the moment they leave this country, then I have no right or desire to be free."

Dealing with the war, Mr. Gandhi stated: "When I read about the bombing of St. Paul's, it pained me as much the bombing or destruction of a mosque or a temple. There is so much tradition and art associated with St. Paul's and I cannot understand the madness of the Germans." Mr. Gandhi paid a tribute to the courage of the English people, faced with their grim ordeal and said he would not feel that even the fall of London or England would mean the defeat of the British people. They have a vast empire and they will try to defend it from far off parts like Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. But Britain's difficulty cannot make India give up the path she has followed. "I believe that India has a lesson to give the whole world."

Mr. Gandhi said he proposed to go to the Viceroy with the solution and to ask him if the situation, if allowed to continue, would not amount to extinction of the Congress. "It might be that the Viceroy would say that he was helpless and I would have to come back empty-handed." He would also request the Viceroy to give Congress latitude to bring moral pressure through non-violence against

(Continued on page 6)





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1940

### RURAL SERVICE CENTRES

—o—

THE PROGRESS REPORTS OF the nine Rural Service Centres opened by the Department of Commerce and Industries at the beginning of this year at different centres in the Island show that there is great scope in this country for rural development work. We have extracted at length passages from the report of the work done at the Puttur centre in Jaffna to give an idea to our readers of the nature of work that can be undertaken by people interested in our villages. The officers in charge of these are first required to carry out investigations into the conditions of the inhabitants of the various areas and to prepare relevant statistics in order to assist them with the data required for rural development work. The officers have accordingly drawn up suitable statistical tables which are maintained at these centres. These officers are further required to live among the people, enlist their sympathy and co-operation and gradually instruct and lead them in improved ways of living. Almost all the phases of a villager's life are touched by the plan of work drawn up by the Department. One can therefore be certain of the co-operation and sympathy of the people for whose well-being the authorities have launched on this method of improving the villagers' lot. From the report of the Puttur centre, one is able to appreciate the value of the work that has been done during the seven months of its existence. The plan of work covers the health and sanitation, educational, economic, and social and spiritual aspects of the life of the people. Though the period is too short to produce or to expect striking results, yet one cannot fail to be impressed by the desire created among the people for an improvement in their ways of living. This itself is an achievement; for it is not an easy task to pull a conservative people out of the rut of conservatism along which they have for ages moved with a blindness that sees neither reason

nor purpose. The economic aspect has rightly engaged due attention on the part of the development officers who are sparing no efforts to teach the village improved methods of agriculture, revive cottage industries, introduce new industries, find markets for village produces and products and improve the live-stock which is already deteriorating. It is here more than in any other sphere that the work of the development officers will be greatly appreciated and felt. The villages stand in dire need of re-discovering and utilising the means which gave them prosperity in days of old and of finding new sources of wealth for a happy and contented village life. If the officers who are placed in charge of this important work have the earnestness to help the villager and the genius to find out means of improving his lot, the great work which the authorities have started as a trial in the nine centres will prove a tremendous success, leading to the extension of their activities to other centres in the country. We are certain that the example of these successful centres will be an inducement for unofficial agencies to take up such work for the improvement of the backward villages in the Island. We shall watch with sympathy the progress of these centres and hope the public will give the officers engaged in the work every assistance.

### Spain May Join The Axis

#### Vichy Resisting Nazi Terms

Washington, Sept. 17.

Washington is evincing considerable interest in the visit of Don Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Minister of the Interior, to Berlin.

The announcement that he is discussing more than domestic issues has convinced many observers that Franco's neutrality is rapidly coming to an end and that the Axis has managed to bring sufficient pressure to force his entry into the war on the side of the Axis.

It is realised in Washington that this should make possible a formidable attack upon Gibraltar as it is widely believed that very large German forces are now on Spanish soil.

These possibilities, added to private reports from France that Vichy is strongly resisting the German peace terms and may even flatly reject them, lead many here to believe that swift changes in the Western European line-up are more than possible—even probable.

Colour is given to these beliefs by reports here that the French air force in Morocco is already attacking the Italians in Italy and the Germans in France.

### JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL ELECTION

Nomination on Nov. 9:  
Polling on Nov. 30

Notice is hereby given under section 10 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, as amended by section 4 of the Urban Councils Amendment Ordinance, No. 14 of 1940 that it is intended to hold an election of members of the Jaffna Urban Council on Saturday, 9 November 1940.

Every candidate must be nominated by means of one or more nomination papers (a) each signed by at least two persons whose names appear in the list of voters of the electoral division for which each candidate offers himself for election, and (b) delivered, with the written consent of the candidate endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, to the undersigned on 9 November 1940, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 11 a. m. at the Jaffna Kachcheri. No candidate will be deemed to be duly nominated unless, in respect of his candidature, a sum of Rs. 100, is deposited with the undersigned before 11 a. m. on 9 November 1940.

If more than one duly qualified candidate is duly nominated for any one electoral division a poll will be held on November 30 at the polling places provided for the different electoral divisions as shown below. The poll shall open at 8 a. m. and close at 4 p. m.

Electoral Division: Sex.		Place of Polling
No. 1.	Males and Females.	District Court House Jaffna.
No. 2.	Males.	St. Charles Vernacular School Jaffna.
	Females.	St. James Girls' School, Karaiyur, Jaffna.
No. 3.	Males.	St. Joseph's Institute, Colombogam.
	Females.	Hindu Vernacular School, Colombogam.
No. 4.	Males and Females.	Stanley Bilingual School, Chiviyateru.
No. 5.	Males and Females.	Mankayathkarasy Vidyasalai, Nallur.
No. 6.	Males and Females.	Wesleyan Mission Vernacular School, Chermal Street.
No. 7.	Males and Females.	Jaffna Hindu College Mixed Vernacular School, Vannarponnai.
No. 8.	Males.	Mazraudheer School, Moor Street, Jaffna.
	Females.	Mohamediya School, Moor Street, Jaffna.

M. PRASAD,  
Government Agent, N. P.  
The Kachcheri,  
Jaffna, 11 September 1940.

### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN ENGLAND

London, Sept. 17.

Lord Caldecote, Secretary of State for the Dominions, stated in the House of Lords today that in the first half of September rather over 2,000 civilians, including many women and children, had been killed and about 8,000 wounded by air bombardment.

Four-fifths of these figures, Lord Caldecote added, applied to the London area.

### REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIES

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES ON THE NEED FOR A BILL

#### NEW BILL LIKELY

A BILL which will make it compulsory for all industries in the Island to be registered, is held to be very necessary by Mr. D. H. Balfour, Acting Director of Commerce and Industries.

The Industrial Licensing Bill, which was thrown out by the State Council some time ago, may be submitted again in a modified form. The matter is now engaging the attention of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce upon a memorandum by Mr. D. H. Balfour.

The main objection to the Bill, in the form in which it was submitted, was regarding the indiscriminate licensing of industries which, it was said, would cramp the industrial development of the country at an important phase of its expansion. Another objection was to the indeterminate fees prescribed for licensing, these fees being left to be prescribed by regulations. The State Council felt that the regulations might impose an unduly large fee and thus cripple an industry out of proportion to its earnings.

The Department of Commerce now feels that it is possible to meet both these criticisms and re-submit the Bill in a modified form for acceptance by the State Council.

The Acting Director is firmly of opinion that a system of registration of industries is necessary. He avoids the term "licensing" as it might suggest strict formalities whereas "registration" would only imply an obligation to notify the relevant authority of the nature of business carried on.

He thinks that a registration certificate should only be issued subject to certain conditions. A paramount condition would be the insistence on the employment of a certain proportion of Ceylonese labour or the investment of a proportion of Ceylonese capital.

Provision should be made to give the Executive Committee power by regulation to prescribe any other conditions under which certificates would be issued. The expression "industry," he points out should also be defined. A working definition should imply 10 or more persons employed in any undertaking carried on for the manufacture, alteration, repairing or finishing of any article or substance.

Mr. Balfour recommends that as every industry would be required to register, provision should be made for making the Government Agents Assistant Registrars for their districts, and the Director of

(Continued on Page 5)

### Kalla Nilayam, Jaffna

Mr. A. Panniah will deliver a course of three lectures on "Pariva Paramam and Religion" at the Kalla Nilayam Hall once a fortnight, commencing on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 8.30 p. m.



# RURAL DEVELOPMENT WORK IN CEYLON

## PROGRESS REPORT OF NINE CENTRES

### URGENCY OF PUTTUR NILAVARAI IRRIGATION SCHEME STRESSED

PROGRESS Reports of the nine Rural Service Centres of the Department of Commerce and Industries for the period, January—July 1940, has just been issued as a Sessional Paper.

In the Northern Province, Puttur was selected for rural development work. Three investigators were in charge of this centre and in their report they state:—"The Tidal well at Nilavarai which is about one-fourth of a mile from this village is a potential source of wealth in the form of providing water for a suitable irrigation system, to the lower paddy lands where two crops could be grown, whereas only one crop is grown now and even in this the yield is poor due to the lack of rain during the ripening season. This is an urgent need and efforts should be made to hasten this scheme of irrigation."

#### Plan of Work

Each of the Centres is in charge of a Senior Investigator of the Economic Survey who has one assistant, and in the case of the larger villages two, also Investigators of the Economic Survey. These officers live in the villages and maintain constant and intimate contact with the people.

The first task of the officers working the nine Centres was to carry out an investigation into literacy, indebtedness, ownership of land, employment, income, number of livestock, poultry, &c., to furnish the data required for the work of rural development. Reports have been drawn up on the results of this survey and suitable statistical tables dealing with the above subjects are maintained at the Centres. Every family was investigated and at the same time the people were told of the purpose of the inquiry and the officers sought their co-operation. Meetings were also arranged at all Centres for the latter purpose, at which Hon. the Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce and several prominent official and unofficial members of the district were speakers.

The officers at all nine Centres now work to a set plan with minor modifications to suit each locality's needs, under the direct supervision of the Supervisor, Economic and Industrial Survey, who visits each Centre at least once in six weeks. The plan of work has five main branches and the progress made in each of these is detailed briefly.

#### Puttur Centre

The following are extracts from the report of the Puttur Centre:—

#### HEALTH AND SANITATION

Instructions were given to about 100 families in the village to clean up their houses and compounds. This house to house campaign was carried out once a week at the rate of 15 to 20 houses per week. On our subsequent calls at these houses it was found that the majority of the villagers had followed our instructions carefully.

We inspected the wells at Puttur

area and found that twenty wells were in a filthy and unclean state. We advised the owners to have the wells cleaned and drained and fifteen of them have complied with our request. Two villages have promised to build protective walls, as soon as they have realised some money from the sale of their tobacco.

Arrangements are being made with the Head Master of the English School, Puttur, to supply squatting plates for latrines, to be supplied to the villager at cost price. A start will be made very soon to launch a campaign to have pit latrines in every home, beginning with the members of the local co-operative societies to whom the Co-operative Department is prepared to advance the money for the squatting plates.

Games have been organized in two sections of the village. In the Puttur Central Area, they play football. Several matches have been played amongst themselves.

At Vembirai two types of national games were introduced and much enthusiasm is displayed by the youth of this section in playing these games.

#### Mental Education

A reading room was started by the Village Committee, and at present is housed in a temporary shed. As soon as our centre building is completed, the Reading Room will be shifted there and a library too established.

At our request the Village Committee has voted more money for additional newspapers.

Illiteracy is rampant amongst the depressed section of the village and the parents of the non-school-going children are irresponsible and possessed of mental inertia. A list of names of the children not attending school from this section was obtained and handed over to the Head Master of the Mission School who went to the village and advised the parents to send their children to school. We have been also responsible for sending a dozen boys to school.

The depressed section of the village is about one mile from any of the schools and the working section of the people return home late after strenuous work on their farms. Hence they find it difficult to come to the schools for night classes. A shed is being erected for this purpose at Vembirai where the depressed section live. This shed will be completed in a few days time, when night classes will be organized for the adults.

Similarly, a shed will be erected at Aranthavai, a hamlet in Puttur North for this purpose.

The Headmaster of the Mission School and the Village Committee Chairman addressed the depressed section at Vembirai on co-operation and the amicable settlement of their quarrels.

The Adult Education Officer, at

(Continued on page 4)

## WIFE'S IDENTITY DISPUTED

HUSBAND'S APPLICATION  
FOR WRIT OF HABEAS  
CORPUS

### AN AMUSING SITUATION

AN amusing situation arose in the Jaffna Magistrate's Court on Monday when an Ayurvedic Physician, Kasilingam Appacutty, who had applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus for the custody of his wife, disputed the identity of the woman who answered to her name as second respondent and, was produced by her father the first respondent.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. S. R. Arianayagam appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Arianayagam informed the Court that the second respondent the wife of the petitioner, had already filed a divorce suit against her husband, the petitioner.

#### Petitioner's Evidence

Mr. Kasilingam Appacutty, aged 31, Ayurvedic Physician of Kopay North, giving evidence, said that the person now before Court was not Selvanayakiammal, daughter of the first respondent, Palapillai. He (the petitioner) had lived in the house of the first respondent for about a month.

Selvanayage, aged 24, the second respondent, said that she was the daughter of Palapillai, and lived with him at Anaicottai. She had no sisters and was the only daughter of the first respondent. Her mother was dead. Her marriage with Mr. Appacutty, the petitioner, was only registered. She was present at the registration, which took place about two years ago. No one else posed for her at the registration. The petitioner never lived in their house, she said. Sometimes he used to see her father.

#### Not Willing to go to Husband

She was not willing to go and live with the petitioner. Previously also she had mentioned to the Udayar that she did not wish to go and live with him.

Under cross-examination she said that she did not know the name of the petitioner's father. She was educated at the Uduvil English School, which she left about five years ago from the 7th standard. She was once a pupil at a Christian school at Navaly. At both the schools she was known as Selvanayage, and her father's name was entered as Palapillai.

Mr. C. Thiagarajah, retired broker, Mannipay, said that he had known both the respondents now present in Court for the last ten years. He was a friend of the family. The name of the first respondent was Palapillai, and he was living at Anaicottai. The name of the second respondent was Selvanayage. She was the daughter of the first respondent, and lived with her father at Anaicottai. The first respondent had no other daughters.

The witness was present at the registration of the marriage of the second respondent, Selvanayage, to the petitioner, Mr. Appacutty. The witnesses to the registration were Adigar Naganather and the witness.

Replying to the Magistrate the

## CEYLON COCONUT AND TRAVANCORE

JOINT MARKETING  
SCHEME

### GOVERNMENTS TO DISCUSS PROPOSITION

Colombo, Sept. 16.

THE Travancore Government is understood to have consented to discuss with the Ceylon Government the desirability of establishing a joint marketing scheme in India for coconut produce, and the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Mr. G. C. S. Corea, is leaving for Travancore probably on October 9 to open negotiations on the subject.

Mr. Corea will proceed from Travancore to Bombay and then to Delhi to attend the War Supplies Conference.

The proposal that Ceylon and Travancore should jointly market copra and other coconut produce in India was made about two years ago, but at that time it was not viewed favourably in Travancore.

#### Basis for Discussion

Recently Ceylon's Trade Commissioner in Bombay, on the instructions of the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce, negotiated with the Travancore Government on the subject of a joint marketing scheme.

If Travancore finally agrees to the project, proposals for the establishment of a Joint Marketing Board will be made.

## PURCHASE OF LOCAL PRODUCE

### Instructions to Field Officers

Field officers of the Department of Agriculture have been instructed to bring to the knowledge of producers information regarding the operation of the Agricultural Products Ordinance by which the prices of certain crops are guaranteed to growers by the Government through the Marketing Department.

The crops so far brought within the scheme are chillies, tumeric, green gram, red onions and ginger, and agents have been appointed in all parts of the Island for the purchase of these classes of produce in any quantity.

In instructions issued through the Propaganda Department the Director of Agriculture requests field officers to identify themselves with village organisations and take every opportunity of addressing gatherings at fairs, festivals and other meetings of cultivators on the disposal of the crops at guaranteed prices.

witness stated the second respondent was now in Court wearing a frock. She had worn a saree at the registration ceremony.

He was quite sure of the identity of the second respondent, said the witness.

Mr. K. Palapillai, the first respondent, gave evidence next.

On the application of the petitioner, who desired to have another date to lead further evidence to disprove the identity of the second respondent present in Court, the Magistrate postponed further hearing till September 21.



## SECOND MONTESSORI TRAINING COURSE

After some unavoidable hesitation and delay due to war conditions, it has now been definitely arranged that Dr. Maria Montessori will conduct a Second Training Course in the Primary Section of her Method, that is for children to six years of age.

Nearly 300 students enrolled for the First Course held at the same time last year and great enthusiasm for the Method was awakened. Some of the successful students have now opened classes or schools of their own, working the Method, and others have obtained positions in schools which were only too glad to welcome Montessori trained teachers.

Since the last Course Dr. Montessori has made a short tour in the North (other planned tours unfortunately could not be carried out owing to war conditions) and everywhere enthusiasm for her work was shown.

Many of India's leading figures are patrons and supporters of Dr. Montessori's work, including the Maharajah of Bikanir, Sir Akbar Hydari, First Minister of H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad; Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore; Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore; Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others, and for the last Course, several State and district educational authorities sent supervisors and teachers to take the Course. Students came from all over India, Ceylon, Burma and from British East Africa and all these students have returned full of enthusiasm for this work of the Child.

Here is another opportunity for more students to be trained in this world-renowned Method which is after all not just another Method, but a new understanding of the Child and of his value in society, a new understanding of his place as a spiritual force in the world and thus the hope of the present and future generations. Only a right education and a right valuation of children and childhood will prevent a repetition of the present disastrous state of war and horror.

This great opportunity of training under this world-famous educationist should not be passed by; all information may be obtained from:

The Secretary,  
Second Montessori Training Course,  
Olcott Gardens,  
ADYAK, Madras.

## Opening of Pt. Pedro Court-House

"SOCIAL" BY THE BAR

After the formal opening of the Point Pedro Court-House, the Point Pedro Bar held a Social at the Rest House premises at 5 p. m. on the 6th instant. Prominent residents of the Jaffna District, including Judicial Officers, Heads of Government Departments and Lawyers were present at the function.

## INDIAN DEMAND AND LABOUR

### PROF. LASKI'S VIEWS

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* of Calcutta published the following message from its London correspondent dated London Sept. 6.

Signs are forthcoming that the rank and file of the Labour Party is dissatisfied with the part played by the party leaders who are now in the Government in moulding the recent Indian policy. Although in private conversations Harold Laski criticised Labour for the acceptance of the Amery plan, until to-day he had not expressed himself publicly.

In an outspoken article in today's *Tribune* Prof. Laski accuses the British Government of shirking their responsibility to satisfy the Indian people.

Prof. Laski emphasises the special responsibility of the Labour movement in this matter. After pointing out that year after year Labour Conferences pledged themselves to self-government, Prof. Laski asks: "Are we to sit in silence while a policy is pursued which is going to lead directly to a disaster?"

Prof. Laski says that minority difficulties are not greater than minority questions elsewhere and, given goodwill, they can be surmounted if the pivot on which British policy turns is an attitude which assumes an outlook which is not substantially different from that which produced the Government of India Act of 1935, now commonly admitted to be futile and ineffective.

#### Possible Developments

Prof. Laski asks the following questions:

"Does Mr. Churchill believe that Indians are unfit for self-government?"

"Do Labour Ministers, who are committed to the acceptance of India's right to self-government, share that view?"

"When non-co-operation comes, are Messrs. Attlee and Greenwood really prepared to accept the responsibility for thousands of arrests and internments that follow?"

"Do they regard with equanimity the idea of concentration camps in India under the auspices of the British Government?"

"Do not they hear already what will be said about them to the whole world on the German wireless?"

#### The Proper Solution

Prof. Laski appeals for another effort to settle the Indian question because the present breakdown is a blunder that cannot be permitted. Prof. Laski suggests that Britain should form an All-India Cabinet responsible to the Central Assembly, which should take the portfolios of the actual executive administrations precisely in the same way as the Cabinet would do in Britain. That Cabinet should be asked:—

(1) to speed up and intensify India's contribution to the war effort;

(2) summon a Constitutional Convention to prepare a draft constitution for negotiation with Britain. The basis of that Constitutional Convention should be delegations from provincial legislatures and, if necessary, a new election should be held.

If the Moslems and the Depressed Classes are unable to agree with the Hindus, their differences could be submitted for arbitration to an independent third party, such as the President of the United States, each side binding itself to accept the results of arbitration. Britain should bind herself to put the new constitution through Parliament within twelve months of the close of the war. Until that period the all-India Cabinet should carry on.

Prof. Laski concludes: "Labour Ministers should tell Mr. Churchill that the present position is impossible and the Labour movement ought to tell the Labour leaders that this duty is so imperative as to be a vital test of their Socialist faith. India will get her freedom, whether with our consent or without it. The Labour movement will betray its soul if it does not insist upon its choice and consent while there is still time. The black spot in the present Government's record remains India. We protest that we seek India's freedom at the earliest possible moment but we have not really taken one serious step to secure it."

## Rural Development Work in Ceylon

(Continued from Page 3)

our request, arranged a cinema show at Puttur. About 400 were present. Interesting and illustrative films on modern methods of farming, dairying and other general topics of interest were shown.

#### Agriculture and Industries

An Agricultural Association was formed on May 3, 1940 to look into and effect improvement in agriculture, cattle and marketing. The committee of twelve of the above association have met three times so far and problems pertaining to the above mentioned objects and the agricultural programme prepared by the Divisional Agricultural Officer for this centre were discussed.

A vigorous campaign for making use of compound and house refuse was carried out. Many owners of land made fences round their compost heaps in keeping with the method advised by the Divisional Agricultural Officer.

Propaganda leaflets on Indore method of composting has been read and explained to many villagers.

As regards vegetable gardening, tomatoes and coriander will be introduced this September. The agricultural Committee has done a great deal of propaganda for the cultivation of Tuticorin chillies, onions, and soya beans for the 1941 January season.

Efforts are being made to introduce up-country vegetables into kitchen gardens, as it has been experimented with and found to grow well locally.

Kurakkan EC 503 has been distributed to eight farmers for this season.

Propaganda is now being done to make the farmers cultivate more king yams and elephant foot as the market for these is very favourable.

Three grape vines have been distributed to three members of the committee for trial on this soil.

The cultivation of fodder grasses is unprofitable due to the following reasons:—

(1) A valuable portion of land will be deprived of a money-yielding crop.

(2) Sami and kurakkan stalks are used as fodder during the rainy season.

Propaganda has been done to grow perennial dhall as a fodder crop during the coming rainy season. The seed yielding six months variety of dhall too will be grown.

It is expected that these crops will efficiently solve the problem of fodder for cattle.

Efforts are being made to reserve the available Crown land for common pasture. At present the villagers are allowed to cut the grass but the Village Committee has been induced to take steps to prevent the villagers from cutting and removing the grass.

Leaflets on plantain diseases were read and explained to many farmers. The Divisional Agricultural Officer too addressed the villagers on plantain, tobacco and other vegetable diseases.

A Paddy Committee was formed in June with 10 members and since then there have been two committee meetings. Interesting and useful discussions on the application of bone manure, pure-line paddy, the new plough, and on insect pests took place. At present

(Continued on page 5)

## NOTICE

### TO PERSONS WITH RELATIONS IN THE MALAY STATES

By writing the letters "GLT" before the address of Telegrams to Malaya they are accepted at the Special Cheap Rate of Rs. 3-50 for 12 words, plus 30 cents for each extra word.

"GLT" Telegrams are available for family News, Health, Betrothals, Marriages, Births, or any other Personal or Domestic affair, and may be sent FROM ANY POST OFFICE.

### "GLT TELEGRAMS ARE CHEAPEST"

Announcement by: Cable & Wireless, Ltd. C.T.O. Colombo.



## Law Examination

### August Test Results

The following are the results of the Law examination held in August:

#### Advocates' Final

##### New Rules

Class I—Honours (in order of merit): H. W. H. Jayewardene, \*P. Malalgoda, K. A. Ahamedu, and E. W. P. S. Jayawardena.

Class II—Pass (in alphabetical order): S. E. J. Fernando, M. D. H. Jayawardena, H. V. T. La Brooy, S. P. M. Rajandran, S. Saravanamuttu, G. P. A. Silva and T. Somasundaram.

\*Examined under Rule 46.

##### Old Rules

G. G. Hoover, Z. Magdon-Ismael, S. H. Perinbanayagam, V. N. Pillai, H. Samaranyake and W. A. Walton (in alphabetical order).

#### Advocates' Intermediate

Class I—Honours: A. Mampitiya, Class II—Pass (in alphabetical order): E. R. K. D. M. R. H. Dheragoda, E. A. G. de Silva, \*V. Jonklaas, V. T. Thamotheeram, and C. M. W. de S. Wijeyeratne.

\*Examined under Rule 46.

#### Advocates' Preliminary

Class I—Honours: V. A. S. A. Joseph.

Class II—Pass (in alphabetical order): A. Chivakurunather, R. A. Kannangara, S. Mahadevan, G. T. Samarawickrame, D. W. Walpita, J. G. T. Weeraratne, E. P. Wijetunge, V. C. P. A. Wijetunge, \*E. F. Wimalaratne.

\*Completes examination, having been previously exempted from part under Rule 75.

#### Proctors' Final

##### New Rule

Class I—Honours (in order of merit): G. H. A. Gomis, K. Sivasingam, A. S. A. Wahab.

Class II—Pass (in alphabetical order): M. V. Chelvathuray, A. Cumaraswamy, S. Ekaratne, M. J. Peiris, F. J. P. Perera, L. S. V. Perera, F. R. Pinto, S. Sellamuttu, C. Sinnathamby, D. E. L. Sirimanne, G. S. Suraweera, K. Thambipillai, W. D. Thamotheeram and J. W. B. Udalgama.

##### Old Rules

P. Dassanayake, J. Patrick, P. Rajaratnam, S. Ramchandran, C. Ranasinha, T. V. Suppiramaniam, K. C. Thilliampalam and K. Vinasithamby (in alphabetical order.)

#### Proctors' Intermediate

Class I—Honours: J. S. Rajapakse.

Class II—Pass (in alphabetical order): A. A. M. Anver, S. C. Cathiravelu, L. C. de Livera, N. Edwards, T. Gunaretnam, \*A. C. A. Haseeb, M. A. Hassan, H. S. R. B. Kobbekaduwa, E. C. T. LaBrooy, K. Nithiasunderanadaraja, J. A. R. V. Perera, M. Senaratne, F. D. W. Siriwardene, R. Sivasupramaniam, P. S. Thambiyah, R. S. Wijetunge, and N. M. Yuscof.

\*Completes examination under Rule 68.

#### Proctors' Preliminary

Class I—Honours (in order of merit): E. R. S. R. Coomaraswamy and M. T. Gunawardena.

Class II—Pass (in alphabetical order): M. D. de Silva, W. H. C. de Silva, G. W. E. Gunasekera, L. S. Jinaseena, T. Muthiah, V. Navaretnam, G. W. Panabokke, S. C. Perera, K. Shanmugasubrahmaniam, E. A. Tennekoon, S. Veeragathipillai and S. Wijayasingha.

#### Scholarships

Final examination for the admission of Advocates' Scholarship of Rs. 600.—H. W. H. Jayawardene.

Preliminary examination for the admission of Proctors, First Scholarship of Rs. 360.—E. R. S. R. Coomaraswamy; Second Scholarship of Rs. 240.—M. T. Gunawardena.

Intermediate examination for the admission of Proctors; Scholarship of Rs. 360.—J. S. Rajapakse.

Final examination for the admission of Proctors, First Scholarship of Rs. 480.—E. H. A. Gomis; Second

## REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIES

(Continued from page 2)

Commerce and Industries to be the central body.

"Persons should be given six months to comply with the requirements of the new regulations. This would give them sufficient time to re-organise their business to conform to the new law," he declares.

#### Interim Bill

He thinks that it would be sufficient if a short Bill to cover these points were passed for the present. The working of the Bill could be watched and amendments added in the course of experience gained in its administration.

In anticipation of possible criticism against the proposal to make registration compulsory for every industry, Mr. Balfour sets out the grounds on which the proposal is framed.

"This Department," he says, "is primarily concerned with the industrial development of the country. Unless there is a system of compulsory registration, the Department will not be in a position to know what industries are being carried out and the extent to which they are being carried out and the conditions under which they work."

The information so obtained will provide the department with material to formulate schemes for re-organising a particular industry and to conduct its own line of research so as to make the fullest use of existing facilities.

"Research will not be conducted on lines already covered. Industrial statistics are just as vital as the statistics of births, deaths and marriages. If the latter is made compulsory I see no reason why the former should not enjoy the same status."

## DENTAL SURGERY

S. CHAS. PATHIRANA

Licensed Dentist & Ophthalmic

Optician

3rd Cross Street, Jaffna.

[Near Customs House]

Consultation Hours:

8 a.m. to 12 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

When you break your spectacle frames, spectacle arms or lenses of any pattern, please send them to the above address. They will be repaired accurately and promptly.

We have a large stock of different varieties of the most desirable kinds and styles of Crooke's Sphero-Cylinder & Plano-Cylinder Lenses, Scientifically & Optically ground lenses, Rolled Gold and Nickled Silver Frames of every description and other mountings which were recently imported from Europe.

Doctors' Prescriptions will be dispensed carefully and accurately.

Our charges are moderate and reasonable.

(Y. 19. 2-3-40 to 1-5-41.)

Scholarship of Rs. 360. K. Sivasangaram.

#### Prizes

Intermediate examination for the admission of Advocates' prize of Rs. 50 in Criminal Law and Procedure. A. Mampitiya.

Final examination for the admission of Advocates' prize of Rs. 50 in Law of Evidence.—H. W. H. Jayawardene.

Preliminary examination for the admission of Proctors; (a) prize of Rs. 50 in Jurisprudence.—E. R. S. R. Coomaraswamy; (b) Prize of Rs. 50 in Roman Law: E. R. S. R. Coomaraswamy.

Intermediate examination for the admission of Proctors; prize of Rs. 50 in Criminal Law and Procedure.—E. C. T. La Brooy.

## Rural Development Work in Ceylon

(Continued from page 4)

there are no Vel Vidanes for this area, and the committee is now considering the appointment of at least two Vel-Vidanes to look after paddy cultivation.

At a meeting of the Paddy Cultivators, the Sub divisional Officer spoke on bone manure, seed paddy and insect pests. Those present displayed a keen interest in the lecture and questions were asked and a lively discussion ensued at the conclusion of the lecture.

The Sub-divisional Agricultural Officer has mentioned the cultivation of 2 varieties of seed—Vellai Ilanka'ayan 28061 and Malagu Samba 818 during the coming season, and application has been made for 27 bushels of seed paddy from the Agricultural Department. The cultivators have also promised to return an equal amount of their paddy when harvested.

The Agricultural Department has not advocated the use of bone manure for this area as the paddy fields are somewhat saline and the soil will therefore be affected by the acid in the bone manure. In spite of this a few paddy cultivators have volunteered to use bone manure for their fields as a trial.

Available leaflets on paddy cultivation were distributed to the committee members, and it is proposed to have a discussion on every leaflet at subsequent meetings.

Several cattle owners have been persuaded to have their cows served at the Agricultural Service Station at Tinnevely with a view to improving the present breed of village cattle, and a Cattle Breeders' Association will soon be formed. The committee has also decided to invite the Veterinary Surgeon to give a lecture on Animal Husbandry, in the near future.

As regards poultry rearing, we are doing our utmost to improve the existing breed by introducing better types of birds. This we are doing by encouraging the villager to buy pure bred Rhode Island Red and White Leghorn eggs for hatching, from the Agricultural Farm at the low price of 4 cents each.

One hundred eggs have already been distributed and orders for 250 more have been placed with the Tinnevely Agricultural Farm.

For the purpose of grading the existing local birds we have applied through our department for 30 pure bred Rhode Island Red cockerels.

Six bee-boxes were presented to the Centre by Messrs. The Colombo Distributors. An order for nine more boxes for which the money is to be paid by the villagers has been placed with the local carpenter.

An application for 30 more bee-boxes has been made to the department. The boxes are to be distributed to those who are not in a position to pay in advance the cost of the boxes and their cost will be recovered in instalments of 25 cents per bottle of honey extracted and sold by us.

As regards Cottage Industries there are no full time craftsmen in this area and with regard to part time ones, there are a few families of the lower caste who have done weaving of a crude type with pit looms, but have given up this due to rise in the price of raw materials.

A few families at Vembirai occupy their spare time in cutting on the coverings of plantain trees. These are dried and tied in bundles to be

## Order Absolute in the first instance declaring Will proved &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 9364.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Kamalambikai Ammal wife of Subramaniam Kandiah deceased, of Kokuvil, Jaffna.

This matter coming on for determination before C. Nagalingam Esquire, District Judge, Colombo, on the 24th day of August 1940, in the presence of Mr. J. Tambyah Bartlett, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner Subramaniam Kandiah, and the affidavits of the said Petitioner dated the 29th day of June 1940 (2) the two of the attesting witnesses to the last will dated the 3rd of July 1940 having been read.

It is ordered that an Order Absolute be entered in the first instance, and that Probate of the Will of Kamalambikai Ammal be issued to Subramaniam Kandiah on his tendering the usual Oath and Bond

Sgd. C. NAGALINGAM  
District Judge  
4-9-40

(O. 51. 19 & 23-9-40)

sent to towns where they are used as substitutes for plates in the hotels and eating-houses. The profit from this is barely sufficient reward for the time spent.

There is ample scope here for cottage industries. Weaving for domestic requirements has excellent potentialities. Various industries based on the palmyra, such as the production of brooms and brushes, mat weaving and basket making and refined jaggery making have a good chance of success.

For the purpose of making a start with such cottage industries, an Industrial Committee was formed in March, 1940. The Chairman of the Village Committee was elected Chairman of the Industrial Committee. The Village was divided into five wards and a member elected for each ward was to be responsible for that ward. Through this Committee the following progress has been made.

An application for weaving looms has been made to the department. When this is installed, progress could be made in this direction.

Palmyra work classes have been started among the children from this village attending the Tamil Hindu School and the Mission School, with a view to forming a Palmyra Society, when they have been taught their work.

Arrangements have been made to supply palmyra bags to be used in place of gunny bags, for our department. This is an industry that would not only help Puttur, but the whole Peninsula. These bags are to be used for transport of dhal, green gram, chillies and other quota products from our centre for sale to the Marketing Department.

Palmyra yarn, powder and panattu have been sent to our department for analysis of food value, for marketing purposes.

100 palmyra leaf visiting cards have been made and supplied to our department by the children of the Mission School.

The Inspector of Co-operative Societies addressed the villagers on the need for a Co-operative Marketing Society and a Co-operative boutique. Propaganda is being done to establish these soon.

The sections of the depressed class were persuaded to start two Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies. These will be started in the near future.



## Tactics and Strategy

(Continued from page 1)

deserves a special word because, as in the last war, it was used with great skill and always seemed to come into action where it was most wanted.

Parachute and troop-carrier tactics are essentially of a subsidiary order, useful only against a weak opponent or as a support for other means of attack. They are deadly and demoralised in their effects; but when they are thoroughly understood and provided for, they lose a large proportion of their value.

It must not, however, be imagined that the Germans were incapable of operations in the old style without tanks or dive-bombers. On the contrary, they carried successful attacks against the French with the aid of methods of infiltration, parties of three men with a light machine-gun penetrating the night before an assault through gaps between French posts and shooting at these from the rear and flank giving garrisons the impression they were surrounded. When the assault was launched by the main body, the enemy imitated the elements of infiltration by passing on either side of French works, which were reduced by mortar fire after the fall of darkness. It must be added that against lively troops who kept up constant patrolling, elements of infiltration would come only to their death or capture. One thing was conclusively proved in France and the low countries—that the actual handling of arms is as important as ever. In this, the British have always excelled and time after time in the retreat to Dunkirk they held up and repulsed the Germans by cool, steady shooting. Nor must it be thought that the rifle is obsolete. Automatic weapons sometimes go out of action or run out of ammunition and straight rifle-shooting may yet save the day.

Broadly speaking, tactics have developed in the same manner as strategy. Just as total war in-

## SPREADING RUMOURS ABOUT WAR

### Instructions to J. Ps

A circular issued to all Justices of the Peace in the Island states that the Governor expects them to take action in the case of people who spread rumours about the war likely to cause alarm.

Justices of the Peace are informed that they are expected to prevent the spread of such rumours by contradicting them as well as all idle talk about the war.

If however, any person seems to be persistent in talking about the war in such a way as is likely to cause alarm or despondency, a Justice of the Peace should report the conduct of such a person to the nearest police station.

### Congress Withdraws Offer of Co-operation

(Continued from page 1)

Indians participating in war efforts.

"If I am unable to find out a way to guide the Congress, then I shall come to you and admit my failure and ask you to take back the leadership. There are friends among us who are suspicious that I might compromise with the British Government. I wish to make clear to those friends that there is enough room in this resolution for a compromise and that I am not afraid of going to the Viceroy and asking him if the present situation does not place the Congress in danger of extinction."

volves every energy and makes the battle-field universal, so on the battle field, fighting becomes universal and often develops into a series of local combats unconnected except in the mind of the higher commander who strives to co-ordinate them.

(Roy's Weekly)

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)  
BANKERS.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made	Rs. 134,367.00

**SHARES:** 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

**FIXED DEPOSITS** received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

**DRAFTS** issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

**INDIAN MONEY** bought and sold

**LOANS** on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to

S. KANAGASABAI,  
Shroff.

Y. 89 A. 21-11-39—20-11-40. (1's)

## N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS

COLOMBO & JAFFNA

Telephone No. 30. (Jaffna.)

We stock Japan, German, Danish, Italian and English cements. We are Sole Distributors in Jaffna for Asano cement which is a superior cement and well patronised by Government and other local bodies in and out of Jaffna. As we get down these cements direct from Europe and Japan we sell them at surprisingly cheap price.

QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION  
We Undertake Building Constructions of Steel Structures  
Or any other Kind or Size

We have a good stock of roofing and plain sheets in all sizes, Round iron, Barbed wire, Brassfittings, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Asbestos roofing, Ceiling, etc.

### Head Office

38. Third Cross Street Colombo.  
Y. 65. 1-4-39—31-3-40. (T)

Phone No. 2210 (Colombo)

BEST

"CROWN" BRAND

TILES

WEST MINISTER CHIMING WALL AND BRACKET CLOCKS  
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS

RADIO RECEIVERS

BEST

CEMENT

&c.

STOCKED BY

EMMANUEL TIRUCHELVAM

"TIRUCHELVAM BUILDINGS"

MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

(DIRECT IMPORTER)

REPAIRS TO RADIO SETS & CLOCKS UNDERTAKEN

**Charges Competitive.**

T'gram: Tiruchelvam

T'phone: 52.

H. 88. 13-7-39 to 12-7-40.)

(T)

NEAT AND GOOD

PRINTING

OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

ARTISTIC

AND

COMMERCIAL

WE ARE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED  
TO GIVE YOU

PROMPT SERVICE

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

(THE "HINDU ORGAN" PRESS)

JAFFNA.

Phone No. 56.

Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1940.