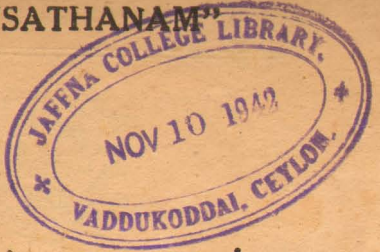


THE Hindu Organ.



Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Police Attendance at Meetings

Power has been granted to the police to enter premises in which public meetings are held, by an amendment to the Defence Regulations.

Strength of Enemy Force

The strength of the enemy forces engaged in the Battle of Egypt was given in London on Friday as approximately 130,000 to 140,000 in the forward areas.

Reception to Dr. R. L. Ramanathan

The residents of Uduvil Parish will accord a public reception to Dr. R. Leelavati Ramanathan on Monday, the 9th instant, at 5-30 p.m. at the Uduvil Girls' English School Hall.

Agricultural Products Regulation

The following have been nominated to be members of the Agricultural Products Regulation Board for three years: Messrs. L. L. Hunter (additional Director of Agriculture), Marcus Rockwood, J. R. Jayawardene, E. G. Adamaly and G. de Soyza (Registrar of Co-operative Societies).

Crops Officer—A New Post

In the light of experience gained in the first season of food production by the Department of Agriculture, a special officer has been appointed for the proper ordering of crop programs beginning with the current Maha season. Dr. W. R. C. Paul has been appointed to the new post which carries the designation Crops Officer.

J. S. C. Examination on December 10

The Junior School Certificate Examination which should have been held on November 24 has now been postponed for Thursday, December 10, according to a circular issued by the Director of Education. It is stated that in future this examination as well as the Junior Domestic Science examination will be held in the month of December and not in November as in previous years.

Hitler's S. O. S. To Japan

When it became apparent that Marshal Rommel's position in North Africa was desperate, Hitler sent an S. O. S. to Tokyo urging Japan to stage a diversion against South Africa or Madagascar, it is learned on good authority in Ankara. Japan's reply, it is stated, was that she has neither the troops nor the warships to spare to help the Axis. Tokyo explained that Japan's hands were already over full with her own troubles.

SWITCHING OVER FROM PEACE TO WAR

HOW 'AUSTERITY LEGISLATION' WORKS IN ENGLAND

BY THE RT. HON. HUGH DALTON
(Broadcast in the BBC's short wave overseas services)

EVERY factory and home and field in Britain has its contribution to make towards winning this war. The Board of Trade, of which I am President, has a great deal to do with mobilising this Home Front. At the Board we are responsible for almost all civilian supplies, except food and fuel. We are concerned with maintaining the supply of clothes that people must wear, their boots and shoes, the furniture they put into their homes, their household linen, their pots and pans, their cups and saucers and teapots, and much else. My task is to see that the public gets what it genuinely needs of all these things, but not more, so that we can release for direct war purposes the greatest possible amount of labour, raw materials, factory space and—most vital of all—shipping space.

Formidable Undertaking

Switching over an industrial country from peace to war is a formidable undertaking. We haven't got to the end of it yet—though we are not so far off now. An Army, Navy and Air Force in which several million men are serving, and a huge munitions industry, don't come into existence over night and from nowhere. The manpower and the woman power must be found and trained.

We had about 1½ million people unemployed at the beginning of the war. They were soon absorbed in various forms of war work. And a large number of women, who previously were not working at all, have gone into the Services direct, or into munitions production, or to other jobs where they replace men who have gone to the war.

But we should never have been able to find the men for the Armed Forces, and the men and women for munitions, if we had gone on making all the things for the civilian population that were made before the war. In fact, we have transferred labour and materials on a great scale.

Restriction of Civilian Goods

Very early in the war we imposed restrictions on the production of civilian goods, chiefly through control of raw materials. But this was not enough. So in 1940 the Board of Trade stepped in with its first big war measure, and put a limit on the amount of civilian goods which could be sold by manufacturers. We

imposed Limitation of Supplies Orders on a very long list of goods. Under these orders manufacturers were not allowed to sell more than a certain percentage of their pre-war sales. We could, and did, cut down these quotas more and more as time went on. Now they are mostly very low. For example, cutlery is down to 20 per cent, and leather goods and jewellery to only 10 per cent of the pre-war figures.

Then, by arranging that production, instead of being scattered among a large number of firms—all working below capacity—should be concentrated in a smaller number working at full capacity, we released a lot of factories and a lot of storage space for war production.

Rationing

We soon found that there was a danger that, because supplies were short, prices might rise and the pull of the purse decide who got what little there was. It was to prevent this that, fourteen months ago, we introduced clothes rationing. This was a tough administrative task, but it has put an end to the scramble among buyers. It has checked rising prices and given us reasonably fair distribution.

But this was not enough. We felt that, with necessities like clothing, prices should be fixed and certain standards of quality laid down.

There had already been set up a Central Price Committee with local committees all over the country to whom the public could send in complaints. These committees had to act as watch dogs. They had to enforce an Act of Parliament, which prohibited prices from being raised further above pre-war level than the rise in costs justified. But, as time went on, this Act became less and less effective, so we passed another one, which gave us power to fix maximum prices. At the same time we developed the idea of utility production. By cutting down the almost limitless range and variety of goods, utility production has reduced costs and helped to make price control effective.

Utility Goods

We made a start with Utility clothing. Some people still have the idea that this means putting everybody into uniform. We haven't got to that yet and I don't think we ever shall! What we did was to lay down standards of quality and fix

"PREVENTABLE" CRIMES

I. G. P. ON LAW'S DELAYS

That there have been far too many instances of persons awaiting trial who have committed crimes, remarks the Inspector-General of Police in his Administration Report for 1941.

There has been an increase in that class of case usually described as "Preventable", burglary and theft, the Inspector-General adds. He further states:

This suggests a lack of vigilance on the part of the Police. But this is by no means the chief or only reason for the increase. The unsettled conditions and the serious interruption in the flow of trade due to the war has led to an increase in unemployment and in the cost of living. In the rural areas where these conditions are less apparent crime has decreased; the increases having occurred in the estate areas, in Colombo and in and about the other larger towns. The incidence of serious crime per thousand population and the number of cases investigated per Police Officer was 2.4 and 4.3, respectively.

There was no appreciable increase in the strength of the Force, yet the duties arising from the war situation were greatly increased and consequently greatly reduced the number of men and the time available for the essential Police duties of prevention and detection of crime. Criminally minded people are never slow to take advantage of any relaxation in Police vigilance. In its absence it is only the fear of certain prompt and deterrent punishment which keeps criminals in check. The increased work thrown on the Police and the increased number of cases with which the Courts have to deal have made this impossible, as is shown by the decrease in the percentage of convictions and the increase in the number of pending cases.

There have again been far too many instances of persons awaiting trial who have committed other crimes. In one case a notorious criminal, whilst on bail pending the decision of his appeal, is known to have consulted eminent Counsel in Colombo regarding his appeal the day after he had burgled a Chettiar's boutique.

Crimes Against Property

Gang Robberies are the most serious crime against property for they are usually accompanied with violence to the inmates of the house. They show no decrease in 1941 and 21 out of the 25 cases were committed on the Chilaw-Kurunegala-Western Province North boundaries.

Thefts of brass fittings, copper



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1942.

THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT

THE VICTORY IN EGYPT IS A striking reminder to the world of the effectiveness of Britain's contribution to the prosecution of the war. Since Japan entered the war on the side of the Fascist Powers, Britain had to meet aggression in almost every quarter of the globe. She was caught unprepared and the consequences were disastrous. Since the fall of Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaya and Burma, it looked as if nothing could prevent the Japanese from overrunning the rest of Asia and depriving Britain of her remaining bases. The Germans and Italians managed to enter Egypt and threaten Alexandria and Suez. A month ago the position was serious enough. After the defeat in Libya, however, the British Army in Egypt was heavily reinforced and the output of the British factories was made available to the troops facing General Rommel's Panzer divisions. That a decisive clash was inevitable was well known to both sides. The clash did come but in a manner that must have shocked the enemy. Far from British and Imperial troops having to stand enemy attacks from the air without protection from their own side, on the present occasion the British High Command succeeded in establishing complete supremacy in the air. During the last fortnight, Britain and American airmen have rained death and destruction on the Germans and their Allies. The co-ordination of land and air forces was never more complete and effective as it was in the campaign that is now proceeding. It must be remembered that it was the lack of this co-ordination that was at the bottom of more than one British defeat in recent times. The British and American Air Force has simply blasted the enemy's air force out of Egypt and is now hammering away at the retreating German troops. As we pointed out the other day in these columns, the British artillery has been very effective and proved more than a match for the German guns that did so well when Rommel pushed back the British troops from Libya. The new American tanks too have proved their quality. In other words, the British forces were well prepared for attack. There was no room for manoeuvre. It had to be a direct attack or nothing at all. The success of the attack is undoubtedly due to the ability of the British generals to adapt themselves to the enemy's methods and beat him with his own weapons.

That the beating is very severe there is no room to doubt. The German Army has abandoned its fortified positions and is retreating in disorder along the coast road to Libya. A large number of prisoners have been taken, to say nothing of immense quantities of war material that have been destroyed or captured. Rommel's second-in-command was himself killed. It was a great victory and it will hearten not only the British people but also their allies and well-wishers throughout the world.

But, as the London "Times" has said, General Montgomery's object should not be merely to occupy more desert ground but to capture the enemy forces or destroy them. As long as the German Panzer divisions remain in North Africa, they will continue to be a menace to the plans of the Allied Nations. General Rommel was defeated once before but his army was neither destroyed nor captured. The enemy was able to send up reinforcements and supplies with the result that the German general turned on his pursuers and defeated them. It may be taken for granted that General Montgomery will keep this in mind without losing sight of his main object in attacking the enemy. In a statement at one of his Press Conferences, General Montgomery has made this very clear. This time the Germans will be driven out of North Africa, and it is more than certain that steps will also be taken to prevent the Fascist Powers from sending supplies through the narrow stretch of sea into North Africa. The French bases in North Africa are as much a menace to the Allied Nations as the German Panzer Divisions. We shall not be surprised if the British High Command decides to take drastic action against some of these bases in the near future in order to prevent a repetition of General Rommel's earlier performance in Libya.

The victory, however, great as it undoubtedly is, must be viewed in its proper perspective. It is a victory against an enemy force of nearly 130,000 men. In a recent speech Stalin said that "the British in Egypt are diverting four German divisions and 11 Italian". The estimate seems to be correct. In Russia, according to Stalin, over three-million German and Allied soldiers are facing the Red Army. It is easy to understand the great part that is being played by Russia in this war and to see in the victory in Egypt only the beginning of a mighty offensive that will free Europe and Asia. As Stalin has said, a second front must come not only in the interests of Russia but also for the preservation of the Allied causes. The world looks at the victorious campaign in Egypt as an earnest of the future. That campaign gives us the true measure of the ef-

fort needed to attack the enemy wherever he may be found. It shows that what the Allied armies, including the British, need to secure victory is adequate preparation. The invincibility of the German armies is a myth; the victory in Egypt is ample evidence to the contrary. The Germans won their spectacular victories because they were better prepared than their enemies.

And success lent force to their diplomacy. Nations that were too weak to resist bowed to the will of the Fuehrer. They could not have done anything else. But, Europe, though enslaved, is under no illusions about the ambitions of the Fascist Powers, and Europe has not failed to assess correctly the part played by Britain in this war. No great insight is needed to assure us that British intervention in the war was one of the noblest gestures in history. It was a desperate gesture. A nation, almost unarmed, was trying to bar the way to a highly efficient dictatorship. And today, in spite of defeats, there is faith in Britain and her ideals. People feel that, somehow or other, the British will win and save the freedom and dignity of the human race. It is here that a clearer understanding of what is needed is required on the part of the British public. Britain wants not only the sympathy of Europe but also the sympathy of the whole of Asia. If it is true that the Britain we know of cannot exist without a free Europe, it is equally true that the enslavement of Asia and the shattering of the newborn hopes of Asiatic nations will be an indelible blot on the British people. As Mr. Willkie has reminded us, there is in Asia a great reservoir of goodwill towards the British and their allies, but the leaks in this reservoir must be stopped in time. There must be wisdom in the field of battle but there must also be wisdom in the councils of the State. The safety of the world demands that British statesmanship shall rise to the occasion and shall not allow itself to be dragged down to the level of those who do not understand the best traditions of their own people. The attitude of a few British leaders has created a certain amount of distrust and suspicion in more than one Asiatic country. This distrust and suspicion must be removed and the co-operation of all Asia secured for the destruction of Fascism.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Cattle-Lifting

THERE is an unusually big demand for cattle in Ceylon. A good-for-nothing bull or cow, sheep or goat finds a ready purchaser. Thanks to the presence of the military, the country is being depleted of its live stock; the military contractors and butchers are prepared to buy any number of cattle. This has given a golden opportunity to a few of our countrymen for striking out on a new line of business which requires no capital. Cattle lifting has in recent months become a profitable job, and detection of cattle thefts an unsuccessful venture. For, an animal, as soon as it is stolen, is taken to the contractor or butcher who pays for it and immediately finishes it, leaving no trace for any detection. This has become a menacing problem in the villages and islands of the North. Several cases of cattle lifting have occurred

and if steps are not taken betimes this menace to the live-stock of the country cannot be arrested, and the light-fingered gentry, on the other hand, will undeterred carry on their flourishing trade. We would, therefore, strongly urge on the authorities to devise some means, in good time, whereby this evil could be checked. Headmen and toll renters of ferries should be instructed to see that no animal is taken out of a village without a permit from the headman of the village from which the animal comes. Further, butchers and military contractors should be warned against buying animals in the absence of such a permit. If some such check is placed on the movement and the changing of hands of animals quite a good number of cattle thefts can be prevented, and the safety of the villager's live-stock ensured to some extent.

Another Menace

"BIG business" is busy draining the rural areas of the peninsula of grains like *kurakkan*, *sami* and *thinai*. Men are sent out into the villages to buy up all available grains, offering even fancy prices. It is reported that one of these men paid Rs. 10 for a bushel of *thinai*, when in fact, an elderly woman demanded Rs. 9 for it. The grains thus brought are stocked and transported out of the Peninsula. It is clear that "black market" is confident of making fabulous profits and hence its preparedness to make purchases at prices higher than those demanded. We are afraid that the villages are being thus drained of their subsidiary foodstuffs. Village Committees and other popular bodies should lose no time in stopping this drain on the meagre supplies which the rural population keep by for a rainy day—the rainy day, under present circumstances, is an early certainty. The months to come—at least till the next harvest—will be trying ones for the people in regard to food supplies. It would be well if the unsophisticated villagers were advised against releasing their food grains for temporary gains.

Now is the Time

THE present is the season when the food production drive should be speeded up and more land brought under cultivation. All available spaces in urban and rural areas should be brought under some short-term crop or other. Certain crops would certainly grow well in some lands. The authorities who have taken upon themselves the great task of increasing the food production of the country would do well to whip up the country to produce as much foodstuffs as possible before this season ends. Nature is showing now, in her own exuberant manner, that she is prepared to help the growing of crops just at this time of the year. One should not fail to make good this opportunity, particularly in this part of the country where nature is miserly in her gifts. We would suggest to the authorities to work out, with the assistance of urban and rural bodies, a scheme of food production to augment the food-supplies of the country. Village Committees and Urban Councils should be persuaded to help and encourage every household to grow some food crop that can be raised during this season. Local Assistance Committees can prove their worth and usefulness in this direction at a time like this. It is not very late in the season to make a start. Seeds can be distributed to every household and the people encouraged to join earnestly in the food drive by intense propaganda. The Emergency Government Agent should draw up, with the assistance of agricultural experts, a simple scheme of food-production for this particular area and season and have it worked out all over the peninsula. The results, we are certain, will more than repay the efforts in this direction.

SOME NOTES ON THE BHAGAVAT GITA

(BY A SCIENCE GRADUATE)

(Continued from our issue of 29-10-42)

'Maya': What it Means

In this connection we may mention one particular word which frequently occurs in our scriptures which has perhaps been more misused against than any other word. Commentators of a particular school of thought and, following them, translators (including even scholars whose views do not wholly tally with those of the interpreters) generally render the word 'Maya' as illusion. And such rendering has given rise to no small amount of misunderstanding and mischief in the realm of philosophy and religion. Illusion (—delusion perhaps is a better word—) is no doubt one of the primary meanings of the word, but there are other meanings and it has long acquired yet other meanings so much so that in certain schools of philosophy the sense of delusion occupies quite a secondary place only. In the Saiva Siddhantam for instance it denotes prime cosmic matter, the seed or material cause of the world. If one looks up the definition of Maya as given in Siva Gnana Siddhiyar (Sutram 2, verse 53), he would find that it is also described as a Sakti (or power) of God (though not the Chit Sakti, literally intelligence-power) and it is also a Malam (or impurity) that causes delusion. That this sense of delusion is not its chief characteristic but a subsidiary one is most beautifully brought out by Arulnandi Devar by the use of the suffix ம் (=also) in the words மயக்கமும் செய்யுமன்றே. The word is also used sometimes to denote the Tirohana Sakti (Hiding Power) of God, as in the couplet of Tiruvarut Payan: இறை சத்தி பாசம் எளிவமாயை ஆவி, உற கிற்கும் ஓங்காரத் தன். Here Umapathiyar prefixes the adjective எளிவ before the word to make sure that there is no misunderstanding. A careful reading of the Bhagavat Gita (even in its present translated form) with these remarks in mind would convince any earnest student anxious to get at the truth that several apparent inconsistencies can be reconciled by slight variations in the translation here and there.

Differentiation between Good and Evil

Chapter XVI reverts to the distinction between good and evil qualities and goes into details regarding the Godly and Asuric (or Satanic) or wicked temperaments and tendencies, particularly the Asuric. These latter the Lord says know neither right energy nor right abstinence. There is neither purity nor propriety nor truth in them. "The world is without truth, without (any) support, without an Isvaran, brought about by mutual union and caused by lust and nothing else", so saying, these ruined men of small intellect, of fierce deeds, come forth as enemies for the destruction of the world (verses 7 to 9). More verses follow in this same strain which remind us of the lines of thought that prompt some of the principal actors in the present world war. And the Lord concludes: He who, having cast aside the ordinances of the scriptures, follows the promptings of desire, does not attain to perfection or happiness or the highest Goal. Therefore, let the scriptures be your authority in determining what should be done and what should not be done. Knowing what has been

(Continued on Col. 4)

Letters to the Editor

"THE UNIMPROVED VALUE OF CROWN LAND"

Sir.—The leasing of Crown Jungle was declared to be the policy of Government a few years ago. The rent to be paid by the lessee is said to be fixed to bear a fixed ratio on the "unimproved value of the land." Would the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture be good enough to declare the principle or principles on which "the unimproved value" is determined?

In the days of coconut boom, jungle land suitable for coconuts at Crown auction sales fetched the average price of Rs. 75 per acre in the Chilaw Puttalam districts. At Kaltura, the price of land suitable for rubber fetched from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 at competitive sales. Tea planters secured land at a price ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 45. The facts may be verified from Crown land sales books of the years 1912 and before. On the present policy the Minister of Agriculture proposes to build houses, sink wells, provide market facilities and hand over farms as going concerns to would-be-Crown tenants in the Sinhalese districts on nominal rents.

But when it is a question of leasing land (ie scrub jungle) in the infertile parts of the Northern Province for paddy cultivation, the unimproved value of the scrub comes to be assessed at Rs 250 and the annual rental is fixed at Rs. 2/50 to Rs. 3. Is this fair?

Would some patriotic member of the State Council interest himself in the question and cause some governmental light to be shed on the question?

Yours truly,
WIE MIE NAME.

INDIA AND CEYLON BOUND BY INDISSOLUBLE TIES

Sir.—Sir Baron Jayatilaka is reported to have said more than once in India where he went in connection with the rice problem that misconceptions, misrepresentations and utter lies were being circulated that there was in Ceylon anti-Indian feeling and Indians were not treated properly. Let us see what an important Indian paper says. The "Mabrat" writes in connection with the export of rice to Ceylon:—"People of India particularly in Bombay, Madras and Orissa have rightly protested against any rice export to Ceylon as though there is an increase of rice production, 'that increase is not enough for the consumption of the people. There is another reason why Indian rice should not be exported to Ceylon. The Ceylon Government has not yet rescinded the anti-Indian laws passed by them. The Ceylon Government's attitude to Indian settlers and labourers in Ceylon is yet completely antagonistic. Unless that is changed, the question of rice export to Ceylon must call for protest from Indians." As regards Mr. Jayatilaka's above statements, I would advise the Ministers to face the facts and remove all just cause for complaint.

K. SIVAPRAGASAM
2 11-42

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(Mis. 144. 5 & 9-11-42)

SWITCHING OVER FROM PEACE TO WAR

Continued from page 1

prices for most articles of clothing, but the range is still a pretty wide one. There are many different styles to choose from, and I am glad to say we have had few complaints, and a good deal of praise, both from the public and the manufacturers.

By these measures we have cut down by almost half the amount of clothing going into civilian consumption and have set free the labour of some 400,000 workers.

Clothing accounts for about 60% of the industrial output supervised by the Board of Trade. What about the remainder? Here too we have found that limiting sales and concentrating industry have not been enough.

Restricted Production

So we are now concentrating production on a limited number of essential articles. The production of non-essentials is fading out. Thus, almost the only glassware that will now be produced are tumblers, jugs and mugs. Future production of jewellery is limited to clocks and watches, identity bracelets, cuff links, studs and wedding rings. Wherever possible, too, we are introducing utility types of goods to be sold at maximum prices. We already have, or soon shall have, utility production in crockery, holloware, pencils, lighters, suitcases and cutlery, and also in household textiles, blankets and furniture.

Let me say a word or two more about furniture. The public has been complaining for some time of high prices and poor quality. And even so, the furniture industry is using more timber and labour than we can afford. So we are going to concentrate all the labour and material we can properly spare into making a few simple, well-designed and clearly specified articles which can be sold at fixed prices to those who need them.

Manpower for Essential Work

Well, that's the story. We have moved a long way from the early days of the war. From raw material control over civilian production to limitation of supplies and concentration; then on to clothes rationing, utility production and price fixing, and to the cutting out of all inessentials.

We have aimed at putting everyone on to essential work—either in the Forces or in direct war production, or in providing the bare necessities of wartime living.

We must achieve that aim. Nothing less will do. We confront a most formidable foe, who has been plotting and preparing war for years. To beat him on the battle field we must beat him in the factories—and in the home. We must all be glad and proud to do without many things we have been used to and to go on doing without. Then through such sacrifices, very small compared with those of our fighting men and of Hitler's victims in Europe, there shall rise an ever mightier torrent of guns and tanks and shells and ships and aircraft—and men to man them, which in the end will smash the enemy and all he stands for.

INTERDICTION OF TRADE COMMISSIONER

His Excellency the Governor has directed the interdiction of Mr. M. H. Kantawala, Trade Commissioner, Bombay, and one other officer, following the submission of the Report of the Acting Auditor-General who carried out investigations in Bombay into certain allegations against the Trade Commissioner in regard to the purchase of rice and other articles.

In regard to a question in State Council by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, stated that 'so long as proceedings are pending it would be premature to make a report available to the State Council.'

The question of the procedure to be followed at the inquiry which has to follow the interdiction is, it is learned, at present receiving the attention of the Government, alternative procedures being possible.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATORS' DAY

Last Saturday was a day of rejoicing for Co-operators and Co-operative institutions throughout the world.

This is the second year of its celebration in Ceylon. Last year it was celebrated on November 13th, the anniversary of the registration of the oldest Co-operative Society in Ceylon. This year Ceylon has decided to join the rest of the world in observing International Co-operators' Day which falls on the first Saturday of November.

International Co-operators' Day was inaugurated twenty years ago and the worldwide celebrations connected therewith are expressive of the spirit of Universal Brotherhood underlying the Co-operative movement.

(A special article on Co-operation is crowded out of this issue)

A COMPLETE VICTORY

GEN. MONTGOMERY ON BATTLE OF EGYPT

Cairo, Friday.

Continuing its pursuit of the enemy in what General Montgomery has called "a complete and absolute victory", the R. A. F. have captured the El Daba aerodrome, according to an announcement tonight. The Allied air squadrons have moved forward so at all times, the Allied land forces will have the protection of single-engined fighters.

Marshal Rommel has moved back all his ground defences from El Daba to protect his rearguard units. Consequently, anti-aircraft resistance to Allied light bombers and fighter-bombers harassing the enemy's retreat is very strong and the Allies are taking no liberties.

(Continued from Col. 1)

prescribed by the ordinances of scriptures, you ought to work in this world (verses 23 and 24).

The next chapter (XVII) is practically a continuation of chapter XVI and deals with the nature, the faith, the food, the austerities, the gifts, &c, of men of Satvic, Rajasic and Tamasic character. And it concludes with a short dissertation on the words 'Aum Tat Sat'. We give below the concluding verses of the chapter regarding the words 'Sat' and 'Asat' as they appear translated: Sat is used in the sense of reality and goodness and... in the sense of a good work. Steadfastness in sacrifice, austerity and gift is also called Sat, and action for the sake of God is also Sat. What ever is done without faith, oblation gift, austerity or other deed is called Asat, it is naught here or hereafter (verses 26 to 28). (To be continued)

"PREVENTABLE" CRIMES

Continued from page 1

wire, iron piping and such articles which are scarce, have greatly increased value, are difficult to identify and are also easily disposed of, have been the chief cause of the increase of theft cases. There were 92 cases of theft of telephone and telegraph wire but unfortunately only 7 convictions were obtained. Copper, even half cent pieces, have been in great demand by boat builders. In the rural areas the Food Production campaign has done much to prevent petty thefts of fruits and vegetables.

In the case of Burglary, the increase is due to thefts of rubber and food stuffs.

The probable reason for the decrease in bicycle thefts is due to the greater care which is now being taken of them by their owners, in view of their increased value and the reduction of other forms of transport. The majority of bicycle thieves detected are first offenders.

Cattle Stealing, though less in volume, is still very serious and causes much loss to the villagers. The new Branding Rules which are optional have been brought into force in some Districts but the cattle owner has been slow to take advantage of them. The value of branding is shown by the fact that the proportion of stolen branded cattle recovered is nearly double that of unbranded animals—the figures were:

	Stolen	Recovered.
(a) Branded	1,285	602
(b) Unbranded	437	106

As regards Stray Cattle, it would seem that the cancellation of the Cattle Branding and Voucher Ordinance has made matters worse because it makes it far more difficult to recover cattle trespass damage when the animal is unbranded. The nuisance and damage caused by stray cattle has decreased however—6,903 cases in 1941, as compared with 7,732 cases in 1940, but this is due to the villager taking more interest in guarding his crops.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 35.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sabapathippillai Kanapathippillai of Changanai in Jaffna lately of Typing in the Federated Malay States. Deceased.

1. Ramalingam Sabapathippillai and wife
2. Thaiyalmuttu both of Changanai in Jaffna

Vs.

Sabapathippillai Sampanthamoorthy of do Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 15th day of September 1942 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarappillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioners: It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioners: Unless the respondent or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 13th day of November 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of September 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambayah,
District Judge.

(O. 71. 9 & 12-11-42.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 38.

In the matter of the intestate estate of L. S. Edwards of Vaddukod-dai

Mrs. A. R. B. Edwards of Vaddukod-dai Vs. Petitioner.

1. Rosabelle Sothimalar Edwards minor of Vaddukod-dai by her Guardian-ad-litem
2. T. V. Edwards of Rosemead Place, Colombo. Respondents

This matter of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the first Respondent who is a minor and that the petitioner be appointed Administratrix of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire District Judge on the 18th day of September 1942 in the presence of Mr. S. R. Arianayagam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and her petition and affidavit having been read: It is hereby ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem of the first respondent minor and that the petitioner be appointed Administratrix of the estate of the deceased as widow of the said deceased and Letters of Administration be granted to her unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall appear and show cause to the contrary on or before the 14th October 1942 at 10 a.m. It is further ordered that the proposed Guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent and the minor the first respondent do appear before this Court on the said date.

The 18th day of September 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambayah
District Judge

Extended for 16-11-42.

Sgd. G. C. Thambayah,
District Judge.

(O. 69. 5 & 9-11-42.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 37

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thamothearampillai Kandiah of Changanai in Jaffna Deceased.

Sinnammah widow of Thamothearampillai Kandiah of Changanai in Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kandiah Ethirmanasingam of Typing Malaya
2. Kandiah Aputhamalar of Changanai in Jaffna
3. Kandiah Rajeswari of do
4. Kandiah Parameswary of do
5. Kandiah Krishnaswamy of do
6. Kandiah Rajamalar of do and
7. Vairavanathar Ampalavanar of Changanai in Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 17th day of September 1942 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarappillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th respondent be appointed as Guardian ad-litem over the minors 1st to 6th Respondents to represent them and to act on their behalf in the proceedings of this Testamentary action and that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner: Unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 13th day of November 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 17th day of September 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambayah,
District Judge.

(O. 72. 9 & 12-11-42.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 35

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sivagamasundari daughter of Nagamuttu Kanapathipillai of Vadducottai Deceased.

Sinnathamby Maruthamuttu of Vadducottai Petitioner.

1. Ponnackchipillai widow of Kathiresu of do.
2. Nagamuttu Kanapathipillai presently of F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioner Sinnathamby Maruthamuttu praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sivagamasundari daughter of Kanapathipillai coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge on the 26th day of September 1942 in the presence of Messrs. Aboobucker and Sultan Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 10th day of September 1942 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the uncle of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 13th day of November 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 26th day of September 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambayah
District Judge.

(O. 73. 9 & 12-11-42.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy. No. 20

In the matter of the estate of the late Kovindar Subramaniam of Karainagar Deceased.

Sellamma widow of Kovindar Subramaniam of do

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thangammah daughter of Subramaniam of do and
2. Kovindar Arumugam of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge on the 12th day of August 1942 in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent and the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his widow unless the respondents shall appear in person before this court on the 25th day of September 1942 and state objection or show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah

21st August 1942
District Judge

26-10-42

Time to show cause extended to

Intd. G. C. T. 23-11-42

D. J.

(O. 70. 5 & 9-11-42)

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(Mis. 15. 27-4-42—26-4-43.)

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[Y. 115 18-8-42—17-11-42.]

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