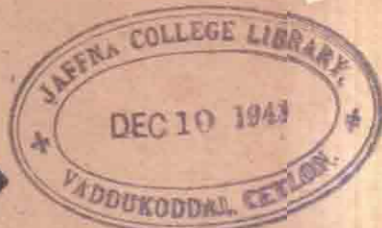


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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NO. 68.

MINISTERS' REFORM SCHEME IN THE DOLDRUMS.

Tendentious Story.

NO TRUTH IN "GENEROUS CONCESSIONS" REPORT.

(From A Political Correspondent)

The Hindu Organ suggested recently that Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Leader of the State Council, is placing Mr. A. Mahadeva, the Minister for Home Affairs, in a invidious position by his non possumus attitude in the matter of suggestions made by the representatives of the minorities, especially the Tamils, in regard to the new constitution that the Board of Ministers have framed.

Mr. Senanayake has refused to take the State Council into his confidence. He will not tell his masters what proposals he is submitting to the Secretary of State. Does it mean that he is strong enough to defy the Council as a whole?

Obedient Majority

That is by no means the case. He has an obedient majority at his beck and call. The keymen of the Sinhalese party in Council, who are not on the Ministerial Board know what the proposals are. Even Mr. Senanayake's political rival Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranayake, can be trusted to keep the secret when it is a case of by-passing the Tamils in the game of trying to retain all the power in Sinhalese hands.

Mr. Mahadeva, it is true, is having a hard time. There is his own political past. He has been a consistent advocate of the political rights of the Tamils. That was indeed the main plank of his political platform. Every election he fought in Jaffna was on this ticket.

Sinhalese Goal

Then there is the heritage left by his great father and uncle. After years of continued residence in the midst of the Sinhalese and unremitting toil for the commonweal, in which the Sinhalese community had the greater share, they came to the conclusion that the leaders of the community were not actuated by national motives but merely desired so to shape things that Ceylon may be made the land of the Sinhalese—the other communities being tolerated only so long as they subserved the Sinhalese goal.

Sir P. Arunachalam—whom the Sinhalese Press never fails to hail as the father of the Reform movement—and the more far-seeing Sir P. Ramaswami made no secret of their views.

Mr. Mahadeva cannot make up his mind to prove false to his own political faith and to the memory of his forbears. Besides there is the great trust that all sections of

the Tamil community place in him. It is to be hoped that he will justify the peoples confidence that he will not allow the Tamil cause to go by default in the inner council of the Government.

Mind of Electorate

I am in a position to state that quite recently he has been left in no doubt as to what his own constituency expects of him. Very influential and consistent supporters of his have made him aware of the mind of the electorate.

Following the indecent manner in which the Leader of the State Council brushed aside the earnest attempts of Messrs G. G. Ponnambalam, S. Natesan and T. B. Jayah, at the last meeting of the Council to persuade him to let the Council know what proposals he was placing before the Secretary of State, the Ministers have met more than once further to discuss the reforms.

Could it be that Mr. Mahadeva, the only minority representative on the Board, has expressed his inability to agree to the scheme already framed in the absence of definite provisions in regard to the quantum of minority representation vis-a-vis the majority community?

Tendentious Report

The truth may be that, I am not in a position to say so. I am however certain that there is no truth in the story published on Tuesday last in an evening daily of Colombo that the Board of Ministers at a meeting that morning "made generous concessions to the claims of the minorities for adequate representation" and that "they are prepared to give the minorities as many seats in the State Council as they may reasonably want".

All the rest in the political correspondent's contribution under reference is, I am afraid, mere circumstantial padding. It is indeed regrettable that such a misleading report should be published in a paper that has been consistently championing the cause of the minorities.

Need for Sanctions

I do not for a moment entertain any fear that the Tamil leaders may let the cause of the community go by default. But are they quite so sure that in the seeming absence of the sanction of popular support their stand will be respected or their voices heard in high places?

"Twentieth Century Magna Carta."

Assessment of Teheran Decisions.

Meeting With Stalin Complete Success.

Teheran, Dec. 6. Marshal Stalin, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, at their historic meeting in Teheran have planned a super-second front to annihilate German war power and bring about an early victory. They promise that the attack on Germany would be relentlessly increased in weight from land, sea and air and that the second front in the west, which is now awaiting the zero hour signal will be co-ordinated with further attacks from the east and the south.

The plan they have laid, coupled with the Far East decisions already taken at Cairo, is a plan for a global victory. In four days of the most intensive conferences, the three statesmen thrashed out momentous military and political plans for winning the war and the peace.

This twentieth century Magna Carta holds out a promise to all downtrodden peoples of the total and ruthless elimination of Fascist tyranny, slavery, oppression and intolerance.

Death Warrant Signed

The dominant note in the Teheran communique is confidence in victory which amounts to conviction. In a few terse phrases is written Germany's military death warrant signed by Marshal Stalin, President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

Only less eloquent than what it proclaims is what the communique omits. There is no invocation to the German people to overthrow the regime, no call to surrender before it is too late, no mention of Hitlerism as distinguished from Germany and no reference to Germany's satellites. Obviously, the Allied plans do not preclude the possibility of unconditional surrender by Germany before the total destruction of the German armed forces has been completed, but they do not count on it. It is also clear that the collapse of the Nazi regime will be totally inadequate. The German armed forces must cease to exist as the result of capitulation or destruction.

The Communique

A communique issued tonight says: "We the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Premier of the Soviet Union, have met these four days past in this capital of our ally, Iran, and have shaped and confirmed our common policy. We expressed our determination that our nations shall work together in war and in the peace that will follow.

"As to the war our military staffs have joined in our round table discussions, and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of the operations, which will

(Continued on page 4.)

NEW WORLD ORDER.

Empire Purohita's Scheme.

Britain, Russia & U. S. Must Lead.

"Germany Will be Wiped Off The Slate".

—Gen. Smuts.

London, Dec. 2.

General Smuts in a speech to the Empire Parliamentary Association suggested that after the war there would be a "trinity" of the United States, Russia—"a new Colossus of Europe"—and a Britain strengthened by closer union with the smaller democracies of Western Europe.

General Smuts, whose address was delivered on November 25 at a private meeting of the Association and which was to-day issued as a pamphlet, added "we shall have to see to it that in the new international organisation leadership remains in the hands of this trinity of powers."

Unique Development

General Smuts said after the war in Europe three of the Great Powers will have disappeared. "That will be quite a unique development. We have never seen such a situation in the modern history of this continent. France has gone, and, if ever she returns, it will be a hard and long upward pull for her to emerge again. We may talk about her as a great power, but talking will not help her much. France has gone and will be gone in our day, and perhaps for many a day. Italy has completely disappeared and may never be a Great Power again. Germany will disappear, perhaps never to emerge again in the old form. Nobody knows. But after the smash that will follow this war Germany will be wiped off the slate in Europe for long long years, and after that a new world may have arisen. We are therefore left with Great Britain, and with Russia. Russia is a new colossus in Europe—a new colossus that bestrides this continent. With others down and out and herself mistress of the continent, her power will not only be great on that account, but it will be still greater, because the Japanese empire will also have gone the way of all flesh, and therefore any check or balance that might have arisen in the East will have disappeared.

Then you will have this country of Great Britain, with glory and honour and prestige such as perhaps no nation has ever enjoyed in history recognised as possessing the greatness of soul that has entered into the very substance of world history. But from the material economic point of view, she will be a poor country.

U. S. And Britain

Then outside Europe you have the United States the other great world power. Many people look to a union, or closer union, between the United

(Continued on page 3.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1943.

HINDUS AND CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

THE suggestion that Hindu children should be compelled to attend Hindu Schools is one that should be investigated with care. Compulsion in a matter like this may constitute a dangerous precedent. It may be rightly construed as evidence of the unwillingness of Hindu parents to send their children to Hindu schools. The truth is, however, that only in a few exceptional cases Hindu parents consciously and willingly prefer Christian to Hindu schools. In the majority of cases that do not fall within this exception preference is given to Christian schools on the ground of convenience and in the hope that the children sent to a particular Christian school will receive a better training than in a Hindu institution. The remedy for this state of things is not compulsion but to establish Hindu schools in every centre with the best equipment and staff available. In recent years there has been, no doubt, a great revival in the field of Hindu education. As we remarked some time ago in these columns, the Hindu Board of Education deserves the thanks of all Hindus for what it has done in this direction. But much more remains to be done. It is the duty of the Hindus to see that no Hindu parent is compelled, by considerations such as those we have referred to above, to send his children to Christian schools.

At the same time, it is the duty of every Hindu to ask himself: do these considerations matter at all? We do not agree that the education of Hindu children in a Christian atmosphere is a lesser evil than any defects, real or imaginary, in the quality of the training imparted in any Hindu school. It is rather late in the day to suggest that such education is preferred solely on its own merits. But, whatever the truth may be, the evils that undoubtedly flow from such education greatly outweigh any defects in Hindu schools. Besides, the complaisant attitude of some Hindu parents in regard to the religious atmosphere in which their children are educated is, in most cases, due to the strictly commercial view taken of education. It is regrettable that this attitude persists in spite of the repeated challenge to Hindu self-respect offered by the Heads of Christian institutions. The letter published in the "Morning Star"

of November 26 from the Principal of Jaffna College should open the eyes of all thoughtful Hindus to how the head of a Christian school views this willingness of some Hindu parents to take the line of least resistance. Mr. Bunker gives the following reason for his insistence on the attendance of Hindu students at the College Vesper Service: "We have found by experience that within a boarding the division of boys in the matter of religious duties has tended to separate the two groups of Hindus and Christians into self-conscious groups. This is not good for life in the boarding. We are therefore requiring that all who wish to use our boarding must attend all the College services arranged. *In as much as we have the written consent of every parent, I do not see where we are infringing on the rights of these students.* (the italics are ours) We accept Hindu students into our College but require no religious attendance from them, but the boarding department is a very different matter and it is only there that there is any such requirement. If boys do not like it there are many other boarding schools to which they can go."

And, why don't they go? Mr. Bunker has put the position clearly. His explanation is really a challenge to the Hindus, and the remedy for the present state of affairs certainly lies with them. There is no use of suggesting compulsion while the real and effective remedy is at hand. Hindu parents must realise that the more they temporise in a matter like this the more irrevocably they compromise their own dignity.

There is of course another remedy. If grants to all denominational schools are withdrawn and the Government undertakes the education of students in State schools with instruction in religion thrown in as recommended by the Special Committee, educationists of the type of Mr. Bunker will find it more profitable to go home. It is the Government and people of this country who, by allowing the tax-payer's money to be utilised for the support of Missionary institutions, have made it possible for Mr. Bunker to be so very frank. But the remedy is one that affects the position of Hindu, Buddhist and Muslim schools as well. The situation is certainly unsatisfactory. We trust that the Hindu public will take a practical and enlightened interest in the matter and take up the challenge thrown by Mr. Bunker. The first and obvious thing to do is to persuade those wavering Hindu opportunists, referred to by Mr. Bunker, that even the best of education has its disadvantages if it is available on the terms offered by foreign Missionary agencies.

THOUGHTS ON A RATIONAL PEACE.

SELF-DETERMINATION, BALANCE OF POWER, & GLOBAL ORDER.

By Sir C. R. Reddy,

(Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University.)

At last the cat is out of the bag. Students of history had long suspected that there were deep differences between England and Russia as to the shape that should be given to the future.¹ Propaganda had sought to create the impression that these differences existed chiefly between America and Russia, with England remaining either a benevolent neutral or an honest broker. A little analysis would show the absurdity of such a pose. Half of Europe and the wide Atlantic separate Russia from the United States. There has never been a single war between Russia and the United States of America throughout their history. True in recent years ideological differences, as they are called, arose between the Soviet type of Socialism of the U. S. S. R. and the Capitalistic order, not unmingled with State Socialism in ever growing measure, that is current in the United States as well as in England and other European countries. But differences in social or political objectives do not necessarily lead to conflicts. Conflicts are rooted in the clash of self-interest and in the pursuit of power politics with a view to domination. The U. S. S. R. has been wholly defensive, though it has claimed to missionise for its ideals, just as Christianity claims to missionise in non-Christian countries. The annexation of the Baltic States, Bessarabia and parts of Poland by Stalin was really the recovery of lost territories and the smashing of the cordon sanitaire erected against Russia by her Allies of 1914. America has never been imperialistic. And so critical students had known that the real conflict was between Russia and England.

Mr. Eden's speech is the first clear and open expression of this potential conflict which may any day become an active conflagration. He has confessed that history had badly divided Russia and England in the past; that furthermore, acute suspicions existed between them at present. (Anglo-Russian differences had extended to China, Persia and other Asiatic countries, too.)

The causes for this suspicion are briefly as follows:

Balance of Power

England has always pursued the policy of Balance of Power. For the sake of her own safety, she cannot and will not allow any power to become dominant in Europe. During the days when France was in the ascendant, she actively supported Germany. When Germany became the greatest military power in Europe, she allied herself with France and her own ancient enemy, Russia. After the Great War, in order to checkmate France, she helped Germany to rise and many historians regard her policy as one of the root causes of the recovered German capacity for aggression. It is nature and probability that England will pursue a similar policy towards Russia which, as a result of the present War, bids fair to become the predominant continental power. It is difficult to imagine England giving up her ancient policy of Balance of Power which she has found to be so necessary not merely for her security but for her colonial conquests and expansions overseas.

Seed Of Wars

From this it is obvious that Balance of Power is a sure seed of world wars. Balanced powers are bound to go to war sooner or later with each other. Can England give up the policy of Balance of Power? I

do not see how she could, unless some other means is created to guarantee her safety and make her feel secure. Even peace-loving Gladstone declared that the occupation of Belgium by any European power would constitute a *casus belli*. Though aviation has revolutionised the technique of war and has in a large measure diminished the importance of natural frontiers, still if the Continent falls under the domination of a single power or became united in some other way as by alliances or a federation, it would certainly menace the liberty and integrity of England. A divided and balanced Europe is a necessity for England; and its inevitable instability makes Europe and the world in its wake topple into war.

Self-Determination

Amongst the ideals professed by the Allied Nations is that of self-determination for the different peoples of the world, or at any rate, for the White peoples, though not for the non-Whites. This principle of self-determination was part of the moral propaganda waged during the Great War of 1914-1818, by America, England and France. But when it came to be applied, it was subordinated to Balance of Power. For instance, Austria was refused its natural right to unite with Germany, though Austrians and Germans were of the same race and nationality simply because that would have made Germany very powerful and endangered France. At the present time too, the conflict between Self-determination and Balance of Power is one of the root causes of the differences between Russia and England and the most difficult obstacle to overcome.

Method of Ascertainment

How is the self-determination of subjugated Europe to be ascertained after liberation? Will it be by a plebiscite, allowing the peoples concerned to vote either Rightist or Leftist, as they please? The underground forces and all the other elements strongly opposing German occupation are mostly Leftist in various degrees. When Germany is overthrown, the natural, and inevitable result, unless it is thwarted by power politics from outside, will be for Leftist regimes to be established. These will naturally have a tendency, for the time being at any rate, of leaning towards Russia, for support and guidance. In point of fact, even in countries like Poland which after 1918 turned Anti-Bolshevik, a large number of reforms especially in land tenure based on U.S.S.R. models had to be introduced to placate the masses. In Finland, the Red Revolution was put down by a strange combination of German and non-German forces, and a Rightist regime forcibly installed. If on the other hand a plebiscite or other form of self-determination leads, though it looks improbable, to Rightist Governments being established all over Europe, will not that rouse the suspicion of Russia that once again the Western Powers were trying to segregate her by a ring of anti-Soviet States, logically described since 1918 as *cordon sanitaire*? Will the Soviets be content to be regarded as a plague to be isolated?

Complication

A further complication may arise from the fact that the classes and people in occupied Europe who are actively fighting the Germans and risking their lives and properties, may not like to subordinate themselves to the votes of all and sundry.

(Continued on page 3.)

Thoughts On A Rational Peace.

(Continued from page 2)

some of whom may have fled the country; others may have helped the Germans, and most may have remained quiet and neutral at home, intent only on their personal safety. Let us not forget that war is war and not a ballot box. Will the people, who faced German guns and bombs and firing squads and concentration camps, tamely submit to voting papers? And the further consideration that most of the Leftist parties do not believe that parliamentary democracy is real, genuine democracy. They hold that these elections are mostly farces which do not give the poor people a chance and favour plutocrats unduly on account of the expense involved. Thus even a cursory analysis of the situation in Europe shows how difficult it is to reconcile the policies of the different Allies and the principles they profess.

A Problem

Most of the refugee Governments are domiciled in England. It is impossible not to believe that they are under British influence. If England stands on the technical ground that they are the legitimate Governments with whom pacts about the future ought to be concluded, can Russia accept so one-sided a proposition? Some time ago Russia broke off relations with the emigre Polish Government in London. As a counterblast there was established in Moscow a committee of some German leaders in war and peace, called the committee of German Liberation, which has apparently been recognised by the Soviets. From a statement of Mr. Eden in the House of Commons we know that England will not look at the Committee. The U. S. S. R. will not look at the refugee Governments in London. It is difficult to believe that either the German Committee in Moscow or the Dutch, the Belgian and other Governments in London represent the will of their respective peoples as it is to-day or as it will be on the morrow of liberation. How then will the Government which can be accorded international status be constituted after freedom is regained?

Limitation Of Self-Determination

In all probability, France, Belgium and Holland, will remain Rightist. Eastern Europe will go Left; Germany, the home of Marx and of the gospel of Socialism, may go Left as it did in 1918. Italy, in which, according to the news given to us, the bitterest fight against Mussolini and the Nazis is being waged by Leftist elements, may also show a similar tendency. Given perfect freedom of self-expression, or in other words, if these different States are allowed to vote out or fight out their constitutions, it is doubtful if a Balance of Power which would enable England to feel herself secure and act as the arbiter of Europe's destiny, will emerge. Of this I am certain that self-determination will be honoured as much in the breach now as it was in 1918. Logically self-determination is irreconcilable with a world order and permanent peace; in as much as it carries with it the right to arm unlimitedly and to form military alliances. If self-determination has to be abandoned, up to a limit, of course, it must be abandoned equally by all and the rights and powers thus relinquished should be vested in a Global Institution.

Global Order

What then is the way out? Balance of Power spells, forbodes and prepares world wars. England cannot give up that policy with which her security is bound up. Self-determination may upset the Balance of Power, even if agreement could be reached on ways and means of ascertaining,

the nature of that determination. It seems to me that the institution of an effective Global Order is the only way of realising the ideal of a permanent world peace and progress. The United States is in a better position than the other Powers to secure the institution of such an order and make it a real power for preserving peace on earth. She is not troubled by Balance of Power or by Imperialism.

In some important respects, which augur well for prospects of peace, there has been a rapprochement brought about by war and its requirements between the Anglo-Saxon powers and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This total war has necessitated a good deal of State Socialism in England which to that extent brings it nearer the socialistic economy of life, labour and politics of the U. S. S. R. England and America have thus taken a definite turn to the Left, though far from total.

Rightist Trend In Russia

The U. S. S. R. has taken an expected large turn towards the Right. Political Commissars appointed to watch over the generals in the field have been abolished and military discipline of the usual type has been re-introduced. The Comintern has been wound up. The U. S. S. R. has definitely given up the idea associated with Lenin and Trotsky of perpetual and universal revolution. From the very beginning Stalin had favoured Socialism within a single State or a Federation of States. He therefore leaves it free to the other nations to adopt whatever regime, social, economic and political, they deem best. Lately the most astounding change of all, the hot-gospelers of historic materialism have allowed the Orthodox Church to be re-established and re-organised. The Soviets have been fairly and liberally logical in respect to the rights of nationalities. It follows that they will give similar freedom to Buddhism, Islam and the other religions in the U. S. S. R. to function untrammelled by the State. England has turned Left to a certain extent; Russia has turned Right to a larger extent; therefore there is hope of ideological reconciliation as well, or at any rate accommodation, which will make the solution of secular differences easier.

Some English publicists seem to be following another idea for establishing a new world order and securing perpetual peace. And that is Anglo-Saxon imperialism and guardianship over Europe, Africa, and Asia. This is Nazism in a different shape, and however liberal and humanistic such a domination might be, in principle it is just as hateful as Nazism. It strives to put the rest of the world under tutelage, taking care of course to deprive them of the power to arm themselves and to possess such industrial efficiency as would make for war-strength. It would be a fatal policy to try and futile.

President Roosevelt

President Roosevelt has done a signal service to humanity by his Atlantic Charter and his plea for a Global Order. Unfortunately his speeches remind one too much of those of his predecessor, President Wilson, about which Lord Keynes remarked that though they were excellent as Sermons on the Mount they did not indicate the necessary embodiment in concrete shapes and institutional forms. President Roosevelt has yet to tell us how he would apply his principles not merely to Europe but to the liberated countries in Africa, like Tunisia, Morocco and Libya; to the Muslim countries in the Middle East which have been occupied by the Allies as a war measure; to India; to Burma; China; Indonesia as well as to Manchukuo; Korea; and Japan, Burma, for instance, has been declared independent by the Japanese. Of course it is a war measure and perhaps no more than propaganda. But still its psychological effect is bound to be felt by the Burmans and the other subject races of the Pacific East. It was announced from Smla

Ramanathan Day Celebration

Tributes at Colombo Meeting

The thirteenth anniversary of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan's death was observed at the Vivekananda Society Hall, Colombo on Saturday December 4th.

Mr. N. Nadarajah K. C., Vice-president of the Society, presided. Addresses on the life and work of the great leader were delivered by the chairman, Mr. H. Sri Nissanka, Advocate Mr. G. Crossette Thambyah Retired District Judge, Jaffna, and Mr. A. M. K. Coomaraswamy, Registrar, University of Ceylon.

Songs in honour of Sir Ponnambalam were rendered by Mr. T. Manickavasakar.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Representative of the Government of India, graced the occasion with his presence.

At The Girls' College

Ramanathan Day, as briefly reported in last Thursday's issue was celebrated at Ramanathan College on Thursday with great enthusiasm.

After the special ceremonies at the Samadhi temple were gone through Maheswara Puja and the feeding of a large number of poor people took place.

The public meeting took place at 4 p. m. in the College Hall which was packed to capacity.

Dr. Lady Ramanathan took the chair.

Mr. S. Ramachandran and Miss Subhadra Devi, the college music teacher, accompanied by Mr. G. S. Ganapathy Iyer on the violin entertained the gathering to music. Then followed an interesting *Kathai* on the life history of Kannappa Nayanar, one of the great Saiva saints, by Mr. T. Kumarasami Pillai. In the introductory remarks to his *Kathaprasangam* he dwelt on the greatness of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan. He observed that Sir Ponnambalam was the fairest flower of Indian culture that ever blossomed on the soil of Ceylon. The Gurus Puja deserved to be celebrated as a national festival. Sir Ponnambalam patronized Tamil learning, and toiled night and day for the poverty stricken masses of Ceylon. He observed that Sir Ponnambalam owed his success, in no small measure, to the assistance and collaboration of Lady Ramanathan.

Miss Thambu Maheswari B. A., (Hons) thanked the musicians and Mr. Kumarasami Pillai for having contributed to the success of the celebrations and the large gathering for their presence.

(Continued from previous Column) that the Governor of Burma was engaged in drafting schemes for post-war administration and political reforms to be introduced in Burma and in that connection it was averred that the lessons of the War would be borne in mind. Why could not they tell us openly what those lessons are which they had learnt and more especially what those are which they had unlearned? General and vague promises of beatific visions to be realised after victory are undoubtedly permissible and necessary during the difficult days of the War. But now that Victory has dawned and is fast reaching noon-day splendour, rapidly dispelling Axis darkness, why cannot the Allies reveal the glories of the future they are going to shape on an earth rendered greener by their triumphs and made immune from all future floods of fire and blood?—*The Twentieth Century*

Written long before the Moscow Conference, C. R. R.

New World Order.

(Continued from page 1.)

States and Great Britain with her Commonwealth and Empire as a new path to be followed in future. I myself am doubtful about that. I attach the greatest importance to Anglo-American collaboration for the future. To my mind it is beyond all doubt one of the greatest hopes of mankind. If you were to pit the British Commonwealth plus the United States against the rest of the world it would be very lopsided. You would stir up opposition and rouse other lions in the path. I do not see human welfare, peace and security along those lines".

So Britain must stick to the trinity to which he had referred in which she would have two partners of immense power and resources—Russia and America. General Smuts said the idea had "repeatedly floated before my mind" whether Great Britain should not strengthen her European position by working closely together with those smaller democracies in Western Europe which are of our way of thinking, which are entirely with us in their outlook and their way of life and in all their ideals. Should there not be a close union between us?"

General Smuts added: "Surely they must feel that their place is with this member of the trinity. Their way of life is with Great Britain, their outlook and their future is with Great Britain and the next world wide British system."

Empire as "Missionary Enterprise"

General Smuts then turned to the future of the Empire and Commonwealth which he described as "the best missionary enterprise that has been launched for a thousand years". He suggested that it was a question whether "we would not abolish a number of units and group others and so tidy up the show: Then in such a case you can decentralise and you can safely give larger powers and greater authority to those larger groups that you will thus create."

In the African continent it seemed feasible to group British colonies and territories into definite groups. "In that way you will overcome the difficulty of a highly centralised system centering in London which is irksome to local people, is perhaps not serving their highest interests and their best development, and gives outsiders an occasion to blaspheme and to call the Colonial Empire an Imperialist concern run in the economic interests of this country." It would be quite possible to bring these new groups closer to the neighbouring Dominion and thereby interest the Dominion in the colonial group. "I think the suggestion is very well worth considering. Perhaps a new link could best be introduced by means of a system of regional conferences which would include both the local Dominion and the regional colonial group of the area concerned. Perhaps, to begin with, nothing more is needed than a merely organised system of conferences between them where they could meet and exchange ideas by means of which they could settle common problems, discuss common interests and in that way link up the Dominions and colonies with the mother country in more fruitful co-operation."

Of the peace settlement after the war, General Smuts said "post-war questions may be so vast and complicated that we may be satisfied with a comprehensive armistice without coming to any general peace conference at all. It may take a long number of years before finality is reached."—*Reuter*,

U. C. Chairman On Criminal Charge.

CASE COMMITTED TO THE DISTRICT COURT.

The Jaffna Magistrate, Mr. V. Manikavassagar, made order this morning committing to the District Court the case, in which Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Chairman, Jaffna Urban Council, stands charged with criminal breach of trust.

In this case Sub-Inspector A. D. Rodrigo, of the Jaffna Police, charged Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Chairman, Urban Council, with criminal breach of trust in a sum of Rs 1000 alleged to have been paid to him by Dr. S. Subramaniam, retired Provincial Surgeon, towards the establishment of a park at the Jaffna esplanade by the Urban Council.

"Twentieth Century Magna Carta"

(Continued from Page 1)

be undertaken from the east, west and south. The common understanding, which we have reached, guarantees that victory will be ours. And as to peace, we are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace. We recognise fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the goodwill of the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

"With our diplomatic advisors we surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the co-operation and active participation of nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind, are dedicated, as are our peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into the world family of democratic nations.

"No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land their U-boats by sea and their war plants from the air. Our attacks will be relentless and increasing. From these friendly conferences we look with confidence to the day when all the peoples of the world may live free lives untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

"We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose. Signed at Teheran, First December, 1942, Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill."

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, JAFFNA

Next term begins on 12th. January 1944.

Admission of New Boys on 10th. and 11th January.

H. S.C. and London. Intermediate classes in Arts and Science. Classes for the 1945 examinations will begin in January, 1944.

Empson Scholarship: Consisting of free tuition, tenable for two years for entry into Form I. Candidates must be under 12 years of age.

Croissette Scholarship: Consisting of free tuition, tenable for two years for entry into Form IV. Candidates must be under 15 years of age.

The examination for the above scholarships will be held at the College at 9-00 a.m. on Monday the 10th. of January 1944. Applications for admission should reach the Principal on or before Friday 31st December, 1943.

Further particulars from the Principal.
(Mia. 181-9 & 13.)

INDIA.

NO RELEASE OF POLITICALS.

Arrests of Counsel In Political Cases.

Westminster, Dec. 2.

Mr. Sorensen (Labour) asked Mr Amery in the Commons to-day whether the food situation in India and the measures to be taken respecting this was the sole business of the recent two day conference between the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors, whether political matters in conjunction with the food shortage were also considered and whether the release of political detainees is being considered.

Mr. Amery replied: "The conference was held for the purpose of exchange of views and to take executive decisions. I understand that the food situation and post-war reconstruction were the main subjects discussed. The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative."

Mr. Sorensen: "Would it not be advisable to release political prisoners in India seeing that an excellent example has been set?"

Mr. Amery: "I see no connection between the two matters."—Reuter

[The "example" referred to the recent release of the British Fascist agitator, Sir Oswald Mosley. The release formed the subject of a debate in the House of Commons which rejected by 327 votes to 62 a Labour Party amendment regretting the release as calculated to retard the war effort. Ed. H. O.]

ARRESTS OF COUNSEL

Allahabad, Nov. 30.

That Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules was being abused with a view to destroying the privilege of the Bar and that the police at times created obstacles in the way of counsel for defence was the emphatic opinion expressed by the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court while reserving judgment in a Habeas Corpus application moved on behalf of Pandit Baijnath, a leading advocate of Agra, challenging the validity of Section 2 of Ordinance 14 of 1943.

During the arguments on behalf of the applicant, the Chief Justice, addressing the Govt Advocate, said, "Under cover of Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules they want to destroy the liberty of the Bar. You can tell the Commissioner that the Chief Justice in the open court made the observation that Rule 26 is being abused with a view to destroy the privilege of the Bar. We would like the production of all the documents in this case. If you refuse to produce the documents, I shall order the Commissioner to come here and give evidence. If he is the protector of public peace; I am the protector of the Bar. You may get instructions as to what the Executive authorities intend to do in this matter."

The Chief Justice further observed: "The ugliest part of this case is that this gentleman was appearing in a series of cases for the defence in which the accused were charged with subversive activities arising out of the recent disturbances and then he was arrested. The police at times created obstacles in the way of counsel for the defence and they thought the best thing was to get rid of this man and have him behind prison bars." A. P. I.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 73.
In the matter of the intestate estate of Sinnathambi Vaitilingam of Vaddukoddai West Deceased.
Nagamuttu Nagasubramaniam of Vaddukoddai. Petitioner.

Vs.
1 Vairamuttu Thamotheram
2 do, Kandiah
3 do, Chellappah
4 do, Mootatamby
5 do, Ramasamy
6 Thangam widow of Sabapathy
7 Nagamuttu Kathirasar
8 Manicam widow of Sinnathambi
9 Annammah wife of Saravanamuttu

all of Vaddukoddai West.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for final disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, on the 6th day of February 1943, in the presence of Mr. S. R. Ariyanayakam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate estate as an heir and the respondents shall appear before this Court on the 12th day of March, 1943 and state objection or show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge.
The 6th day of February, 1943.
Time to show cause has been extended to 20-12-43.
O. 62.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs. cts.
Wife only	36.90 per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50.89
Wife & 2 children	63.45
Wife & 3 children	74.56
Wife & 4 children	85.56

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mia. 92, 29-7-43--)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Rs. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks for Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels, a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAKASABAI,

(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-43.) (T's)

Shroff.