

# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 18.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### The University Ordinance

By a Proclamation in last Friday's "Gazette" the Governor appoints July 1st as the date on which the University Ordinance shall come into operation.

### Land Mines in Ceylon

Land Mines are being laid in Ceylon. Minefields will be enclosed by barbed wire fences and marked by notice boards in English, Singhalese and Tamil, "Danger keep Off". The public are warned to give these a wide berth.

### Priests in Germany

"There is a steady stream of evidence to show that priests in Germany continue to be brutally treated, although I have no recent reports of their treatment in concentration camps," declared the Minister of Information in the Commons on Wednesday.

### Term of Council of State Extended

The Viceroy has decided to extend the life of the existing Council of State and the Legislative Assembly for a further period of one year from October 1, says a communique. His Excellency after careful consideration has reached the conclusion in consultation with his colleagues to defer the commencement of the autumn session of the Central Legislature until after the termination of the Puja holidays towards the end of October.

### Small-Pox

A five-year-old child, Ratnam Mahandiran, of Tellipalai, an evacuee from Burma, has been found by the Medical Officer of Health, Jaffna, to have a virulent type of small-pox.

The child, his parents and the other contacts, all numbering 68, have been segregated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Jaffna. A batch of 19 other contacts have been segregated in the villages of Pandeterrupu, Vaduhaddaipu and Kankasanturai.

As a precautionary measure Dr. S. C. Thurai Rajah has vaccinated nearly 2,500 residents of Tellipalai.

## THE MINISTRY OF MANHOOD PRODUCTION TRAINING THE YOUTH FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

BY RT. HON. R. A. BUTLER  
(In a Recent Broadcast)

THE Education Department is a grand place to be responsible for in war-time. It's the Ministry of Manhood Production, the great national Department of State for the Training of the Young. All the discussion we hear about the brave new world depends upon the generation which will carry forward our ideals and put them into execution. The young, at any rate, have no responsibility for war; and they, above all others, will in due course have to shoulder heavy burdens after the war. We've therefore done our best to give the young a satisfying time now, so as to fortify them for the great future which we know awaits the British race. I think we've been reasonably successful. This is, no doubt, the reason why the Board of Education has recently been recognised in this country as the body which should be responsible for interviewing boys and girls between 16 and 18 and encouraging them to undertake some duty or other. We're steadily weaving the statutory and voluntary agencies of this country into a network of activity. This, in wartime, is becoming part of our educational service to help bridge the gulf between the tender age when children leave school and when they become grown up.

### War-time Problems

We've many voluntary bodies in this country and we take a great pride in them. I mention for example, Scouts, Guides, boys' clubs, girls' clubs, Brigades. These help make up our coat of many colours, which serves us better than a drab black or brown shirt.

Besides going in for voluntary activities young people are flocking into the Air Training, the Army and Sea Cadets and undertaking of their own free will definite training.

Now let me tell you of some of our other war-time activities. There are the problems of the evacuation of children from our crowded cities.

This upsets family life. Why then persist with it? The answer is simple, and it's sober fact. Evacuation saves the lives of children. That's a complete answer. The Minister of Health recently estimated that 9,000 London schoolchildren alone have been saved by evacuation from death or serious injury.

### Livelier Interest

But evacuation not only saves lives; it has other things to its credit—gains to health; and gains to educational opportunity. Children get rosier cheeks. They increase in height and weight, in fact they take a livelier interest in all that makes life worth living. Aren't these substantial gains? Think, too, of the educational advantages. Children who for the first time find that cows and sheep, rabbits, hares and birds, rivers, meadows and fields of corn are 'seeable' and 'touchable', and not merely things to read about in books.

Some of the children who first went to the country thought the windmills were there to keep the cows cool. They've learnt otherwise. I expect partly due to the Camp Schools, which have all the merits of being in the country and of introducing the boarding idea. There is a lot to be said for boarding schools and that is one of the things that evacuees are finding out.

Some of us go so far as to hope that this new experience will play its part in ending the divorce between town and country. We hope that many boys and girls born in urban areas, will seek a life in rural areas, because, having tasted the countryside, they find it good. Whether that proves to be so or not, many of these children will surely maintain their new-found love, and will forever hold in respect the crafts and the skills of the countryside. There's something real about the soil and those who live by, and enjoy it. Children like real things as well as fairy tales. We

Continued on page 4

## FLOUR AS PART OF FOOD RATION

### LESS RICE FROM TODAY

The "Daily News" writes: In all districts throughout Ceylon where rice control is in operation, except in areas where paddy is available, the present rice ration of two measures a week per individual will be reduced to one and a half measures a week from Monday.

In places where paddy is available, the rice ration will be one measure, in addition to a measure of paddy.

To make up for the reduction in the rice ration, wheat flour (known as "American" flour) will be available for sale in any quantity at all rice depots and stores of dealers authorised to sell rice under the Control scheme.

### Using Large Flour Stocks

A special appeal is made by the authorities to estate superintendents to stock such quantities of wheat flour as will meet the full demands of the labourers.

The decision to reduce the rice ration and make up for it by the unrestricted issue of flour is said to be due to the opportunity this arrangement offers to conserve the available stocks of rice in view of large stocks of flour that are on hand, the "keeping" properties of flour being less than that of rice.

In support of the issue of flour in place of a part of the rice ration, it is stated that it offers an opportunity for the people to vary their diet with preparations made out of flour instead of taking an unmixed diet of rice and curry. Wheat flour is well-known in Ceylon as "American Flour" and is used for making roti and even hoppers and pittu.

## NON-STOP TO CEYLON FROM AUSTRALIA

Melbourne, June 11.

Two Dutch naval pilots recently flew two Catalina flying boats non-stop from Australia to Colombo, a distance of 2,800 miles. The first boat completed the journey in 22 hours and 45 minutes. Both flights took place without incident.

The two pilots both served in Java, and one had been awarded the Netherlands Flying Cross for gallantry during the operations in the Philippines.





## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY JUNE 15, 1942.

### RELIGION IN SCHOOLS

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that on a resolution of the Executive Committee of Education, a Special Committee was appointed to investigate the defects of the present educational system and to recommend measures of reform necessitated by the changed conditions in the country. The Special Committee has not as yet published its report but a Colombo contemporary publishes a forecast of the recommendations likely to be made by the Committee. The question of religious education seems to have, naturally, received a good deal of attention at the hands of the Committee which, while granting that education for character cannot be effective unless it has a religious background, is said to have taken the view that children should not be taught religion as such during their formative years. The Committee, however, "would like children brought up in a religious atmosphere, for they consider it facilitates, along with the home influence, the ready assimilation by them of those well-established principles of life which form the basis of the moral law." The Committee is, we are afraid, about to draw a distinction without a difference. What is the difference between religious atmosphere and religion? Can there be a religious atmosphere without religion? The conclusion said to have been arrived at by the Committee may be the easiest way out of the difficulties created by the existence of various denominational schools throughout the island and the manner in which one denomination is trying to benefit at the expense of the other, but it is far from being an ideal solution of the problem of religious education.

The contention that a religious atmosphere can be created in the absence of knowledge, however elementary, of religious truths is one that cannot be conceded for a moment. It is true that in England and certain other countries schools of thought have arisen which would deny religion any place in a child's education. Though this view has received some support, even in Western countries education is not so utterly divorced from religion as members of the Special Committee would have us believe. Even if it were otherwise, it would be a grave mistake to ignore the high place religion has

always held in the education of the child. The increase in denominational schools is by no means evidence of the degree of emphasis actually placed on the teaching of religion in the prevailing scheme of education. We take it, however, that these schools represent an attempt, and a worthy attempt, to maintain the traditional belief of the Easterner that education without religion would be but the shadow without the substance. The greatest moralist of all time, Tiruvalluvar, has asked, what is the use of learning without the worship of God? The members of the Special Committee, however, seem to be convinced that a religious atmosphere, and not the teaching of religion, is needed to enable children to assimilate "those well-established principles of life which form the basis of the moral law." As Carlyle would say, it is all words, and the principles of life, the moral law, and the religious atmosphere on which the Committee has evidently set its heart serve only to screen the mental confusion that has enabled the Committee to arrive at its conclusion. Principles of life and moral law without religion may be good enough from the Aristotelian point of view but the culture of the Easterner has gone more than a step further from the abstractions of the *Nicomachean Ethics*. That culture recognises religion as but another name for the great principles of life without which life itself would lose its meaning and high purpose. As for moral laws, the Committee ought to have no difficulty in understanding that the sanctions of religion are as indispensable to their enforcement as the sanctions of the Legislature. The East has always refused to place religion and the complexities of life in two watertight compartments and hug the delusion that these two things can be kept apart. Western nations are paying the penalty for this gross error in that their conduct differs from the principles of life as chalk from cheese. It will be readily admitted that there has always been, and there will always be, an appreciable difference between principle and conduct, but to pretend that this is not the same thing as lack of religious sensibility is a piece of hypocrisy for which we have to thank the West. It is this that has sometimes prompted Western thinkers to draw a distinction between religion and the moral law, and, religion and the principles of life, and we are surprised that a Special Committee in Ceylon, of all places, should try to salve its conscience by following the vicious example of the West.

The majority of the members of the Committee, we are told,

do not attach any importance to the teaching of religious doctrines or dogmas very early in life and they wish to see the future citizens of this country grow up in reverence of all the great religions of the world. The Committee, it is evident, has got entirely out of its depths. We do not say that mere sectarian doctrines should be taught in schools. The true spirit of religion is not sectarianism but its stress on right conduct, and the religions of the East have always enjoined respect for other religions. It must be confessed that the forecast of the Committee's recommendations is very disappointing indeed.

### NOTES & COMMENTS

#### New J. P's.

AMONG the new Justices of the Peace are Mr. V. Veerasingham, Principal of Manipal Hindu College, and Muhandiram Canaganayagam, Mayor of Kandy. Our congratulations to both. Mr. Veerasingham has had a distinguished career as an educationist. He has taken much interest in social work and recently made himself useful in popularising A. R. P. measures. Muhandiram Canaganayagam is the new Mayor of Kandy. He is deservedly popular with all communities and is the son of Adigar Naganathar of Kopay.

#### The Urban Council Muddle

MR. K. Shanmukham's article appearing elsewhere in this issue is a thoughtful contribution to the discussion on the affairs of the Jaffna Urban Council. The writer's suggestion is that the Council should be dissolved, thereby enabling the ratepayers to have their say as to what is going on. This would certainly be an ideal method of solving the present deadlock. It will be remembered that the present Council started life with a majority for the Ratepayers' Association. This majority has now dwindled into a definite minority. Mr. Shanmukham has mentioned some of the causes that quickened this process, but, as he says, it is important for everybody, including the Executive Committee of the State Council, to know what the ratepayers think about the matter. As for the proceedings at the last meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council, the least said about it the best. The whole thing is a disgrace to the people of Jaffna. The conduct of everyone concerned in the meeting, including the Chairman, took into account only the personal interests of individual members; it ignored the reputation of our own people for sanity and decency in the management of public affairs. At the present moment the ratepayers are unable to intervene. It

is for the Executive Committee to take the necessary action as suggested by Mr. Shanmukham.

#### Prices of Country Rice and Paddy

IT would indeed be a surprise for many to learn that it is easier to procure rice in the rationed area than in the self-supporting one. Even if the rice is available, an exorbitant price has to be paid. In places like Pallai, Elephant Pass and Kilinochi, one has to pay thirtyfive cents for an uncut measure of rice. We are told that those who charge this price have themselves to pay sixteen to eighteen cents for an uncut measure of paddy and consequently they are forced to sell their rice at the present high rate. Under these circumstances the position of the labourers has become very difficult. If a labourer earned only thirty five cents a day, he could buy the rice and little more. Under prevailing conditions it would be impossible for a labourer with a family of two or three persons to have one square meal a day. While the price of local paddy is controlled, there seems to be no control of local rice. Even where offences are committed, great laxity is being shown in dealing with offenders. We are assured that, without more effective co-operation on the part of headmen and heads of local bodies, it would be impossible for the Inspector of Price Control to get at the offenders.

#### The Turning Point

THE Midway and Coral Sea battles have, according to the latest information available, radically altered the naval balance of power in the Pacific. The Japanese have suffered a definite defeat at the hands of the American Fleet not only in the battle off Midway but also in the Coral Sea engagement. The early reports about the Coral Sea engagement did not certainly indicate such a victory for the Americans as is now claimed. A recapitulation of the Japanese losses in warships and non-combatant vessels issued by Washington shows that the Japanese naval losses are very severe, especially the losses in aircraft-carriers. This is a very serious blow to the Japanese, since it is now definitely established that Japan owed most of her initial victories to the ubiquitous aircraft-carrier. However, Japan's striking power, though blunted, has not been destroyed. We are just rounding the corner, and it would be well to remember that we have not as yet quite rounded it. In the meantime, Ceylon's present state of preparedness should give us plenty of confidence in the future and exercise a sobering influence on the enemy's plans.



## QUESTION OF POOR RELIEF

### The Duty of the State

By  
A. Arulambalam

#### A Moral Obligation

Riches and poverty have always been and will probably continue to exist unless and until humanity changes its outlook on life. For reasons which we cannot completely understand some are born poor and infirm and it is the duty of the rich to help those to whom fate has been unkind. Though no legal sanction obtains to enforce this duty nevertheless the moral obligation exists. In this world there is sufficient food and clothing for all; but owing to the mal-distribution of the necessities of life some live in plenty while others lead the life of beggars. Those who attend dinners frequently pray for a good digestion while others who have little or nothing to eat pray for something to digest. This state of affairs needs to be remedied and the individual and the nation must help to improve the poor man's lot.

#### Private Charity

As it is sometimes said that charity begins at home let us start there. The bare necessities of life are food, clothing, shelter and medical aid. It is the duty of every householder to see that these are properly administered to himself and to each and every individual in the house. Now and then there comes the poor man. His appearance makes us think and some important and intriguing questions arise in our minds. Where does this beggar live? Where does he bathe? Where does he get his food and clothing? How and where does he spend hot days and chilly nights? If he falls ill where and what medical aid can he receive? These are questions which all of us should answer. Sometimes we have also to discover whether the beggar before our eyes is the professional able-bodied but lazy mendicant, or whether he is really old, infirm and destitute. If we can find work for the able-bodied vagabond and pay him something it is well and good. But here is an instance where the State should intervene and provide work if the man cannot find employment himself. In the case of the really poor and destitute it is our duty to do all that is within our means to help them and make their lot happier. The poor man's lot deserves exceptional consideration at a time like this when rice is rationed and the cost of living is high.

#### Charitable Trusts

It is a matter for regret that some of our ancient charitable trusts which did a great deal of useful work have fallen on evil days. The chief reason for their disuse is that public-spirited citizens did not really follow up the good work originated by the founders and benefactors of the trust. But providence still favours many and bestows on them plenty of riches. Their wealth would not be improperly spent if it were given to relieve poverty, not because cruel fate might make

## JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL CRISIS

### SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR A SOLUTION

BY K. SHANMUKHAM

THE proceedings of the Jaffna Urban Council have reached a critical stage. The Urban Council Ordinance provides the remedy for an occasion of this nature. The question is what should be the particular method of action that has to be taken by the authorities concerned? The affairs of the present Council have been deliberately forced to this present deadlock by the party interested in this conflict. Those concerned in this crisis are the ratepayers, the members and the Central Government which directs and controls the working of the Council.

Mr. Sivagurunather, the present Chairman, was elected by a clear majority of the members, who had known him for a long period of time. Whatever defects may be alleged against Mr. Sivagurunather, his honesty and integrity cannot be questioned at any time. The present impasse is the result of deliberate scheming from the moment Mr. Sivagurunather was elected Chairman and that by machinations of a small group led by two ex-Chairmen. Now the small group has grown by the adoption of Machiavellian tactics to a major party sworn to oust the present Chairman by any means at any cost. Even the statute book has been amended to foster the schemes of this clique.

#### The Ratepayers' Attitude

The ratepayers of the Urban Council are, to say the least, disgusted with the drama that is being enacted in the meetings of the Council. This state of affairs has to be ended and ended without delay. The remedy lies in the hands of H. E. the Governor and the Minister for Local Administration. Two courses are open to the Government. Either the entire Council may be dissolved or the Chairman removed from office and the deadlock solved. The Governor has to act with caution in this matter. The wishes of the urban population whose representatives these members are, should be without doubt ascertained and as conditions are, if the present members now go to the polls one would be surprised if any one of the obstructionist members is returned except in the case of one member whose constituency has none other to offer.

their lot miserable but because they are human and it is their duty to help those who are poor.

#### Public Charity

But as private charity cannot possibly do everything that is required to alleviate poverty and destitution in a complex society it is the duty of the state to minister to the needs of the poor. The Government of the country ought to set up the necessary machinery to alleviate distress and suffering and also see that the machinery so set up is properly worked. Every village, town or district should have its own Public Assistance Committees and Friend-in-Need Societies. These societies should be vigilant and alive to their task and provide the necessary food, clothing and shelter to

#### The Second Alternative

The second alternative is to remove the Chairman from office. This would not be reasonable or fair under existing circumstances. The question to be decided by the controlling authority is as to which party is more to blame in this matter. It is clear the Chairman is striving hard to perform his duties but the two implacable ex-Chairmen, who have gained strength as days passed by, are now in dead earnest to kick Mr. Sivagurunather out of office and satisfy their whims and pride. This position is clearly understood by the majority of ratepayers in the town and hence it is that the electorate should be called upon to decide the issue. Thus in the interests of the ratepayers as well as the members who desire a change in the administration it is best to dissolve the present Council and permit matters to readjust themselves with a new Council. The provision in the ordinance as to the removal of the Chairman by the Governor should not be exercised in the present situation as the Chairman has, it seems, yet the confidence of the ratepayers. The crisis has been brought about by the members and there is every reason why the obstructionist members should be made to realise that what they have done in the present state of emergency is unworthy of patriotic citizens of any land. The authorities should, in fairness to the urban population and to the Chairman himself, decide to dissolve the present Council and hold an election within a very short period after the dissolution or appoint a Commissioner to direct the affairs of the Council until such time as when an election could be held and a new Council constituted. Let us hope that H. E. the Governor would be properly advised in this matter by the Minister and his Executive Committee. It has to be borne in mind that the members who have been responsible for this deadlock have not in any instance consulted their respective Wards in regard to their present attitude nor have they acted with due consideration of the present state of world affairs with a universal war raging all around us. The remedy has to be firmly applied and applied without hesitation.

the poor and the needy. The central Government should give them a subsidy equal to the demands of the particular society and also see that truly public spirited and self-sacrificing citizens are nominated to fill in positions of responsibility. A network of these societies doing their work efficiently can certainly alleviate distress, poverty and destitution. The civilization of a country should be measured not by the wealth it produces but by the method in which such wealth is spent and no nation can have any pretence to civilization if the poor and the destitute are uncared for and unattended. The immediate need of our country is that the poor law which is already on the statute book should become an efficient working machinery.

## BACK TO THE BARTER SYSTEM?

### A Scheme of Food Exchanges

It is learnt that with a view to the distribution of food grown under the emergency, a scheme is in the initial stages of preparation for the creation of food exchanges throughout the country.

The method suggested is that of the usual village fair, with the exception that produce will be bartered and not sold.

*The Tatler* writes in the "Times of Ceylon":—

A system of barter will sooner or later come into operation in Ceylon if the present shortage of small coins caused by hoarding goes much further.

To the credit of the Tramway Company it must be said that they have initiated a method of solving the shortage problem. If a five cent coin is not available, they present the passenger with a green ticket which is equivalent to the cash value of five cents. This green ticket may be used by the passenger on any future occasion.

The idea is the same as that of cheques or for that matter currency notes. Of themselves both cheques and currency notes have no value, but they represent so much value in coin.

In some stores customers are asked to pay the exact amount of their purchases. If they cannot get change, the next step will probably be to ask them to make further purchase to make up for the balance.

And so we shall get back to the ancient system of barter.

## PANNAI FERRY DISASTER

### Colombo Pungudutivu Mahajana Sabha Resolutions

At a Special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Colombo Pungudutivu Mahajana Sabha held on the 2nd June, 1942 with Mr. K. Ambalavanar, the President, in the Chair the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

This Sabha wishes to express its heartfelt sympathy to the inhabitants of Pungudutivu and the neighbouring Islands in their recent bereavement as a result of the Pannai Ferry tragedy.

This Sabha is of opinion that more lives could have been saved had those responsible promptly rendered first aid and removed the bodies to the hospital in time.

This Sabha is of opinion that adequate compensation should be paid to the relatives of the victims of the tragedy.

This Sabha on behalf of the inhabitants of Pungudutivu and the neighbouring Islands request His Excellency the Governor to appoint a commission headed by a judge of the supreme court to inquire into the causes of the Pannai Ferry tragedy.

This Sabha is of opinion that had the authorities heeded the persistent demand of the people of the Islands for a CAUSEWAY between Pannai and Maadaitivu this terrible tragedy would have been averted.



## PUBLIC SERVANTS & FOOD DRIVE

### MINISTER INAUGURATES SCHEME

Anuradhapura, Tuesday.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, struck seven blows with a hatchet at a Palu tree this morning and laid the foundation of a food drive this morning at Pulliakulame, three miles from Anuradhapura.

The Government in this connection, has allotted 1,500 acres in a block of 2,000 acres for high-land cultivation by middle class colonists.

Today's ceremony was arranged by the Anuradhapura Public Service Land Development Society, which has taken over 362 acres.

The Minister who arrived by rail motor, was received by P. B. Bulankulame Dissawe, President of the Society, and was conducted to the spot, accompanied by Kandyan dancers. Here Mr. H. W. Goonetilleke, Secretary of the Society, garlanded the Minister, while Bulankulame Dissawe handed him the hatchet with which the Minister started the work by cutting the tree.

### "High Priest of Agriculture"

In asking the Minister to cut the tree Bulankulame Dissawe said that it was very appropriate that "the high priest of agriculture" should be there that day to inaugurate the work in connection with the food drive. It was the first time in the district that a food-production scheme had been started by public servants and they had formed themselves into a Society and obtained 362 acres in the scheme.

It was generally believed that Government Servants were well-to-do, and that most of them had bank balances. But if they were to look into the real state of affairs they would see that the villagers were much better off. They were supposed to be a parasite class, and in their new venture 24 of them had joined together in forming the Society.

Mr. Senanayake said that he was glad that public servants had realised their duty at last. However, when the Dissawe spoke of public servants as a parasite class he did not agree with him. But of course there were public servants who were worse than parasites. It was not therefore right to generalise.

### A National Failing

They should realise, continued Mr. Senanayake, that it was their national failing that they should have false pride. It was false pride that had been the downfall of this people. They should realise that agriculture was the most important.

Their proper place was the village. But if they preferred to be parasites by keeping up that false pride, they should blame themselves.

Ceylon was a colony and in that colonisation their best brains had been utilised leaving the villager to himself. He wished that in the future those brains would be utilised for village work and wished their scheme all success.

## WHEN PORTUGUESE RULED CEYLON

### OLD CUSTOMS ENCOURAGED

"I attribute to the advent of the Portuguese the cessation of invasions from South India, which may possibly have overwhelmed this Island," said Dr. Andreas Nell in a lecture on Portuguese rule, delivered on Wednesday under the auspices of the Burgher Political Association at the Central Y. M. C. A., Colombo. Dr. V. R. Schokman presided.

Until 1598 Portuguese rule in Ceylon was military, with no system of civil government, except to meet rare exigencies. The Convention of Malvana, however, established a form of civil government, which was mainly intended to perpetuate ancient Sinhalese customs. Hence a pseudo-feudal system, with unlimited power for the rulers, was established.

Four divisions were established, Matara, the "Four Korles," the "Seven Korles" and Sabaragamuwa; and a fifth, Negombo, was added later.

The divisions made annual circuits of these provinces, at which they held assizes, inquired into complaints and dealt with matters concerning revenue. In their absence, officers corresponding to the present-day divisional revenue officers and called adigars or korales were in charge.

The large "korles" were divided into "pattus," in charge of atukorales and the villages were in charge of vidans, or "mayorals".

State monopolies in trade were strictly enforced. They included all gems—the Sinhalese kings took only those over a certain size—all elephants, all cinnamon, and at fixed prices, all arecanut and pepper.

Revenue was chiefly from land rent, the owner paying one-tenth the value of the produce of his land.

## OBITUARY

### MR. S. TILLAY NATHAN

Puttur, Tuesday.

The death occurred yesterday morning of Mr. Sangerapillai Tillay Nathan (aged 63), Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Manager of Schools, Puttur. The deceased, who was the son of Mr. Anbalavanar Sangarapillai (a member of the Malavayan family), was a leading Malayalam tobacco merchant and acted sometime as chairman of the Puttur Village Committee. Under his management the Sri Somaskanda English School grew from a private recognised school into an assisted school with a competent staff. The Sri Somaskanda Vidyalayam has also grown in strength of pupils and teachers.

Besides his widow, Thangammah, daughter of Mr. V. Kandiab, the deceased leaves behind a daughter, Sivakammamah, wife of Mr. S. Nadarajah, landed proprietor, Puttur, and two sons, Mr. T. Subramaniam, Acting Registrar, and Mr. T. Manickavasagan, who is in the final class (B. A.) of the University of Madras.

A large gathering attended the funeral which took place the same day at the Puttur crematorium. Both the Somaskanda Schools were closed for the day as a mark of respect to their late manager.

## THE MINISTRY OF MANHOOD PRODUCTION

### Continued from page 1

must encourage skilled training of every kind.

Then there's another war-time service—to make meals and milk part of the school day. I don't think I shall be exaggerating if I say that thanks to wise rationing, and thanks, particularly, to the magnificent supplies of food which have come to us from the United States and the Dominions, we've been able to safeguard the meals of children, and we've made a point of improving them. We are very grateful.

### Rapid Advance

I'm able to say that, at the turn of the year, we've reached the figure of half a million children receiving meals at school. This is a rapid advance. We have also for the first time got standard supplies of equipment on a large scale. These are the armaments of food.

Nothing must stop us going forward in the next months to doubling our figure. As for milk, just three-quarters of the children in British schools are receiving milk at school.

Then we have another duty—to look after the young children of women who are playing their part in war industry. They require some assurance that their children will be cared for while they're at work. This is one of our major problems: and we're setting up war-time nurseries to meet the need.

Now what about the opportunity which we are providing? I believe we're actually improving what is taught in schools. We're giving special Courses on the history and customs of America, and provided that we don't crowd up the day too much, we shall try other new ideas. Children seem to be doing as well as ever they did in the years before the war in the exams.

As to the children themselves they are turning their minds and their activities to national service in some striking ways. In some areas the acreage of school gardens has been more than doubled. In one country, for instance, the village schools have produced something like 120 tons of vegetables. Those vegetables are going to be eaten. School children are feeding well here: they don't tuck away things as museum specimens, they tuck'em away inside. Schoolchildren also do salvage work, do their bit for war savings and contribute in many other ways to the country's welfare. But it's a willing contribution, not a forced one. Children enjoy doing things that are worthwhile; they are definitely helping us to win the war and I'm very proud of them.

Running through all I've said, I hope you'll note that war has helped us to do our duty, to do it as all free communities should do. I mean the duty of safeguarding the lives, the development and the interests of the young, so that they can be the teachers of the world tomorrow.

## GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON WAR PURPOSES FUND

(List of Contributions No. 69 up to 4th June, 1942)

Since the last list No. 68 up to 28th May, 1942, a sum of Rs. 20,178.92 has been received.

*Previously Acknowledged:* (1) General Public Rs. 753,015.04; (2) Ceylon Chamber of Commerce Rs. 252,000.00; (3) Social & Sports Clubs Rs. 1,355,989.31; (4) Tea and Rubber Producers Rs. 734,560.99; (5) Public Services and Government Pensioners Rs. 1,181,008.03.

Total Rs. 4,276,573.37.

*General Public:* European Staff, Opata Estate Rs. 35.45; Labourers, Opata Estate Rs. 80.36; Staff, H. Bastian Fernando Estates Ltd. Rs. 28.99; Teaching Staff, Maris Stella College Rs. 80.56, C. B. S. A. Tilakaratna, Rs. 5.60; Office Staff, Agency Force and Medical Examiners of Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada in Ceylon Rs. 49.80; Staff, Messrs Hayley and Kenny Ltd. Rs. 127.00; Mr. & Mrs. E. H. M. Wijeyesekera Rs. 15.00; Miss G. E. Wijeyesekera Rs. 5; Miss P. T. Wijeyesekera Rs. 5; Ceylonese Staff, Messrs. George Stuart & Co., Rs. 119; Other Small Contributions Rs. 4.

Total Rs. 554.66.

*Social and Sports Clubs:* Members of Colombo Swimming Club Rs. 418.70; Ceylon Government Service Volley Ball League Rs. 50; Victoria Club Peliyagoda Rs. 10; Forest Department Sports Club Rs. 20; Members of Kandy Golf Club Rs. 232.07; Kandy Rowing Club Rs. 570.30.

Total Rs. 1,301.07

*Tea and Rubber Producers.* Ceylon Coconut Oil and Desiccating Co. Ltd. Rs. 2,500.00

Public Service and Government Pensioners 15,723.19 Total Rs. 4,296,752.59

Less payments to various local funds Rs. 670,614.59 Net Total Rs. 3,626,137.70

*Note:* From the above total of Rs. 3,626,137.70, Rs. 3,373,666.66 have so far been remitted to the Kingdom and further remittances will follow.

(2) The sum of Rs. 670,614.59 paid to the various local funds includes the grant of Rs. 115,000 to the Services Welfare Organising Committee from the Government War Purposes Fund.

### Vacancies for Learner Guards in the Excise Department,— June, 1942

Applications for 24 vacancies for Excise Learner Guards will be received up to 12 noon on Monday, June 29, 1942 at the Office of the nearest Superintendent of Excise. Full particulars can be had on application to the nearest Superintendent.

2. Intending applicants should apply in the first instance to the nearest Superintendent of Excise for a copy of the Gazette notice calling for applications for the above vacancies. The procedure for making the application as indicated in the Gazette notice should be carefully followed.

3. Applications for the said copy of the Gazette notice should NOT be forwarded to the undersigned, nor should applications for the post, with qualifications, testimonials etc. be addressed to the undersigned.

4. Applications from Ceylonese only will be entertained.

Excise Head Office, S. H. WADIA,  
KATUGASTOTA, Excise Commissioner,  
June 8, 1942.  
(G. 11, 15-6-42.)



## SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE THIS YEAR

### FULL UNDERSTANDING REACHED WITH RUSSIA

Washington, June 12 **I**MPORTANT as are the other aspects of the British-Russian and United States agreements the disclosure that a full understanding has been reached regarding the creation of a second front in Europe this year has caught the public imagination in America. The announcement about a second front means that shipping difficulties—hitherto regarded in Washington as the chief obstacle—will not be allowed to stand in the way.

Great raids by the American and British air forces, which it has been forecast will take place very soon will constitute a "softening up" process before the armies of both countries give physical impetus to the rising tide of discontent in the occupied countries.

The agreement between Britain and Russia that there shall be no separate peace is an explicit answer to the minority who on occasion have expressed fears that Russia might eventually "throw up the sponge". The twenty-year pact between the two countries is considered in Washington to be the strongest foundation on which a permanent European peace settlement can be built.

The Anglo-Soviet pact was announced in a nationwide broadcast from Kuibyshev on Thursday evening to be greeted throughout the Soviet Union as a positive answer to the anxious hope cherished for months past by everyone in Russia, namely co-ordinated Anglo-Russian military action on a far larger scale than hitherto. At the moment when the German onslaught on Sebastopol is increasing in fury and a new German offensive has been launched in the Kharkov area and after the terrific strain of eleven months' war during which the Soviet never counter the cost, the fact appears to the man in the street as Britain's promise promptly to throw in the full weight of her air, sea and land forces.

#### "England Forming Second Front"

Soviet men and women have the greatest confidence in Mr. Churchill's word. "England is forming a second front," This statement passed from mouth to mouth a million times in hundreds of cities of the Soviet Union last night. The fact produced a feeling of profound relief at a moment when the situation was causing a certain amount of anxiety, though general confidence in final victory has never been greater. The pact has produced the conviction that Hitler's fate has definitely been sealed.

President Roosevelt's announcement of his decision to open up a second front against Hitler in 1942 has been greeted with relief in Congress where many members for several weeks past had expressed the belief that to smash Hitler this year would eliminate Nazism from the war.

A White House spokesman said that after a conversation in Washington Mr. Roosevelt and M. Molotov had reached a full understanding on creating a second front in Europe in 1942.

Even former Isolationists were pleased at the decision. Senator

Nye declared that he was in agreement with the President and said that when the United Nations struck they would carry out "a smashing and decisive blow."

Senator Thomas asserted: "I am delighted." Senator Tydings said emphatically that up to that time he had refused to express any opinion on the subject but now that the Commander-in-Chief had decided that an offensive was possible he was confident that it was "by far the wisest thing to do."

#### White House Statement

The text of a White House statement approved by M. Molotov, and President Roosevelt states:

The peoples' Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R., M. Molotov, following an invitation from the President of the United States arrived in Washington on May 29 and was for some time the President's guest. This visit to Washington afforded an opportunity for a friendly exchange of views between the President and his advisers on the one hand and M. Molotov and his party on the other.

"Among those who participated in the conversations were the Soviet Ambassador, M. Maxim Litvinov; Mr. Harry Hopkins; Chief of Staff General Marshall and the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy Admiral King; the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull joined in subsequent conversations on non-military matters.

"In the course of the conversations a full understanding was reached with regard to the urgent task of creating a second front in Europe in 1942. In addition measures for increasing and speeding up supplies of planes, tanks and other kinds of war materials from the United States to the Soviet Union were discussed.

"Further, the fundamental problems of co-operation between the Soviet Union and the United States in safeguarding peace and the security of freedom-loving peoples after the war were discussed. Both sides state with satisfaction the unity of their views on all these questions.

"At the conclusion of the visit the president asked M. Molotov to inform Stalin on his behalf that he feels these conversations have been most useful in establishing a basis for fruitful and closer relationship between the two Governments in pursuit of the common objectives of the United Nations."

A lend and lease Master Agreement between Russia and the United States was signed today by Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State and M. Litvinov, the Soviet Ambassador.

This agreement which is similar to those concluded by the United States with Britain and China provides for the continuance of American aid to Russia, and secondly, for mutual collaboration in the establishing of liberal post-war economic relations through the reduction of trade barriers, the expansion of production and employment, the expansion of exchange and the consumption of goods, and the adherence to the economic principles of the Atlantic Charter.

## BRITISH AIR POLICY

### BOMB-GERMANY PLANS FURTHER EXPLAINED

London, Wednesday.

The British bombing policy has been further explained by Air Marshal A. T. Harris, Chief of the Bomber Command, in a broadcast. He said: "They sowed the wind; they will reap the whirlwind. Lubeck, Rostock and Cologne—they are just the beginning. In the past, the Bomber Command was largely employed in bombing on a comparatively light scale those more immediately urgent targets dictated by the day-to-day war situation—a sort of strategic defensive. Now we pass increasingly to the strategic offensive."

Although, continued the Air Marshal, we could not yet put out 1,000 bombers whenever we pleased, we had proved that, technically, it could be done and, if necessary, would be far surpassed. "We have not yet the forces available to maintain that effort. But we shall obtain it—from our own resources if need be.

"Let the Nazis take good note of the western horizon. There they will see a cloud as yet no bigger than a man's hand. Behind it lies the whole massive power of the U.S.A. When the storm gathering there and here breaks in its full fury over Germany, they will look back to the days of Lubeck, Rostock and Cologne as men lost in a raging typhoon think back to the gentle zephyr of a past summer.

"It may take a year. It may take two. But for the Herren-volk, the writing is on the wall. Let them look out for themselves."

In conclusion, Air Marshal Harris said that some people repeated the silly phrase: "Bombing can never win the war. His reply was: "It has not been tried yet. Germany, more and more desperately clinging to her widespread conquests and still, foolishly enough, striving for more, will make a most interesting subject for the initial experiment."

Air experts here draw attention to the fact that the heavier losses of British bombers on Monday night, from the forces which attacked industrial districts in the Ruhr—eighteen were lost out of a "strong" force—presumably be due to bad weather.

### RAIDS WITH MORE THAN 1,000 MACHINES

London, Thursday

"Very soon American machines and crews will join the R.A.F. in raids of even greater strength" said Captain Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Production, who is now in the United States, referring to the thousand-bomber attack on Cologne, "bringing upon Germany the nemesis she herself created. Germany's air power is feeling the strain."

Captain Lyttleton, who was speaking to the American Press Club, gave encouraging facts regarding the total Allied production of planes which, he said, was twice that of the Axis. "America and Britain are together producing 50 per cent more aircraft than the combined output of the three Axis powers. The total Allied

## PETITION AGAINST HIGHER RLY. FARES

### 1,001 SIGNATURES

One thousand and one train travellers between Kelaniya and Colombo Fort have addressed a memorial to the Minister of Communications and Works, Lt.-Col. J. L. Kotelawala, detailing the hardships they would suffer by the proposed increase of railway fares and rates.

They say:—

"We have stood by the Railway even in its thinnest times, although bus fares were attractively low. You should view with sympathy the woes and tribulations of the travelling public before any definite step in the increase of railway fares is taken. The prices of essential commodities like foodstuffs and clothing have increased, in most cases, by over two hundred per cent. It is regrettable that our salaries have not proportionately increased. An increase of rail fares by 25 per cent at the present time is, therefore, cruel and inhuman."

### A. R. P. ORGANISATION, MANIPAL PARISH

Dr. Ivor Jennings, Deputy Civil Defence Commissioner, observes:—

"I was very glad to visit Manipal and to see the excellent A. R. P. organisation in operation there. It gives hope that if bombs should unfortunately drop in the village the casualties would be light."

### A NEW JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

A correspondent writes:—

Gate Muhandiram N. Canagayagam, the Mayor of Kandy, one of the new Justices of the Peace, is the Chief Shroff of the National Bank of India Ltd, Kandy, and has been a resident of the Central Province for the last 30 years. He is the son of Adigar A. Naganather of Jaffna.

He is a keen social service worker and an energetic public figure in the Province. His untiring and continued services to the people have been amply rewarded by the high regard and esteem in which he is held by the public of Kandy and by members of the various communities of the Island.

The conferment on him, therefore, of the honour of J. P., for the Province would be welcome to all as a recognition of the position he already holds in the eyes of the public. He also holds the title of Gate Muhandiram, having been invested with that rank in 1939.

He was Deputy Mayor of Kandy in 1941, and his record of services has now gained him the position of war-time Mayor of the place, in which capacity he is doing useful work.

production of planes was twice that of the Axis," he declared.

Three months ago, British production exceeded United States production, but the American curve had confounded experts by reaching the British level between 40 and 45 days sooner than anticipated, he added, it was now drawing away from the British total. Britain would reach its production peak in the next two to three months.



### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1135  
In the matter of the estate of the late  
Visaladchipillai widow of Sam-  
panthanatha Mudaliyar Raganather  
of Irupalai Deceased.  
Kandiah Thiagarajapillai of Vadduk-  
koddai West Vs. Petitioner.

1. Dr. Kandiah Coomaraswamy  
Government Hospital Segamat  
Johore
2. Kandiah Visuvalingam presently  
of England
3. Valliammaipillai widow of Visu-  
valingam Kandiah of Vadduk-  
koddai West
4. Kandiah Ponnampalam of do  
presently of Johore
5. Velupillai Visuvalingam pre-  
sently of Kuala Lumpur
6. Ambalavanar Sivasambu Sani-  
tary Inspector Kuanten F.M.S.
7. His wife Sellammah of do
8. Ponniah Thurai Nagarathnam and
9. His wife Ponnammah both of  
Vaddukkoddai West
10. Visuvalingam Thambiah of Vad-  
dukkoddai West
11. Visuvalingam Alagarathnam
12. His wife Saraswathy both of  
Vaddukkoddai West
13. Ramasamy Thambiah of Moolai
14. Dr. Ramasamy Nitchingam of  
Trincomalee
15. Sinnathambiy Kathirkamatham-  
by of Moolai
16. Muttammah daughter of Velup-  
pillai of Vaddukkoddai
17. Velupillai Muttiah of Vadduk-  
koddai West Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal  
before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire  
District Judge, on the 7th day of May  
1942 in the presence of Mr. A. Arul-  
ambalam Proctor on the part of the  
petitioner and an affidavit of the peti-  
tioner dated the 6th day of May 1942  
having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of admi-  
nistration to the estate of the above-  
named deceased be issued to the peti-  
tioner accordingly as he is a first  
cousin of the deceased, unless the  
Respondents abovenamed or any other  
person or persons shall appear before  
this Court on or before the 29th day  
of June 1942 and show sufficient  
cause to the satisfaction of the Court  
to the contrary.

This 7th day of May 1942  
Sgd. G. C. Thambiyah  
District Judge

(O. 19. 15 & 18-6-42.)

### WANTED

Applications are hereby called for  
the post of Principal, Kokuvi  
Hindu College. Graduates with  
teaching experience and with  
experience as Headmasters will  
be preferred. Applications will  
close on 30th June, 1942 —  
T. Muttusamipillai, Hon: Secretary,  
Jaffna Hindu College Board of  
Directors.

(Mis. 55 8—15-6-42)

### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1081  
In the matter of the intestate es-  
tate of Paripooranam wife of  
S. Subramaniam of Urumpiray  
Deceased.  
Kasipillai Paramalingam of Urum-  
piray Vs. Petitioner.  
S. Subramaniam of Survey Office  
Johore Bharu in Malaya Respondent

This matter of the petition of the  
abovenamed Petitioner coming on  
for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy  
Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the  
24th day of October 1941 in the pre-  
sence of Mr. A. Subramaniam Pro-  
ctor on the part of the petitioner and  
the affidavit and petition of the Peti-  
tioner dated the 22nd and 24th day  
of October 1941 respectively having  
been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Ad-  
ministration be issued to the Peti-  
tioner to the estate of the above  
named Deceased as the lawful heir  
unless the Respondent or any other  
person interested shall show sufficient  
cause to the contrary on or before  
the 20th day of May 1942.

This 29th day of April 1942,  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

20-5-42. Extended to 24-6-42.

Id. C. C.

D. J.

(O. 18. 15 & 18-6-42.)

### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1094  
In the matter of the estate of the late  
Thillaiampalam Ramasamy of  
Vaddukkoddai West Deceased.  
Chinnammah widow of Thillaiam-  
palam Ramasamy of Vaddukkoddai  
West Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ramasamy Thamothearam of do.
2. Ramasamy Ranganathan of do.
3. Ramasamy Ramachandran of do.
4. Saththiabamah daughter of Rama-  
samy of do.
5. Thillaiampalam Sabapathippillai of  
do. Respondents

This matter of the petition of the  
abovenamed petitioner coming on for  
disposal before C. Coomaraswamy  
Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the  
19th day of November 1941 in the  
presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam Pro-  
ctor for petitioner and the affidavit  
and petition of the petitioner having  
been read it is ordered that the said  
5th respondent be appointed guardian  
ad-litem over the minors 1-4 res-  
pondents and that letters of adminis-  
tration to the estate of the said de-  
ceased be granted to the petitioner, un-  
less the said respondents shall appear  
before this court on the 18th day of  
February 1942 and show cause to the  
satisfaction of this court to the con-  
trary.

This 2nd day of February 1942  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy  
District Judge

Extended to 24-6-42  
(O. 20. 15 & 18-6-42.)

## Sun Life of Canada

HEAD OFFICE ..... MONTREAL

(Incorporated in Canada in 1865 as a Limited Company)

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST  
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTIONS

Assets	Rs. 2,727,400,000/-
Benefits paid by Company since inception	Rs. 4,049,500,000/-
Assurances in Force	Rs. 8,141,700,000/-

WAR or NO WAR your money is safe with the  
**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.**  
Protect your future and that of your dependents with a  
**FAMILY INCOME POLICY.**

To increase the investment value of your policy premiums may be  
paid in advance and advantage taken of the generous discount offered  
by the Company. For example, instead of paying for 20 years an an-  
nual premium of Rs. 100/00 cts., one lump sum of Rs. 1532/38 cts paid  
now will suffice to meet all the premiums for this period and a saving  
of Rs. 467/62 cts thus results to you. In the event of death a refund  
will be made in respect of that portion of your policy which relates to  
premiums not yet due as at date of death.

WRITE NOW FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO:

"INDRA VASA" R. WIJAYA INDRA,  
HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA. AGENT.

(Mis. 15. 27-4-42—26-7-42.)

### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

MR. S. CHAS. PATHIRANA  
LICENSED DENTIST & OPTICIAN

is now at

43 MAIN STREET  
OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH

He will be there

FROM 1st to 15th EVERY MONTH

COMMUNICATIONS DURING OTHER DAYS TO:—

TAMBARAWA ESTATE  
Wariyapala, N. W. P.

[Y. 115. 18-5-42—17-8-42.]

NEAT AND GOOD

## PRINTING

OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

## ARTISTIC

AND

## COMMERCIAL

WE ARE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED  
TO GIVE YOU

## PROMPT SERVICE

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

The Saiva Prakasa Press,

JAFFNA.

\*Phone No. 56.

### THE 'HINDU ORGAN' & 'INTHUSATHANAM'

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN DELIVERY	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Yearly	5	00	5	00	9	00
Half-yearly	3	00	3	00	5	00
Quarterly	2	00	2	00	3	75
INLAND & INDIA, Etc.						
Yearly	8	00	8	00	12	00
Half-yearly	4	50	4	50	7	00
Quarterly	2	50	2	50	4	50
FOREIGN (F. M. S.) Etc.						
Yearly	9	00	9	00	13	00
Half-yearly	5	00	5	00	9	00
Quarterly	3	00	3	00	5	00

SINGLE COPY CTS. 5.

Printed, and published by PANDIT V. T. SAMBANTHAN, residing at  
Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the  
Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press,  
Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1942.