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## VILLAGE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

### PRINCIPLES TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE TASK

### MAKE PEOPLE SELF-RELIANT THROUGH DECENTRALISED PRODUCTION

(BY BHARATAN KUMARAPPA)

IN the past, our villages themselves produced all they needed, and some of their industries, such as those of cotton, silk, carpet, brass and ivory work were the envy of the world. There is no reason why today India should be reduced to being a purely agricultural country. Agriculture and industries have been spoken of as the two lungs of a nation. A nation condemned to live on one lung only must die by inches. It is necessary, therefore, by all means to prevent export from the village of raw materials capable of being turned into finished goods in the village itself. Accordingly, the agriculturist must be weaned away from growing money crops for distant markets and urged to utilize his land for growing such crops as are needed for food and the industrial occupations of the people. The villager will then be able to say to the trader who wishes him to produce for commercial purposes, "I am quite content to produce what my neighbours and I need; if you wish me to produce for you, you must pay on my terms." Such a spirit of healthy independence and with it all round prosperity and contentment can come about only when he frees himself from the grinding exploitation of large commercial interests through making himself self-dependent both in regard to production and consumption as here suggested.

One of the most effective ways of bringing about economic prosperity by those residing in villages is through consumption. It is often thought by those residing in towns or cities that however much they may wish to ameliorate the poverty of the people by reviving village industries, still in as much as they do not live in villages

they can do nothing. This is altogether wrong. As consumers they have a powerful weapon wherewith to direct production. If city-dwellers and others piously wishing for villages reconstruction continue to patronize factory products it cannot but give a death-blow to village industries. If on the other hand they determine at all costs to buy village products in preference to factory goods, village production will at once be stimulated. It will not do to reply that village industry articles are so poor in quality that until they are improved no one can be expected to buy them, for obviously, they cannot improve unless they are in demand. It is because they have not been patronized that they have deteriorated in quality. Our craftsmen still have the patience, industry and skill of old, which won for their products universal admiration.

It lies with us, the consumers, therefore, to see that this excellence in quality is once more revived. Nor can we say that Khadi (hand-spun, hand-woven cloth) and other village products are far too expensive as compared with factory articles. Large scale, organised industries receive various forms of subsidies and services from the Government which are paid for from the general revenue of the country, leave alone services and concessions. Therefore if there is any cheapness in production in large-scale industries it is due in some measure to a part of the expenditure connected with them being paid for by the taxpayer. Further we have already seen how large production means poverty and unemployment for the bulk of our population. If that is so, large scale industries are far too costly from the point of view of the nation. What profit is there if an individual saves a few rupees if the masses are thereby impoverished? For, ultimately, when the masses are poor well-to-do consumer and on large scale industries which must

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## SCIENCE IN WAR

### How it can be Used Both in War and Peace

BY PROFESSOR W. L. BRAGG,

(Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics, Cambridge, since 1938)

THIS has been called a scientists' and engineers' war, and it is worth considering why. When people see the misery and damage it causes, it is natural for them to curse scientists and engineers for their devilish inventions. But the people who criticise us are confused by not understanding what science can and cannot do. Science is knowledge about the world around us, and scientists are men who are trying to increase that knowledge. A scientist cannot control the use which is made of his discoveries any more than a man who makes leather can control whether it is used for boots for an army or boots for school children.

For instance, some scientists study the laws of chemistry, and others the effects of chemicals upon the human body. This very same knowledge may be used either to make drugs which cure dreaded diseases, or to make a poison gas. The same discovery may lead either to a new material which provides better and cheaper clothes or to a new explosive. The nature of the war is the result of the age in which we live.

Great changes have been taking place during the last century. Man has discovered how to use machinery on a vast scale, driven by power far greater than that of his own muscles. At the same time, science leads him to more and more striking technical achievements. Science teaches us how to make new things, and machines enable us to make them in quantities. It is this which makes both peace and war so different from what they were in the past.

#### Rapid Improvements

We are living in an age when machines of all kinds, methods of transport, electrical devices, are improving

rapidly from year to year. The same is true of the weapons of war. Tanks, aeroplanes, radio are getting more and more efficient as the war goes on, and tank research, radio research, aeroplane research must be carried out with all our might if we are to hold our own. You can see this difference if you think of Napoleon's wars where the battles were fought with much the same cannons firing round cannon balls, muskets, and horse transport, which had been the stock paraphernalia of war for three hundred years past. The rate of change was then quite different. Even if a committee to direct research on the horse had been set up in those days, it would have been possible every few years to produce a new horse which went about twice as fast for one quarter the weight. This is what is happening nowadays to aeroplanes and aeroplane engines.

The position at the beginning of the war was as follows. The Navy, Army and Air Force had their own service research departments, manned by scientific experts. The great majority of scientists, however, were either helping our industry by working for firms or in government research laboratories, or they were doing pure research in the Universities. Scientists in the Universities saw a good deal of their friends in industry, but they knew almost nothing of what was going on in the Services because of the very secret nature of Service research.

#### The Census of Scientists

When war threatened us the Royal Society, which is the chief scientific body in this country, set about making a central register of scientists. There are, of course, many people who have some kind of scientific training but this list was one of men actually doing scientific research.

(Continued on Page 4.)

## MANAGER'S NOTICE

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed for the New Year from the 13th to the 21st April 1941.

There will be no issues of the paper on the 14th, 17th and 21st April.

MANAGER,  
"Hindu Organ"



**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1941

## THE BALKAN FLARE-UP

THE LONG-EXPECTED INVASION of Yugoslavia and Greece has come off exactly in the Nazi tradition. In the small hours of Sunday Hitler gave the order for a simultaneous attack on these two Balkan states. There were to be seen in this case the same concomitants of a Nazi invasion which one saw in Poland, Norway and later on in Holland and Belgium. Press and radio propaganda of wrongs suffered by German nationals, the pretence of a threat to German security and of forestalling a definite military move on the part of Britain are present on this occasion as before. These two small states have been made to feel the might of Nazi terror because they refused to be mere pawns in the game of power politics. Greece pays the penalty because she would not surrender her independence at the bidding of the Junior Axis partner, and Jugo-Slavia finds herself in the same plight because she refused to be a party to the spoliation of a friendly neighbouring state. In Nazi political philosophy small nations have no right to independent existence. They must toe the line of Axis policy or must suffer destruction. They must allow their lands to become a theatre of war, if such a course serves the purpose of a powerful state. Considering what has befallen Rumania for her ready compliance in Axis policy, it is not surprising that both Jugo-Slavia and Greece prefer the horrors of war to Nazi alliance.

For a long time the centre of world interest will be shifted to the Balkan theatre. The war in that theatre threatens to become a major campaign in the present conflict, not less momentous in its outcome than the invasion of France.

It is idle to imagine that the experiences of Norway or France will be repeated in this theatre, or that the Nazis will have an easy walk over. Britain is fully equipped and organised on modern lines and has the additional advantage of being able to draw freely on the vast resources of her Empire and U. S. A. Her prestige and security demand that every possible aid should be offered to both these states so as to prevent their falling an easy prey to Nazi might. A large force under General Wavell is already fighting the Nazis on the Struma front side by side with the gallant Greeks. The R. A. F. is very much in evidence both in Greece and in Jugo-Slavia. A respectable army might have already landed in Jugo-Slavia also, though we do not have any information as to that. German minds are already being prepared for a protracted struggle. American military aid is also spoken of as a possibility, so deeply is the heart of America stirred by Nazi aggression. The combined navies of Jugo-Slavia, Greece and Britain should prove very embarrassing to Italy on the Adriatic. All these circumstances give strong grounds for hope that the Democracies can offer a very long and stubborn resistance in this theatre and even win ultimate victory.

It is too early to predict with any degree of certainty the final outcome of this campaign in the Balkans. The Jugo-Slavs and the Greeks are gallantly resisting, stubbornly contesting every inch of ground. The Vardar valley which opens a direct route to Salonica is in the hands of the Allies. The mountains of Jugo-Slavia offer a natural barrier to mechanised warfare. The means of transport are quite inadequate for the mechanised forces of Germany. But Germany has some obvious advantages. Her army is the strongest in Europe and her air force is greater in numbers. Possibly Jugo-Slavia will have to meet some reverses as she has unfriendly states on all her frontiers. The attempt by Hitler to drive a wedge between Jugo-Slavia and Greece and to turn the flank of either will not succeed. The expectations are that with the full assistance of Britain and U. S. A. these states will be able to stem the tide of Nazi invasion and roll it back as far as Vienna. But even granting that Hitler conquers in this theatre, how is that going to decide the war? British naval supremacy will stand unchallenged as ever. The Empire and the British Isles will then have to be conquered. Unless these things are achieved, Hitler will be as far from arriving at a decision as ever. Britain will be left even then to gather her strength and to worry Hitler.

## Dangerous German Advance

### Greeks Resist Thrust

London, Tuesday.

In spite of the pressure of the German forces against the Greeks sector of the front, which continued strongly today, the Greeks repelled all assaults, states a Greek High Command communique broadcast by the Athens radio tonight.

In the Struma valley, the forts of Rupel and Usita, resisted the violence of enemy fire and tank attacks for the third successive day, it goes on, adding that part of the sector which had been occupied by the enemy was captured in a counter-attack.

The Greek High Command proceeds: "Very small Greek mechanised forces slowed down the enemy advance for many hours in the mountainous corridor east of Axios but the enemy, incomparably superior both in quality and quantity of equipment finally succeeded in advancing dangerously in the direction of Salonika, cutting off communications between the Greek forces in Eastern Macedonia and the remainder of the country."

Other points from the communique are: Greek forts, including those of Rupel and Usita, created a barrage which the enemy did not succeed in crossing. Parachutists dropped by the enemy south of the front were "mopped up." About 70 of them were taken prisoners.

"To the left of our sector of the front a German mechanised division after having penetrated Yugoslav territory, succeeded yesterday evening in reaching the Greek-Bulgarian frontier and occupying Doiran. Since dawn today, this division penetrated into our territory through the mountainous corridor east of Axios."

## PROTEST AGAINST IMMIGRATION BILLS

### Special Meeting of Indian Congress in Jaffna

A special general meeting of the Ceylon Indian Congress District Committee, Jaffna, will be held at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 13th instant, at the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College, Jaffna, to protest against the two Bills before the State Council, affecting the interests of Indians in Ceylon.

### Personal

Mr. Sam. T. Solomons, President Point Pedro, Maha Jana Sabha, is away at Hambukpitiya, Nawa-pitiya, and has cancelled his engagements for a month. (C.O.)

## WANTED

Wanted a Shop Manager with knowledge of accounts and business correspondence should be able to furnish Cash security for Rs. 1000/-. Salary Rs. 40/- per mensem. Apply stating qualifications and previous experience to the Managing Director, North Ceylon Industrial Co. Ltd., Point Pedro. 10-4-41.

(Mis. 8, 10, 24 & 28-4-41)

## ISLANDS APPEAL FOR APPOINTMENT OF D.R.O.

V. C.'s. CONFERENCE AT KAYTS

### DEPUTATION ON GRIEVANCES re. PANNAI FERRY

A Resolution appealing to the Minister for Home Affairs to take early steps to appoint a Divisional Revenue Officer to serve in the islands was passed at a conference of the Village Committees of the islands held at St. Antony's College hall, Kayts.

Mr. P. Amirthalingam, Chairman, Village Committee, Nainativu, was voted to the chair, while Mr. R. Maruthayinar acted as Secretary pro tem.

The Chairman in explaining the objects of the conference, said that it was the first occasion on which the members of the Village Committees of the Islands Division were gathered together to discuss matters of common interest to the Islands.

Mr. K. Kailasapillai, Chairman, Village Committee, Allaipiddy, proposed the following resolution:

"This conference of the Village Committees of the Islands Division resolves that the appointment of a Divisional Revenue Officer for the Islands Division would be beneficial to the best interests of the Islands, and consequently begs the Minister of Home Affairs to take early steps to appoint a Divisional Revenue Officer to serve in the Islands."

### Geographical Isolation

In moving the resolution Mr. Kailasapillai stated that the geographical isolation of the Islands Division was a matter that should be taken into consideration in the introduction of the new scheme.

Continuing, the speaker said that as they were all aware about 3 or 4 years ago the State Council decided to abolish the office of Managan or Ratemabatmaya and replace that individual by a Revenue Officer. There was an overwhelming volume of opinion that the old chief headmen system had outlived its usefulness, and that its further continuance would result in greater hardship to the people. It was also felt that these officers would not be immune from exploiting the poor and the weak.

They were, said Mr. Kailasapillai, in complete agreement with the decision arrived at by the State Council. They had seen and experienced the injustice perpetrated on the people by the old type of chief headmen, who had reduced the minds of the people to a state of abject servitude.

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## WANTED

Cashier with a fair knowledge of Book-keeping. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Bachelor preferred. Apply in own handwriting with 3 copies of recent testimonials.

(C/o The Hindu Organ Vannarpannai Jaffna.

(Mis. 6, 10-4-41.)

### Cornering of Stocks of Rice

#### Madras Govt's Warning To Speculators

Madras, April 4.

The Government of Madras have issued a Press communique to-day on the condition of the rice market. The Government warn speculators against any attempt to corner stocks with the idea of profiteering.

The Communique states:—

"The Government have received reports of an increasing tendency on the part of merchants to hold up stocks of paddy and rice with the result of an upward trend in prices. This tendency was first noticed in the Circars and is now reported from districts in other parts of the Presidency. Stocks seem to be withheld in the hope that on account of the reduced shipping facilities, the usual imports from Burma cannot be expected and that, therefore, supplies will be short and prices higher. No doubt shipping facilities for the import of Burma rice are not as free as they were, but the Government wish to point out that there are large stocks in Burma and that the shortage of shipping is believed to be only temporary. Even with the restricted shipping available, the Government have taken steps with the help of the Government of India to secure immediately as much shipping space as possible for imports of rice from Burma to the West Coast, which usually depends largely on that source and also for the supply to that area from areas where there is a surplus. Already some shipments of rice have arrived at the West Coast ports and more are expected. Arrangements economical shipping by bringing the Burma supplies to the port of Madras and then distributing them by rail to the areas of consumption are under discussion. This course will obviate the need for shipments to the West Coast ports before the monsoon as was the practice hitherto. The paddy crop of this Province this year has been good and, according to the final crop report, represents an increase of 560,000 tons of rice or 12.5 per cent over that of the previous year. The crop has just been harvested and there is sufficient stock in the country. There is thus no cause for anxiety.

"The Government, while not desiring to interfere with a rise in prices on account of various economic factors which would benefit the primary producer, must, however, warn speculators who attempt to corner stocks with the idea of profiteering that they are likely to meet with disappointment in circumstances set out above. The Government are also watching the state of supplies of rice in the districts. They have not, however, hitherto found it necessary to introduce any measure of direct control of grain prices and they trust that the present transient situation will not be so exploited to the detriment of consumers' interests and without advantage to producers, that they are compelled to reconsider their policy."

### J. S. C. (English) Examination

#### November Pass List

Results of the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination held in November last have now been published. It will be remembered that as a result of the leakage of the questions set in English and History, these papers were re-set and the announcing of the results were consequently delayed.

The following are the results of the Jaffna Centres:—

(Asterisk denotes pass in the First Division.)

#### Ilavalai

American Mission English School, Pandaterippu:—K. Thambiab, R. S. Ramanather, G. G. Sugunaratnam, A. Thangaratnam.

St. Henry's College, Ilavalai:—E. Gunanayagam, N. Nagendraiah, G. M. Aroganampillai, S. Nadarajah, R. Satchithanatham, N. C. Susaipillai, M. Phillippuillai, S. Nadarajah, J. Amirthanathar, M. Sanmuganather, N. Arulappu.

St. Joseph's Bilingual, Mathagal, Pandaterippu:—S. Balasuntharam.

Tellippalai Mahajana English School:—S. Kathirkamatamby, T. Nadarajah, S. Vinayagamoorthy, T. Tharmalingam, K. Vairavanathan, M. Kugarajah.

Convent English School, Ilavalai:—L. Thevasagaim, M. Thevasagaim, A. Kandiah.

Girls' Bilingual School, Pandaterippu:—L. S. Chinniah, T. Nagamany.

#### Jaffna I.

Hindu English School, Kokuvi:—S. Ayathurai, K. Rajaratnam, S. Nagalingam, S. Sivasubramaniam, A. Navaratnam, T. Muttaiya, S. Waznakulasingam, S. Kanakaratham.

Jaffna Hindu College, Vannarponnai:—C. M. Ahamed Jiffrey, M. Abdul Rahim, E. Canagalingam, K. Kumaraswamy, T. K. Mannicam, T. Nadarajah, S. Nagalingam, T. Nagenthiram, A. Parameswararam, \*R. Ponnampalam, N. Rasalingam, P. Sivasothy, P. Sockalingam, A. Supiramaniam, \*M. Thiagarasa, T. Thirugnam, P. Vaideeshwaran, C. Yogarajah.

Kilmer College, Jaffna:—A. Arulanandam, M. M. Sarif, C. Visagaperumal.

#### Jaffna II

American Mixed English School, Karainagar:—S. D. Jayasingham.

Central College, Jaffna:—V. Navaratnam, S. Sabaratnam, \*P. V. Nallarayagam, M. Swaminathan, S. J. James, S. Tambyiah, \*A. Ariyaratnam, A. Sanmugaratnam, \*S. Kandasamy, S. Padaranathan, S. Sanmuganathan, S. P. K. Solomon, D. E. Rasathiraviam, C. Sabaratnam.

St. John's College, Jaffna:—D. V. Anbar, K. Arumugam, H. A. D. D. Charles, C. Gunanayagam, S. A. Handy, J. M. K. Hensman, D. S. Kalasingam, T. Paramanathan, K. Rajasundaram, A. R. Rathinarasa, R. J. Selladurai, E. F. M. Sekaratnam, K. Sinnathurai, T. Thambinayagam, P. Thillairajah, A. C. Thiruchelvam, S. S. Velauthan, J. D. Vethanayagam, C. Vijayaraj, S. R. Thambiah.

Union English High School, Tel-

(Continued on page 5)

### The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna

#### Library and Reading Room to be Opened

It was decided at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, held on 30th March 1941, to establish a Library and Reading Room at Vannarponnai.

It was also decided to conduct at the Reading Room religious classes and "Purana Padanam".

A spacious building near the "Hindu Organ" Office has been rented out for the purpose and the opening ceremony will take place in the early part of May this year.

The Sabhai appeals to all Hindus to contribute their mite, by way of donations, books, periodicals, etc., towards the success of this venture and encourage it in all possible ways.

The Sabhai also appeals to Hindu parents to send their children regularly to the religious classes which will be held during week-ends.

M. Mylvaganam

Hony. Secretary,  
Saiva Paripalana Sabhai.

### Sixty Government Scholarships

#### For Sinhalese, Tamil and Bilingual Pupils

It is proposed to establish sixty government scholarships for pupils attending Sinhalese, Tamil and Bilingual schools.

The scholarships, which will be tenable for six years, will enable the students chosen to receive their education either at the Government Training College or at an Assisted School approved by the Director of Education.

The scholarships which will commence from January, 1942, will be awarded on the results of a competitive examination which will be held towards the end of the year in different centres throughout the Island.

#### Provincial Scholarships

Only children of parents whose combined incomes do not exceed Rs. 600 a year will be eligible to enter for the examination.

Fifty of these scholarships will be open to pupils attending schools in the fifty electoral areas, while the other ten will be in the nature of provincial scholarships. Two of the latter scholarships will be available for competition among pupils attending schools in the Western Province, while the other provinces will have one scholarship each.

It is proposed that only pupils between the ages of 8 and 10 years should be eligible for these scholarships.

Among the subjects for the competitive examination will be an intelligence test.

### Victoria Rupees and Half Rupees

#### Can be Exchanged in Ceylon only up to June 30, 1941

Rupee and half-rupee coins bearing the effigy of the late Queen Victoria will be accepted at the General Treasury, Colombo, and at all Kachcheries up to June 30, 1941, only, in exchange for Ceylon notes and/or subsidiary coin. Thereafter holders of those coins in Ceylon will be able to exchange them into current money only by sending them to India at their own expense.

This is in accordance with the decision of the Government of India, to demonetize with effect from April 1, 1941, all rupee and half rupee coins bearing the effigy of the late Queen Victoria. After that date these coins will cease to be legal tender save at the offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay and Calcutta till further notice and at Government Treasuries and Post Offices in India till September 30, 1941.

### SKANDA VARODAYA COLLEGE O. B. A.

#### Inaugural Meeting

The Inaugural Meeting of the Skanda Varodaya College Old Boys' Association was held in the College hall on Thursday the 3rd April, 1941 with Mr. S. Srinivasan, Principal, in the chair. A large gathering of old boys from the neighbourhood and outstations was present on the occasion. Several distinguished old boys were present. After a Thervaram, the Principal welcomed the old boys and outlined the progress made by the College during the past years.

Mr. T. S. Kanagaratnam, Proctor S. C., Chunnakam, spoke about the necessity of an Old Boys' Association for a College which had thousands of distinguished old boys in the Island as well as in Malaya.

The draft constitution was read, and the committee was authorised to ratify it. Then the office-bearers for the current year were elected.

Patron: Dr. S. Subramaniam, J. P. (ex-officio).

President: Mr. S. Srinivasan (ex-officio)

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. K. S. Arulandhy, V. K. Natban, T. C. Rajaratnam, M. Ampalavanar, T. S. Kanagaratnam, S. Marugesu.

Joint Secretaries: Messrs. V. Sivasubramaniam, S. Nagarathnam.

Treasurer: Mr. T. T. Changarappillai.

Asst. Treasurer: Mr. E. Manikka-vasagar.

Auditors: Messrs. A. Manikkam, M. S. Nalliah

Executive Committee: Messrs. T. Sinnathamby, P. M. Jegarajasingam, S. Muttuvelu, S. Chidamparappillai, S. Marugesu, M. M. Kulasagar, S. Arumugam, S. Ratnam, C. K. Thambay, S. Muttuvelu, T. V. Chellappan, T. K. Ponniah, S. Arumugasamy.

The meeting terminated with the singing of Thervaram at about 6.30 p.m. (Con.)

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Some Observations on  
Written Tamil

Sir,—With reference to the above article by Mr. A. V. Mylvaganam B. A. (Madras University) which appeared in your paper of the 3rd April 1941, I wish to make some observations:—

Mr. Mylvaganam observes that (1) கல்லால் அடித்தான் should be கல்லால் எறித்தான் as அடி is always used in connection with the action of a stick. If a person throws a stone at some one, we should of course say கல்லால் எறித்தான். But it is possible for a person to strike another with the stone in his hand without letting loose the stone. In which case கல்லால் அடித்தான் is not faulty.

(2) The Tamil equivalent of "This is called a sea-port town" is இது பட்டினம் எனப்படும். It is not clear if பட்டினம் means sea-port town only. Will it not mean any town whether sea-port or other?

(3) என் சுவர்ணம், நாணம் மடம் அச்சம் பயிர்ப்பிற் சிறந்தவன் should be என் சுவர்ணம், நாணம் மடம் அச்சம் பயிர்ப்புக்களில் சிறந்தவன் or நாணத்திலும் மடத்திலும் அச்சத்திலும் பயிர்ப்பிலும் சிறந்தவன். No doubt the latter is quite correct. But it is not clear if the former is not faulty; can't we say நாணம் மடம் அச்சம் பயிர்ப்பு இவைகளில் சிறந்தவன்?

(4) கப்பல் கடல் மேல் சென்றது should be கப்பல் ஓடினது. Is ஓடினது correct? ஓடினது means ran. Should it not be போனது or சென்றது?

(5) சொற்பொழிவு செய்துவருகிறேன் means I am returning after a lecture, but when சொண்டு is introduced after செய்து it means that I am in the habit of lecturing serially. But I am inclined to think that the former also will mean that I am in the habit of lecturing serially. Perhaps it would be better if we say சொற்பொழிவு செய்து போட்டு வருகிறேன் (if செய்து போட்டு is grammatically correct), to mean that I am returning after a lecture.

(6) கூ, தா, கொடு are indiscriminately used and கன்வா. நீ எடுத்ததைக்கொடு is properly used. I think that கொடு is mostly used by a person asking a second person to give to a third person; so கன்வா. நீ எடுத்ததைத் தா does not seem to be incorrect.

K. SIVAPRAGASAM.

Sivapragasam Road,  
Jaffna, 8th April 1941.

Vaddukoddai Post  
Office

The Secretary of the Jaffna College O. B. A. has received the following reply from the Postmaster General:—

"With reference to your letter of the 12th of March, I wish to state that I have again examined the question of the restoration of the assistant at the Vaddukoddai Post Office, but I regret that I can find no grounds which would warrant the adoption of that course. The business at Vaddukoddai Post Office does not warrant the employment of more than one officer and I regret that I am unable to accede to your request particularly at the present time, when economy is of paramount importance."

## SCIENCE IN WAR

(Continued from page 1)

No such census of our scientists had ever been made before, and the results were very interesting.

Roughly speaking, there are about ten thousand scientific researches in this country. To quote a few figures, there are 1,600 chemists, 1,000 physicists, 500 mathematicians, 700 zoologists, and 1,500 engaged in medical research, and so forth. Of these, about one-half were already in posts so important to industry that they had to keep some of their staff to teach their students. There remained three or four thousand scientists in the Universities and Technical Colleges who could be set free and so form a reserve on which the Navy, Army and Air Force could draw.

Importance of Time and  
Speed

To see that these men are all given the work they can do best is not as simple as one might think. It could not be done in a hurry. When a department takes on a new man, he is at first more of an embarrassment than a help. Someone has to teach him his new job, and the laboratories of the fighting services were too busy at the outbreak of war to give much time to training. Then again, the University scientist doing war work has to learn to look at things in quite a new way.

When some gadget is required for war purposes, and the scientist has discovered a way of making it work in the laboratory, there is still much to do before it can be actually used. It must be designed so that it can be used by the troops and, above all, it must be so certain and simple that there is no risk of its breaking down in an emergency. It must also be designed so that it can easily be made in large numbers. These practical requirements are quite unlike anything we scientists meet with in the laboratory, where we only have to make one set of each apparatus, where we can humour its weakness, and where it does not matter much if the apparatus has its off days and breaks down, because we can put it right at our leisure.

In war, time becomes supremely important; the most ingenious device is of no use if it will not be ready till the war is over. To illustrate what a fight there is against time, I will quote what was told me by a friend in one of our great chemical industries. He said that when some discovery had been successfully made in their research laboratories, it still took about seven years to learn how to make the article on a commercial scale and put it on the market. We cannot afford to wait so long in war time.

## A Victory For Scientists

The trouble was, of course, that the nation had not organised its scientists for war. Apart from the small band of experts in the service departments, our scientists in this country were engaged in peaceable occupations, and there was general reluctance to divert their energies to war work, whereas the best German technicians have been drawn in for many years. It is fortunate that the

British are good at improving in an emergency.

Though I cannot give any of our secrets away, I can quote a German story to remind you that British science does not compare so badly with that of our adversaries. In that interesting book, *I Was the 'Graf Spee's Prisoner'* the author, Captain Drove, quotes, Captain Langsdorf of the 'Graf Spee' about the magnetic mines "We invented this weapon eight years ago," he said, "and for eight years, we have ourselves been trying to find the antidote to it. We have not succeeded yet. Now the British Navy has to start where we began eight years ago. You know how that the antidote to the magnetic mine was found not in eight years but in eight weeks."

What are Our Scientists  
Doing?

What are our scientists doing? Although at the beginning of the war they could not all be put to work at once, the difficulty now is to find enough men. Orders come in to the Central Register, now taken over by the Minister of Labour, for five dozen physicists or a hundred electrical engineers at a time.

Many are working on electrical devices of all kinds. Electricity is used for communications, for control, and for detection. It is like the nerves and senses of modern battleship, conveying messages, controlling the guns, performing the mathematical calculations of the range finders, sending radio messages, controlling the compass, and performing many other duties, and you will see what I mean.

Under the stimulus of war, electrical devices are being improved at a rate which would have seemed unbelievable in peace time, especially in the field of radio, where our best electrical engineers and physicists are working. Others are tackling acute problems such as putting out of action time fuses and booby traps in unexploded bombs.

Then there is the important problem of making sense out of the secret instruments captured from the enemy, which are often very complicated. Chemists are working on substitute materials of all kinds, such as plastics, and on explosives, and with the medical profession on new compounds for the treatment of wounds and disease. Engineers and physicists are working on the many problems which arise from the air war, the effects of blast, design of shelters, and economy of building materials. Biologists are working on the pests which, if not guarded against, infest the stores of food we have laid in, and on the new problems of agriculture in war conditions. Camouflage has a scientific basis. Fuel is short in war time, and alternative ways of driving our transport have to be found. These are a few of many applications of science which there is no time to refer in detail.

## One Cannot Help Thinking

The rate at which some scientific war problems are being solved

Village Economic  
Reconstruction

(Continued from page 1)

languish for lack of consumers. It is time we learnt that we stand together or fall together.

Not only so, today the industrialized nations of the world are covering the world with the dead bodies of men, women and children. Human blood appears to be as necessary fuel for their mammoth machines as coal, oil or electricity, for the machines cannot run unless there be sufficient raw materials and markets, and these cannot be had except by killing all economic rivals and keeping others off at the point of the sword. Shall you and I be a party to such organized large scale murder just in order to buy goods "cheaply"?

In reconstructing the economic life of our people then, we must pursue a method of decentralized production and consumption, which is not only eminently suited to geographical and other conditions prevailing in our country, but also conducive to non-violence and peace. Too long have human considerations been carefully excluded from the economic sphere. If India is not to follow the industrialized countries of the world into self-destruction and if in accordance with her spiritual heritage, she is to show a war-worn world the way of peace, her only means is the establishment of an economic order which will deliberately aim at making production and consumption of a kind which will not necessitate war. The principles here laid down of village economic reconstruction have been propounded precisely with this aim in view. As we said at the outset, it will not do to attempt village reconstruction haphazard, piecemeal and without a plan, for what the village is to be, that our country and we as a nation ultimately will be. When through decentralized village production our people become self-reliant, independent and at the same time peace-loving they will not only have achieved economic stability for themselves, but will be a powerful influence for peace and goodwill among men.

(Roy's Weekly)

is almost incredible; more advance is made in a year than in ten years of peace, because every-one is keyed up and throwing all his energy into the job in hand. One cannot help thinking, 'Why not do the same in peace time?' If the same team work could be put into tackling dirt, disease, smoky and ugly cities, better use of the land, improving our industries and soon, there is no doubt that problems which have been bogeys for generations would disappear in a few years. Of one thing I am sure. Scientists are doing their best to help the country in war time. You may imagine with what enthusiasm they would join in a similar nation wide effort in times of peace, and how much more congenial to them their share in it would be.

(Listener),

## Retires After 38 years' Service

### Mr S. Sabaratnam of the Registrar's Office

On the occasion of his retirement from Government Service after 38 years Mr. S. Sabaratnam of the Provincial Registrar's Office Jaffna was accorded a farewell function by the staff of the Department including the District Registrars at the Jaffna Kachcheri at 4-30 p. m. on Friday last. Glowing tributes were paid to his great qualities of head and heart and his services first in the Land Registry, Jaffna, and then in the Provincial Registrar's Office by Messrs. V. Visuvalingam, O. A. to the G. A., and Kathi S. M. Aboobucker, Proctor, S. C. Jaffna.

Mr. V. Visuvalingam in the course of an eloquent tribute dwelt on the amiable quality and high character of their guest and referred to his long acquaintance with Mr. Sabaratnam and his brother Dr. S. Thuraiappah, retired D. M. O. In conclusion he congratulated Mr. Sabaratnam on his well earned rest and wished Mr. Sabaratnam and family a happy and prosperous life.

Kathi S. M. Aboobucker in a brief but brilliant speech referred to Mr. Sabaratnam's services in the Land Registry, Jaffna, where he was the sheet anchor of the department for a considerable time. He summed up his qualities, in one sentence saying that Mr. Sabaratnam was a gentleman every inch of him.

Mr. Elyappah who followed next mentioned of his long acquaintance with their guest of the evening and his brothers and of the traditional kind and good qualities of the Hindus making special reference, in this connexion to Mr. Subramaniam, Mr. Amirthalingam, Deputy Fiscal, Negombo whom he described as an ideal son quoting the words of St. Thiruvalluvar in this aspect.

Mr. Sabaratnam who was visibly moved rose amidst loud applause to reply and said that he hardly deserved all the kind and good things said of him by the various speakers but nevertheless he treasured them as a token of their goodwill and kindness towards him and that it was the proudest and and happiest day in his life which he would always remember. In conclusion he thanked them all for their presence and the Government Agent for his presence at the function.

A happy afternoon was spent on this occasion by all those present. A group photograph was taken where Mr. M. Prasad, Mr. V. Visuvalingam and Mr. Weerasooriya were also present with Mr. Sabaratnam as the central figure.

## Mallakam Lawyer's Association

The annual general meeting of the Mallakam Lawyer's Association was held in the library rooms, Mallakam, with Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, President, in the chair. The election of the office-bearers resulted as follows: President, Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam; Vice-President, Mr. S. Eliyathamby; Secretary, Mr. S. Nadarajah; Treasurer, Mr. S. T. Rajaratnam; Committee, Messrs. D. A. Obeyesekera and T. S. Kamagatnam in addition to the above office-bearers.

## ISLANDS APPEAL FOR APPOINTMENT OF D. R. O.

(Continued from page 2)

lity and had contributed a great deal to crush their independence and originality.

Before concluding, the speaker appealed to the Minister and to their representative in Council, Sir W. Duraiswamy, to heed the voice of the people. Sir W. Duraiswamy being the Speaker of the State Council could not voice their demands, and consequently their interests stood in danger of being overlooked. "The voice of the people is the voice of God and I am confident our prayers would be heard."

### Pannai Ferry

It was also resolved that a jetty 500 feet on either side of the Jaffna-Pannai ferry be constructed for the convenience of the people.

Mr. K. Kailasapillai, Chairman, V. C. Allaipiddi, speaking said a deputation consisting of some of them waited on the Government Agent, Mr. Prasad on three occasions and placed before him these hardships, but although at these meetings the G. A. promised to help the people, nothing had been done. It was for the convenience of the people that the rent which was previously sold for about Rs. 6000-00 was sold now for only Rs. 2000-00. It had not brought any relief to the people as the renter was levying fees for everything transported against conditions, and insisted on the payment for articles of manure for agricultural purposes which should be allowed free of toll tax.

A deputation was then elected, consisting of Messrs. V. Pasupathipillai (Chairman, Pungudutive V. C.), C. Balasingam (Chairman, Velanai V. C.) and K. Kailasapillai (Chairman, Allaipiddy V. C.) to wait on the Government Agent, Jaffna, and place before him the difficulties experienced by the people with regard to the Pannai ferry.

Mr. R. Maruthayinar (Vice-Chairman), Velanai Village Committee, seconded.

The resolution on being put to house was carried unanimously amidst acclamation.

The following resolution was then moved from the Chair:—

"This conference resolves that a separate President, Village Tribunal, be appointed for the Islands Division, in order to further the expeditious disposal of cases."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

## Summer School of Music, 1941

The Divisional Inspector of Schools, Jaffna, has made arrangements for conducting this music school usually conducted by him at this season. These music classes for pupils of various stages will open on 14th inst at the Jaffna Central College at 10 a. m. and go on till 10th May, 1941.

## Mail From Canada Lost

A mail from Canada to Ceylon, containing correspondence posted in Canada between October 7 and November 2, 1940, is reported to have been lost at sea through enemy action.

## J. S. C. (English) Examination

(Continued from page 3)

Jipalai:—S. Chelliah, G. Thevathasam, S. Vadivelu, V. Satkunasingam, V. Senthivelpillai, T. Visagapperumal.

### Jaffna III

\* Atchuvally English School:—R. Visuvalingam, K. Kanapathipillai, V. Kanapathipillai, \*P. Sivasubramaniam, V. Kandasamy, S. Sivapathasundaram, M. Thatparasundaram, T. Nadarajah, \*C. Shanmugarajah.

C. M. S. English School Kopay: S. Rajaratnam, V. Thirunavakarasu, V. Vanniasingam, A. Suppiah, K. Subramaniam, E. K. Sanmuganathan, S. Kanesalingam, W. N. Ranjithanayagam, M. Nalliah.

Drieberg English School, Chavakachcheri:—S. Logathasan, \*V. C. Chinnappah, S. S. Selvarajah, C. Markandu, C. Velupillai, T. Sri Pathmanathan, \*S. Arumugam, K. Maheswaran, S. Kopalakrishnan.

Hindu English School, Chavakachcheri:—N. Ramu, V. Basiah, S. Tharmalingam, V. Kandiah, E. Ponnampanam, M. Coomaraswamy.

Hindu English Mixed School, Kankesanthurai:—S. Tharmalingam, T. Sanmugasuntheram, M. Mariampillai, V. Padchadsaram, \*N. Kanagalingam.

Hindu English School, Karainagar:—S. Navaratnam, A. Sundarampillai, K. Sathasivam, V. Tharmalingam, \*A. Vythilingam.

Hindu English School Urumpirai:—A. V. Jehanathan, E. S. R. Jayaveerasingha, K. K. Kumaraswamy, G. A. Sanmugalingam, S. N. Selvarajah.

Idaikadu Bilingual School, Atchuvally:—S. Ratnam.

Parameswara College, Jaffna:—P. Thuraiappa, A. Thesikacharya.

Junior Secondary English Mixed School, Pannalaikaduwan:—K. Vairavanathan.

Senguntha Bilingual School, Thirunelvely East, Jaffna:—A. Karthigesu, C. Ramalingam, E. Kidder.

Sri. Somastanda English School Puttur:—P. Sivasubramaniam, K. Sanethragar.

Stately Government English School:—V. Sabaratnam, S. Kanasu, Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya, Vannarponnai:—M. Karthigayam, C. Balasingam, K. Kanaganayagam, T. Balakrishnan.

### Jaffna IV

St. Patrick's College Jaffna:—J. Bartlet, M. Durairatnam, A. J. Emmanuel, \*L. S. Gunaratnam, \*N. P. Jeganathan, J. John Pillai, A. Joseph, A. Karunagarar, J. E. L. Keil, C. Lawrence, D. Mahadevan, M. Mahathevan, L. Motha, \*P. Nadarajah, K. Pathmanathan, G. Pararajasingham, K. Pasha, P. L. Patrio, \*K. Rasaratnam, M. Ratnasabapathy, S. Sanmuganathan, R. Segarajasingam, \*B. Soosaipillai, G. Sornalingam, \*T. Thambiahpillai, S. Vamathevan.

Atchuvally English School:—K. Sundrammal.

C. M. S. English School, Kopay:—O. N. T. Grace.

Chundikudy Girls' College, Jaffna:—A. Chelvadurai, P. Marimuthu, K. Sureshramaniam.

Drieberg English School, Chavakachcheri:—K. Thevamaray, V. Vassapathy, M. Nagenthiran, M. Nagarathnam.

Hindu English Mixed School, Chavakachcheri:—T. Meenachipillai, S. Selvaratnam.

Hindu English School, Urumpirai:—S. V. Rosa Belli, E. S. R. Sakiratham, V. C. Thammay.

Holy Family Convent, Jaffna:—J. H. Antony, M. J. R. Rajaratnam, M. T. Nathan, E. V. Sattrakalinge, M. G. Selvanayagam, M. T. K. Pillaiarazgam, G. R. R. Joseph, A. T. Appukutty.

Ramanathan College, Jaffna:—\*T. Katpakarattinam, T. Savithri, \*P.

## BELGRADE IN RUINS

### Yugoslav Communique

London, Tuesday.

After being silent since the beginning of the German air attacks on the Yugoslav capital, the Belgrade radio resumed operations tonight. The echoing quality of the initial reception suggested that either an underground or temporary studio was in use, but the announcer gave as the first important piece of news the first Yugoslav war communique broadcast from Belgrade.

A greater part of Belgrade is in ruins, the announcer stated. The actual text of his announcement is as follows: "On Sunday morning, the capital of Yugoslavia was attacked ruthlessly by enemy planes causing many innocent victims. A great part of the city has been turned into ruins. Heroic and martyred Belgrade was the first victim of the unexpected and unprovoked attack in the defence of national freedom and honour. In the ruins of Belgrade, a greater capital of all Southern Slavs is to be erected."

Apart from these important statements, the only other news item broadcast as yet from Belgrade is the announcement that the Minister for Public Works, M. Fran Kulovitz, who is also leader of the Slovene Party, was killed in an air raid.

Several hundred people have been killed and about 3,000 injured in two days and two nights of bombing attacks on Belgrade, according to a dispatch from Belgrade to the Vichy news agency. The dispatch says that Ministerial and industrial quarters, stations and the river port are in flames.

## Auction Sale

Under instructions from the Joint Liquidators of the Jaffna Commercial Corporation, Ltd. I shall sell the undermentioned properties by public auction at the office of the Corporation, Dutch Office, Main Street, Jaffna at 4 p. m. on Saturday, 3rd May, 1941.

### PROPERTIES

A. "Ratnate Estate" in extent 16 Acres, at Chenkaladdy, Batticaloa, consisting of the North East portion of Lot No. 4774 in P. P. No. 185087 bounded on the East by property of Moulana, North by property of S. O. Canagaratnam, West and South by property of Ceylon Government Railway.

B. "Attaiyai" in extent 30 acres situated at Chittandy in Eravur, Batticaloa District, (34 acres, 1 rood and 8 Poles according to survey) bounded on the East by the property of Veerakathiar and T. Karnamuttu, West by property of K. Assamar and others, South by Crown reservation, and North by Channel and Crown land.

Jaffna 10-441 N. KANDYAH Commissioner.

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Veerankannur Bilingual School, Telippallai:—R. Apputharane.

Vembadi Girls' High School, Jaffna:—S. Velupillai, L. Thambipillai, E. Thambiah, U. Sivasubramaniam, A. Seliah, \*S. Rasasunya, T. Ponnamany, E. T. Mather, P. Kanapathipillai, T. G. R. Gunesatnam, \*L. Chelliah, C. Amirthalingam.

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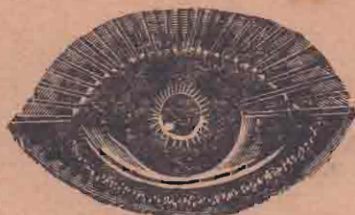
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