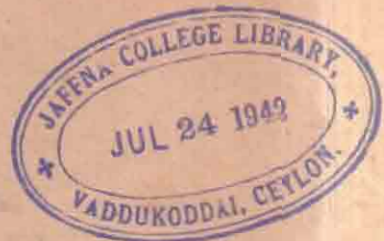


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, *Advocate.*

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1942.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 29.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Cat and Dog Meat

Cats and dogs are being widely sold throughout Holland as meat, according to information reaching Dutch circles in London. The German authorities are encouraging the sale of this so called "stewing steak". They have also issued regulations regarding slaughtering to ensure that such meat is "fit for human consumption".

### Food Purchase Inquiry

It is learned that the State Council, at its next meeting, will be asked to approve a vote of Rs. 800 to meet the traveling expenses of the acting Auditor-General and certain members of his staff in connection with his visit to Bombay to investigate matters relating to the purchases of food in India for the Ceylon Government.

### India Producing Tanks

Details of India's war effort were given by Sir Mohammed Azizul Haque, High Commissioner for India, in an interview at Birmingham. The facts, said Sir Mohammed, showed the true mind of India in the war. There are nearly forty-thousand Indians in the Mercantile Marine. Eighty per cent of the articles needed by the Indian army is produced in the country. Munitions are being produced on an ever increasing scale and India is making tanks.

### Four-Engined Bomber Every Hour

By the end of July, the factory which Henry Ford has just established at Detroit will be producing a heavy four-engined bomber every two hours. This was one of the most impressive of facts relating to United States war production given by Lord Halifax in a speech at Birmingham. Lord Halifax added that when in full production, this factory would turn out one of these bombers every hour. As regards the American ship-building programme which he described as remarkable, Lord Halifax said he had watched ships move down the slipways 40 to 50 days from the time the keel was laid. Last month, 57 ships were built—nearly two a day. He said he believed that Germany, on the other hand, was now incapable of further expanding her industrial production.

## SEA-POWER ALONE CAN WIN THE WAR

### THE ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(BY H. C. FERRABY)

WE are all agreed that sea power is going to be the decisive factor in winning this war for the United Nations as it won the last one. But it is not much good for us just to say 'sea power' as though there were some fairy magic in the words which would open the road to Victory. We have both to create and to use sea-power, which is to say we have to build ships and more ships, we have to man them, and we have to organise their use at the proper time and in the proper place.

Before 1914 there was quite a general tendency for people to think of sea power only in terms of warships, and even more particularly in terms of battleships. The people of the British Commonwealth came to realise during that war that full use of the sea meant also the maintenance of carrying power on the water. They came to realise, though not as fully as they should have done, that the Fighting Navy and the Merchant Navy were not two totally separate things, but were two closely related expressions of sea power. Neither was effective without the other; the Fighting Navy could not carry goods and the Merchant Navy could not carry the burden of battle. Both were essential.

That lesson was unfortunately only half learnt, and in the confusion of trade depressions and crises that marked the post-war years the significance of this combination of sea strengths was forgotten. The Fighting Navy dwindled, and the British Merchant Navy dwindled, so that we started this war with 2,000,000 tons less carrying power than we had in 1914.

### Need for More Ships

That would have been a bad enough handicap had there been no merchant shipping losses due to enemy action. But there were such losses and these mounted month by month as the war went on, and mounted far more rapidly than the shipyards could turn out replacements. The U-boats had not got the upper hand of us. They

were not sinking ships so fast that we were facing any immediate danger of collapse. The drain on our carrying power was slow but it was cumulative. At the same time the war was spreading, we had to maintain overseas supplies for armies and air forces in distant parts of the world. And the routes along which the ships had to move were lengthened because of the danger of attack on the short sea routes. Supply ships taking stores from Britain to some of the forces in the Middle East, for example, could, only be counted upon to complete three round trips in year, instead of the six or seven that would have been made when following the normal routes. It is not difficult to see from that that we needed not a lessening of the number of ships available but a doubling.

British shipyards alone could not possibly cope with the problem. They were deeply committed to urgent warship building. They were frequently called upon to make immediate and speedy repairs to warships that had been damaged by weather or in action. After the evacuation from Dunkirk the British shipyards had to take in hand repairs to some sixty or seventy British destroyers which had been knocked about while protecting those little ships that ferried 330,000 British and Allied troops from France to England.

If sea power in its fullest expression was to be built up to ensure victory for the Allies, some new source of shipbuilding had to be provided.

### Filling the Gap

The United States filled the gap. Few of us have any realisation of the tremendous organisation which the U. S. Maritime Commission called into existence to meet the need. At the beginning of 1939 fewer than 200 merchant ships were building in United States' yards. By October 1941 more than 1,000 were un-

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## VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT

### NEED FOR SINCERE WORKERS

(From a Correspondent)

"We want unostentations, sincere and self-sacrificing workers who predominantly place ideal of service in front of all. What is wanted is the spirit and not the shadow," said Mr. G. de Soyza, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, addressing a public meeting, under the auspices of the Uduvil Rural Reconstruction Society, at Maruthanamadam.

Mr. de Soyza said that Village Improvement was a great service that awaited the people of this country. The terms "Village Uplift" and "Village Re-construction" seemed evangelistic and he would personally prefer the term Village Improvement. He continued that such movements might perhaps be traced to the experiment made on Rural Reconstruction in the Punjab by Mr. Brayne. Though Mr. Brayne was earnest and did not spare anything to achieve success, he did not succeed because he "bribed" people to make them join the scheme—he was philanthropic. Mr. de Soyza thought that Mr. Brayne's method was not the correct one for village improvement work. Such a movement must procure the radical alteration in the mentality of the people who should be made to think that they are the movement itself.

### Example of Denmark

He wished to cite the example of Denmark where educational institutions inculcated and fostered an intelligent outlook on village and national welfares. That helped the formation of good character and the stamina to maintain virtues, which created a spontaneous spirit for village and national service. Everything was taught in school before the students got out into the world. Our village schools should adopt this scheme to impart to the students a correct outlook on village and national welfares—a blend of Western and Eastern outlook on life. The high standard of co-operative rural services—where Nazism had temporarily interfered—had brought Denmark to a high place. It was

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## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY JULY, 23, 1942.

### A GREAT INJUSTICE

NEXT TO WINNING THE WAR, the problem of food supply is taxing the brains of people throughout the world. The latter even, at times, threatens to take precedence over the former in countries which had been unwise enough to rely on foreign sources for their food supply. This is especially so in the case of Ceylon where the Government and the great majority of the people had thoughtlessly passed their days in a state of complete dependence on other countries, relying almost solely on the few rupees got by way of salaries, wages, and scanty profits from a few agricultural industries in order to buy the necessaries of life in the cheapest market. Now that these sources of supply have been cut off, the prices of available commodities have risen abnormally, and the cost of living has consequently increased. This has necessitated measures to meet the new situation. Many praiseworthy efforts are being made to increase the supply and regulate the distribution of foodstuffs. On the present occasion we are concerned here particularly with one of the measures by the authorities to meet the increased cost of living, which has fallen heavily on all sections of the people, more so on the masses who have no steady or permanent means of income. It will be admitted that, even under present conditions, those with moderate means can manage to tide over this difficult period with less hardship than those who form the bulk of the population and who would naturally find the present increase in the price of foodstuffs, particularly rice and other food grains, too heavy a burden to bear. This fact does not seem to have struck our legislators, who have, in a fit of blind generosity, agreed to the opening of the State's coffers to help only a fraction of this island's population—Government employees, who are now granted war allowances to meet the increased cost of living. Are the Government employees, one is justifiably constrained to ask, the only people who inhabit this island, or are they the only creatures that have stomachs to be filled in these undoubtedly difficult times? Or is it that these are, for all practical purposes, the only people who live on commodities which are now selling at exorbitant prices? Anyone who has giv-

en a moment's thought to this aspect of the question would certainly consider it an act of grave injustice that a very small percentage of the population represented by the members of the Government Service, and that too a percentage that had been all along well paid, well fed, and well clothed, should have been singled out for special treatment at the expense of the State, while the claims of those deserving but voiceless millions who stand in dire need of assistance at a time of universal stress like the present have been ignored without the slightest qualms of conscience on the part of those who find it possible to be generous with the taxpayer's money. At the most, the war allowance, as proposed to be given now, will help, taking an exaggerated figure, not more than a lakh of Government employees and their dependants, who may, in all, number about five lakhs. What about the other 55 lakhs who live in this country, who have no income worth mentioning, who are beyond question the hardest hit by present conditions of living, and not a few of whom have been driven to actual starvation? There are families which go without a full meal for days in the week. If the men who voted the war allowances will only go round the country with their eyes and ears open they will not fail to realise that we have by no means overdrawn the picture.

We are not at all opposed to the Government's helping its employees, but we do strongly condemn the lack of understanding and sympathy on the part of those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of maintaining and promoting the well-being of the country as a whole but who have grievously failed to take a comprehensive view of the difficult situation in which the country finds itself today. It seems as if the authorities are doing their best to make the nearest possible approach to that pernicious rule of conduct illustrated by the Biblical saying that, to those that have more will be added, and from those that have not even the little they have will be taken away. It is time that those in authority realised the grave injustice and disregard of the greatest good of the greatest number involved in the new measure. We cannot, in these times, continue to ignore the hardships of the vast majority of the people, while with the money paid by the taxpayers, we are prepared to shower additional blessings on those who do not certainly need them more than their less fortunate countrymen. It is understood that about fifteen million rupees are to be earmarked for this discriminatory concession. Our view is that this amount could have been utilised, not for granting relief to Govern-

ment employees alone, but for the purpose of keeping down prices all round, so that the entire population may be benefited.

We would go further and urge on the Legislature that passed this measure that the form of relief, which a truly democratic Government would be justified in undertaking in the present extraordinary circumstances, should be such as would lighten the burden of those who suffer most by reason of those circumstances. No thinking man would deny that the masses, more than the Government employees who are assured of permanent salaries or wages, are the worst sufferers from the effects of the war and that it is these that need relief most. We fully appreciate the difficulties of distributing war allowances to all and sundry, but we are equally convinced of the feasibility of universalising any relief granted in a manner calculated to ensure that every citizen, be he rich or poor, Government employee or peasant, may be benefited by it. This can best be done by making it possible for everyone to purchase the most essential foodstuffs as cheap as possible within their normal earnings. For example, the prices of rice and a few other vital commodities indispensable for one's daily diet, should be kept at a certain level and should not be allowed to go up despite market fluctuations. The price of rice, for instance, should not be allowed to exceed twenty cents a measure at the most, even though it might cost the importer a few cents more. A few other essential foodstuffs may be selected and given similar treatment. The loss, if any, to the importers of these commodities should be made good by the State; in other words, the State should subsidise these trades in order to keep down the prices so that all people could get their necessaries without the aid of any extra temporary allowance. Such a step would certainly obviate the need for any discriminatory allowances like those that are proposed to be granted only to Government employees and teachers. The fifteen million rupees estimated for these allowances and probably another couple of millions should certainly suffice to subsidise these trades. The benefits accruing from such a measure would be universal, besides giving the necessary relief where relief is needed most. We would, therefore, very strongly urge on the members of the State Council to give this suggestion their earnest thought and to devise a scheme whereby the money they propose to provide in the next budget for the payment of war allowances and any other amount they may be able to add to this vote may be utilised for the benefit of the country as a whole. The unprecedented difficulties of the

problem now confronting this island call for a new angle of vision. It is not one class that is called upon to suffer hardships and privations. The entire population is involved, and this being the case, the representatives of the people in the Council owe it to themselves to see that, when relief is granted, it is done on some principle which would be recognised as fair and sound. We see no evidence of such principle in the proposed allowances, and it is our earnest hope that the State Council will yet succeed in correcting the blunder it has committed.

### NOTES & COMMENTS

#### Preparation of New Dishes

A correspondent writes: The necessity to educate the people in methods of preparing the various dishes out of grains that are available in the country at a time when there is universal dissatisfaction over the shortage of rice was at no time greater than now. The villager's prejudice against any foreign article of diet is no doubt extended to wheat flour also, and it is time that exhibitions of the nature contemplated by the Valigamam West Health and Food Exhibition Committee should be adopted by other organisations throughout the country. The Exhibition, which will take place on the 29th, 30th and 31st of this month, bids fair to be a great success, as it has a large number of other useful and attractive side lines connected with agriculture, industry and art. Fuller information concerning this Exhibition may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam, Vaddukkodai.

\* \* \*

#### The Second Front

THE fateful struggle that is now proceeding in Russia and Egypt is making many people think of the need for a second front. There is no doubt that such a front would considerably weaken the striking power of the Axis Powers in any given direction. The great question is, when will it come? It may be safely assumed that those responsible for the direction of the war would not hesitate to invade Western Europe if it were possible to do so. The only way to relieve the terrific pressure on the Russian armies is to keep the Germans busy in the West. Russia is fighting heroically. Now is undoubtedly the time to help her. It would be too late to open up a second front after Russia collapses. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction in Britain over this question of relief to Russia, and the rumours of a general election to which the Prime Minister referred recently are no doubt due to this.



## UNIVERSITY FOR RICH MEN ONLY

### Chilaw Bishop's Opinion

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Edmund Peiris, Bishop of Chilaw, said at the annual prize-giving of St. Mary's College, Chilaw, (Mr. N. E. Ernst, Government Agent, presiding), that the establishment of the Ceylon University would not contribute much to help the ordinary man. The rich only might benefit thereby. Even the young man of average means would become debarred from higher education.

Hence it was the duty of the Government and of all those interested in education, to open new avenues to those young men in agriculture, industry and trade.

Further, His Lordship advised the parents not to spoil their children by a soft and effeminate upbringing. They should try to make them men of grit, character and principle, so that they might successfully tackle the difficulties ahead of them.

## POOR RELIEF

### PEOPLE WHO HAVE LEFT COLOMBO

Poor relief recipients from the city who have taken up residence outside Colombo and who are in receipt of permanent life-grants as recommended by the Public Assistance Committee, are to have such poor relief payments continued for six months after the war whether they return to Colombo or not. The payments will cease only if the permanent pensioners fail to resume their residence in the city within six months of the cessation of hostilities.

In the case of others who are in receipt of poor relief from the Public Assistance Committee in Colombo for limited period, these people will be able to draw their allowances until that period expires, irrespective of whether the recipients are in Colombo or not.

## JAP MOVES IN SIBERIA

New York, Sunday.

Japan is moving more seasoned troops northwards to the Manchukuo-Siberian frontier, says the "New York Times", quoting "reports reaching Washington" from usually reliable private sources in the Far East. These reports, the paper says, coincide with the belief held in Washington that there exists an understanding between Japan and Germany that Japan will attack Russia if Germany captures some specific Russian objectives, possibly Rostov and Stalingrad. Few in Washington would be surprised if Japan made an immediate attack on Vladivostok, the paper adds. The fact that the Japanese still hold Kiska, Adak and Attu, in the Aleutian Islands, is interpreted as more likely to be the prelude to an attack on Siberia or perhaps Kamchatka than anything else.

## 655 MATRICULATE

Six hundred and fifty-five candidates have been successful at the London Matriculation Examination held in January last.

## INCREASING FOOD PRODUCTION IN CEYLON

### WORK OF EMERGENCY ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENTS

BY SIR BARON JAYATILEKE,  
(In a Recent Broadcast)

I propose to devote the talk this evening to an aspect of Civil Defence which has so far received little publicity. I refer to the work undertaken throughout the country in connection with the war by a body of officers known as the Emergency Assistant Government Agents. When in last December Japanese aggression threatened to bring Ceylon too within the zone of war operations, the Government adopted, among other Civil Defence measures, a scheme for the division of the country into 22 areas with a Special Officer in charge of each of them. This scheme was intended to supplement the machinery of Provincial Administration in order to meet the demands of the new situation created by the development of the war. Twenty-two officers were appointed under the scheme, the majority of them being members of the Civil Service. These Emergency Assistant Government Agents assumed duties in January this year.

#### Assistance Committees

To each Emergency Assistant Government Agent a Consultative Committee was given consisting of the Member of the State Council representing the area, the Chief Headmen, District Officers of the Medical, Education, Agricultural and Police Departments. With the advice of this Consultative Committee, the Assistant Government Agent divided the area in his charge into convenient units in each of which a local Assistance Committee was formed at a public meeting. The main object of this scheme is to secure the maximum amount of public co-operation in the various activities necessitated by the war. To judge from the results achieved during the few months the scheme has been in operation, it can be said that this object has been gained to a large extent. In most districts the response of the people has been prompt and wholehearted. The local Assistance Committees have been able to function efficiently and deal effectively with difficulties, that hinder progress especially in rural areas. In many parts of the country, e.g. thefts of garden produce were a serious obstacle to the cultivation of food crops. In such areas, Local Assistance Committees have instituted night patrolling which has effectively checked this evil. The stray cattle nuisance is a trouble which prevails in almost every part of the Island. In numerous instances Local Assistance Committees have tackled this problem and succeeded in securing its solution with the co-operation of the villagers. In these and many other ways the Local Assistance Committees are doing excellent work. The only question is how long this enthusiasm can be kept up at its present level. It is not easy to answer this question. There are, however, two facts which make one feel hopeful as regards the future of this movement. The people, especially in rural areas, are gradually realising the importance of co-operating with the officials in their efforts to pro-

mote the common good. On the other hand, the officials concerned, the Revenue Officers, the Assistant Government Agents (Emergency), and the Village Headmen, are themselves realising that it is their duty to maintain the present activities without allowing public interest to flag.

#### Emergency Activities

The activities connected with this Emergency work are—(a) food production, (b) food control (c) public safety, (d) propaganda, and (e) Air Raid Precautions measures. I shall deal first very briefly with the last four heads. It will, I think, be readily admitted that the Assistant Government Agents (Emergency) have rendered valuable assistance to the Food Control Department in supervising the registration of householders and the issuing of ration books, and also arranging for the storage of foodstuffs in various parts of the country. They will soon be called upon to undertake the duty of supervising the depots for currystuffs which Village Committees are now opening. One of the important duties assigned to these Emergency Officers is the maintenance of peace and good order in their areas. In this respect they have rendered valuable service by the dissemination of accurate news, the suppression of false rumours and generally maintained the public morale.

Air Raid Precaution measures have also formed a part of the propaganda work carried on by these officers.

#### Food Production

Now I come to the most important question of food production, which I consider second only to that of active Defence. The magnitude of this problem can be understood if we consider the vast amount of foodstuffs that are annually imported into this country from abroad. The large part of the imports of rice used to come from Burma. As everybody knows, that source of supply is now denied to us. It is difficult to imagine what would have been the consequence to the people of this country of this development of the war if our big neighbour—India—did not extend a helping hand to us at the right moment. We cannot be too grateful to India for coming to our aid at this critical juncture. Still it is not right or safe for us to depend on India for all time. The Government and the people must make a united and sustained effort to make Ceylon self-sufficient in the matter of essential food supplies. The foundation for such an effort has already been laid by the work of food production that has been done by the Emergency Officers, during the past few months. Complete figures are not yet available, but it may be safely asserted not less than 400,000 acres of mad land and nearly 160,000 acres of high land have been cultivated in food crops since the beginning of this year. These figures are very much in excess of

## DON BATTLE IN NEW STAGE

### Foe Being Pressed Back

Moscow, Tuesday.

The Battle of the Don at Voronezh is entering a new stage, the Moscow radio stated this morning. The Soviet counter-blows are growing stronger as the initiative passes into Russian hands. Fierce fighting is raging day and night.

"The Soviet troops are forcing the enemy westwards step by step," the announcer added.

"On Sunday and yesterday, the Germans launched a series of counter-attacks trying to recover the positions they had lost. Soviet units beat off the German attacks and made a further advance."

A most important bridgehead across the Don directly opposite Voronezh was seized on Sunday night by the Soviet forces after 24 hours of sanguinary fighting. The enemy has lost the shortest route for the transfer of troops to the east bank.

Further south in the Voronezh region, the Germans were driven back to the river banks, also in fierce all-day fighting yesterday.

Several Don crossings have been occupied by Soviet troops in the Voronezh area, a supplement to the midnight communique states.

normal cultivation in previous years. It is noteworthy that out of this acreage 65,000 acres are Crown land alienated especially for the purpose of food production. It is confidently expected that during the next season the extent of land that will be brought under cultivation will be much larger. It must be mentioned here that the Government has not only provided land for landless people but has offered pecuniary assistance to poor cultivators in addition to supplying vast quantities of planting material. It is yet too early to say what the net result of these efforts will be. In the course of next two months, the crops will be gathered. We will then be in a position to ascertain to what extent local produce can make up for the reduction of imported foodstuffs. I venture to think the results will be encouraging. In this connection, however, I should like to refer to an important fact, viz, the poor yield of our paddy fields. In some districts it is as low as three folds, while in most parts of the country the average goes rarely above 15 fold. This is by no means a satisfactory state of affairs, in a fertile country like Ceylon. If improved methods of cultivation are adopted, I have no doubt that the yield of our fields can be greatly increased. The Emergency Officers in co-operation with the Agricultural Department are doing their best to improve the productivity of the fields by inducing cultivators to adopt more scientific methods. I sincerely trust and hope that this gospel of self-sufficiency in the matter of essential articles of food will appear to all interested in the welfare of the country and that the food production campaign which has been started as an emergency measure necessitated by the war will continue after the cessation of hostilities until Ceylon can depend entirely on its own resources.



## AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

### FORTHCOMING EVENT AT PUTTUR

(From a Correspondent)

Puttur, July 15.

The first of its kind organised for rural areas in the Northern Province, the Valikamam East Agricultural, Industrial Health and Food Show will be held at the Rural Development Centre grounds, Puttur, on 28, 29 and 30 July 1942. The co-operation of the Departments of Commerce and Industries, Agriculture, Health, Education, Co-operative Societies and Civil Defence has been solicited and the response has been satisfactory. Unofficial organisations and individuals have not lagged behind in giving their support. The value of a show of this type in days of emergency cannot be over-emphasised. The cooperation of the public is earnestly hoped for and all enquiries should be addressed to The Organising Secretaries, Puttur.

**Agriculture:** Exhibits of the best varieties of cereals, tobacco, yams, plantains, vegetables, onions, chillies and the breeds of poultry (R. I. R., W. L. and local), goats and cattle are invited from the public. Demonstrations in grafting and budding will also be given. Fodder grass, pure-line paddy, saline resistant paddy, model plough and other agricultural implements, stud bulls and stud goats will be on show.

**Horticulture:** Different kinds of fruits (mangoes, plantains, jak, oranges, limes, etc) will be received for competition.

**Industrial:** Demonstrations will be given in weaving cloth, canvas mats (of screw-pine and palmyra leaves), basketry, carpentry, pottery, designing, jaggery making and the manufacture of soap, ink, paper, twine, coir products, palmyra products (visiting cards, Xmas cards, birds) brushes, brooms, handbags, gum, ceramic ware, camphor and incense.

**Health:** Exhibits from the Medical Department will be on show. Prizes will be awarded for the best model latrines, houses and wells and for the best-kept compound.

**Food:** Demonstrations will be given in canning fruits and in the preparation of food other than rice (Kambu, sorgum, kurrakan, alta flour), vadakam, pappadam, sugar, manioc, jams, bottled drinks, toffees. The public are invited to introduce any new local food or drink and prizes will be awarded.

**Animal Husbandry:** A demonstration of the castration of cattle and goats, butter making and cream production will be given by the Assistant Government Veterinary Surgeon, Jaffna.

**Amusements:** A selection will be made from the following: magic show, village drama, puppet show, music and cinema stunts.

**A. R. P.:** Demonstrations in First Aid and fire-fighting will be given. A separate stall will display A.R.P. apparatus etc.

**School Activities:** Prizes will be awarded for the best Kolad-dam, drill, garden, art, handicraft, needle-work and health exhibits. Entries are invited from schools for these as well as the concert.

## VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT

Continued from page 1

worth adopting the method, organisation, and services as was done in Denmark. In Russia the whole state was a co-operative body.

In Village Improvement services publicity and advertisement should be avoided, for it sometimes created an election background and tended workers to oscillate with party politics. They wanted unostentatious sincere and self-sacrificing workers who predominantly placed ideal of service in front of all. What they wanted was the spirit and not the shadow.

### Village and National Improvement

Village Improvement, he added, should be co-ordinated with the national improvement to attain uniformity and efficiency. The State must come forward to help such movements. In Ceylon such an attempt was being made by the Government but the workers were paid servants. He suggested that a Provincial Scheme of Village Improvement work should be organised with local leaders, imbued with a zeal for village welfare, as workers and guided by the Provincial Head, the Government Agent. There should be a Central Organisation co-ordinating and guiding all the Provincial work. He also mentioned that in his Report on Rural Re-Construction in Ceylon, which at the request of the Government he had submitted, he had embodied most of the above points. He concluded by advising all rural workers to arrange a full plan of the work and carry on accordingly.

The President, Mr. W. Ponnurai, in his concluding remarks pointed out that the co-ordination system as envisaged by the distinguished speaker was a great necessity, and could be better attained if the Government was of the people. He further strongly pointed out that a decentralised functioning of the local bodies should be attempted, which would help to secure the co-operation of the people better, instead of village improvements being entrusted to Kachcherias. Although the speaker modestly disclaimed expert knowledge in village improvement work, it was clear from his speech that he possessed rich experience in village welfare. The president finally thanked him.

The Secretary, Mr. V. C. Chanmugam, proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Soyza, assured that what was urged by him had been noted and would be made use of during the course of the society's work. He said that one could go to the extent of calling Mr. Soyza "Father of co-operative movement in Ceylon." He took the opportunity to mention that three important factors, viz: private donations from public, financial help from Government, and public spirited men and women were necessary to carry on that noble and huge work of village improvement. He appealed to all to join in numbers to perform this uplift work:

## "OUR TRIUMPH IS CERTAIN"

Mr. A. M. K. Cumaraswamy, Registrar of the Ceylon University, in a broadcast talk in the series "Ceylon at War" said:

"Why this Toil?" is a cry that often goes up when one feels one is in distress. But the true philosopher sees in suffering and in trials not a punitive but a reformatory purpose. War, evil as it is, evokes some of the noblest of human qualities. We in Ceylon have enjoyed the "blessings" of peace for over a century, and have as a result been perhaps "spoilt" somewhat. Indolence, indifference, drift are sometimes the result of an over-protected life. A challenge to our Security not only tones our manhood, but intensifies our common brotherhood, and banishes petty bickerings, mutual mistrust and kindred evils. Ever since on Easter Day, the reality of our danger was brought home to us by the Japanese raid on our cities, the people of Ceylon have a determination and a confidence which have received high praise. The presence in our midst of British, Indian and African soldiers has helped us to realise in a richer measure than before our unity and fellowship in the great Empire of which we are privileged to be members. Our triumph is certain not only because we have risen to the challenge, but because we know that the United Nations have drawn the sword in the cause of justice and right, and in the spirit of determination embodied in words like,

"We shall not cease from mental fight  
Nor shall our sword sleep in our hand  
Till we have built "Jerusalem"  
In every green and pleasant land."

## JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION

### NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association will be held on Saturday, the 25th July, 1942, at the College Hall, at 2 p. m.

- All Old Boys are cordially invited.
- 8.00 a. m. Pooja.
  - 9.00 a. m. Cricket Match (Old Boys vs. College).
  - 12.00 Noon Lunch by College.
  - 2.00 p. m. Annual General Meeting.
  - 4.30 p. m. Principal's Tea.
  - 5.00 p. m. Football Match and Tennis (Old Boys vs. College).
  - 8.00 p. m. Dinner

C. Vanniasingam,  
Hony. Secretary.

Jaffna,  
15-7-42.  
(Mis. 85. 20 & 23-7-42.)

## Sale of Arrack Tavern Rents, Mannar District, 1942-1943

Sales of the above rents will be held on Friday the 14th August, 1942, at 10 a. m. at the Mannar Kachcheri.

Prospective tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice at page 1401 of Part I of Govt. Gazette No. 8968 of Friday, July 17, 1942.

W. HOLMES,  
Assistant Government Agent,  
The Kachcheri,  
Mannar, 9th July, 1942,  
(G. 18. 23-7-42.)

## Letter to the Editor

### PREPARATIONS FROM MANIOC

Sir.—There are several callers at my house. I have received a spate of letters from all parts of the peninsula asking for particulars of preparations out of manioc and other cereals. It seems impossible for me to do justice to all these enquirers as the preparation though simple, is difficult to describe without giving full demonstration and exhibition. Judging from the number of letters I have so far received, it seems that people are having plenty of manioc and other cereals and don't know what to do with them.

I am most anxious that the knowledge I have gained during my study tour in South India, recommended by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Ceylon, to the Director of Industries Madras, Mysore, and Travancore, should be freely imparted to all.

I should therefore be very grateful to you if you will publish this letter to give those interested an opportunity to attend the Exhibition on the 27th and 28th July at Puttur and 29th and 30th July at Point Pedro and 1st August at Uduppiddy.

Recipe on manioc can be seen in the Stanley Central School Magazine of 29th July. Recipe on Kurakkan, Toinai, Sami and Wheat can be had at the Exhibitions Hall.

SAM. T. SOLOMONS,  
Point Pedro,  
18-7-42.

## RELIEF OF DISTRESS

### PROVISION FOR SPECIAL CASES

The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce has, it is learned, recommended that the regulations governing the grant of casual relief to the public should be so amended as to enable the authorities to give assistance in cases where a man's food supply or means of subsistence is destroyed by fire or by other unforeseen or inevitable cause.

The grant of compensation in cases where house property was damaged or destroyed by flood was recently extended to cases where such property was destroyed by fire.

The amendment of the regulations now recommended is to cover another type of accident for which provision was not previously made.

Recently in Jaffna a cultivator's stock of paddy was destroyed by fire and he had no means of earning his livelihood for the time being.

He applied to the Government Agent for relief. The Government Agent reported to the Controller of Labour that as the man was really in distress he gave him relief although the regulations did not permit the grant of such relief.

The Government Agent pointed out the desirability of amending the rules to permit of relief being granted in such cases.

The Executive Committee approved the grant made by the Government Agent and recommended the amendment of the rules to meet such cases in the future.



## SEA-POWER ALONE CAN WIN THE WAR

Continued from page 1  
 der construction or on order. Behind that figure lies the romantic story of the making of new shipyards in places that were but mud flats along the sea shore when the war began. There lies the romantic story, too, of the organisation that made it possible to order in bulk 65,000 different patterns of fittings and equipment from inland firms whose employees may never have seen a ship upon the sea. There lies, too, the enlistment of skilled and unskilled workers at such a rate that in twenty months the total engaged in shipbuilding had been multiplied by six. The men on the pay-roll had risen from 130,000 to 720,000. Before many more weeks are past it is estimated that the number will be nearly 900,000.

That is a romance of industry, but it is also a very stern reality in sea power.

You have probably seen in your daily newspapers paragraphs mentioning that the United States' shipbuilding programme is scheduled to deliver two new ships a day in the near future. But you want to pause a moment and think what that figure really means in terms of work. It means that the U. S. Maritime Commission has 367 slipways on which to build ocean-going ships more than 300 feet in length. It means that even before Japan came into the war there were 275 ships laid down, and another 886 for which contracts had been signed and schedule dates had been fixed. It means that in the first quarter of this year the U. S. A. launched 125 new ships and laid down another 148. It means finally that the American programme provides for the addition of 13,500,000 tons of new shipping to the carrying power of the United Nations by the end of 1943. It will be noticed that I have made no mention of any output from the shipyards of Great Britain, Canada, Australia and India. All these are known to have big programmes in hand, but the figures are secret, although men in the ship-building industry can make a very good guess at the probable total capacity of all the Commonwealth yards in a year. Let us suppose that that output is earmarked as replacement for losses in the U-boat war (actually it will probably exceed the losses). We can then see that completion of the American programme by the end of 1943 will give the Allies such an addition of tonnage as is equivalent to the moving overseas of an army of 4,500,000 men.

That is all part of sea power. It is not only by stopping your enemies' movements by sea but also by the freedom with which you make your own movements that the pressure of sea power is exerted. In this war it is not enough for the United Nations to have command of the seas; they must also 'use' the seas. The Japanese operations in the East Indies have given us a notable example of this. They succeeded in getting a temporary and local command in the South China Sea at the very outset of the war, and

they proceeded to use it. They despatched a dozen military expeditions against various points of hostile territory. The Japanese Army Press Director stated in Tokio that in the first eight weeks of operations sixty-one Japanese transports had been damaged, apart from those sunk. Dutch sources at the same time put the sinkings of enemy transport and supply ships as certainly eighty-five and another sixteen probable. Since there is no suggestion that these sinkings represent anything more than a proportion of the vessels engaged, it is pretty obvious that Japan has switched virtually the whole of her Mercantile Marine over to warlike operations. That serves to give us a measure of the amount of snipping that the United Nations need for their seaborne expeditions, not only for the reconquest of lost territories but for the ultimate invasion and domination of the enemy countries.

Side by side with the growth of the Mercantile Navy we have to plan for expansion of the Fighting Navy. Here again British Commonwealth figures are mostly secret. We know that before the war nine battleships, six aircraft carriers, nineteen cruisers, and about a score of destroyers were ordered. Much of that material is already on active service; some of the ships indeed have already been lost in action. But what other additions the Navy Estimates of wartime may have provided we have never been told.

Just before Japan attacked the United States last December, Colonel Knox, the Secretary of the Navy, announced that the American warship programme included seventeen battleships, eleven aircraft carrier, fifty-four cruisers and 192 destroyers. Those figures mean virtually a doubling of the pre-war strength of the U. S. Navy. They are figures of output against which the Japanese shipyards cannot hope to compete. They have not enough slipways apart from any consideration of the supply of raw materials for the making of steel and the thousand and one metal fittings essential in a modern warship.

### RUMOURS ABOUT MINISTER

#### MATTER RAISED IN CONGRESS COMMITTEE

In a statement at a meeting of the All-Ceylon Congress Committee, on Saturday afternoon, regarding the purchases of rice by Government in India, the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Mr. G. C. S. Corea, said that if anybody believed rumours about him he was at liberty to do so, but he (Mr. Corea) could say that they were absolutely false.

The matter was raised by Mr. P. James Silva who wished Mr. Corea to make a public statement regarding the rumours.

Mr. Corea then made a statement similar to that he made in the State Council about the reasons for Mr. D. S. Senanayake's and his visits to India and the issue of rice export licences by the Indian Government and the allegations made against the Trade Commissioner. The Government had decided that the Trade Commissioner should be called back to Ceylon until the inquiry into the allegations was concluded.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. T 1150

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Thanipulisingham George Poothathamby of Chavakacheheri Deceased.

Lydia Thangam widow of Poothathamby of Chavakacheheri

Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Sanders P. Jayaveerasingham of do
- 2 Edward T. Kirupainayagam and
- 3 Jeyamany of do
- 4 Poothathamby Thanabalasingham of do
- 5 Poothathamby Kularajasingham of do
- 6 Poothathamby Jayaledchumy of do
- 7 Poothathamby Annaledchumy of do
- 8 Poothathamby Pararajasingham of do

Minors

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th respondents and that letters of administration be issued to her coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of June 1942 in the presence of Mr. S. K. Thiravianayagam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:—

It is ordered that the 1st respondent be and he is appointed as guardian ad-litem over the minors 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th respondents and the petitioner is declared entitled to take out letters of administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the respondents abovenamed or any others shall appear on the 26th day of June 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 23rd of June 1942  
 Sgd. G. C. Thambiah  
 District Judge

Drawn by  
 (Sgd.) S. K. Thiravianayagam,  
 Proctor for Petitioner.

Extended for 3-8-42  
 Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,  
 District Judge,  
 7-7-42.

(O. 37. 23 & 27-7-42)

### Sale of Foreign Liquor Tavern Rents, Mannar Town, 1942-43

Sale of the above rent will be held on Friday, the 14th August, 1942, at 10 a. m. at the Mannar Kacheheri.

Prospective tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice at page 1402 of Part I of Govt. Gazette No. 8968 of Friday July 17, 1942.

W. HOLMES,  
 Assistant Government Agent

The Kacheheri,  
 Mannar, 14th July, 1942.  
 (G. 18 a. 23-7-42)

### AUDITOR-GENERAL IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Monday.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, acting Auditor-General of Ceylon, has arrived in Bombay to conduct an enquiry into the recent food purchase on behalf of Ceylon.

Mr. M. H. Kantawala, who had been Trade Commissioner for Ceylon in India since the establishment of Ceylon House in Bombay, left for Ceylon on Thursday. Mr. Annesley de Silva, Assistant Secretary to the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, who has been appointed Acting Trade Commissioner, has already assumed duties.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1162

In the matter of the Estate of the late Muthu Ganapati Chettiar Arumugam Chettiar of Vannarponnai East

Deceased.

Ponnammah widow of Arumugam Chettiar of Vannarponnai East

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Arumugam Chettiar Balasubramaniam of Vannarponnai East, minor appearing by his guardian-ad-litem,
2. Muthukumaraswamy Chettiar Vaithilingam of Vannarponnai East, presently of Colombo

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 30th day of June 1942 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated the 30th day of June 1942 praying that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor, the 1st Respondent, and that Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner abovenamed.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor, the 1st Respondent abovenamed, and that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner accordingly as the widow of the deceased unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear in person with the minor before this Court on or before the 28th day of July 1942 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 30th day of June 1942  
 Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,  
 District Judge.

Drawn by  
 (Sgd.) M. R. Karalasingham  
 Proctor for Petitioner  
 (O. 35 23 & 27-7-42)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1161.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Candappa Tampoe of Vaddukoddai West Deceased. Tampoe Nadarajah of Vaddukoddai West and presently of Colombo.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagalingam Ranganathan of Colombo and wife
2. Rasagam of Vaddukoddai
3. Sithamparapillai Nagarathnam
4. and his wife Sivapakkiam both of E. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that he be appointed administrator of the estate of his late father Candappa Tampoe the deceased abovenamed and that letters of administration issued to him accordingly as sole heir of the said deceased coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th June and 20th July 1942 in the presence of Mr. C. R. Thambiah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the petitioner be appointed administrator and letters of administration issued to him accordingly to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, unless the respondents or any other person shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 23th day of July 1942 at 10 a. m.

This 20th day of July 1942.  
 Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,  
 District Judge.

Drawn by  
 C. R. Thambiah,  
 Proctor for Petitioner.  
 (O. 36. 23 & 27-7-42.)



## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1160

In the matter of the estate of the  
late Thiruvalingam Rasingar of  
Myliiddy South Deceased.  
Thiruvalingam Kidnar of Myliiddy  
South Vs. Petitioner.  
Ponnupillai widow of Thiruva-  
lingam of Myliiddy South  
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal  
before G C Thambyah Esquire, Dis-  
trict Judge, Jaffna on the 25th day of  
June 1942 in the presence of Mr. R.  
R. Nalliah Proctor on the part of the  
Petitioner and the affidavit of the  
petitioner dated the 24th day of June  
1942 having been read.

It is further declared that the Peti-  
tioner abovenamed is entitled to have  
Letters of Administration to the es-  
tate of the said deceased issued to  
him accordingly unless the above-  
named Respondent or any other per-  
son or persons interested shall on or  
before the 29th day of July 1942  
show sufficient cause to the satisfac-  
tion of this Court to the contrary.

This 25th day of June 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.

(O. 34, 20 & 23-7-42)

# QUALITY-JEWELS

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(Q. 81. 20-7-42—19-10-42.)

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R. WIJAYA INDRA

HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA.

AGENT.

(Mis. 15. 27-4-42—26-7-42.)

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Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00

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SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments  
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For further particulars apply to

Y. 164 A. 21-11-41—20-11-42. (1's)

S. KANAGASABAI,  
Shroff.

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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
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Wariyapola, N. W. P.

[Y. 115. 18-5-42—17-8-42]

Printed, and published by PANDIT V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at  
Vannarjonnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the  
Saiya Raripalana, Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiya Prakasa Press,  
Vannarjonnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1942.