

# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
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NO. 3.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### New Japanese Flame Bomb

Details so far received of the new flame bomb which is being used by the Japanese against Corregidor are scanty, and the U. S. War Department is still somewhat mystified as to just what it is.

### To Act as Labour Minister

Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan, Member for Mannar, was elected to act as Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, during the absence from the Island of Mr. G. C. S. Corea, who has left for India to make transport arrangements for Indian exports of food supplies to Ceylon.

### British Double Summer Time

British Double Summer Time emerged into force at 1 a. m. G. M. T. on Sunday. All clocks were advanced an additional hour making B. D. S. T. two hours ahead of G. M. T. This will remain in force until August 8th.

### New Regulation

H. E. the Governor has under the Defence (Miscellaneous) Regulations promulgated a supplementary regulation for the disposal of any dead body in any area in Ceylon, where death has occurred in consequence of war operation. An inquirer shall not be obliged or authorised to take any action in relation to any death if he is satisfied that the death occurred in consequence of war operations.

### Gandhiji to Observe Strict Silence

"I am convinced that I will serve my country's cause by observing strict silence and you should respect my wish" said Mr. Gandhi, when pressed by pressmen just before his departure from Delhi on Saturday evening to give his views on the situation following the Cripps' offer.

### Acting Financial Secretary

The Governor has appointed Mr. C. E. Jones, Deputy Financial Secretary, to act as Financial Secretary from April 4 to 15 in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr. H. J. Foxham.

Mr. Jones will also perform the duties of a member of the Public Services Commission during the same period.

The above notification appears in a Gazette Extraordinary issued on Saturday.

## COLOMBO AND SUBURBS ATTACKED BY AIR

### MORE THAN 25 JAPANESE RAIDERS DESTROYED

### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES SMALL: MORE THAN HALF HOSPITAL PATIENTS

Colombo, Monday. **COLOMBO** and the suburbs were attacked yesterday at 8 o'clock in the morning by seventy-five enemy Aircraft, which came in waves from the sea.

Twenty-five of the raiders were shot down for certain by British fighters, whilst five more were probably shot down and twenty-five more were damaged. Dive-bombing and low-flying machine-gun attacks were made on the Harbour and Ratmalana areas.

### MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT HIT

The following communique was issued by the Department of Information at 11 a. m. yesterday:—

"Colombo was attacked by a large force of Japanese aircraft at 8 this morning. Dive-bombing and low-flying machine-gun attacks were made on the Harbour and Ratmalana areas. British fighters intercepted the raiders, and succeeded in destroying a number of enemy aircraft."

The following communique was issued at 12.40 in the afternoon:—

"During this morning's raid, damage done was comparatively slight."

"A small number of civilians were killed and wounded. The enemy were successfully intercepted by our fighters and heavy losses inflicted."

"Twenty-five enemy aircraft were shot down for certain by our fighters, whilst five more were probably shot down and twenty-five more damaged. Light A.A. fire accounted for two more aircraft in a low-flying attack."

### Enemy Airmen who Baled Out

The following broadcast communique was issued by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief:—

"As already announced in an earlier official communique, 25 Japanese aircraft were destroyed for certain and numbers of others were damaged in this

morning's raid on Colombo.

"It is known that the crews of some of these aircraft baled out and some of them may therefore have succeeded in landing alive on the Island."

"Information which might be obtained by interrogation of these enemy airmen would be of vital importance to the defence of Ceylon, and every effort must be made to capture them and bring them to the nearest police station or military Headquarters as soon as possible. Suitable rewards will be paid for their capture or for any information leading to their capture."

### Treatment of Casualties.

More than half the civilian casualties in the raid were the patients in a medical institution in the outskirts of Colombo.

The injured were immediately attended to by the staff of the institution being supplemented by two medical officers sent from the General Hospital in order to expedite treatment.

The arrangements made for the treatment of casualties at the General Hospital worked very smoothly and satisfactorily.

"The doctors and the nurses put forth their best and worked splendidly," remarked Dr. S. P. Chellappah, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, to a "Daily News" representative.

"They will work in future in relays of four teams," added Dr. Chellappah. "Once the alert goes all of them who live close by can come in."

### Dog-Fights

Shortly after the alert, enemy planes came over in waves keeping their formation. R.A.F. planes were seen intercepting the hostile aircraft and some dog-fights ensued. The anti-aircraft guns throughout the city and suburbs went into action and their work was continuous. Some enemy planes flew very low and

## COLOMBO'S "MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE"

### COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CONGRATULATIONS

Colombo, Monday.

The following broadcast speech was made yesterday evening by Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon.

"I am speaking now to the people of Ceylon, and more particularly to the people of Colombo. I want you to know how pleased and proud I am to be your Commander-in-Chief today."

"You have had your first air raid and the people of Colombo have set an example of courage and calmness which is second to none, rivalling that of the people of Great Britain, who have set such a high standard."

"You were attacked this morning by about 75 enemy aircraft, who dive-bombed the harbour area and Ratmalana Railway Works and Aerodrome."

Some damage was caused, and a few casualties were, I am sorry to say, inflicted, but due to the manner in which the population behaved and acted, these casualties were, I am thankful to say, far below what might otherwise have been incurred."

### Tribute to Commissioner

"We had made careful preparations to meet such an attack, and all credit and honour is due to the Civil Defence Commissioner, Mr. Goonetilleke, and his enthusiastic band of helpers in the A.R.P. organisation. I know he has sometimes been criticised for having so many dummy raids and A.R.P. test drills, but we can now appreciate his work and the success which he has achieved."

"You will be glad to know that, being so well prepared, we were able to give the enemy a warm welcome, the result of which is that we destroyed 25 of his aircraft for certain, probably 5 more and damaged many others which may never have reached their aircraft-carriers. Two of these were brought down by A.A. fire and the remainder by our fighters. It is a great piece of work, and I am sure we all join together in tendering our con-

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### MANAGER'S NOTICE

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saiva-Prakasa Press will be closed for the New Year Holidays on Saturday (11-4-42) and re-open on Monday (20-4-42).

The next issue of the paper will be on Thursday April 23 1942.

MANAGER,  
"Hindu Organ."

9-4-42.



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1942.

### THE ATTACK ON CEYLON

THE AIR RAID ON COLOMBO shows that the Japanese attack on Ceylon has begun. It is clear now that Mr. Winston Churchill was right when he said that the attack on Australia was not intended to be an invasion of the mainland. Japan was bound to turn her attention to India and Ceylon with the least possible delay, because, as has been stated by competent observers, these countries are the last strongholds of Britain in Asia. Without occupying, or at least neutralising, these countries, it would be impossible for the Japanese to exploit or justify their alliance with the Axis powers. The alliance was, of course, a mere blind. Even Hitler could not have believed for a moment that his Asiatic ally was consumed with the desire to help him out of his difficulties. The Japanese, had, and still have, their own programme which is quite independent of the immediate objectives of German strategy. In plain language, they propose to make hay while the sun shines, their object being to get rid of European influence in Asia, including that of Hitler. But, there is not the slightest doubt that, by helping the Axis as far as they can without damage to their own interests, they improve their own chances of imposing their rule on the whole of Asia. The increasing tempo of the German attacks on Malta is only an indication of the ultimate objective of German and Japanese strategy. They propose to join forces somewhere, more probably near Suez, and the only obstacle that stands in the way is the British occupation of India and Ceylon. It was, therefore, inevitable that, sooner or later, the Japanese would make a determined effort to remove this obstacle from their path. They have lost no time in doing it. The news that have trickled through of the

presence of a Japanese invasion fleet in the Bay of Bengal should dispel all illusions regarding the immediate objective of the Japanese militarists, who may be expected in the near future to make a determined effort to bring India and Ceylon within the orbit of their influence. Once the British are got rid of, the Japanese would find it a perfectly easy matter to deal with the purblind apostles of freedom in India and Ceylon. We consider the attack on Colombo a prelude to the series of operations needed to enable the Japanese to attain their object. Besides, there is no reason why the Japanese fleet should confine its activities to the coastline of Burma and Malaya. One need not be surprised if a sea-borne attack on some of the Indian cities is attempted while the attack on Ceylon is being pressed home.

If the raid on Colombo is a welcome corrective to the wishful thinking which at one time threatened to paralyse our activities towards self-protection, it has at the same time completely justified the alertness of the military authorities, who have done their best to place our defences on something like an effective footing. The reception given to the raiders is a striking contrast to what happened in Malaya. In one sense Malaya's loss has been Ceylon's gain, but this would not have helped us appreciably if the Commander-in-Chief and his staff had failed to make effective use of the time at their disposal. Out of the seventy-five raiders that attacked Colombo, it is known that twenty-five were shot down by anti-aircraft fire and by our fighters, and at least twenty-five were damaged. This, it must be admitted, is a brilliant performance. The damage too has been slight, and the civilian casualties were almost negligible. The raid practically ended in a fiasco, when we consider what happened in places like Penang, Singapore and Rangoon. But this should not blind us to the grim possibilities of the future. The attack is bound to be repeated and places other than Colombo are bound to be attacked. As we have said, these raids are only intended to prepare the way for an invasion. If, however, our Air Force succeeds in making these preliminary attacks too costly even for the military fanatics in Japan, just as the Royal Air Force smashed up the Luftwaffe, there is just a chance of halting Japanese aggression on the very threshold. We congratulate the Commissioner of Civil Defence on the results of his good work. The civilian population in Colombo, it is admitted on all hands, behaved splendidly. It would be well for everyone to remember that this was due entirely to the training given to the public in the matter of air raid precautions, and to the very effective measures that were taken in time by the

military authorities. We hope that Colombo's first raid has served to whip up public enthusiasm for more effective precautions against air raids. Jaffna too is now definitely in the front line and we would earnestly appeal to the people to give the A. R. P. Controller all possible assistance. In the town as well as in the rural areas a good deal of work still remains to be done. As Dr. Jennings said recently, only a fool gets hurt in an air raid. What is needed is training and minute preparation. The A. R. P. authorities are prepared to provide all this, but the public too must respond. They must give up their fatalistic outlook on air raids. Colombo has demonstrated that the consequences of an air raid are preventable, even when the Japanese, with their usual cynicism, choose the morning of Easter Sunday for dropping their bombs.

### SIR S. CRIPPS CANCELS PRESS CONFERENCE

#### FURTHER COMMUNICATION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

New Delhi, April 6.

The Press Conference which Sir Stafford Cripps was to have held tomorrow morning has been cancelled. It had been expected that a final announcement would be made at that conference, but it now appears that the communication which Moulana Azad, the Congress President, hopes to get from Sir Stafford Cripps in the course of today may necessitate a further review of the position and the final announcement will accordingly be delayed.

Sir Stafford Cripps met the following before lunch: Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Sir Sultan Ahmad and Mr. E. Raghavendrarao.

### POOR RELIEF FOR EVACUEES

#### PAYMENT OF GRANTS TO CONTINUE

Poor relief recipients who have evacuated Colombo will continue to be paid their monthly allowances for the full period for which grants have already been sanctioned by the public Assistance Committee.

A decision to this effect has, it is learned, been arrived at by the Public Assistance Committee after considering the question whether or not it was legally in order to continue the payment of poor relief grants to or while residents who have left Colombo for safer areas.

### ALL FOUR SAMA SAMAJIST DETENUS ESCAPE

The four Sama Samajist detenus who were in the Detention Barracks at Kandy escaped early yesterday morning. The whereabouts of their gaol guard, it is learned, are not yet known. The Sama Samajists are:—

Dr. Colvin R. de Silva, Barrister at-Law, Dr. N. M. Perera, M. S. C. (Ruanwella) Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardene, M. S. C. (Avisawella) Mr. Edmund Samarakkody, Proctor.

## COLOMBO'S AIR VICTORY

### Jubilation in Allied Countries

London, Monday.

WITH the Pacific war on the eve of entering its fifth month, the public in various Allied countries have been reading with unconcealed delight the reports of Axis air losses over Ceylon, Rangoon, Malta, Australia and Russia.

The smashing reception given by the R. A. F. to the Japanese air armada attacking Ceylon has particularly captured the imagination.

Some have expressed the hope that the Japanese would not have another "go" at Ceylon if that was the sort of greeting awaiting them. It is felt that the Allies, after "taking it" for so long are now "handing it out."

The raid on the Rhine led by 300 huge British bombers, combined with the attack on the Andamans by General Lewis H. Brereton, of United States Army, and the news of further American and Australian air successes shows that aerial reinforcements must now be fairly streaming overseas to bolster the Allied armies.

The news of the Allied bombing of Rangoon and the air victory over Colombo is causing considerable jubilation in Chungking after the distressing news from the Burma front.

These latest air successes are interpreted as signs of the gathering strength of the Allied air forces in the Far East, which are particularly welcome in Burma since the Chinese troops have been compelled to resist the Japanese advance almost without any air protection so far.

A New Delhi communique states: "On the morning of April 6, it became apparent that an enemy naval force, including one aircraft carrier is operating in the Bay of Bengal. Several attacks have been made against merchant ships both by surface craft and aircraft."

"During the morning and again in the afternoon, Vizagapatam harbour was bombed by a small number of aircraft causing slight damage to the harbour areas. Cocanada was also bombed although the casualties were slight." Both seaports are in the northern part of the Madras Presidency.

A message confirms previous Press dispatches reporting a successful raid by American Army air units on Japanese shipping in the Andaman Islands on April 2. The attacking planes were heavy bombers of the Flying Fortress type and the attack was led by Major General Lewis H. Brereton of the United States Army. Direct hits were scored on a Japanese cruiser and a transport and both ships were left in flames. Heavy explosions were observed. Three American planes were slightly damaged by anti-aircraft fire and by enemy fighter planes, but all returned to their base.

The U.S. War Department confirms that direct hits were scored on a Japanese cruiser and a transport in the Andaman islands on April 2.

### JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

A Meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council will be held at the Office of the Council on Friday the 10th day of April 1942 at 5 p. m.



## BEST WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK

### Ceylon's Vigorous Reply to Japanese "Blitz"

London, Monday.

**T**HE best news of the week in the British war zone comes with the announcement of the sharp defeat inflicted on the Japanese air force which attacked Colombo on Easter Sunday morning. Twenty-seven enemy aircraft shot down for certain, five more probably destroyed and 25 damaged in addition, are an encouraging "bag."

Ceylon's vigorous reply to the attempted Japanese "blitz" on Colombo is warmly welcomed in today's newspapers. The "Daily Telegraph" says:

"The attack was obviously intended as a knock-out blow. The intention undoubtedly was to secure successes, by surprise and damage, on the Pearl Harbour scale, but British fighters and anti-aircraft gunners took such toll as may well have surprised the raiders."

"We must nevertheless expect more attacks, for Ceylon is not only a bastion guarding India but also a strong point for concentrating and delivering counter-attacks on the far-stretched Japanese lines."

Declaring that Ceylon has sent Japanese air units staggering back with crippling loss, the "Daily Mail" says: "What is even more encouraging is the evidence that here at last was the key-point in the chain of the united nations' defences on the alert and well prepared."

"Three months ago, Ceylon was practically defenceless against an air attack. Since then supplies intended for Rangoon have been diverted there and clearly the local Command has worked swiftly and well. While we are entitled to feel encouragement at this first blow across the Bay of Bengal, we should not miss the significance of the attack. It is another move in the Japanese plan to strike through India, while Germany strikes through the Caucasus and Persia."

The "Mail" concludes by declaring that the raid stresses the need for a prompt settlement of the Indian constitutional question.

The "Liverpool Daily Post" says: "Colombo's defenders have contributed strikingly to the process of attrition which must already be causing some anxiety in Tokyo. Both in the air and on sea, Japanese losses have been extremely heavy and it is hard to see how such losses can be made good with the resources of the Japanese Command."

### POSTAL SERVICES

With a view to relieve the strain on the transport services, the following restrictions in the Postal Services in Colombo have been introduced as a temporary measure:—

Despatches of mails from Colombo to outstations will be confined to one a day.

There will only be one delivery a day about noon by postmen, but box holders will be served as usual.

Business hours for the acceptance of registered and insured articles and parcels will be terminated at 4 p.m.

## DIETETICS WITHOUT RICE

### SOLVING CEYLON'S WAR-TIME FOOD PROBLEM

BY DR. LUCIUS NICHOLLS

**L**ARGE quantities of rice and other foodstuffs are no longer available from Burma, Siam and the East Indies, the movements of ships are jeopardised, and Ceylon has become greatly dependent upon good harvests in India. Whilst these conditions exist there will remain the hazard of a serious shortage. Already there is some shortage of rice.

Half-a million tons of rice are imported into Ceylon yearly, and the question naturally arises: "Are there any foodstuffs in production or which could be produced in a short time, to replace this huge quantity of rice?"

Let us first consider the nature and composition of the imported rice. Milchard and muttusamba were the two principal grains, and both are prepared by parboiling and milling, but not polishing. They contain about 7 per cent. of protein and have a fair amount of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, because the par-boiling has distributed this vitamin from the outer coats throughout the grain. Rice contains very little fibre and is an easily digested cereal. Polished or highly milled raw rice is a dangerous grain, because it is deficient in vitamin B<sub>1</sub>; but fortunately none in the polished form, and only a small amount in the highly milled form has in the past been imported into Ceylon. Unfortunately, however, the importation is increasing, because much milled raw rice is produced in India. Beri-beri is due to a deficiency of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, and the possibility of epidemic beri-beri in the future must be considered.

#### Substitute Cereals

In looking for a substitute for rice, other cereals must be considered first. Only one is produced in any great quantity in Ceylon, it is a millet, locally called kurakkan, and known as ragi in India. Analytically it is a better cereal than rice except in one very important respect, namely it contains much fibre, and hence is far less digestible than rice.

It cannot be condemned on this ground alone, for it must be remembered that there are districts in India where it is as much the staple article of diet as rice is in Ceylon. It should be milled as a very fine flour, and five or six ounces a day could be used to replace an equal amount of rice, especially by those doing hard manual labour.

Other millets, such as cambu, eholam, and meneri have been grown on a small scale in Ceylon and they have much the same values as kurakkan.

Maize (Indian corn) is South American in origin and has become the main article of diet in many areas of Africa. Except in certain localities in the Eastern Province it has never entered largely into the diets of the people of Ceylon.

#### Roots and Tubers

Sweet potatoes, large leafed yams (colocasea, etc.), climbing stemmed yams (dioscorea), and manioc appear to be consumed in large quantities mainly by populations in various parts of the world who are able to obtain a fair amount of fish or meat. The reason is that these

roots have low protein values and must be fortified by foodstuffs rich in proteins. The energy value of these roots is about one third of that of rice. The most exuberant of growth and the hardest of the tubers appears to be manioc. It is being grown at present in vast quantities in Ceylon. A crop of at least six tons can be grown on an acre of land, and a great deal more in well manured soil. It is ready for harvesting about four months after planting, and therefore two crops can be grown during the year. Unfortunately manioc is not of high food value, most samples have more than 60 per cent. of water and less than 1 per cent. of protein, and its values in vitamins and minerals are low. As with other rapidly growing roots its main constituent is starch. It has the further disadvantage that the outer coat of the root contains two substances, which between them generate prussic acid; fortunately peeling and washing gets rid of this poison.

It cannot be too firmly asserted that unfortified manioc cannot replace rice in the diets of the labouring classes, otherwise it will be followed by much ill health.

Manioc is of South American origin and much is consumed in the West Indies and parts of South America. A coarse flour is produced by grating the root called farine, and a common meal consists of fresh or dried fish, a vegetable and a pile of farine made into a paste in the water in which the fish was boiled.

#### The Pulses

There are the peas and beans. They are rich in protein, and when dried some of them contain more than 20 per cent, they are rich in certain of the vitamins, and their fat content is high. They have been called the 'poor man's meat.' The soya bean has been lauded above them all. It fills a large place in the diets of China and Japan, and looms largely, but boringly, in the 'ersatz' diets of Germany.

The soya bean flourishes best in temperate and sub tropical climates; the cultivation of it and the manufacture of palatable and digestible products from it under tropical conditions requires much experimental study, and therefore it is not likely to be of any value in the present crisis.

There are, however, several pulses which grow well in Ceylon. These are green gram, black gram, cow pea, groundnut and others. When any of these is ground and mixed with manioc flour in the proportion of 4 parts of manioc to one part of the pulse, the mixture has protein values equal to those of rice, and in respect of vitamins it is better than rice. In other words the manioc has been adequately fortified by the pulse. Pulses can be produced in Ceylon up to about half-a-ton an acre, therefore for every acre of manioc planted, at least one acre of pulses should be grown, if they cannot be obtained elsewhere.

The dried pulses are not very

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## WAR ZONE COURTS

### For Expedition of Justice

The Governor may in certain circumstances by order establish special courts known as war zone courts. The regulations under which His Excellency will so act will be cited as the Defence (War Zone Courts) Regulations, 1942.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued on Tuesday states that for the purpose of securing the trial and punishment of offenders in any places in the Island in which, by reason of recent or immediately apprehended enemy action, the military situation is such that criminal justice cannot be administered by the ordinary courts with sufficient expedition, the Governor may by order establish special war zone courts.

Every war zone court will be a superior court of record and will consist of a president appointed by the Chief Justice and two other members, to be known as advisory members, appointed by the president from justices of the peace or persons whose names appear in the current lists of special jurors.

A person will not be qualified to be appointed president of a war zone court unless he is a judge of the Supreme Court, or of a district court.

Officers will be appointed for these special courts and their conditions of service fixed by the Governor.

#### Jurisdiction

A war zone court will have jurisdiction to try any person charged with an offence punishable by the Supreme Court, a district court or a magistrate's court, and subject to the provisions of this regulation as to sentence, to deal with any person tried by it in like manner in all respects as he might have been dealt with by any such court.

A war zone court may sentence any person convicted by that court of an indictable offence to any punishment to which he might have been sentenced by the Supreme Court if he had been convicted on indictment, and may sentence any person convicted by the war zone court of any offence to any punishment to which he might have been sentenced by a court of summary jurisdiction if he had been summarily convicted of that offence.

Where a person is charged before a war zone court with an indictable offence and the court is of opinion that the person charged ought to be tried by the Supreme Court or in a case within the jurisdiction of the district court, by a district court, and that it is practicable for him to be so tried, the war zone court.—

(a) may direct that he be produced before a magistrate's court for non-summary proceedings to be taken against him under Chapter XVI of the Criminal Procedure Code; or

(b) may deal with the case as if the war zone were a magistrate's court inquiring into a case which is not summarily triable by that court, and commit him for trial to the Supreme Court or the district court as the war zone court may determine; or

(c) if the person charged has been committed for trial before the war zone court, may direct that the committal shall have effect as if he had been committed to such court

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## SEA BLOWS ON ENEMY

### SERIOUS DRAIN ON TOKYO'S NAVAL STRENGTH

London, Sunday.

The naval blows inflicted upon the Japanese are cumulative and constitute a serious drain, for the most part irreplaceable, upon Japan's sea strength.

Although the Japanese land conquests have been spectacular, they have only been made possible through their temporary command of the sea, and when this is weakened their hold on their acquisitions will be precarious.

The latest United States submarine successes have brought the total number of Japanese ships sunk or damaged since the Pacific war started to 204, including 82 vessels of the Japanese navy. These figures do not include the losses inflicted as the result of British, Dutch and Australian action. By contrast, the United States Navy has lost only 25 ships, including vessels lost in the Atlantic. The balance of gains and losses is, therefore, heavily in favour of the United States whose relative strength is therefore increased.

Though the balance of sea power still favours the Japanese, the Allies are getting in some powerful blows.

The United States Navy Department report of successful operations of an American submarine flotilla in the Southwest Pacific is a proof of this.

The following is the text of the Navy Department's communique: "Recent reports indicate that the following damage has been inflicted on enemy ships by United States submarines operating in waters of the Java Sea and the Indian Ocean—one light-cruiser was sunk in the vicinity of Christmas Island south of Java; one light-cruiser was damaged in the vicinity of Christmas Island by a direct torpedo hit, and the following day another direct hit was scored which is believed to have resulted in her sinking, two sea-plane tenders were damaged near the Island of Bali; one supply ship was damaged in waters near the Island of Lombok (eastern tip of Java and in the Indian Ocean) in the vicinity of Bali, one large transport and one unidentified ship were damaged by one torpedo hit.

"The above damage to the enemy has not been reported by any previous Navy Department communique".

### DOMINION STATUS REQUEST

#### TEXT OF TELEGRAMS RELEASED

The following two telegrams have been released for publication by the Governor's Office:—

Telegram from the Governor to the Secretary of State, dated March 27th, 1942:—

"Board of Ministers desire that an invitation be conveyed to Sir Stafford Cripps to visit Ceylon or if this is impossible that he will receive a deputation from Ceylon in India on the subject of this

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR RICE RATION

Sir,—In terms of Gazette notification dated the 28th February 1942, producers of paddy should return their ration books provided however that the proper authority may rescind the order where he is satisfied that the producer does not produce paddy sufficient for his requirements and those of his household. It appears from the above that a farmer who owns paddy lands in Jaffna should return his ration books *only* if he has *sufficient* paddy for the *whole* of the year. But in terms of a notice signed by the Deputy Food Controller of Jaffna, every person was required to return his books (from which he could obtain rice for 24 weeks from February 1942) even if he had no rice up to 1st August and also to report the quantity of paddy he had in stock. There is an anomaly in this matter. "A" with a family of 5 persons including himself has 100 bushels of paddy and 60 bushels of paddy will be normally enough for him for a year till the next harvest. He can therefore return the ration books and he can also dispose of the excess 40 bushels in any way he likes. Whereas "B" also with a family of 5 persons has only 15 bushels of paddy and he has to surrender his ration books from which will be detached leaves from which rice will be obtained for 12 weeks at the rate of 1 bushel for each person for one month. It is generally known that 2 measures of rice per week is quite insufficient for a person to subsist. It must therefore be quite proper that any such small quantities of paddy should be allowed to be eaten along with the rationed rice especially when the excess paddy possessed by certain farmers are allowed to remain with them.

Another anomaly is Jaffna farmers who produce paddy at Kilinochchi, Paranthan, &c. are allowed to transport paddy to Jaffna only up to their requirements and the surplus paddy will be bought by Government. Whereas the Jaffna farmers who produce paddy in Jaffna can have *all* the paddy for themselves. Why should such distinction be shown?

K. SIVAPRAGASAM.

Jaffna,  
31-3-1942.

Island's request for a declaration of Dominion Status after the war. This request of the Board implements resolution passed by the State Council yesterday demanding Dominion Status and visit from person named."

Telegram from the Secretary of State to the Governor, dated April 1, 1942:—

"Your telegram, March 27th Please inform Board of Ministers that their request together with the resolution of the State Council has received careful consideration of His Majesty's Government. It is regretted that visit of Sir Stafford Cripps to India must be confined to problems of India and he will have as member of War Cabinet to return immediately to Great Britain and so will not have opportunity to deal with Ceylon questions.

"I take this occasion to renew on behalf of His Majesty's Government their pledge of immediate re-examination of Ceylon constitutional reform once victory is won."

## DIETETICS WITHOUT RICE

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digestible when cooked as whole grains, they are more digestible as dals (split peas) or as sprouted grains (vitamin C is formed as they sprout) but they are most digestible in the form of a fine flour.

### Storage Problem

To counteract much of a shortage of rice by an adequate supply of manioc and pulses is not a simple problem. The wide use of the soya bean in Chinese cooking was developed through the centuries. The Germans gave much thought and experiment before their 'ersatz' preparations made any appeal to the public. The solution of the problem calls for the efforts of the agriculturist, the store-keeper, the miller, the distributor, the cook, the chemist and others.

The question of storage is an important matter, especially in hot climates where flours and even many grains quickly go bad or are destroyed by vermin. The best method of storing manioc appears to be to peel the roots and cut them into small flat circular segments and dry in the sun. This dry manioc can be ground into a fine flour, but it keeps far better and longer as dried segments.

The pulses must be kept as whole grains or dals, the flour will not keep for long, a mixture of pulse and manioc flour, unless it is a very dry flour, should be consumed within ten days of grinding.

The mixed flour makes a very good thick soup when properly cooked with bone or other broth and suitably seasoned. Pittus, roti, rissoles, and many other preparations may be made from the mixture. Possibly it may be best to use the pulse in curries as a whole grain, and the manioc as a root or coarse farine.

### Coconut

The coconut is the only food-stuff exported in large quantities, and therefore much should be available for consumption within Ceylon in times of dire necessity.

The kernel contains 35 to 40 per cent. of oil, nearly 5 per cent. of protein and 3 to 4 per cent. of fibre, the remainder is mainly carbohydrate and water. It is very deficient in vitamins and minerals. When it is dried the percentages of oil, protein and fibre obviously are increased, and when most of the oil is pressed out the desiccated coconut contains about 20 per cent. of protein and about 16 per cent. of indigestible fibre. Theoretically desiccated coconut may be added to manioc flour to make a mixture at least equal to rice in protein value. But such a flour must be very finely ground to improve its digestibility. A flour of this kind has been prepared by the B. C. C., and small quantities may be used in various preparations, such as pittu, sambols and cakes.

Dietary surveys show that the labouring classes in towns and villages consume on an average about 2½ ozs. daily of fresh coconut per man unit value, somewhat less is consumed on estates, the amount being about 1½ ozs. This might be increased to about 6 ozs. taken in the usual way in curries, sambols, pittus and cakes and this will allow a saving of 4 ozs. or more of rice.

### Good Dietary

The amount of rice consumed by the population is about 17 ozs. per day per man unit value, and on estates this increases to nearly 22 ozs. This is too much rice, the diets are

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1125.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Sabapathippillai Karthigesu of Suthumalai Deceased,  
Sabapathippillai Mahalingam of Suthumalai Vs. Petitioner.  
1. Karthigesu Sanmuganathan,  
2. Sarathamma daughter of Karthigesu and  
3. Sellamma widow of Karthigesu all of Suthumalai

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 19th March 1942 in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillai Proctor and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his brother and the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st and 2nd respondents for the purpose of representing them and of acting in their behalf in these Testamentary proceedings unless the abovenamed respondents shall appear before this court on the 6th May 1942 and state objection to the contrary.

The 19th day of March 1942  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy  
District Judge.

(O. 1. 6 & 9-4-42)

unbalanced and deficient in more respects than one. A shortage of rice will be a blessing in disguise if it is rectified by millets, maize, pulses and roots, and these in turn vitalised by ample vegetables and fruits.

Let us consider the following diet, which numerous surveys have shown to be typical of those consumed by the labouring classes:—

Rice	... 20 oz.
Pulses	... ½ "
Vegetables and Fruits	5 "
Fish or Meat	... ½ "
Sugar	... 2 "
Coconut	... 2 "
Curry stuffs	

It is not intended to convey the idea that the comestibles mentioned above appear daily in the diets in the quantities stated. They do not; but the final analysis shows that the diets average out as stated. Such diets are deficient in good protein, calcium and two vitamins.

Now let us consider the following diet in which the rice has been reduced by more than half:—

Rice	... 8 oz.
Pulses	... 2 "
Manioc and pulse flour	4 "
Kurakkan	... 3 "
Vegetables and fruits	6 "
Fish or meat	... ½ "
Sugar or jaggery	... 1 "
Coconut	... 4 "

This is not an ideal diet but it is far better than the present diets. The proteins are better because there is a variety of them and each supplements the others. There is more calcium and the amount of vitamins is greater. It may be argued that the variety in the diet complicates the work of the housewife in marketing, cooking and storing. It probably will, but any substitution or improvement will result in complication. But it is not suggested that the first four items should be in the diet every day, that would be too monotonous. One day there would be four ounces of pulses and 12 ounces of sweet potatoes or other root; on another day there would be 6 ozs. of manioc and pulse flour, and soon; maize and various millets would take their turn.

Variety is the keynote of good dietary.



## JAPANESE PAY BIG PRICE FOR TOUNGOO

### 3,700 OF ENEMY KILLED IN TWELVE-DAY BATTLE

London, April 6.

The following communique about the Chinese forces in Burma was received in London today (Monday): 'Reports from Chinese Field Headquarters indicate that the Japanese launched a small attack at Mawchi on the Toungoo highway, using about one battalion of infantry. Yesterday there were two bombing raids on Chinese troop positions. The Chinese suffered one lorry destroyed and some wounded in the two raids. There was no other damage reported.'

"A resume of the twelve-day battle for Toungoo has been received. During the furious fighting which took place 3,700 Japanese were killed and six mortars, one mountaingun, one field gun, thirteen bicycles, one hundred rifles and seventy horses captured. The Toungoo-Mawchi front was quiet today."

#### New York Press on Ceylon Raid

Commenting on the Ceylon raid the New York "Times" says it was a new and savage reminder of the urgency of India's problem and should have pounded home to Indian leaders the lesson that this is no time for leisurely debate and intricate negotiations.

"The enemy is battering at the door; if he finds the house divided he will ultimately break in. Then all debate will have to cease and India's hopes for freedom will be submerged in the wave of Japan's 'new order', adds the paper.

#### R. A. F. Attack on the Rhineland

It is officially stated that the main R. A. F. attack last night (Sunday) was on the Rhineland. Other objectives included the docks at Le Havre and the Gnome-Rhone works at Gennevilliers near Paris, which is an important centre making aero-engine parts and other war material for the enemy. Over 800 R. A. F. bombers were engaged in the night's operations from which 5 bombers are missing.

It was later officially stated that Cologne was also one of the main targets of R. A. F. bombers last night.

The alert was sounded in the Paris region from 4 a. m. to 5 30 a. m. on Monday morning. There was energetic fire from anti-aircraft guns, according to a Vichy message.

#### British Raid in Narvik area Reported

The Stockholm correspondent of the New York "Times" quotes the Swedish paper "Afton Tidningen" to the effect that British commandos raided Narvik early on Sunday inflicting casualties and causing considerable damage.

Another Swedish paper the "Afton Bladet" reports an English raid on Good Friday evening in the Narvik area. The paper declares that the raid was carried out by 'planes which landed troops. The explosions were heard in Sweden.

No comment was available in authorised quarters in London on the subject of the Swedish report of a raid by British airborne troops on the Narvik area of Northern Norway. Officials emphas-

sised that any comment that was made in London one way or the other on this subject would give information to the enemy.

#### Dutch Still Fighting in Java

Two Dutch forces of considerable size are still fighting fiercely in the jungle and mountains of Java according to Lt. Governor-General Van Mook, who conferred with General MacArthur on Saturday regarding the future Dutch activities in the Pacific area, says the United States army headquarters in Melbourne.

#### Australia's Position Easier

"Despite the continuing gravity of the Pacific situation it is not unwise to say that Australia's position is distinctly easier than it was two months ago, but we must be prepared and expect to meet an attack" said the Army Minister, Mr. Forde after an official inspection of the United States army camp today (Monday). Addressing the United States troops, Mr. Forde said that the presence in Australia of so many thousands of Americans was ample evidence of the determination of President Roosevelt to put into practice his words "the democracies have gone into action and will not halt or falter till victory is achieved."

#### Air Reinforcements For Foe In New Guinea

It is known that the Japanese in New Guinea are receiving air reinforcements, which may affect local air superiority now held by the Allied air forces, says the Sydney "Sun's" representative at allied Headquarters in Australia.

## SERVICES WELFARE COMMITTEE

### REPRESENTATIVES OF THREE SERVICES

In view of the recent arrival in the Island of reinforcements from all parts of the Empire, Their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor have appointed a Services Welfare Organizing Committee to consist of representatives of the three Services under the presidency of Mr. Leslie de Saraw, states a Press Communique issued by the Governor's Office on Friday night.

This Committee will have power to appoint other Committees, both in Colombo and in other towns and districts, and its aim will be to co-ordinate the activities of all persons and bodies who are already contributing to the welfare of the Services as well as to enlist new helpers and enlarge the field of service.

In order to avoid delay and to ensure the speedy success of the scheme the initial work of the new organization will be financed from the Ceylon Government War Purposes Fund.

It is hoped, however, that voluntary contributions (whether in money, kind or service) will reduce dependence on the War Purposes Fund to a minimum.

## NIGHT MAIL CANCELLED

### HEAVY CONGESTION ON NORTHERN LINE

Colombo, Wednesday.

Large numbers of passengers to India were sorely disappointed yesterday when it was decided to cancel the running of the night mail from Colombo to Talaimannar.

The cancellation of the night mail yesterday is said to be due to the heavy congestion on the Railway, and the large numbers held up on their way to India for want of accommodation in the ferry-boat.

#### Governor Calls for Report

The Governor, it is understood, has asked for a report from the General Manager of Railways regarding the traffic situation at Talaimannar.

## TRAFFIC TO INDIA RESTRICTED

The issue of tickets to south India by the Ceylon Railway authorities is being temporarily restricted until such time as the traffic congestion at Talaimannar eases.

It is reported that very nearly a thousand passengers bound for India have been held up at Talaimannar.

The boat train from Talaimannar to Dhanushkodi has been unable to cope with the abnormal traffic although passengers from Colombo were able to find accommodation in the night mail to Talaimannar.

There is an abnormal rush from Ceylon to India.

## WAR ZONE COURTS

Continued from page 3

as may be specified in the direction.

#### Right of Audience

Where a person is charged before a war zone court with any offence which can be dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction, the war zone court is of opinion that the person charged ought to be dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction, the war zone court may direct that he be charged before a court of Summary jurisdiction.

The right of audience before war zone courts is granted to lawyers, officers of H. M. Forces and police officers not below the rank of inspector. The rules of evidence will be the same as those followed in ordinary courts and power is also granted to proceed in camera.

If in any proceedings before a war zone court:—

(a) any person convicted is sentenced to death or to imprisonment for a term of seven years or more; or

(b) (in any case in which no person is so sentenced) the president of the court certifies that in his opinion the case has involved questions of special difficulty, whether of law or fact, or is one which for any other reason ought properly to be reviewed,

the proceedings shall be accordance with rules made under these regulations be submitted for review by any three judges of the Supreme Court and a decision of those judges or of the majority of them shall be final.

## MATRICULATION EXEMPTIONS

### LONDON UNIVERSITY'S PROPOSED CONCESSION

The Senate of London University, according to information received locally, is considering the question of permitting the exemption from the London Matriculation of students who attain a sufficiently high standard in the local Senior Schools Certificate examination.

Pending this decision two different sets of question papers will be set at the Senior School Certificate examination to be held in December, one set of question papers being based on the London Matriculation syllabus for the January, 1943 examination. Candidates preparing for the January Matriculation examination will therefore have an opportunity of taking an additional examination, namely, the local Senior School Certificate examination so that no disappointment will be caused to them in the event of the London Matriculation examination not being held in Ceylon next January owing to the present emergency conditions.

It has been suggested that those candidates taking the papers based on the London Matriculation syllabus at the Senior School Certificate examination in December should be granted exemption from the London Matriculation examination in the event of their obtaining a sufficiently high standard.

## U. S. INTEREST IN INDIA TALKS

### BRITAIN MAY MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS

Washington, Sunday.

Interest here continues to centre on the talks at New Delhi with some optimism felt as the result of the reported British willingness to consider concessions to the Indian demands for a more active voice in defence. This interest has been enhanced by the arrival on the scene of Colonel Louis Johnson, Mr. Roosevelt's personal representative with the rank of a Minister. According to the White House spokesman, Colonel Johnson carried a letter from Mr. Roosevelt for presentation upon his arrival. Although the spokesman said he did not know to whom the letter was addressed, some diplomatic circles believe it was addressed to Pandit Nehru.

There is no comment from the White House, however, on the Press speculation in Chungking as to the possibility of Mr. Roosevelt mediating to prevent a collapse of the talks. Although the United States, with the other united nations, has a tremendous stake on the success of the talks, it is not believed that Mr. Roosevelt will selfishly stepping prematurely into what is essentially a British family affair. As one newspaper points out, however, any offer of mediation from Mr. Roosevelt "could not be regarded with suspicion in India for the cause of Indian emancipation has lain close to the American heart and India's opinion knows it."



## COLOMBO'S "MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE"

Continued from page 1

gratulations to the Air Vice-Marshal and his gallant officers and men who are responsible for this outstanding success.

### C.G.A. Show Their Mettle

"Among the anti-aircraft gunners, the Ceylon Garrison Artillery showed their mettle in this morning's attack. One bomb fell within twenty yards of a gun site, but the battery continued in action without a pause, although the gun's crews were covered with sand and small debris.

Many incidents of individual courage will come to light but the following is one I cannot let pass without bringing to your notice. A Ceylonese officer of a Light Anti-Aircraft Battery at Ratmalana by his courage and presence of mind rescued the pilot of a British plane which was burning on the ground. He sent the pilot to hospital in an ambulance.

You have now had your first air raid, and I trust and hope most sincerely that it will have given you confidence in yourselves, in our organisation, and in our preparation to meet any further attacks of a similar sort. Anticipation of the first attack naturally causes uneasiness and anxiety as to what an air attack really means. Well, you have seen it, and I am quite sure that there will be no one amongst you who will not have been considerably relieved by his experience this morning.

It is not a matter of luck that we got off so lightly. It is entirely due to the manner in which we have prepared ourselves to meet this danger, and so long as we do not relax, and continue to work together with firm determination to succeed, and avoid all signs of panic, we need have no fears as to the future.

I visited most of the damaged premises immediately after the air raid, together with His Excellency the Governor, and we were both immensely impressed by the spirit of quiet confidence and cheerfulness which we met everywhere.

## COLOMBO & SUBURBS ATTACKED BY AIR

Continued from page 1

machine-gunned buildings and people who had not taken shelter.

Among the many enemy planes brought down was one that crashed in a school compound.

### In the Churches

In almost all the churches in Colombo the services were being celebrated when the alert was sounded.

The churches were crowded, but there was no excitement, men, women and children seeking shelter inside the churches.

In one church in a poor area of Colombo one or two pieces of splinters from bombs and bullets pierced through the tiled roof, but the congregation remained quite, calm and unexcited.

### Alert Sounded at Galle

An alert was sounded in Galle at 7.55 a.m. yesterday. The all clear was given at 9.30 a.m. No incidents have been reported.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my deepest sympathy with the relatives of those who lost their lives, but they may feel proud in the fact that those lives have not been wasted, but have been given in the defence of their beloved Ceylon. I am sorry to say that over half of those who were lost were patients in one of our Medical establishments. It is sad indeed that such an institution should have been selected by our barbarous enemy as a target, and particularly so on such a day as Easter Sunday.

"Before closing I wish once more to congratulate you, one and all. You, people of Colombo have set the whole of Ceylon a magnificent example, and you are, of your gallant behaviour today, for which I can only say—thank you from the bottom of my heart, and I look forward with confidence after today's experience to whatever further air attacks we may have to face together."

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