

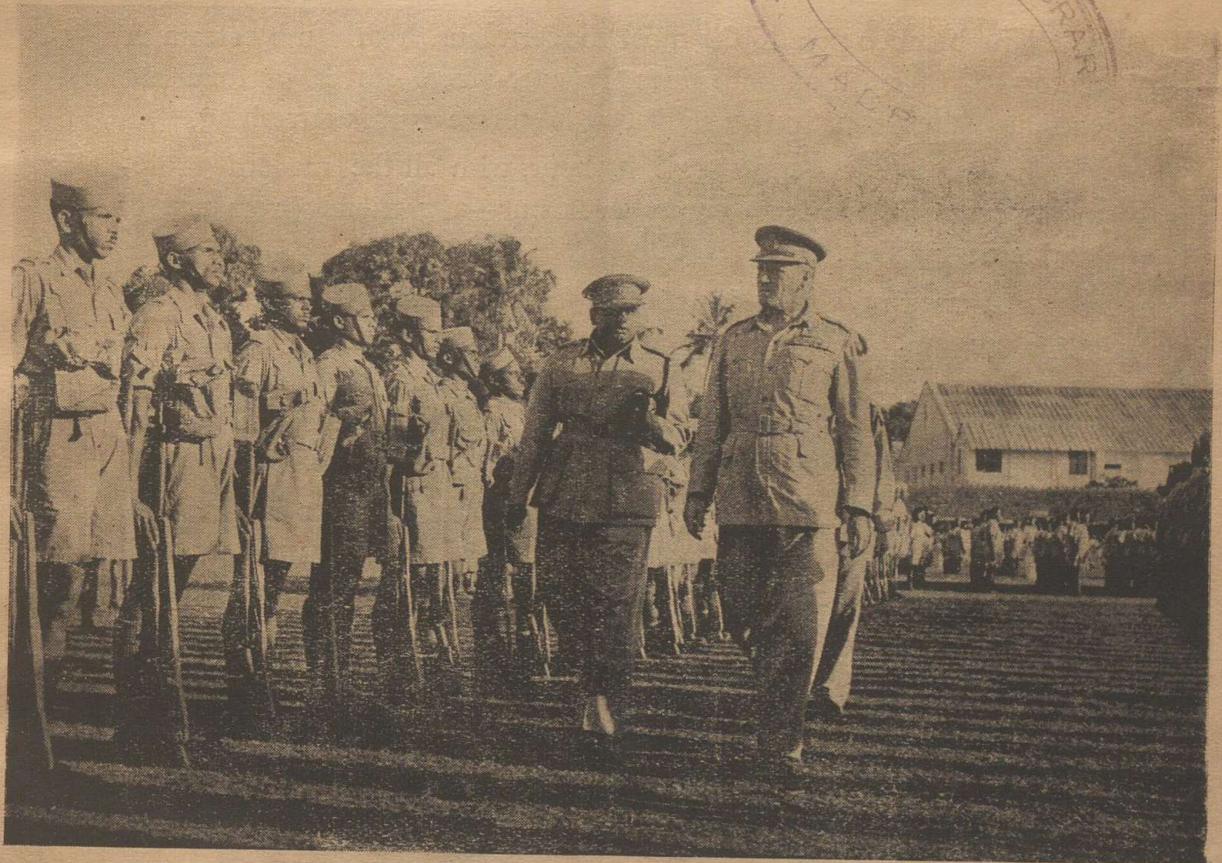
COCHIN INFORMATION



VOL. III]

APRIL 1944

[No. 4



H. E. Sir Claude Auchinleck inspecting the State Forces in Cochin State

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“COCHIN CALLING”

VISIT COCHIN

FOR

A REAL HOLIDAY

COCHIN IS, ADMITTEDLY, A LAND OF BEAUTY

It has a rich variety of splendid scenery, the like of which few places in India can boast of.

Its many miles of backwaters, alive at all times with picturesque craft of all kinds—from the primitive *vallam* laboriously pushed along by a long bamboo pole to the most modern launch driven by steam or motor—and fringed on both sides by ever-green groves of luxuriant coconut-palms, constitute a sight that is as rare as it is refreshing.

It has, besides, a first-rate harbour, with all the modern equipments, constructed after years of labour—a veritable romance of marine engineering.

Possessed of a historical background, replete with romance and adventure, and of a distinctive culture and civilisation, Cochin has several fascinating features that mark it out from the rest of India. There is, in fact, a good deal in its social, religious and economic institutions that will provide food for thought and reflection.

There are a number of ancient temples and churches in the State which, from the point of view of their structural beauty as well as their sanctity, stand in a class by themselves and are well worth visiting.

Among the other attractions are a number of well laid out gardens and parks, beautiful roads, pleasing land scapes, waterways, etc.

All the important towns have well-equipped travellers' bungalows and there are also good hotels to stay in.

For additional information, please write to.—

THE INFORMATION OFFICER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF COCHIN.

ERNAKULAM

ALL COCHIN RECRUITMENT DAY

IN commemoration of the enlistment of 16,000 recruits to the Defence Services and 64,000 recruits to the Cochin State Labour Units the 7th day of April 1944 was celebrated as an All Cochin Recruitment Day at Ernakulam under the



H. H. Sri Ravi Varma, Maharaja of Cochin

presidency of H. E. Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India. The following message sent by His Highness

Sri Ravi Varma, Maharaja of Cochin, was read by Sri T. K. Nayar, Minister for Rural Development.—

“COCHIN can proudly say that she has contributed more than her share to the armed forces of the United Nations. Our men have responded nobly to the Nation’s call and the enlistments we commemorate today prove that Cochinites are fighting in all the Divisions of

the fighting forces and are cutting the paths to Victory on India’s Borders. But the enemy is still at our gates. So we cannot slacken in our efforts. More men are required for Army to hasten the Day of Victory. I wish to see more and more of my people rallying round the Flag.”



A Cochin Raja going to war accompanied by Nayar warriors

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief spoke highly of the “great effort” made by the small State of Cochin and of the “exceptionally good work” made by the Cochinites in the Army, the Navy, the Air

Force and Labour Units. His Excellency stated that the work of the Labour Units “has been invaluable and without them the war against Japan could not be carried on; there is no doubt about it”.

A TRIBUTE TO COCHIN

“ON behalf of the Government of India—and I think I can speak of the rest of India as well—and myself as Commander-in-Chief and War Member to the Government of India, I can only say that we are fully aware of the great effort that has been made by this State, and we are very grateful for it. The many thousands of men that you have sent to the fighting services, that is to say, into the Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Air Force and the Indian Army have done and are doing exceptionally good work everywhere”, declared H. E. Sir Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, at the public meeting held on the 7th of April to commemorate the enlistment of 16,000 recruits to the Defence Services and 60,000 recruits to the Cochin State Labour Units. His Excellency said :



*H. E. Sir Claude Auchinleck,
Commander-in-Chief in India*

It is a great pleasure to be here today and it is a great privilege to be present at this meeting. It is my first visit to Cochin and it is a very short one. I have heard a great deal in the last year of the war effort of Cochin and today I have been able to see something of it. I had heard that it was a very great effort and a very valuable one and by what I see today I am quite sure of it. You have heard from the report that has just been read, of the many ways in which the State of Cochin has contributed to the war effort and of the ways in which it has been helping the allies to defeat our enemies. On behalf of the Government of India—and I think I can speak of the rest of India as well—and myself as Commander-in-Chief and War Member to the Government of India, I can only say that we are fully aware of the great effort that has been made by this State and we are very grateful for it. The many thousands of men that you have sent into the fighting services, that is to say, into the Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Air Force and the Indian Army, have done and are doing exceptionally good work everywhere. I have met many of them myself in my tours round India and I can only say that the more of these men that you send the better I should be pleased. We want them and I hope you will go on sending them.

As regards the very large number of labourers, the pioneer units which have been formed in this State and sent to the battle area in Arakan and Burma, I can only say that they too have done exceptionally good work; and they are doing good work. Their work has been invaluable and without them the war against Japan could not be carried on, there is no doubt about that. So, I hope that here too you would be able to help us in the future as you have helped us in the past, because it is a very real help.

As regards the officers of the fighting services—I speak for all the three services, because I am responsible for all the three services as Commander-in-Chief and War Member—I can only tell you that to the Navy, Royal Indian Navy, Indian Air Force and to the Army, we want to secure as many Indian officers as we could get. We want well-educated men with character and determination, fit to lead our fighting men in battle against the enemy, and the more you give that sort of men the better I should be pleased. I know there are difficulties more often in regard to education in English and various other things of the kind, and I can promise I can do all I can to lessen those difficulties. You have done a great deal already by making a Selection Board and we are going to do more in future towards helping candidates who for one reason or other may not be fit at the moment but who after getting a training would be able and fit. I hope to start schools

for giving the necessary training. Our soldiers, sailors and airmen are the best in the world and we must have good officers. Well, I can talk a lot more about the war effort of the State; but you have heard from the report what is being done and what is going to be in future.

In conclusion, I would like to say, as His Highness has already told you, this war is not over yet. There is a lot more of fighting to be done before final victory can be gained. I do not know how long it will be before we shall be able to defeat the enemy finally, but it may be some time and until we have defeated the enemy finally and thrown him back into his own place, then there can be no peace for Cochin, for India, or anywhere else in the world. So, we must go on as we have been doing and I am sure you will do that.

Once again I thank you for asking me to be here to-day and I hope that although this is my first visit, there will be more.



One of the Cochin Labour Units with officers

After His Excellency's speech Sir George Boag, Diwan of Cochin said :

"My duty this evening is a very simple and straight-forward one. I wish on behalf of all those present here and of the large number of people who are not present here but represented by this meeting, to thank Your Excellency for sparing the time out of a very busy day to come here and to see something of what this State has been doing, to hear the report and to speak a word of encouragement to us. I am quite sure that

every one who has heard His Excellency's speech will lay at heart the things he has said. The war is not yet over and so long as it continues this State must maintain as strongly as it has done in the past, the effort to contribute all that it can in the way of man-power and material resources towards the winning of the war. I am sure that we shall treat His Excellency's visit to this meeting as an inspiration to continue and to implant those efforts. Once more on behalf of everybody here I thank Your Excellency very much indeed."

64,296

"Nor has the active aid of the States in the actual war zones been confined to Combatant Units. Invaluable assistance at a time of very real and pressing need has been lent by the Indian States in providing Labour Units for the construction of roads and aerodromes. Our gratitude is due in very special measure to the great States of the South, whose contributions in this sphere have been and continue to be outstanding. From Travancore and Cochin over 70,000 men have travelled north to carve out roads to be traversed by the fighting soldiers and in doing so, to face the perils of disease. Those who have laid down their lives side by side with the fighting men in the fever-infested belts in which so much has had to be done have sacrificed themselves as truly as any fighting soldier for their motherland and we salute their memory today".

I have followed with satisfaction the admirable progress of recruiting in the Cochin State not only to the Defence Services but also to the Cochin Labour Units' importance on the borders of India. I take this occasion of the All Cochin Recruitment Day to send my congratulations to the State on its achievement and my gratitude and good wishes to its men who have joined the Services, and Labour Units in the cause for which we are fighting.

In these glowing terms His Excellency Marquis of Linlithgow spoke of the glorious services rendered by the Cochin State Labour Units. And, when in commemoration of the enlistment of the sixty-four thousandth recruit to the Labour Unit and the sixteen thousandth recruit to the Defence Services, the seventh of April was celebrated as an All Cochin Recruitment Day, His Excellency Field Marshall Lord Wavell sent the following message.

Of all Cochin's war efforts the one that has attracted the greatest attention and evoked generation admiration is the recruitment of the Labour Units. In March 1942 at the request of the Government of India it was decided to raise Labour Units for the construction of military works of vital importance to the defence of India. Under the guidance and direction of Mr. A. F. W. Dixon, the then Diwan, steps were taken to enlist 11 units that were urgently required. The call for recruits met with ready and encouraging response. Special recruiting officers were appointed in the two recruiting centres at Ramavarmapuram, near Trichur and at Vyttila, near Ernakulam under the supervision of Mr. M. Narayana Menon. Arrangements for the comfortable accommodation and efficient training

of the recruits in these two centres were made. The first nine units which were despatched to Bengal were diverted to Assam for doing certain emergent works of great military importance. More Units were recruited afterwards; and so far 56 Units to Assam, 19 ordinary and one garden Unit to Ceylon have been recruited making a total of 64,296.

As a result of experience gained, various changes were made and improvements effected in the scheme of recruitment. Each of the present unit is a compact body under a supervising staff controlled by a central command. Arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the labourers have been greatly improved, terms and conditions of service have been made more attractive and the prospects have made so alluring that repatriated labourers are again volunteering for service. Discipline at the work spot is properly maintained and all requirements are satisfied. Arrangements are not wanting for the mental relaxation and physical recreation of the men at the work-spot.

The following letter of appreciation has been received from the G. H. Q. Ceylon Army Command:

"The initial care devoted to the forming of first class Units for Ceylon has so far been amply demonstrated in their discipline and by the way they have worked willingly and well to try and maintain the Units in their entirety, complete with Staff, would, in the view of this Headquarters, be a farsighted and wise policy".

The scheme of Labour Recruitment adumbrated at a time of acute unemployment and great economic depression has removed destitution and want and given relief to many a home in distress. Much of the money received by the labourers as wages has found its way into the homes of the poor, and has contributed to their contentment and prosperity. Foreign

travel, well disciplined life and experiences abroad have broadened the vision and widened the outlook of the labourers. The services of these men have been praise-worthy and they "have sacrificed themselves as truly as any fighting soldier for the motherland". In mountainous areas invested with malaria, with spirit undaunted and with grim determination, the Cochin labourers are cutting roads to be traversed by fighting men with a courage and fortitude worthy of emulation.

With a view to reasonably compensate for deaths taking place or disability sustained on account of causes attributable to or arising out of employment on projects in field service areas, payment of compensation has been ordered and the responsibility for its distribution to the dependants of deceased labourers has been undertaken by the Government of Cochin.

Much of the success of the units serving in Assam is due to the leadership, organising capacity and invaluable guidance of Mr. R. Walker, Chief Labour Liaison Officer. The scheme of recruitment nourished and brought up under the fostering care of the ex-Diwan Mr. Dixon is now receiving the personal attention and active guidance of the present Diwan Sir George Boag.

The great and timely services rendered by the State have been handsomely acknowledged by the Government of India in the following terms. The Resident for the Madras States wrote thus:

"I am desired to convey to the Cochin Government the thanks of the Government of India for the assistance rendered by the State in supplying the Cochin State Labour Units at a time when those Units are as urgently required. The Government of India greatly appreciates the services rendered by these Units".

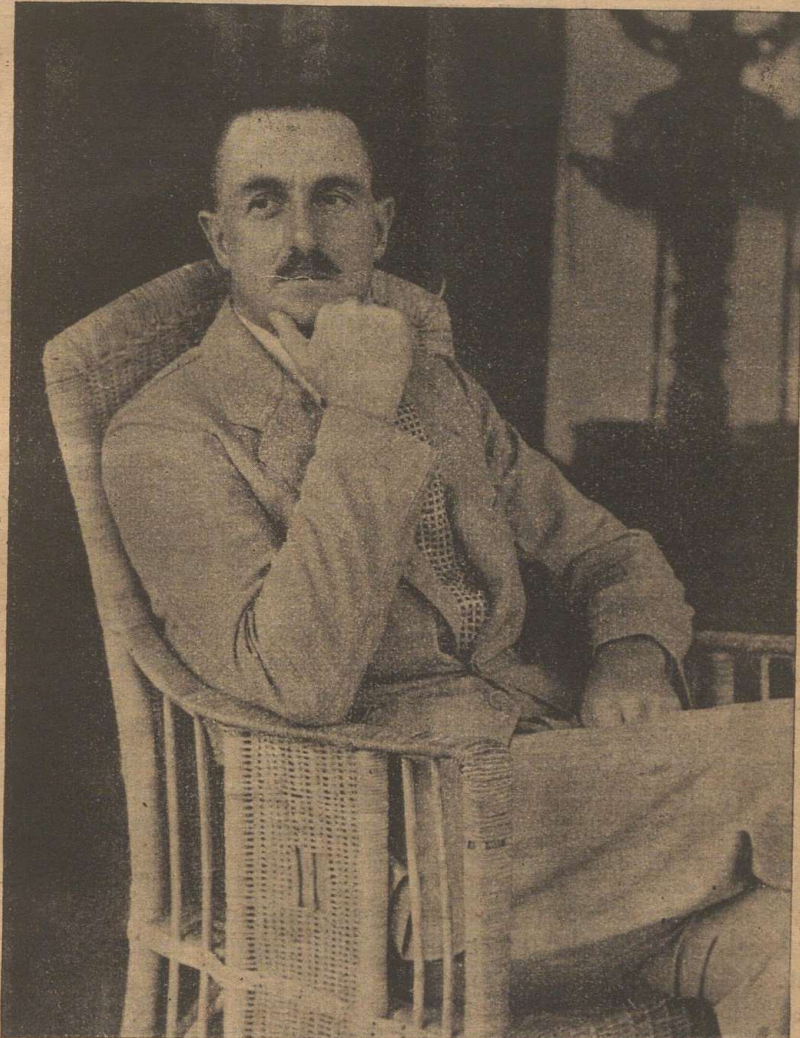
COCHIN'S WAR EFFORTS

THE contribution of the tiny State of Cochin in men, money and material has been truly magnificent. The following messages received on the All Cochin Recruitment Day speak for themselves.

Message from the Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy

"On the occasion of the All Cochin Recruitment Day please convey to H.H. the Maharaja of Cochin my congratulations on

the fine record of recruiting in his State. Of the splendid number of recruits obtained from this area well over 500 have joined the Royal Indian Navy. We are badly in need of men of the fine type which His Highness' State provides and I earnestly hope that this excellent recruiting record will be maintained and that the Royal Indian Navy will benefit by an increasing share of these recruits. All good luck to the All Cochin Recruitment Day."



Mr. H. J. Todd, Resident for the Madras States

Message from the Resident for the Madras States

"I have had the pleasure on several occasions of congratulating H. H. the Maharaja, the Cochin Government and the people of Cochin on their magnificent War effort and to-day I share their pleasure in the recognition accorded to such effort in messages from H. E. the Viceroy and the Flag Officer Commanding, the Royal Indian Navy, and by the presence in person of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. The Cochin contribution in men and material is outstanding in the whole of India and again I offer my warm congratulations. Today, however, I should like to pay a particular tribute, not so much to the recruits and producers of War material as to that body of official and voluntary effort which strives to stimulate the recruitment of men and material—to those who cannot go themselves but who, often in the face of lethargy, complacency and even deliberate evasion, work untiringly and with unabated enthusiasm to sustain the War effort. Their job has perhaps been the hardest. This War will be won by the side that wills to win; the side that can produce just that extra pull when the rope trembles to cross the line. I hope this Cochin Recruitment Day will inspire many more to join the honourable band of War Workers. Cochin has done a grand job of work and will do much more, I know, but most of the credit goes to the War workers. I hope many others, especially women, will aspire to share in such credit."

Message from the Diwan

COCHIN State is celebrating on Friday, April 7th the Enlistment of 16,000 recruits to the Defence Services and 64,000 recruits to the Labour Units. For a State whose total population is under 1½ million this is no mean achievement. But satisfaction with what has so

far been done must not lead to relaxation of effort; for the need for men continues and will continue until our enemies are all defeated, I have no doubt that Cochin will continue to supply in future as fully as she has done hitherto. Meanwhile she is entitled to the gratifying reflection that her sons and daughters are winning credit for themselves and their State, wherever they are serving.

Message from the Recruiting Officer, Bangalore

"The response made by the manhood of Cochin State to the call for recruits for the Armed Forces has been an outstanding feature of Recruitment in Southern India for the past three years. Despite the very large numbers of men supplied for Labour Units, for the Frontier of India, Cochin State stands fifth in the list of civil Districts and States of South India as regards percentages of men supplied in relation to available population. Were the Labour contribution also taken into the calculation, Cochin would stand second to none.

This proud position has been achieved through the zealous co-operation of the State officials and in particular of the Recruiting Sub-committee.

It was noticeable that in the days when our fortunes seemed at a low ebb the response to the call of duty and honour to join the Colours for the defence of the motherland far from showing any signs of flagging was rather enhanced by the imminence of danger.

So, Cochin may truly say that they have kept unsullied their motto "Honour is our Family Treasure".

In these circumstances, it is only reasonable to anticipate a continued ready response until the enemy is finally defeated."

Message from Chief Labour Liaison Officer

As Chief Labour Liaison Officer I send best wishes for the success of All Cochin Recruitment Day. Can assure all in Cochin State that the magnificent effort in recruiting 60,000 Labourers has been of tremendous value to the War Potential. Military Authorities delighted with cheerful disposition and readiness to work of Cochin Labourers. I appeal to all interested to offer services to carry on great tradition now set up.

Message from all Ranks of Cochin State Labour Force

On occasion of All Cochin Recruitment Day all ranks of Cochin State Labour Force send greetings from their active Service Stations and trust many more Cochinites will join them too.

Message from Lieut. Col. E. G. Pythian Adams, C. L. O., Madras Area

Cochin State's war effort has indeed been amazing. To have provided 16,000 men for the Defence Forces and no less than 60,000 to Labour Units from such a small population is an achievement of which any State might justly feel proud. . . .

“ TRUE CO-OPERATION ”

“ I believe that in true co-operation, the greatest benefits can be derived The combined strength and influence of a society or a group of persons is far greater than the aggregate strength and influence of each individual member of that group It is my firm belief that people by working together in one sphere of activity will learn to carry into all branches of life the spirit of “give and take”, the spirit of mutual accommodation which is implied in the word ‘co-operation’ and by that means, I venture to predict, it might be possible to eradicate those curses of country life here—personal factions, communal factions and disputes. If the spirit of co-operation permeates all our villages there will be an end of all factions and disputes which so often mar the harmony of our country life”, said Sir George Boag, Diwan of Cochin, when opening the All Cochin Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Cherpu organised by the National War Front. The full text of the speech is given below.

It is a very great pleasure to me to come here this afternoon and, in the presence of this splendid gathering, declare this Exhibition open. I am particularly glad to have been able to accept the invitation so kindly extended to me by the State National War Front for two reasons. First, because I may claim to have been rather intimately associated with the National War Front since its first inception in the Province of Madras. I have from the beginning been a believer in the value of this National War Front and I have always been confident that if it were properly organised and properly run, it would so establish itself in public esteem that even after the war—though it may no longer be proper to call it by the name of National War Front—there would still be abundant scope for an organisation of this sort to interpret the views and wishes of the Government to the people and to convey the wishes and views of the people to the Government. Now, the war is still with us and it is perfectly true that in war-time, the first duty of the National

War Front, as of every patriotic citizen, is to devote all its energies to the pursuit of such objects as are directly or indirectly calculated to assist in the prosecution of the war and to the achievement of that victory which now comes daily nearer. But at the same time if the National War



*Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Diwan of Cochin*

Front is going to play a part in peace-time as it has done in war-time, it ought to be striking its roots into the ground now. And, on that account, it is a peculiar pleasure to me to find that the Exhibition which this National War Front organised last year was so successful that it has been induced to organise another similar but larger Exhibition this year. I think the National War Front has to be congratulated on this achievement and I feel very proud indeed to have been invited to open the Exhibition.

We have heard much in these days of postwar reconstruction. I have said before in another part of this State that, in my opinion, any reconstruction worth the name must be rural reconstruction. And, by that, I mean such raising of the standards of lives and comforts in the villages and such an improvement in the rural economy of the State that those who live in the countryside and follow rural pursuits may be assured of a reasonably comfortable, healthy, happy life. Now, I value this Exhibition because I believe that it will contribute to that object. And, for that reason, I am particularly glad to find that this Exhibition has been raised in purely rural surroundings. Too often, exhibitions of this sort which are intended mainly to benefit the rural population are planned and carried out in the towns. Now, it is perfectly true that a certain number of the rural population can get into the towns and benefit from an Exhibition of this sort. But surely, it is very much better from every point of view that the Exhibition itself should be placed in its natural rural surroundings and I should like to congratulate the Organisers of this Exhibition on having planned it in these surroundings where, apart from the rural nature of the countryside, there is the additional feature of the Industrial centre where an attempt is being made to cultivate cottage industries and to demonstrate their usefulness.

Now, I have not yet had the advantage of seeing this Exhibition. So, whatever I am going to say now, I am going rather to try on a venture. But, I have been favoured with a short note on some of the more prominent features of the Exhibition and from that note I am going to be bold enough to advance certain considerations connected with these features which, I hope, might be of interest to you and I hope might not entirely be inconsistent with what I am going shortly to see when I go round the Exhibition.

I am told that the first prominent feature of this Exhibition is a demonstration of agricultural exhibits. That is as it should be. The Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, in his opening remarks, just now referred to industrialisation. Well, I am anxious as anybody to see industrial development on the largest possible scale to take place. But however large, however rapid that industrial development may be, industry in this State can never absorb more than a very small proportion of the population. The great majority of the population must always, as they have done in the past, depend upon agriculture and, therefore, it is of the greatest importance that the science of agriculture should become the subject of research so that the land may be induced to yield more than it has done in the past to sustain the ever-growing population. In this State, there is perhaps little scope for extending the acreage under cultivation. Of course, there is some and, I hope that such measures as are being carried out, as the construction of the new road as the Anamalais Road—I hope, developments of this sort—will bring considerable acres to cultivation. But, as I see it, the main scope for the improvement and development of agriculture, for the increase of the production of foodstuffs in the State consists in making each acre of cultivable land yield more than it has done. It is

quite certain that that can be done and it is up to us to see that it is done and I hope that this Exhibition is going to show those who have come to visit it the various ways in which that end may be worked up to.

The next feature of the Exhibition, I am told, is cattle show. The subject of cattle, I am well aware, is, at the present moment, a subject of great difficulty and great anxiety. The normal sources of supply for the State have for the moment been cut off and the State is driven to rely entirely upon its resources, a thing which it has never had to do before. I hope that these difficulties and anxieties can before long be solved. And, let us try and make this State a little more self-sufficient in the matter of cattle. We all know that there is a great shortage of dairy products in the State. Increase in the number of cattle would improve that. And, I think any one who gives a moment's thought to the subject will realise that there is very great room for improvement in the quality of the cattle which are now used in the State. There is room for improvement first, by careful, selective breeding. There is room for improvement, again, by not allowing useless cattle to devour the food which can more profitably be eaten by cattle who could still render useful service either by drawing the plough or pulling the cart or by yielding milk and butter. The great reduction in the number of cattle maintained would all be good, if they are meant that the remaining cattle are better tended and looked after than they are today.

Another feature of this Exhibition, I am told, is the cottage industries. That again, is a subject in which I am greatly interested as I am in all industry. I hope that care is being taken in starting these cottage industries to see that they are

designed to meet all the precious demands. I have always felt that cottage industries should be designed to meet the demand which exists in the cottages of the country. You can never expect a cottage industry to compete with an organised mechanical industry. But I believe that there is a demand throughout the countryside for articles which can very well be made in the cottages and thereby not only will the needs of the people who live in the cottages be supplied but those who work at the industries will be enabled to derive the benefit-the profit-of the work of their hands. I hope, therefore, that the cottage industries will be so planned as to cater for rural needs.

Then, another subject which has received attention is public health. That again, is a matter in which I am deeply interested and which I regard as of the first importance in any programme of rural reconstruction. Public health means to my mind a great deal more than the mere dealing with epidemics. The first function of the Public Health staff is to prevent these diseases, to stop them ever getting ahead and that is, improving the conditions under which the people live, teaching the people how to observe hygienic rules, providing them with protective water supply, teaching them what is balanced diet. And, may I say in passing that these food difficulties which we are experiencing now are not without their value, if owing to these difficulties the people of these parts are persuaded that their diet not consisting merely of rice is better for their health than a purely rice diet. Prevention of these epidemic diseases also means removal of insanitary and unhealthy conditions, proper attention to personal hygiene, proper care of mothers and young children. There is one method, in particular, in this connection which has especially attracted my attention and that is malaria which is a terrible scare in many

parts of this State. That is a preventable disease and it is up to our Public Health staff to find out the conditions which encourage the prevalence of malaria in certain places and to see that those conditions are removed. I am hoping within the next few days, to meet a recognised expert on this work and hear from him what special measures he considers necessary in the conditions prevailing in the State. But I should like to remind everybody that this matter of public health is not a thing which you can make or mar and to be done away with. If you are going to ensure the public health of the villagers of this State, you have got to be active day after day, week after week and month after month. There is no end to the work which it involves. But I believe that the establishment of real public health throughout the State is worth any amount of work and I believe that once people realise what healthy surroundings mean they would agree with me and will be prepared to undertake all the work and trouble which are involved in the maintenance of healthy surroundings.

I must not keep you too long. There is one other point which I wish to refer to. This is by no means an exhaustive summary of the features of this Exhibition but I do want to say one word about co-operation which is another matter which has received attention. Now, I believe that in true co-operation, the greatest benefits can be derived. In the first place, the combined strength and influence of a society or a group of persons is far greater than the aggregate strength or influence of each individual member of that group. True combination may require added strength and influence and if that influence and added strength are properly exerted, they are capable of an immense amount of good. The word co-operation is too often associated with purely co-operative credit society. I do not for one moment decry the

usefulness of these Credit Societies which do provide money and is a great help for agricultural operations and for other rural necessities. They do supply a useful place in the rural economy of the State. But co-operation, to my mind, goes far beyond that. I want to see co-operation in every stage of agricultural procedure from the cultivators of the land to the marketing of the crop and in many ways, perhaps, Co-operative Societies can play a very useful part in helping the smaller cultivator to market his crop to advantage. Too often, the small cultivator is the prey in this matter of his wealthy neighbours who have no scruples at all in depriving him of the profit which he has earned by the sweat of his brow. Well designed, well-run marketing societies can and, in many places, do secure to the actual cultivator the fruit of his toil. But I look to co-operation—co-operative movements—to do even more than this. It is my firm belief that people by working together in one sphere of activity will learn the value of carrying into all branches of life the spirit of “give and take”, the spirit of mutual accommodation which is implied in the word, “Co-operation” and by that means, I venture to predict, it might be possible to eradicate those curses of the country life here—personal factions communal factions and disputes.

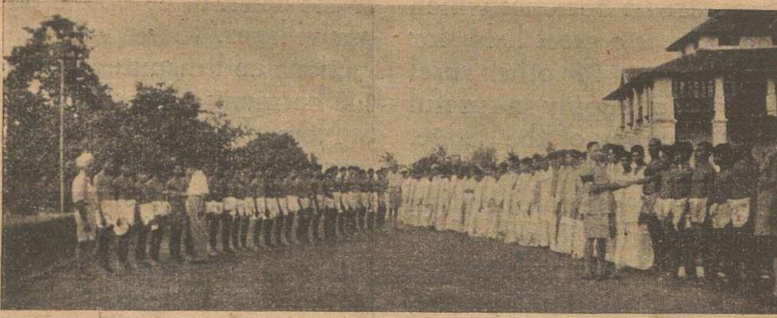
If the spirit of co-operation permeates all our villages, there will be an end to the factions and disputes which so often mar the harmony of our country-life.

Now, I just want to sum up with one word. I hope that this Exhibition will, in the first place, show something of what has been done in regard to the various methods which I have touched. I hope it will be able to show whether some measure of success has been achieved. I hope too that the Exhibition will suggest scope for further developments, for improvements of its existing methods, for the introduction of new processes, new implements, new activities generally. And, I hope that many of those who visit the Exhibition will derive from it inspiration and encouragement to enable them to start new ventures and new enterprises. For, by this means alone, I believe, shall we see any improvement of our rural economy, better conditions of living in country parts of this State. That is what I mean by rural reconstruction. And, I look to this and others of the same kind to help us along the path towards that end. It is in the confident hope that success will attend this effort of the State National War Front towards these objects that I now have very much pleasure in declaring this Exhibition and Cattle Show open.

RECRUITMENT

OF all Cochin's war efforts, the one that has been most successful and which has earned deserving tributes from competent spokesmen in British India is recruitment. The successful recruiting endeavour of Cochin has also indirectly helped her people to solve the unemployment problem, especially among the educated classes. With the starting of the various technical training

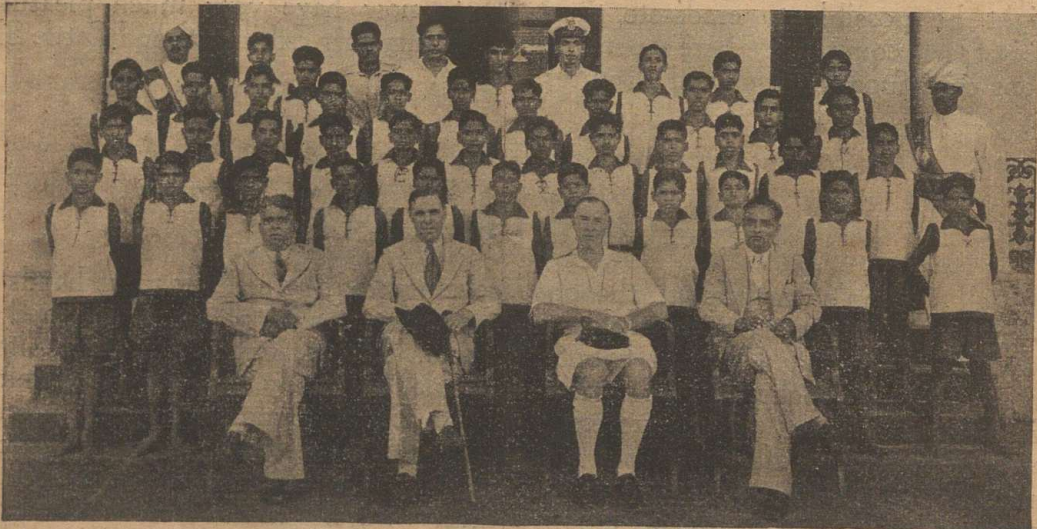
schemes and the call for more hands into the technical side of the Navy and Air Force, Cochin, with her large literate population, justly came to the forefront. From Cochin State the response has been magnificent and this State stands foremost in point of contribution to war efforts in diverse ways. In the field of recruitment it stands first in proportion to its population.



Recruitment to the Defence Services

Recruitment machinery of the State—
On the declaration of the War, the essentially peaceful life of Cochin switched itself on to war conditions. Recruiting work was immediately taken up with earnestness and enthusiasm. It was first conducted by a Central Recruiting Committee with the Diwan Peishkar as President. This Committee was afterwards replaced by a sub-committee of the Central War Committee which directs and controls the entire war activity of the State. Local Recruiting Committees composed of influential gentlemen were constituted throughout the State with Sub-Inspectors of Police as ex-officio

secretaries. The War Publicity Department being always keenly alive to the importance of recruitment, rendered its whole-hearted co-operation and support for recruitment. Thus the recruitment work secured the patronage and direction of the Revenue Department, the Police Department and the War Publicity Department and also of energetic and influential gentlemen of the State. By experience, it was realised that further stimulus to recruitment could be given, if facilities for information were brought within easy reach of would-be recruits. For this purpose, Recruitment Information Bureaus were constituted and these



Cadets from Cochin

were supplied with all literature connected with recruitment. For obvious reasons, most of these bureaus were attached to schools. These bureaus serve as useful agencies for contacting and influencing

would-be recruits who may be in need of information.

This recruitment machinery prepares the ground by all available means of publicity, the actual recruitment being



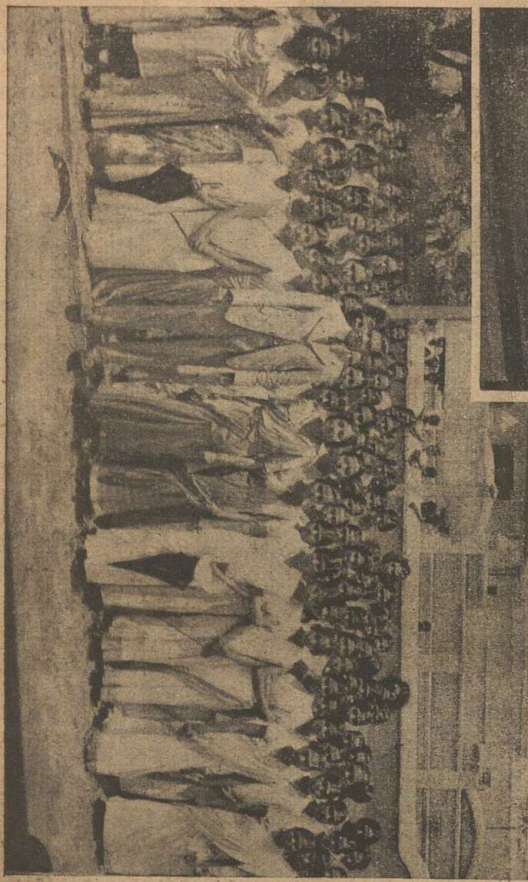
War Technicians in one of the Training Centres

done by the Recruiting Officers. Cinema theatres, propaganda van, posters, slides, microphone talks, publication and distribution of information pamphlets were properly and freely made use of for effective publicity. The Press always proved itself to be the central pivot of all publicity. The combined effect of this concentrated effort soon began to be felt. The Recruiting Officers were at times baffled by the response.

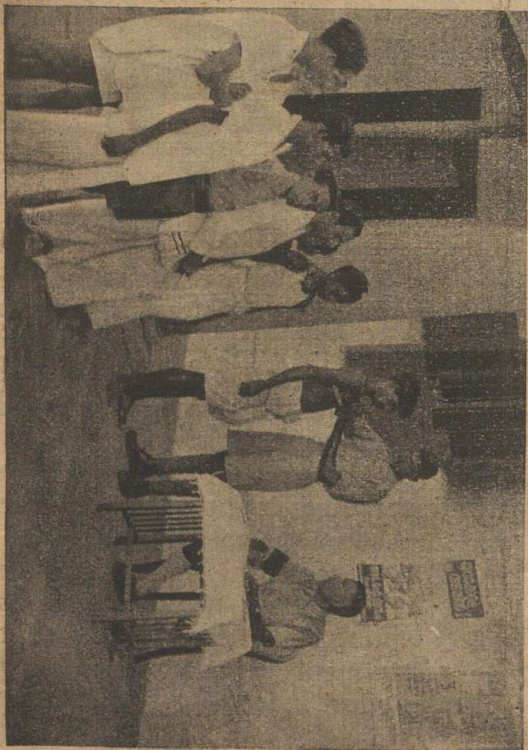
Cadets for the Navy—Cochin, a land with great maritime traditions, has sent a large number of boys to the Royal

Indian Navy, especially to the Dilawar and Bahadur Training Institutions. At the request of the Headmaster Commander of H.M.I.S. Dilawar, the War Publicity Department organised a free Training Camp for the boys before they were presented for final selection by the Naval Authorities. More than 100 boys are undergoing training in the Dilawar and Bahadur. Captain Learmont of H.M.I.S. Bahadur informed the Government that the boys were "on the whole a very willing and cheerful type" and that the recruitment of cadets was "a very splendid effort indeed."

"Many came: but only a few were chosen" for the Women's Auxiliary Corps



How men are recruited

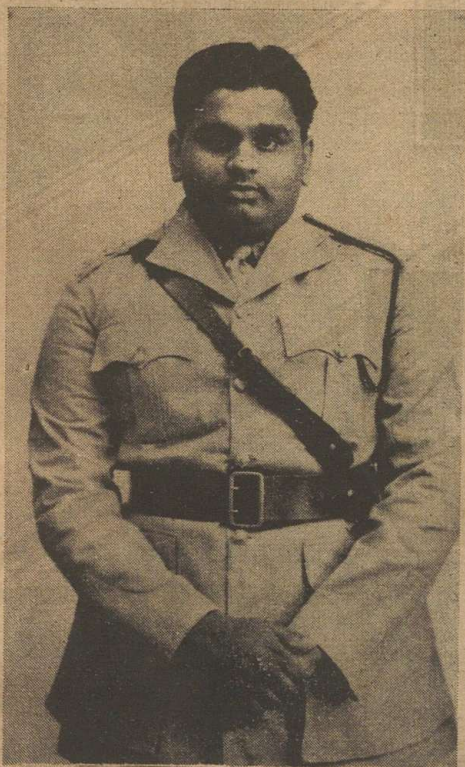


4. *Technical Training Scheme*—When the Labour Department of the Government of India organised the Technical Training Scheme, the State extended its whole-hearted co-operation to it. The industrial potential of the State, whether State-owned or private-owned, was switched on to the Training of Technicians. Within a year, 8 Technical Training Centres were opened—Government Trades School, Trichur, Shunmugham Power House, Trichur, St. Thomas Mills, Trichur, The Tramway Workshops, Chalakkudi, the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, the Tata Oil Mills, Ernakulam, Cochin Harbour Works and Brunton's Workshop, Cochin,—with a training capacity of nearly 600. Later, the centre at the Government Trades School was converted into a Civil Centre. While technically these centres are under the jurisdiction of the Chairman of the Madras National Service Labour Tribunal, the Director of Industries and Commerce of the State and the Heads of the Institutions are striving their utmost to make the scheme a complete success. Including the candidates undergoing training, these centres have turned out 1,768 trainees. It will be interesting to note that the number of trainees turned out under the All-India Scheme is 63,000, i.e., 1.4 trainees for every 10,000 of the population, while Cochin has contributed

12.6 trainees for every 10,000 of her population. These trained technicians will be an asset to the peace-time industrialisation of the State.



Auxiliary nurses



Capt. V. K. Sukumara Menon,—Acting Commandant, Cochin State Forces

Women's Services—W.A.C. (1).—This branch attracted educated young girls of the State in large numbers. The Recruiting Authorities even found it difficult to cope with the overwhelming response of candidates.

Auxiliary Nursing Service.—The response to this most humanitarian of all works in the Defence Services has also been very satisfactory. In 1943, the General Hospital, Ernakulam, Civil Hospital, Trichur, and Maharaja's Hospital, Mattancheri were approved for the training of candidates under the Auxiliary Nursing Service Scheme. Training of 22 candidates was immediately started; and so far, 99 candidates have been trained; and several of them are at present serving at the northern boundaries of India.

State Forces.—The Cochin State Force was constituted in August 1943 by amalgamating the Cochin Nayar Brigade with the Cosmopolitan Company which was attached to the Armed Reserve Police. It consists of the 1st Infantry, the

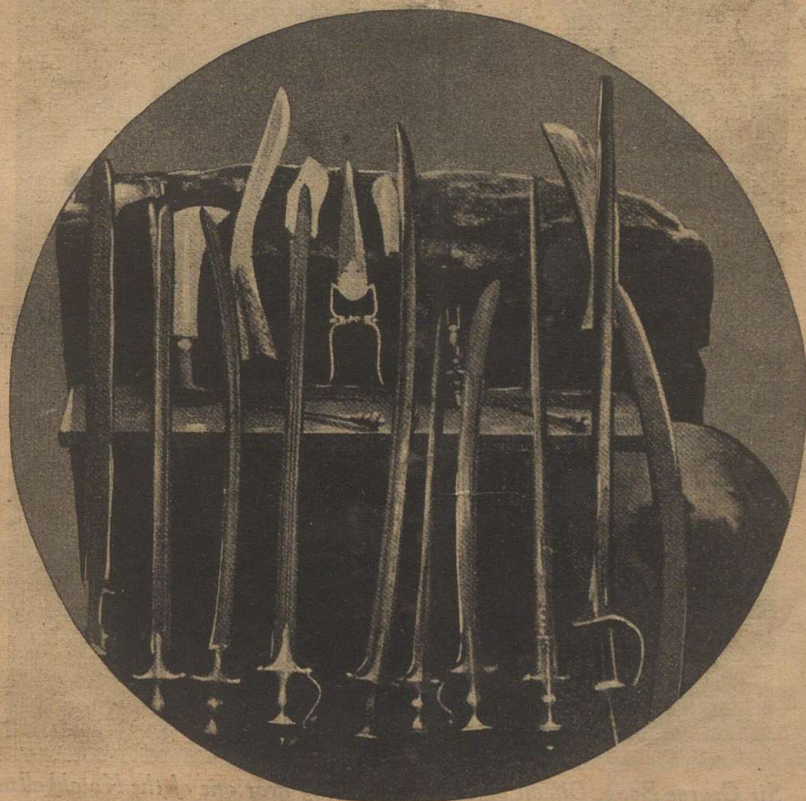


Cochinites in all Ranks

Training Company, Body Guard, the Cochin Artillery and the Cochin State Forces Band. The first two are in the I. S. F. Scheme of 1939. At present the State Forces Garrison Companies provide guards and the rest are under training. Lt. Col. R. M. Bruce, D. S. O., M. C., is the Senior Special Service Officer attached to the Unit and the training is carried on with State Officers and Indian Officers. The headquarters and the Training Grounds of the State Force are situated in beautiful surroundings at Ramavarmapuram, N. C. O.s and Officers are attached to various training centres in India for courses. The State Forces cadets are under training in Indore and Bangalore. The Unit is hoping to be sent away for Service as soon as training is over. At present Lt. Col. Bruce is on leave and Capt. V. K. Sukumara Menon is officiating as Commandant.

Commissioned Ranks.—Selection to the Commissioned Ranks is made by the Cochin War Recruitment Committee recently constituted with the Resident of the Madras States as President. The Committee includes the Diwan, the Fortress Commander and seven other members. The Committee met thrice and selected 20 candidates.

Other Ranks.—The non-technical branches consumed the bulk of recruits. Up to March, 9,122 recruits had been sent to these branches in the Defence Services. Up to the end of the same period, 4,244 candidates had been recruited to the technical branches. There are two recruitment offices for the non-technical services and one for technical services. The response from the people of the State is growing and has been glorious.



Ancient War Weapons of Nayars

“KOTAKKALLUS”

[RAO SAHIB K. ACHYUTA MENON]

KOTAKKALLUS, literally umbrella stones, are striking archaeological monuments very probably, of the pre-historic period, found in many parts of Kerala. They are mostly placed on hill-tops and on the slopes of mountains where they are scattered about, in all stages of decay, dilapidation and dissolution, due to ravages of time. There are some, however, in Kandanasseri village

near Chundal in Talappalli Taluk, Cochin State, which are in a perfect state of preservation. Some of them are also met with in Chiramangad village in the same Taluk. One fine specimen from the latter place has been removed in tact and re-erected in the State Museum at Trichur where it never fails to attract the attention of those interested in the study of these relics of a bye-gone age.

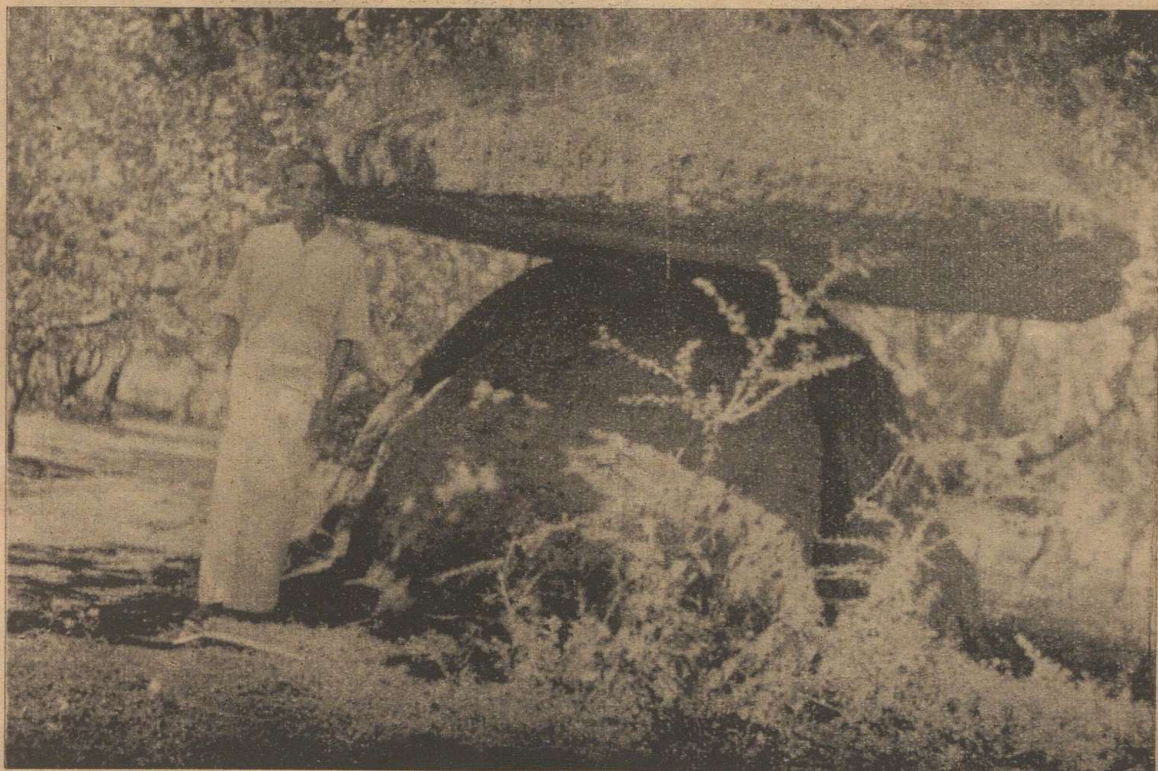


Sir George Boag, Diwan of Cochin, standing near one of the Kotakkallus

There can be no doubt that the name "Kotakkal" is the logical result of the general appearance of the cover-slab of the structure which is an exact representation of the Malabar umbrella, known as *Olakkuda*. The Kotakkal conforms generally to the definition of a dolmen given in Encyclopaedia Britannica. A dolmen is there defined as "the term used of a certain type of prehistoric monument, which usually consists of several great stone-slabs set edge wise in the earth to support a flat stone which serves as a roof. The structure was designed as a burial chamber and is typical of the neolithic period in Europe". One of the standard dictionaries describes the dolmen as a "monument or tomb consisting of large unhewn stones, resting on upright ones thus forming a little room." There can be no doubt that these "Kotakkallus" are dolmenic in form and origin. Logan in his Malabar Manual has given detailed

directions as to how to excavate them. I was present at one excavation made by the State Archaeologist and I distinctly remember that we came across a few bones, in a small pot, a few feet under the structure. The bones were so old that at the mere touch they crumbled to ashes.

These "Kotakkallus" are made according to prescribed etiquette and it is obvious that the stone raising people who were responsible for the construction of these monuments were merely keeping alive customs which originated in a more complex society. What these customs were, can only be surmised. Primitive man's attempts to make a grave a copy of the house of the living are well known to investigators in the field. It has been observed that one of the many dodges used by prehistoric man and even by men who lived at the time of the dawn of history, to baulk any attempt on the part of the



Kotakkallu (umbrella stone) in Chiramangad village, Talappalli taluk

dead to return to their familiar surroundings and frequent haunts, while they lived, was to bar the escape of their spirits by covering the graves with huge coping stones.

It may also be that these "Kotakkallus" mark the resting places of men famous in peace or heroes fallen in war. Most of these "Kotakkallus" have an opening to the east where lights are placed on specified days. The worship offered at these shrines even today support this theory of the origin of these stones. These monuments, sepulchral in character, are related to the more famous stones at Stonehenge. Stonehenge is "a stone-circle, albiet an elaborate one and most of these stone-circles that have been carefully excavated have been proved to be sepulchral", writes an eminent archaeologist. The theory of sun-worship propounded by Sir Norman Loacker (1901) in regard to the stones at Stonehenge is now generally discarded.

Early Tamil literature teems with references to *Nadukkals* and *Virakkals* planted by forest tribes in honour of warriors who had fallen in battle. It was customary to offer worship to these monuments sometimes accompanied by sacrificial offerings. In other parts of India, for instance the Bombay Presidency, it is, according to Mr. G. V. Acharya "the fashion to leave these stones by themselves, defying the inclemencies of the weather. About a foot at the base, they are buried in the ground to keep them standing. Stones recording the death of ruling chiefs or other big personages are usually placed on a low platform and provided with a covering in the form of a 'chatri' (umbrella) resting on four or more pillars." Such stones are, according to him, also seen near temples, though they have hardly any "connection with temples proper." Whatever that may be, the construction of a "Kotakkallu" is a marvel of engineering skill. How



Another Kotakkallu (umbrella stone) in Chiramangad village, Talappalli taluk

these huge blocks of stone, weighing many tons, were moved into positions remains a mystery.

Nothing can now be known about the races or tribes in Malabar who were the authors of these structures. The following remarkable passage found in an old "theetooram" granted by one of the Maharajas of Cochin will make interesting reading.—“കണ്ടുമാക്കുവിൽ പിണ്ണമിട്ടു കുളിക്ക

ലും ആലുക്കൽപറമ്പിൽ 'കടകത്തുകയും' ചെയ്തു കൊള്ളുകയും വേണം”.*

The reference to the planting of the umbrella in the paramba specially named is very suggestive.

*("The bath after putting the rice ball into the water should be performed at Kandassankadavu, and the fixing of the 'umbrella' on the ground should be performed at Alukkal Parampu.")

“ UMBRELLA STONE ”

[MR. P. ANUJAN ACHAN, GOVERNMENT ARCHAEOLOGIST]

THE "Umbrella Stone" or *Kotakkallu* represents a type of prehistoric burial. It is a sort of Tomb with a large circular stone placed on the top of a conical structure made up of four perpendicular stones, one placed opposite to the other. Excavations of some of these Kotakkallus have proved beyond doubt that it is nothing but a sort of memorial put up over the sacred remains of a dead person.

A set of seven "Umbrella Stones" was first discovered in 1930 opposite to the Harikanyaka (Ariyannur) temple about 12 miles west of Trichur. There is a custom still prevailing there that during

the Pallivetta Utsavam (festival) in the Ariyannur temple, the deity is taken round these Kutakkallus and offerings of rice are made to the dead spirits at the spot. Who these dead persons were, what their relations had been with this particular temple to make the presiding deity to pay Her annual visit to that sacred spot, are things left for conjecture.

A similar type of burials has since been discovered in the Chiramanangad Village, Talappalli Taluk, a place about ten miles from Vadakkancheri, where a set of more than sixty "Umbrella Stones" are found. Some of these stones are much larger in size than those at Ariyannur.

MILITARY WELFARE WORK

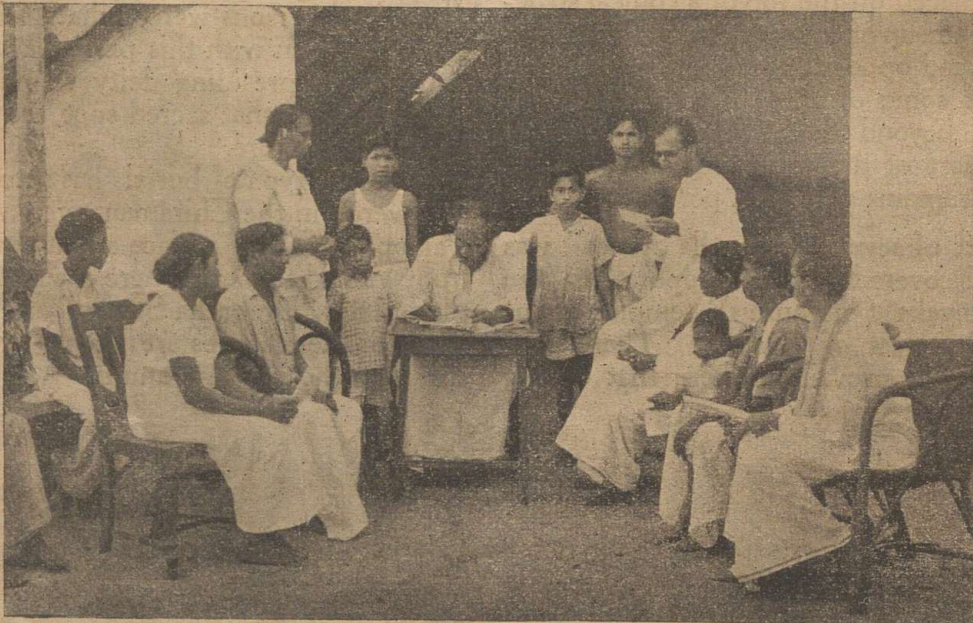
“Cochin is far ahead of all the other States in my area as regards Military Welfare, and I am confident that it will continue to serve as a model to others”

*Lt. Col. E. G. Pythian Adams,
Civil Liaison Officer, Madras Area*

Area, was perhaps one of the most important among the war activities in the State receiving the unanimous support and spontaneous co-operation of all people irrespective of caste, creed, colour or political opinion.

HEAVY and increasing voluntary recruitment to the various branches of the fighting services necessitated the appointment of a special officer to look to the welfare of the families of soldiers who had gone to fight for King and Country and for the preservation of our ancient culture and civilisation. Towards the close of 1942 Government appointed Mr. C. V. Iyyu M.L.C. as the Honorary Military Welfare Officer for the State. The work started by him under the careful guidance and wise counsel of Lt. Col. E. G. Pythian Adams, Civil Liaison Officer, Madras

Of the multifarious duties of the Military Welfare Officer the most important are (1) enquiring about the health and whereabouts of the soldiers (2) making arrangements for the payment of a regular monthly family allotment to the family in case there is need for it (3) compelling the military employee to make an allotment for the maintenance of his wife and children (4) taking steps for the postponement of civil suits against soldiers serving in the war as per the provisions of the Soldiers' Litigation Act (5) settling amicably disputes arising at home during the absence of the soldier (6) finding out the correct address of allottees in cases in



Mr. C. V. Iyyu, Honorary Military Welfare Officer at work

which money orders are returned for want of correct addresses (7) making arrangements for the grant of educational concessions to the children or any one of the dependants of a military employee (8) verifying facts contained in petitions submitted both by military employees and their dependants to the Army Authorities regarding grant of leave, family disputes, etc. (9) submitting reports to the authorities concerned regarding payment of arrears of pay and other dues to the dependants of dead soldiers and to discharged soldiers (10) making arrangements for expediting grant of family pension (11) recommending payment of charity grants to poor dependants or heirs as the case may be when the employee meets with natural death not entitling the next of kin for any family pension (12) recommending loans from the amount standing to the credit of the employee for satisfying

family debts (13) taking steps to increase family allotment of prisoners of war up to 60 per cent of their nominal pay whenever necessary (14) giving instructions as to how letters have to be sent to prisoners of war in enemy hands (15) making arrangements for payment of disability pension to disabled soldiers (16) taking steps to secure employment for discharged servicemen (17) doing welfare work for Cochin State Labour units.

When the Military Welfare Officer commenced his activities in the towns and villages the necessity for his taking up, as a side activity, the welfare work of the Cochin State Labour Units also was stressed by the Press. At the instance of the Government he took up this useful welfare work also. But the most important item in the programme of the Officer continued to be military welfare work.

The work that the Military Welfare Officer was called upon to perform has been highly onerous and useful. The publication of the Malayalam pamphlet detailing the nature of the work to be transacted by him and of the co-operation expected of the people for the redress of grievances of the dependants of soldiers focussed public attention on the importance of the welfare work, and the news of the new appointment gained such wide and rapid publicity that enquiries and representations from interested and aggrieved parties began to pour in large numbers. To cope with the increasing volume of work a separate office and a special staff were sanctioned by Government.

With a view to have an adequate idea of the number of recruits who had voluntarily joined the colours and to facilitate the work of the Military Welfare Officer a census of those who had joined the military service was conducted with the active help and energetic co-operation of the teachers of the educational institutions of the State. Though the figures obtained had not been very



The first war orphan—Kalipennu

accurate, it was found that about 9,000 men had joined the fighting services by the last day of July 1943. The figure has now reached 16,000.

The following passage from the presidential address of Mr. A.F. W Dixon, C.I.E., I.C.S., ex-Diwan of Cochin, to whose insight and initiative the starting of the military welfare work owes its origin, at the War Workers meeting held in the Maharaja's College in 1943 to felicitate H. H. the late Maharaja of Cochin on the high honour of G.C.I.E., conferred on him by His Imperial Majesty is worth quoting: "The welfare of the personnel who have joined the services is looked after by Mr. C. V. Iyyu, the energetic honorary Welfare Officer, who is interested in as many as 4,000 homes, from which soldiers come in addition to many more homes of labourers in the Cochin State Labour Forces."

A major portion of the welfare work lies in the interior regions and coastal areas of the State, and among the poor and the illiterate. To help the people in these areas in sending letters to their relatives at the front, to give proper advice as to the nature of the representations to be made to the authorities for solving difficulties and for getting grievances redressed and to guide them in various other ways the Military Welfare Officer visits regularly all these areas after giving wide and proper publicity by beat of drum and by publication of tour programme in papers. A most heartening and refreshing feature of these periodical visits is the healthy and soothing effect that they produce on the relatives whose complaints are heard and noted down and necessary action taken immediately. The Welfare Officer has already visited all the Municipal and Panchayat areas at least once and some special localities several times. Written representations are sometimes received at the head-quarters.

Charity grants between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 are granted to the dependants of soldiers who die of natural causes. The total amount disbursed so far on this score comes to about Rs. 2,000.

A poor Harijan girl by name Kalipennu aged eight years, the only surviving child of one Chozhi, a military employee who died of enemy action and whose mother and sister died of cholera soon after the death of Chozhi, was picked up by the Honorary Military Welfare Officer from Karamuk village in Trichur Taluk and was admitted in the Seva Sadanam (a Hindu Orphanage) at Trichur. The State Central War Committee contributes Rs. 5 monthly for her maintenance. A sum of Rs. 131 was given to the orphan as gift by those who were present at the Sadanam on the day on which she was admitted, the prominent among those present that day being Lieut. Col. Bruce, Captain Govindaswami, Assistant Civil Liaison Officer of Bangalore and the Honorary Military Welfare Officer.

The Civil Liaison Officer, Madras Area, advised the Government of Cochin to start a State Military Benevolent Fund to provide financial relief to ex-members of the Defence Forces and their dependants in cases where the applicants are not eligible for a grant of a service injury or family pension, or for relief from one of the central Benevolent Funds controlled by the Indian Soldiers' Board at New Delhi or to supplement such pensions or relief grants in cases where they are not considered sufficient, or to tide over the period before the payment of such pension or relief grant actually commences. A Board of Trustees consisting of certain leading officials and non-officials was constituted by the Government. H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin was pleased to donate one lakh of rupees to the Fund on the day on which His Highness ascended the musnad. Lieut.

Col. G. E. Pythian Adams in a letter to Sir George Boag, Diwan of Cochin, states; "I was very gratified to learn that my suggestions to form a Cochin State Military Benevolent Fund had not only been accepted but also so generously implemented by His Highness' donation of rupees one lakh. I have brought to the notice of the Chief Civil Liaison Officer for the information of higher authority not only the formation of this Fund, but also the admirable way in which all Military Welfare Work is being conducted in the State". The Central War Committee has, as a first instalment, donated Rs. 5,000 to this Fund. Donations have also been received from leading men.

A Soldiers' Board was recently constituted by the Government of Cochin and in the words of Lieut. Col. Pythian Adams "This State Soldiers' Board will have to deal with all aspects of military welfare now, and when the war ends, with the numerous problems in connection with



Lieut. Col. Bruce

demobilisation, re-settlement of soldiers in civil life and postwar reconstruction generally. It is, I think, of the utmost importance that not only the men who are now being enlisted but also the general public should realise all that is being done for the families while hostilities continue and all that will be done not only for the families but also for the demobilised soldiers themselves when

Victory is won". Lieut. Col. Bruce, S.S.O. in command, is the President of the State Soldiers' Board and Mr. Iyyu is the Secretary.

The Honorary Military Welfare Officer, as stated above, looks to the welfare of the dependants of the labourers who have joined the Cochin State Labour Units recruited to do work of vital military importance in Assam and Ceylon. Complaints of these dependants are also attended to by the Welfare Officer. Thanks to the sincerity, earnestness and enthusiasm of the Chief Recruiting Officer and the Chief Labour Liaison Officer, the complaints have diminished, the work of recruitment has become organised and methodical and the attention paid to the welfare of the men at the work spot has been encouraging and gratifying. To those who die while in Assam compensation is being paid and similar concession is extended to those who die immediately after their return to the State or permanently incapacitated due to causes contracted while in Assam.

Exclusive of the many hundreds of families of the labourers in the State Labour Units, the Honorary Military Welfare Officer has got into touch with about 6,000 families of soldiers during this short period of one and a-half years. This is an achievement and this is, in the words of Lieut. Col. Pythian Adams, due "to the enthusiasm and zealous devotion to duty of the Military Welfare Officer."

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

THE Government of India have stressed the necessity for intensifying the Savings Movement in order to check the rise in prices and the Cochin Government have extended the maximum co-operation.

War expenditure in the form of pay to the Fighting Services, labour, etc., and payment for equipment of various kinds is increasing and with it the spendable income in the hands of the public. At the same time, as much activity as possible is diverted to the War effort in this country as well as in others which makes the volume of consumable goods available to the public less and less. The gap between purchasing power and what may be bought with it tends to grow larger and larger and this forces prices up. So long as the War lasts, it is not possible to close the gap by increasing the volume of goods for civilian consumption. This can only be achieved by taking off the surplus purchasing power, which the public cannot spend without raising the prices. Loans to Government for investment in Defence Loans, National Savings Certificates and Stamps are, therefore, commended.

Again, when prices rise, agriculturists are tempted to hoard their stock of food grains. The sale of a lesser quantity of grains will enable them to meet their usual expenditure. Many villagers have gone to the Front and their monthly remittances reduce the necessity for the selling of crops. It is, therefore, necessary to stop the rise in prices in order to remove the incentive to hold crops. The agriculturists must be induced to sell their crops, as usual, and invest their surplus cash with the Government.

The Government have decided to launch an effective drive at once to get the surplus money in both urban and rural areas, invested in Defence Loans,

National Savings Certificates, Stamps and Defence Savings Bank Deposits. The Government, while realising the heavy burden imposed on their officers due to war conditions, stress the importance of stimulating a rapid flow of surplus money into Defence Savings to meet the cost of the War and to keep down prices. The Government hope that all officers will help to the maximum extent possible.

The War Publicity Department has been entrusted with the work of organising and working this scheme and that department should be rendered all the help necessary.

The target figure for Defence Savings of all kinds for the State till Karkadagam 1119 M.E. has been fixed at 24 lakhs. The State has been divided into nine areas, the three Municipalities and the 6 Taluks for purposes of collection and the Municipal Commissioners and the Tahsildars will be in immediate charge of collections for investment in the Defence Loans and Defence Savings Bank Deposits. Heads of Departments have been instructed to persuade the clients of their Departments to invest their surplus money in Defence Loans.

So far, the following forms of investment have been made available under the Defence Savings Scheme as given below.—

(1) *Victory Loan*.—3 per cent Victory Loan Redeemable at par on 1st September 1957. Issue price on any date from 1st April to 8th April Rs. 100—2—8; 10th April to 15th April Rs. 100—3—4 and thereafter at prices increasing by 8 pies per cent weekly until further notice. Interest payable half yearly on 1st September and 1st March. Liable to income-tax and surcharge.

(2) *Interest Free Bonds*.—Minimum deposit Rs. 51. Repayment after three years after purchase or after one year or three months' notice. Interest waived on patriotic or religious grounds. Suited to rich persons.

(3) *Defence Savings Banks*.—First deposit Rs. 2 up to Rs. 10,000. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest and income-tax free. Withdrawal after one year, after the end of the War. Suitable to all classes of people. Available in all Sub-Post Offices in the State.

(4) *Prize Bonds*.—To be issued at par and repayable at par on or after 15th January 1949. No interest. These Bonds are under two denominations, Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred only). Every half year on the 15th of January and 15th of July, commencing from 15th July 1944, a draw by lot is taken in each series.—Each series of Rs. 100 and Rs. 10 denominations will consist of one lakh pieces and for each series the following prices will be given.

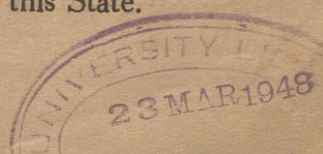
- I. (i) Rs. 100 1st Prize Rs. 50,000 (One prize).
- (ii) „ 2nd Prize Rs. 20,000 (Two prizes).
- (iii) „ 3rd Prize Rs. 5,000 (Two prizes).
- II. (i) Rs. 10 1st Prize Rs. 2,500 (One prize).
- (ii) „ 2nd Prize Rs. 1,250 (Two prizes).
- (iii) „ 3rd Prize Rs. 500 (Five prizes).
- (iv) „ 4th Prize Rs. 250 (Ten prizes).

(5) *National Savings Certificates*.—Available under the denominations of Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. Income-tax free on its interest. Maximum holding for an individual Rs. 5,000 and for local authorities Rs. 20,000.

Repayment after 12 years of purchase but encashable after the 3rd year. A thousand rupees worth of certificates, after the end of 12 years, fetch Rs. 500 by way of interest. This will prove a most convenient form of investment for parents who have to reserve money for the future education of their children, marriage of their daughters, etc.

For the sale of the National Savings Certificates “authorised agents” have been appointed by the Government. Agents will receive a commission of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ for the sales effected by them. These agents are Parvathiams, Village Menons, Overseers, Staff of the Food Supplies Department, Municipal employees of the lower cadre, etc. The Agents are given receipt books by the “Issuing & Checking Authorities” who will be the 6 Tahsildars and the 3 Municipal Commissioners. The Agents will collect money and hand over receipts to the investors. The counterfoils with the amount will be handed over, after checking, to the Post Offices, from which the certificates are to be taken. The certificates will then be passed on to the investors and the receipts taken back. The “Issuing and Checking Authorities” would prescribe, with the approval of the Government, the maximum time limit according to local circumstances within which the cash received by an agent must be used to buy Savings Certificates. The public of Cochin are requested to cooperate with the authorities in making the scheme a success in this State.

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THE COCHIN STATE MILITARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The Government of India have instituted a fund called the "Indian Army Benevolent Fund" with a view

- (1) to help the families of combatants and non-combatants killed or disabled on active service,
- (2) to relieve distress not attributable to field or foreign service, and
- (3) to help ex-soldiers who have lost a limb on active service or on duty in peace.

2. The grants made from the Indian Army Benevolent Fund are generally small. This Government therefore consider it highly necessary to supplement these grants. With this object, Government propose to institute a fund in this State called the "Cochin State Military Benevolent Fund". The Cochin State Forces also will get the benefits of this fund.

3. The fund is intended to be built up by public subscription and will be administered by Trustees.

4. Cochin can be proud of her magnificent contribution in men to the victories of the Allies and to the triumph of the glorious causes for which the United Nations are fighting. It is only proper that the subjects of this State who are undergoing hardships, difficulties and perils are assured of a secure future. This fund has been started to give them the necessary assurance and it deserves the largest public support. Government expect that every individual and organisation will render all possible help to constitute this fund for the relief of those who are fighting for us. His Highness the Maharaja has graciously donated a sum of Rs. 1 lakh to the fund.

5. All donations may be sent to.—

M. R. Ry. P. V. Raphael Avl., M. A., Comptroller of Finance and
Accounts, Chairman and Treasurer, The Cochin State
Military Benevolent Fund, Trichur.

6. The donations will be acknowledged in the Cochin Government Gazette from time to time.