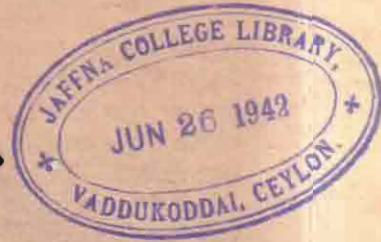


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1942.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 21.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Inspections to be Curtailed

The inspection programs of all Government offices which involve travelling, have been considerably curtailed this month as a result of the additional petrol "cut".

### Challenge to Muslim League

A challenge to the All-India Muslim League in the leadership of the Mussalmans of India is proposed to be set up by Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, in the shape of a rival body styled "The Progressive All-India Muslim League."

### Amending E. P. D. Ordinance

A Bill to amend the Excess Profits Duty Ordinance, in order to impose the duty on excess profits from the business of agriculture and the business of mining plumbago, will be introduced in the State Council shortly by Mr. H. J. Haxham, Financial Secretary.

### New Sugar Prices

The Food Control Department has issued the following new price order for sugar:—Java white refined, Rs. 42.50 per bag of 2 cwt. gross; 22 cents per lb: African refined Rs. 40.75 per bag of 2 cwt. gross; 21 cents per lb: Australian raw brown, Rs. 32.00 per bag of 160 lbs. nett; 22 cents per lb.

### Excise Fines for City Council

A new source of revenue has been created for the Colombo Municipal Council as a result of action taken by the Municipal Commissioner to have fines recovered on account of Excise offences in the City credited to Municipal Funds instead of being appropriated, as hitherto, by the Central Government.

### Battle of the Atlantic

Focussing their attacks in recent months on the Western Atlantic German U-Boats have caused extremely heavy losses, particularly of oil tankers. "The battle of the Atlantic has become less favourable to the United Nations" says a review of Canada's war effort which has reached the High Commissioner's office in London from Ottawa.

## INSIDE NAZI EUROPE-- TALE OF GERMAN BRUTALITY

### BLEAK MISERY AND DISEASE STALK THE LAND

[BROADCAST IN THE BBC'S SHORT WAVE  
EMPIRE SERVICE]

NAZI tyranny still tramples upon free peoples. But with each new hour that strikes, free men and women in Britain send out a message of hope—a message for people whom they will fight to free. For people who are themselves only waiting for the hour to strike when they can hit back at the Nazi invader.

Week by week fresh news comes to Britain from the occupied countries. And week by week the misery that Fascism has brought upon Europe is more and more realised.

Recently a Nazi leader made a New Year speech to the people of East Prussia. And in it he said—"No military nor political measures have a lasting effect unless the nation's life is safeguarded for ever by an improvement in national health and strength." The Nazi leaders are certainly determined that no occupied nation shall have its life safeguarded.

#### Fate of Occupied Countries

This is how a Greek woman speaking in the BBC's short wave overseas services described conditions imposed on her country by Fascism:

"There is such a lot to say. I don't know whether to start with the Germans or the Italians. But need I begin at all—and is not starvation, torture, utter misery and humiliation the fate of all occupied countries? Yet I think Greece is amongst the worst—with the exception of Poland.

It is hard to talk of my own country with outward calm and self-control, when I know so well what the people are enduring—my very own parents, all my relations, the friends I have shared my whole life with. Will I ever see my mother again—my brother? How many of my friends have remained alive or will survive starvation?

The more I learn and read

about present conditions in Greece the deeper my determination grows to fight and go on fighting until those who gave everything they possessed—their very beings, may be redeemed. We must fight for the starving children of Europe—of the whole world—for the tortured mothers and beaten men. In Greece, the children and women die by the hundreds every day. Old people tremble and fall on the pavements, as they go begging. Most of these people have been brutally turned out of their homes and have seen their life-long possessions snatched away, plundered and destroyed. But I don't know whether the insulting humiliations inflicted upon them are worse than the fact that the whole population is now reduced to eating nothing but vegetables—rotting vegetables—and these mostly raw, from lack of coal or gas to cook them with. They have no bread at all, because there is no flour—and bread is the basic nourishment of the Greek people. There are no fats, no oil or butter, no sugar, no eggs, no meat whatsoever. Even the cats and dogs have passed through the black market. There is no coal—no kind of fuel. Can you imagine the bleak misery and freezing coldness of winter nights? It must be hard to try and sleep under such conditions, without having had any food at all for days. But it is not only a question of having no food, no warmth, there are no more medical supplies, no anaesthetics, no bandages. Doctors cannot even operate. One last thing: even the condensed milk originally intended for the under-nourished and dying Greek babies was diverted straight to Italy. Not to mention the quantities that went direct to Germany. You see there is not one bird of prey with outstretched claws hovering over Greece, but two:

Continued on page 4

## H. R. H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER IN CEYLON

### WELCOME BY STATE COUNCIL

Colombo, Tuesday.

Lieut-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived in Colombo this morning. Owing to the war his arrival was kept a strict secret and the public were not aware of his presence in Colombo until later in the day.

This is by no means His Royal Highness's first visit to the Island. The last occasion he came here was in September 1934, when he was deputed by his father, the late King George V, to present to the people of Ceylon a very welcome gift—the throne and crown of the last Kings of the Sinhalese.

The Duke travelled to Colombo in a special train which arrived at the Colombo Fort station at 7.30 a.m. today. There was brilliant sunshine as the royal train slowly drew up alongside the platform.

His Royal Highness smilingly alighted from his carriage and was met by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon, Sir Geoffrey Layton. Almost immediately, the Ceylon Light Infantry guard of honour drawn up on the platform gave the Royal Salute and the band of the C.L.I. played the opening bars of the National Anthem.

#### In The State Council

Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Leader of the State Council and Minister of Home Affairs, offered the Royal visitor a warm welcome on his visiting the State Council.

His Royal Highness arrived in the company of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and was met at the foot of the flight of steps leading to the main hall of the building by Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy, Speaker; Sir Baron Jayatilaka, and Mr. D. C. R. Goonawardena, Clerk of the Council, the Speaker receiving him.

On arrival at the top of the flight of steps the Royal visitor was announced by the Clerk of the Council and conducted across the hall to a position between the two pillars in front of the Royal Coat of Arms, on either side of which had gathered the members of the Council.

The Leader offered a wel-

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## IMPORTANT

Recruits wanted for the Jaffna Battalion, Ceylon Auxiliary Pioneers. Free food, clothing, and accommodation provided. Pay Re. 1/- per diem with chances of promotion to higher rates of pay.

Apply to

MAJOR E. A. LAURIE,  
Recruiting Office,  
Town Hall,  
Jaffna.



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY JUNE, 25, 1942.

### THE ROYAL VISIT

CEYLON HAS GIVEN A MOST cordial welcome to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester who is visiting the island. His Royal Highness is visiting the island during a period of great stress. Our island is already in the front line. There is reason to believe that the enemy may repeat his attacks. In one sense no more suitable occasion could have been chosen for such a visit which symbolises the identity of interests and sympathies that binds the people of this island to Britain during the present struggle. As Sir D. B. Jayatilaka said in his address, the people of Ceylon have come to realise the position they occupy in this struggle. Their Government has done and is still doing its best to meet the difficulties of the new situation. As a result, our island is better prepared than before to meet any assault by the enemy. In the language of His Majesty, the resolute spirit in which the island met the air attacks of the enemy has evoked the warmest admiration from every part of the Empire and Allied countries. That spirit is also a pledge for the future not only of our loyalty to the common cause but also of our determination that, in the words of His Majesty the King, "the spirit of the people of Ceylon will remain undaunted, and that they will relax none of their efforts until the goal has been safely reached."

His Royal Highness has brought with him a message to the people of Ceylon to hold fast. He has brought also a message of faith and hope. The grim events that are happening elsewhere call for the highest degree of courage as well as faith. We look upon the Royal visit as a reminder to all of us that, whatever happens now or in the immediate future, Britain will win. It would indeed be a dark world without a British victory. In spite of defeats and disasters, great, world-shaking events are impending—events which will relieve the mistakes and failures

of the past and assure to all of us the continuance of that civilisation which constitutes the biggest stake of this war.

We wish His Royal Highness a safe and happy return to his native land and we have not the slightest doubt that he feels, as we do, that he leaves behind a loyal and brave people who are determined to do their best for themselves and for the Allied nations.

### THE BATTLE FOR LIBYA

The Battle for Libya has ended and the Battle for Egypt has begun. It would be idle to deny that the former has ended in a resounding German victory, which, thanks to the foolish communiques that have been issued from time to time, was entirely unexpected. One important result of this battle is that the enemy is in a position to invade Egypt. All along the struggle in Libya had Egypt and the Suez Canal for its objective, just as the attacks on the Crimea and in the Khar'kov region aimed at the occupation of the Caucasus. There has never been any doubt as to the enemy's intentions. The German plan was not merely to occupy the Caucasian oil wells but to hold the Near and Middle East in force and effect a junction with the Japanese forces. The plan is no doubt an ambitious one and the Germans will find, as they go on, that it is one thing to make plans on a vast scale but quite another to execute with success what Hitler called a continental pincer movement covering vast territories. There is, however, not the slightest doubt that the Germans intend to carry out their plan if they can, and that the battles in Libya and the Crimea are the beginning of an offensive which, if successful, will certainly have far-reaching results. Under these circumstances one would have thought that everything possible would have been done to ascertain the plans and strength of the enemy in Libya and to counter them with resources commensurate with the magnitude of the issues involved. The official announcements regarding Libya have entirely misled the public. General Rommel has crashed through the British forces; he has occupied Tobruk in record time capturing a large number of prisoners as well as a considerable quantity of supplies; and it is not at all likely that he will be content to rest on his laurels on the Egyptian frontier. The danger of the present position lies not so much in the defeat of the British Army as in the fact that this army, denuded to a great extent of its equipment and supplies, is facing an enemy flushed with victory. Otherwise, the military position remains what it was before the British offensive started. We have not the slightest doubt that reinforcements and

additional supplies will be rushed up in time to defend Egypt. The battle for Libya, let us remember, does not decide the fate of Egypt. The decisive battles are yet to come, and it is our earnest hope that at least in these the Germans will receive a severe beating and their spectacular plans will be nipped in the bud.

At the same time, the conduct of the war by the High Command in Libya has naturally come in for a good deal of criticism. The London press is inclined to ascribe the defeat to miscalculation and blunder, while papers like the "Times", while admitting that the Germans have managed to secure a costly victory, do well to remind the critics that a lost battle is not the same thing as a lost campaign. According to the "Times", the British task is now to halt General Rommel on the road to Egypt and "to assemble strength that may once again force his troops to the west". But this alone is not enough; the result of the battle "calls for radical innovations in tactical and mechanical design". The sting of the observations by the "Times" is really in the last sentence. It is evident that German tactics and mechanical superiority have proved too much for General Ritchie in spite of a long period of preparation. What is worse, excuses are being given which carry with them their own condemnation: it is said, for instance, that the bigger tanks which might have proved a match for anything on the German side, had been sent to Russia, and "Pertinax", the well-known French journalist, asks if the distribution of supplies since December has been the best possible and suggests that too great a proportion of these supplies had been sent to Australia. It is impossible for us to say whether there is any truth in these statements but it goes without saying that the British public will insist on a thorough investigation so that, at least in future, these mistakes and miscalculations may be avoided. Besides, one has to take note of the reaction in Allied countries to a disaster like this. In America men like Mr. Harry Hopkins are inclined to view the British reverses in their proper perspective but papers like the "New York Post" even go to the extent of saying that "the disaster in Libya may blight the hopes of a second front in 1942". This is too pessimistic a view of the present position. It is not correct. If anything, the British defeat will hasten the opening of a second front, and will nerve the British people for the biggest effort in their history. It would be necessary, however, before this happens, to remove the causes that have led to the present defeat. Defeats, like victories, are the result of hard facts. No war can be won on what the former Australian Prime

Minister, Mr. Hughes, rightly calls the soothing syrup ladled out by the official communiques. "The news", says Mr. Hughes, "is very bad. I speak not only of the gravity of the situation but of the imminence of danger. We have got to be ready long before 1943 or 1944. All our hopes for tomorrow hang on how we prove ourselves now."

### NOTES & COMMENTS

#### A Worthy Example

THE Punjab is inhabited by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs. The pact arrived at between the leader of the United Punjab Party and Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Premier, is an example that may be followed in other parts of India as well as Ceylon. In announcing the pact, the Punjab Premier appealed to all parties, classes and communities to shed their suspicion and sink their differences. "This is no time," he says, "for political or communal controversies and rivalries. Let us unite and establish an all-Punjab front in the service of our country and our Province, demonstrate to the world what a united Punjab can do to save humanity and its cherished ideals of freedom, justice and equality from the evil forces of Fascist lust and aggression." This is Punjab's reply to the Congressites who have refused to face the grim facts confronting India and who are still engaged in unprofitable controversies that have no bearing on the immediate future of the country.

#### The Remedy

IN a recent broadcast to America Madame Chiang Kai-Shek told the world that there must be international policemen just as in ordinary life there are policemen to see that law-breakers are brought to justice. According to Madame Chiang, nations which broke the law should no less be liable to punishment. Wars, she says, can only be prevented if world society is so constituted that all races are given equal opportunity to develop their native genius and are not hampered but aided by the stronger and more advanced races. In addition, we would suggest that the present scope of international law should be so broadened as to assure every community of men and women the right to live their own lives without disturbance. Many people rail at Mr. Churchill for putting a narrow interpretation on the terms of the Atlantic Charter. The real mischief started when jurists and Governments limited the application of international law to a few self-governing, powerful nations. If, as Madame Chiang says, there must be policemen to prevent international rowdyism, there must at the same time be a law to govern the relations between peoples. There is no such law now. The doctrine of trusteeship is but a poor substitute for law,

**TOPICS OF THE DAY**

By  
T. Kathira Vellu

**Two Boses**

**C**RIPPS' squabbling over Indian independence has given plenty of room to the thought that isolationist India does not look upon this war as hers at all. Rashbehary Bose, stocky bullet-headed Indian arch-revolutionary of 56, has been planning against British rule from Tokyo for the last 25 years and is now Tokyo's Lord Haw-Haw. reveals Olga Illner in the London *Daily Mirror*. He created an Indian Independence League with branches in Bangkok, Shanghai, Hankow, Saigon and Penang. Twice president of the Indian National Congress, Subhas Chandra Bose (Indian rebel leader) is very much alive and has a considerable following in India. It is believed that Rashbehary helped Subhas to escape from Calcutta early last year. Where is Subhas? Most probably in Berlin or Tokyo.

Thirty years ago, Bengal terrorist Behari Bose led a sedition movement among British soldiers, writes the London *News Review*. Young Behari threw a bomb at Viceroy Hardinge, seriously wounding him. With a price of Rs. 12,000 on his head, he fled to Japan in 1915 to become a Japanese citizen by 1923. He is backed by the notorious Japanese Black Dragon Society. The much-advertised Jap "co-prosperity sphere" includes China, India, Siberia (almost all Asia), the Netherlands East Indies and the Northern fringe of Australia, reports the London *Times*. Japan gets the "prosperity" while the rest get the "co"!

**Pacific Charter?**

Upton Clare, famous Far-Eastern expert, says in a U.S.A. broadcast: "Britain's imperialists still don't realise their world is ended for ever, for the United States is not fighting to restore it." He urges a Pacific Charter. Will Cripps (in spite of Mr. S. P. Amarasingam's tongue-in-the-cheek *Kesari* post-mortem) or some other member of the British Cabinet visit India to settle the Indian problem? Or will the Cabinet invite Nehru (no Birla House conspirator) and some other Indian leaders to England for joint consultations? According to the *Hitavada*, Col. Johnson is anxious to bring about a meeting between Roosevelt and the Pandit. Meanwhile Mahatma Gandhi is expected to lead the Congress and announce his impending big move. As Grand Moghul Mohamed Ali Jinnah of League fame has not responded, the Madras *Sunday Times* feels that ex-Premier and Pakistanist C. Rajagopalachariar is only chasing after a mirage.

**True Story**

"The difference between Winston and me is that when I was Prime Minister, I listened to everyone's opinion and then did the opposite; he listens to no one's opinion and then does what they want," says veteran M. P. and

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**THE SECOND FRONT QUESTION**

**'MAY NOT BE TOO FAR AHEAD' SAYS SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS**

London, June 20.

Addressing the British-Soviet Alliance anniversary demonstration in London tonight (Saturday) Sir Stafford Cripps, Leader of the House of Commons, said that the time would come when with the help of the United States and its industrial force, added to our own and the Soviet Union's productive resources we should be able to launch a great and successful attack upon Hitler in the west. "But it is success that is the essence of the help that we can render to our Allies, failure would not assist our common cause. When we strike let us strike hard with determination to march through to Berlin before we call a final halt. When that moment will come we cannot say. I am not going to help Hitler by telling you or him. It may be sooner or later, though Hitler has apparently guessed that it may not be too far ahead. As we make our preparations so no doubt he will try to make his too and this in itself may influence the time factor. This matter, as you know, was discussed with M. Molotov when he was in England and I can assure you that he knows much more about it than I can tell you."

Sir Stafford said that he wished comrades in every walk of life in the Soviet Union could have been present to see and feel how our hearts go out to them not only in sympathy and comradeship, but in firm and relentless determination to give them every help that lies within our power during the critical and anxious months that lie ahead for both our nations.

Referring to the Anglo-Soviet treaty, Sir Stafford said that the two countries and the world owed a deep debt to four men, Mr. Molotov, the Russian Ambassador, M. Maisky, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden. Future generations will hail their work as the laying of the great foundation-stone for the structure of the post-war world.

**More Hopeful and Confident**

Continuing Sir Stafford Cripps said "before peace must come victory—a victory that can only be won by ceaseless courage and endurance and through disappointments and reverses, of which we had not yet seen the end. We are, all of us today more hopeful and confident than a year ago, but do not let us underestimate the strength that still remains in our enemies or the violence and determination of the attacks we must expect before they are beaten. It may still take us a long time to overcome their vast military and industrial organisation."

Sir Stafford said that the British and Soviet armies might be widely separated in space, but the same spirit and same disciplined courage that was maintaining our soldiers and airmen in the Western Desert was calling forth like deeds of valour in the Red Army round Kharkov or in Sebastopol.

"Our Russian Allies realise more fully than some of their

friends in this country might appear to do the magnitude of our effort, the length of time we have been fighting, the enormous strain that has been put upon our navy, merchant seamen, air force and our soldiers in widely scattered regions of the world, just as we realise the incomparable sacrifices which the Soviet people have willingly offered to the common cause of victory."

**Nazi Terrorism**

Referring to Nazi terrorism, Sir Stafford Cripps declared the tale of horror and brutality daily mounts as the Nazis wreak their angry vengeance on men, women and children of the occupied countries. But one day those individuals who have been responsible for this deliberate policy of sadistic cruelty and slaughter, will have to answer for their deeds. Not for revenge but because the civilised world must be strong enough to make clear that it will not tolerate these foul inhumanities."

Appealing for increased mutual knowledge by the two countries Sir Stafford Cripps said "There is much the Russians and British peoples can learn from each other besides the art of war if we are not afraid to learn and there is much that we can both contribute to the new philosophy and to new practices in the international life of the post-war world."

**Message of Hope and Courage**

Sir Stafford Cripps concluded with a call for homage to the gallant dead of both countries and a message of hope and courage to the brave citizens behind the German lines who daily suffered the agonies of Nazi oppression. "Together our peoples will go forward, not in any false spirit of optimism, but with the dogged and united determination to wipe the foul blemish of Nazism from off the face of Europe."

**ALL CEYLON ESSAY COMPETITION**

**SHIVANANDA VIDYALAYA WINS FIRST PRIZE AGAIN**

The Council of the Ceylon Natural History Society has awarded the First Prize to T. Thirunavukarasu, of the S. S. C. Class, Shivananda Vidyalyaya, Batticaloa, for his essay on "The Vegetation of the Bone Island." The Competition is open to all the students of English and Bilingual schools in the Island, and a prize of Rs. 30/- is awarded annually for the best essay which shows an original study of Ceylon's wild life. This is the second year in succession that the Vidyalyaya is getting the First prize.

**TOBRUK FALLS**

**What will Rommel Do Next?**

London, Sunday.

With the fall of Tobruk which is now officially confirmed, General Rommel's next move will be watched with interest. Encouraged by his success, he may proceed to the Egyptian frontier, but he will find that he is awaited with no loss of confidence or diminution of vigour of the British defences.

The explanation of why Tobruk fell so quickly after once holding out for seven months can only lie in the fact that the Afrika Korps had assembled and applied an overwhelming weight of armour with terrific impetus. Three points are now clear:

(1) June 13 was the turning-point in the armoured battle of Libya. On that fateful day, the Eighth Army suffered a shattering blow when its main remaining armoured strength was trapped in a carefully-prepared enemy anti-tank gun ambush in the Acroma-El Adem-Knightsbridge triangle.

(2) The Eighth Army assembled planes, tanks and guns for the first time comparable in firepower to those of the enemy, but not in sufficient numbers. This was particularly the case regarding Grant tanks and six-pounder anti-tank guns compared with the German Mark III tanks and 88-millimetre, dual purpose, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns.

(3) The enemy's advantage in man-power enabled him to use motorised infantry to press home any tactical success in a fairly even armoured battle.

Despite its losses, the Eighth Army is still a force capable of staging a reverse movement of the Libyan see-saw. In capturing Tobruk, General Rommel has made the task of the Allies more difficult, but far from impossible.

The loss of Tobruk not only deprives the British of a valuable advance base and not only involves the loss of several thousand men and huge stores of material because it was undoubtedly an important supply depot, but the most serious consequence of all is that it furnishes General Rommel with an admirable harbour which will greatly facilitate his communications to the rear.

The attack seems to have been made with overwhelming might of armour which crashed right through the perimeter of the defences from the east and the southwest where the lines were nearest.

The German radio tonight gave the following account of the battle for Tobruk: "In most bitter fighting in torrid heat, the resistance of the British Eighth Army was broken and the advance of the Axis troops against the Via Balbo began. One part of the Eighth Army was encircled in the Tobruk area. An attempt by the British forces to break out of the ring which was supported by strong tank forces was repelled. German and Italian troops then began an assault of the fortress with decisive support from the air. The Luftwaffe played a large part in the capture of Tobruk. Numerous bombers in ceaseless attacks on the fortress wrought great destruction in the fortifications and other military works in the port and town.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## TRANSPORT OF PADDY FROM KARACHI AND POONERYN

Dear Sir,

I shall be thankful if you will kindly publish the following correspondence that passed between the Government Agent, N. P., and myself regarding the removal of the ban on the transport of paddy from Kilinochchi, Paranthan and Pooneryn to the other parts of Jaffna District as many people are not aware of the Gazette Notification referred to by the Government Agent, N. P., and some have lately been asking me for correct information on the subject.

Yours faithfully,  
S. NATESAN,  
M. S. C.

Ramanathan College,  
Chunnakam.  
5th June, 1942.

The Government Agent, N. P.,  
Jaffna.

Dear Sir,

I was informed by the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce a few days ago that he had issued final instructions giving effect to my motion in the State Council that the Pachchilaipalai, Karachchi and Pooneryn Divisions should be included in the Revenue Division of Jaffna for purposes of the Food Control Ordinance. I shall be glad to know whether you have received those instructions and whether the farmers owning lands in those divisions can transport paddy cultivated by them to their own homes in Jaffna.

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. S. Natesan  
M. S. C.

No. N/T  
Jaffna, 10th June, 1942.

Dear Sir,—The ban on export of paddy from the Karachchi-Pooneryn areas appears to have been lifted, as these areas are omitted from the list of localities where the ban is even now in force—id Order 17 published in Part I of Ceylon Government Gazette of 2 June, 1942

Yours faithfully,  
Sgd. M. Prasad  
Government Agent N. P.

## THE JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

Sir,—Taking advantage of a time when it need not be though in some quarters it will be—confused with questions of personal politics, a game of political manoeuvre is going on in the Jaffna Urban Council. As is well known, the star-strategist is Mr. C. Ponnambalam. But what surprises one was the way in which the nominated member, Mr. Ariya Pathirana spoke in support of Mr. C. Ponnambalam's motion for the removal of the Chairman Mr. Sivagurunathar. According to Mr. Pathirana, Mr. Sivagurunathar

would have resigned his Chairmanship if not for the Hon'ble member for Point Pedro. The public would really like to know from this new protege of Mr. C. Ponnambalam what voice the Hon'ble member for Point Pedro has in the personal affairs of the Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council. "G. G. Ponnambalam" is no doubt a good campaign-slogan for political novices like Mr. Pathirana to embark upon political games, but Mr. Pathirana has certainly to answer the Jaffna public for his unwarranted "jig" at the Hon'ble member for Point Pedro in the Jaffna Legislative Forum.

I am, yours etc.  
T. T. Gananathan

21st June 1942,  
Hultsdorf,  
Colombo.

## DANGEROUS OVERLOADING

Sir,—I was at Kilinochchi at the Circuit Bungalow on June 10 and saw a 'bus going from Jaffna towards Vavuniya, which looked like the double-deck ones seen in other countries. The 'bus was full to overflowing, passengers standing on footboards and hanging on to posts and sitting on the front mudguards. On the roof there were a large number of packages and in addition about ten men were seated round.

Although I was surprised, it did not seem to surprise another officer, who happened to be there. Evidently it is not an unusual sight on that road.

In the afternoon when I was returning to Jaffna I saw another 'bus near the 172nd mile post at 2 o'clock loaded exactly the same way and labouring along. Then I realised why these sights do not surprise those who are on that road.

To me it appeared to be a most dangerous thing and I am still wondering how people make up their minds to take such risks for no purpose at all. This is foolhardiness of the worst kind.

Now supposing one of these 'buses capsizes and there is a number of casualties—wounded and dead. Then what will happen we all know. Meetings will be held and resolutions will be passed asking for Commissions to enquire into the matter. What, they would ask, were the Police doing and the Government Agent? The driver and the conductor will be attacked. But what are all the others—the citizens—doing in the matter?

So long as our people do not exercise their common sense, are selfish and inconsiderate, have no self-control and discipline, tragedies will take place, councils and resolutions notwithstanding.

Yours etc,  
A. J. R. V.

Jaffna, 23.6.42.

## INSIDE NAZI EUROPE—TALE OF GERMAN BRUTALITY

Continued from page 1

Germany and Italy—both at the same time inflicting their combined methods of New Order."

## Starvation in Belgium

That same New Order has been brought—by overwhelming force—to Belgium. This is what the Vice-Chairman of the Belgian Red Cross Committee had to say of his country:

"I would like to tell you a few facts—true facts—about the dreadful conditions in which my countrymen are living today. Belgium, a country engaged chiefly in industrial work, has as you know, always depended largely on imports for its food. Now—the imports have ceased. And the Nazi invaders have actually exported food—food obtained by slaughtering and reducing livestock. In the towns the food situation is alarming. On an average the diet allowed by the rationing, supplies less than one half of the minimum requirement of any normal person—man, woman, or child. For instance, milk supplies are very scarce and have to be exclusively reserved for young children, invalids and, of course, for nursing or expectant mothers. Even so, newly born infants are found to have a diminished resistance to infections. Actually, the diet deficiency increases with age. The adolescent's situation is tragic. In certain cases there is a deficit as high as 80 per cent of nutrients such as fats, and calcium. And a deficit of 60 per cent for proteins. Now some of these are 'body building' nutrients and, from lack of them, adolescents are often losing ten to twelve pounds at a time when they should be gaining weight. It is, indeed, among the children, particularly those in towns, that the evils of the constant under nourishment—or shall I say starvations—are most apparent. Rickets has become only too common. Then—in some children's clinics, fifteen children die of infectious diseases every quarter. That is, at least three times as many deaths as before the war. So many children suffer from debility, that they constantly faint in school. Some schoolmistresses have only twenty in their class instead of fifty. I have spoken of the children. Among the adults also starvation is bringing diseases which were the exception formerly. Scurvy and skin infections have become common. Fatal cases of broncho-pneumonia are frequent. And a hundred per cent increase in tuberculosis is reported in several clinics. Perhaps the claim to fame of the Nazis in Belgium will rest on this last fact I will give you. During their occupation of the country a disease called 'Starvation oedema' has become known again. Three or four cases every week are reported in most hospitals. This is a disease caused by

famine, and it should no longer exist in a civilised world."

## Experience of Dutchmen

And the Nazis say now that they fight for Christian civilization. Yet under the banner of the Crooked Cross in Holland—but let a Dutchman speak for his own country.

"Symptoms of under-nourishment began to show in Holland rather later than in other countries over-run by the Germans. When the invasion came there were large stocks of excellent food-stuffs. And production could continue for many months because the Government had taken the precaution to import huge quantities of fodder and fertilisers—the raw materials of the Dutch farming industry. Yet, so insatiable and savage was Germany's hunger that she succeeded, within one year, in bringing scarcity to a land flowing with milk and honey. Within one year! The locusts then have done their work. Now the wolf is at the Dutchman's door. And, like everywhere else in the shadow of the Swastika, the diseases that go with underfeeding raise their ugly heads.

"A young physician, who quite recently worked in a large Amsterdam hospital, and who made a hazardous escape to these free shores, told me a few days ago that hunger was beginning to stalk through the streets of the populous quarters of the towns. The children up to the age of fourteen are kept reasonably well fed because their parents forego their own rations. But the grown-ups feel themselves progressively weakening. It need hardly be said that the innately weak have fallen ill and fill the hospitals. And it cannot be surprising that under these conditions cases of consumption and rickets have grown in number. And to the diseases of under-nourishment must be added those of dirt. There is a dearth of soap. And so the Dutch cannot now satisfy their passion for cleanliness. There is little fuel. And so, to keep warm, the people are forced to live in crowded rooms, where important rules of hygiene cannot be practised. Virulent skin diseases, formerly unheard of in Holland, accompany the New Order, which the Germans are busily and ruthlessly attempting to plant upon the country. Worst of all, perhaps this young doctor told me of the increase in diseases of the mind, whose tragic victims are filling the hospitals. Far more numerous have become the case of mental collapse, of nervous breakdown, caused by the depressing conditions of life, by the haunting sound of the stamping Nazi boot. Diseases of the mind, caused by the tormenting consciousness of the state of subjection to a tyranny at once loathsome and inexorable, in which a proud people, nursed in freedom, finds itself."

Torture—starvation—disease of body and of mind—these are the fruits of the Nazi New Order.

**H. R. H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER IN CEYLON**

Continued from page 1

come to His Royal Highness, requesting him to convey to His Majesty the King the unswerving loyalty of the people of Ceylon. His Royal Highness replied expressing his pleasure at being able to make a third visit to Ceylon.

After the speeches, the Speaker introduced the Officers of State, Ministers and other members of the Council, to His Royal Highness at whose request later the Speaker showed him round the building.

**The Duke's Reply**

In reply His Royal Highness said: "Honourable Leader and Members of the State Council of Ceylon, I thank you heartily for your words of welcome. I have not forgotten, and can never forget, the warmth of the welcome given me by the people of Ceylon on my various visits to this island. My visit in 1934 remains one of the happiest among the many happy memories of my world-wide travels.

"It was indeed an historic occasion; for as you say I brought back to you then, at my father's command, the Royal Kandyan Insignia

"My third visit is made at a period of your history not less memorable. Recently, for the first time since it came under the protection of the British Throne, your country has been subjected to enemy attack. That attack has proved your mettle and had cost the enemy dear.

"Nevertheless, he is very far from being defeated yet, and from what I have already seen this morning of your preparations, I know that you thoroughly realise this grim fact and are determined to make of Ceylon a sure bastion of defence and a strong base for offence. Your special chapter in the history of this war has in fact only just begun: I congratulate you on having begun it bravely and well.

**To See for Himself**

"You have with you and at your side many soldiers, sailors and airmen from many parts of the British Commonwealth and men too of the brave Royal Netherlands Navy. That is why I am here today. I want to see for myself, and to report to my brother the King, what is being done here in the way of military and civil defence and to meet as many as I can of the men who are doing it.

"I cannot, of course, hope to meet more than a fraction of them. In total war every man and woman's work is essential to victory. As I look out from the windows of my train or from my car on the road I see that the platelayers and roadmen, the labourers on the tea, rubber and coconut estates, and in the paddy bago mines are each doing his or her bit for victory and freedom.

I do not expect large crowds to greet me when I move among you, because that would take them away from the work they are doing. But I would like every man and woman who is employed in essential service, whether in uniform or not, to feel that it is his or her work that I have come to see, even though in the short time that I can stay among you, I shall not be able to see more

**CENTRAL PROVINCE SAIVA MAHA SABAI**

**FELICITATES ITS PRESIDENT**

(From A Correspondent)

A Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Province Saiva Maha Sabhai was held on Saturday the 21st June 1942 at the Sabhai Hall with Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, vice-President in the Chair. Proceedings commenced with the singing of *Taevaram*. A resolution from the Chair felicitating Gate Mubandiram Canaganayagam on the title conferred on him on the occasion of the King's Birthday, viz: J. P. for the Central Province, was accepted unanimously. Mr. Somasegaram spoke of the sterling qualities of the President and the disinterested services he was rendering to the people of the Central Province irrespective of religion, caste or community. The Sabha was justly proud of its President. They felt that the honour conferred on him was an honour to all of them.

Mr. M. Srikhanta C. C. S. Deputy Controller of Labour, was unanimously elected Vice-President.

This was followed by a Public Lecture. Mr. A. K. Veluppillai Vice-President occupied the Chair and introduced Mr. Somasegaram, B.A. Hons. Dip. Ed., District Inspector of Schools, who spoke on "The Basis of Hindu Society". He dwelt on the evolution of Society in India from pre-historic and Vedic times till today. Hinduism was a universal religion and was able to carry Indian Society safely through the travails and revolutions down the ages. The Caste System was based on the fundamentals of Hindu Dharma and offered the most stable and at the same time adaptable framework on which Society could be organised. The future of our Society depended on adapting this system to modern conditions and purifying it from within.

A discussion ensued and a large number of questions were put to the lecturer, who replied suitably. Proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Navaratnarajah, the Hon. Secretary.

The Guru Poojah of Saint Manikkavasagar was celebrated in a fitting manner on Sunday the 22nd of June 1942, at the Sabha hall. Mr. S. Kandiah, President of the Building Committee was in charge of the arrangements and treated the members lavishly.

than a few of them.

"You, their elected representatives, have special responsibilities in these critical days. The Island's war effort up to date, which you have briefly summarized in your speech, affords you room for just pride, but not for complacency. We cannot rest or be satisfied with our efforts in this struggle until victory is won: and remember that no effort can be too much, if it is for the good of Ceylon."

I thank you again for your welcome. The remembrance of your hospitality on my last visit made me feel as the train steamed in this morning that I had returned as an old friend. I am most glad to meet you again, and I wish each of you the best of health and heart where-with to perform the onerous duties entrusted to you."

**TOPICS OF THE DAY**

Continued from page 3

Great War Premier David Lloyd George.

**News Tabloids**

My pet saying of March 19 that the Japs might visit Ceylon in May was falsified. The Nipponese came earlier to receive a mauling, thanks to the Canadian airman's warning from a Catalina flying boat. I think the Colombo and Trincomalee raids were a sort of reprisal for the Port Blair raid by American shore-based planes. Where is the large Jap invasion fleet? Possibly off to west Australia now that Madagascar is an Allied preserve. Will the tide turn? Ask the American Navy and Air Force.

Commenting on the Cripps visit I wrote that I had grave doubts of its success till Colonel Amery was pigeon holed somewhere. It is apparent that Fabian Socialist Sir Stafford was restrained by Whitehall. Neither Indian industrialists nor Gandhi's Birla House controlled Jawaharlal Nehru India's foremost nationalist patriot (if we are to believe history). And Mr. Amarasigam (of post-mortem fame) ought to know that Mahatma Gandhi is very much alive. Even Mr. Amery was unaware that 40 million Moslems were anti-Pakistan. The threwd India Secretary reduced the Moslem population to 4 or 5 million when replying in the Commons. Can you then honestly blame Mr. Amarasigam? Under the leadership of ex-Cambridge Union President and present-day journalist, Mr. Pieter Kuneman, the Friends of the Soviet Union should prove an asset to Lanka and the Allied cause.

**Quislet Combinations**

Whilst appreciating the enterprise of the Low-country Sinhalese who for three centuries had lost independence, and their desire to equip themselves for administrative functions under an equitable and benevolent government as compared with the conditions that prevailed in the Kandy n country, one cannot but feel the utmost contempt for such of them who vacillated with the changing fortunes of the conquerors and the conquered; who as adventurers and opportunists unscrupulously sacrificed everything that was noble and lofty for the advancement of selfish interests. This archetype is not extinct even today. It is to be found in the ranks of those who, originally having had purely Sinhalese names, forsook them for Portuguese honours; then adopted the Dutch "Carolus" and "Hermanus"; and are the "Georges", "Edwards," and "Horaces" of today, even as they changed their religious beliefs from Buddhism to the Roman Faith, to Dutch Presbyterianism and lastly to Anglicanism, not to speak of the recent trend towards Buddhism with the swinging back of the pendulum of popular favour. By far the saddest spectacle of all is the small coterie who endeavour to combine all these characteristics in a heterogeneous and nondescript medley which is neither fish, flesh nor fowl."—J.C. van Sanden, Vice-Consul for Poland, in British Governors of Ceylon: (1) The Hon. Frederic North," published this year in aid of War Funds. Mr. Van Sanden's criticism is applicable to more than one part of Ceylon.

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 922

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kandasamy Mudaliar Durairajah, Rangoon. Deceased.

Kanthappar Vaithilingam of Vannarponnai East. Petitioner.

1. Kandasamy Mudaliar Rajaretnam of Vannarponnai East.
2. Katpagavally daughter of Durairajah of Rangoon. Respondents.

This matter of the abovenamed petitioner praying that letters of administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esqr, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 30th August, 1940, in the presence of Mr. R. Sinnaduray, Proctor for the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner: It is ordered that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner, unless the Respondents abovenamed appear before this court on the 12th day of February, 1941, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of February, 1941.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

This Order Nisi is extended to 20-7-42.

V. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 21, 22 & 25 6-42.)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1084

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mrs. Rajaledchumy Perayerawar of Manipay wife of Arumugam Sabapathipillai Perayerawar of 33rd lane Colpetty. Deceased.

Arumugam Sabapathipillai Perayerawar of 33rd lane Colpetty.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagendra
2. Padmavathi
3. Kamalawathy
4. Seelawathy
5. Rajendra
6. Theivendra, all minor children of A. S. Perayerawar appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
7. Mathiapparanam Sambanthamcothy all of Manipay. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of November, 1941, in the presence of Mr. S. R. Ariyanayagam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read, it is ordered that the 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1-6th Respondents and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased as her husband unless the Respondents or any other persons interested, shall appear before this Court on the 30th day of January, 1942 and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended for 1st July, 1942. (O. 22, 23 & 25-6-42.)

**ORDER NISI  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 804.

In the matter of the Estate of the  
late Aiyandar Punnir of Ittavi  
Deceased.

Muttu Chelliah of Ittavi

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Pandaram Chellathurai  
of do
2. Veluppillai Veeragathy  
of do
3. Wife Sivakamy of do
- Minor 4. Vallippillai daughter of  
Arumugam
- do 5. Annammah daughter of  
Arumugam
- do 6. Arumugam Nadarajah  
all of Ittavi
7. Muttu Kandiah of do
8. Muttu Sinnathamby of  
do
9. Kanapathippillai Kasip-  
pillai and
- Minor 10. Wife Chellammah of do
- do 11. Kandiah Sathasivam of  
do
- do 12. Kandiah Sithampara-  
pillai of do
13. Sinnathamby Veluppillai  
of do

Respondents.

This matter of the abovenamed  
Petitioner praying that the above-  
named 7th Respondent be appointed  
guardian-ad-litem over the minors the  
4th, 5th and 6th Respondents and the

abovenamed 13th Respondent be ap-  
pointed Guardian-ad-litem over the  
minors the abovenamed 11th and  
12th Respondents and that Letters of  
Administration to the estate of the  
abovenamed deceased be issued to the  
Petitioner coming on for disposal be-  
fore C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, Dis-  
trict Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of  
November 1939 in the presence of  
Mr. V. S. Karthigesu Proctor on the  
part of the Petitioner and on reading  
the affidavit and Petition of the Peti-  
tioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed  
7th Respondent be appointed Guardi-  
an-ad-litem over the minors the  
abovenamed 4th, 5th and 6th Respon-  
dents and the 13th Respondent be ap-  
pointed Guardian-ad-litem over the  
minors the abovenamed 11th and 12th  
Respondents and the Petitioner as  
one of the heirs of the abovenamed  
deceased be declared entitled to have  
Letters of Administration to the estate  
of the abovenamed deceased and that  
such Letters be issued to the Petitioner  
accordingly unless the abovenamed  
Respondents appear before this Court  
on the 17th day of January 1940 and  
show sufficient cause to the satisfac-  
tion of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of January 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,

9-6-42. District Judge.

Order Nisi Extended for 10-7-42.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,

District Judge.

(O. 23. 25 & 29-6-42)

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