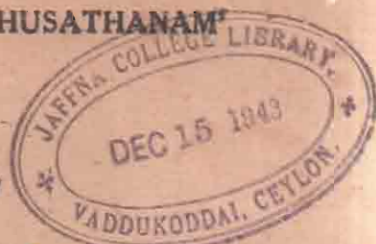


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 69.

A BIOGRAPHY OF NAVALAR.

Eminent Author
To Write.AN APPEAL FOR
MATERIAL.

Srimath Swami Suddhananda Bharatiar, of Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, the eminent author and scholar of South India, has undertaken to write a complete biography of Sri Sri Arumuga Navalar.

"We had one Navalar and one only. We would be failing in our duty if we do not reveal the magnanimity of his person and the greatness of his genius to the world."

writes the Swami in the course of a letter on the subject to a friend in Colombo who is interested in the work.

Material Wanted

The author desires to be put in possession of all the available reminiscences with precise dates &c. letters written by the Navalar to his contemporaries and letters received by him, reports of his speeches, copies of pamphlets &c. issued by him, newspaper articles, copies of all his other publications, photographs and all such other information as will be useful for an understanding of the life of the great teacher.

The Secretary of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor, has agreed to receive the above, publications, information and other material and forward them to the author at Pondicherry.

Swami Suddhananda Bharatiar intends to devote a whole year to the work. His labour of love will be greatly facilitated if the materials asked for are supplied without much delay.

The Author

The author occupies an eminent position in S. India. He has to his credit a number of original works in Tamil prose and verse, in English and the French languages. His continued association with Sri Aurobindo Gosh, than whom India has not a greater scholar or man of spiritual achievement, has given the author unique intellectual and spiritual opportunities which he has used to very good purpose.

Among his recent publications are two books one in Tamil and the other in English, dealing with Saiva Siddhanta philosophy. They are "Revelations of St. Meihandar" and "செவ்வாய் தீபம்".

KING'S CONDITION

London, Dec. 10.

It is announced here today that the King has almost thrown off the affects of the influenza attack from which he has been suffering.

Ramanathan Lecture.

To Be Delivered By
Mr. M. S. Aney.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Representative of the Govt of India, in Ceylon, will deliver the third of the series of "Ramanathan Memorial Lectures" on Saturday the 18th inst. at Parameshwara College at 5 p m.

Saturday is 'Founder's Day' of Parameshwara College.

Mr. A. Mahadeva, Minister for Home Affairs, will take the chair.

The lecture will be preceded by a tea party.

The two previous Ramanathan Memorial Lectures were delivered by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore and the late Mr. S. Satyamurthi, the Congress parliamentarian, of Madras.

VALI.—EAST TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the third committee meeting of the Valikamam East Teachers' Association held recently at the Sri Somaskanda English School, Puttur it was felt that the need for a Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme for teachers should not be lost sight of in the new scheme of education. Three sub-committees of the V. E. T. A. have been formed to study and report on the Special Committee's proposals.

With regard to the proposed First Class Certificate Examination for second class certificated teachers, the Secretary was asked to find out when the syllabus would be out and when the proposed examination is to be held.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND

Collection By Jaffna Central Committee

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 946.14 Balance of Public flag-day; Uduvil Rs. 8.50, and Jaffna Hindu College Rs. 5.80, Uduvil Girls' School Rs. 25.00, Nallur Church Rs. 20.00 Kokuvil Church Rs. 2.25, Vavuniya Residents Rs. 100.00 (per Rev. A. B. Kanagaratnam), Miss S. Mathai Rs. 10.00, Miss I. Alexander Rs. 2.00, Mr. S. V. Eliathamby Rs. 2.00, St. John's College Teachers Rs. 144.50. Total Rs. 1,266.19.

J. Subramaniam Lewis,
Hony. Treasurer.

FREE EDUCATION PROJECT

Council Battle Royal
Promised.NO STATE AID TO
DENOMINATIONS?

"We will move heaven and earth before the State Council throws out the free education project", declared Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, M. S. C., in the course of a lecture on the "Future of Education" at the Central Y. M. C. A. Colombo.

Finding the Funds

Mr. Kularatne maintained it was not the business of critics to say that there was no money for free education. It was the business of the Ministers to find the money. There must be more taxation. The income tax was nothing.

Some objected that if free education was given there would be no one left to "pluck the coconuts".

Denominational Schools

Referring earlier in the speech to the Special Committee's recommendation that denominational schools should be allowed to function side by side with state schools the speaker announced that an amendment would be proposed in the State Council, probably by the Minister of Education himself, when the recommendations of the Special Committee on Education were brought up for approval.

The amendment would be that no state aid be given to denominational schools.

NO QUORUM FOR U. C. MEETING.

RS. 15,000 CLAIMED
AS DAMAGES.

The monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council which was to be held on Friday the 10th instant had to be abandoned for want of a quorum.

The Chairman (Mr. K. Aiyadurai) Messrs. R. B. Nalliah, C. Ponnambalam, R. Sivagurunather and V. S. Ramanathan only were present.

The agenda included the consideration of a letter from Mr. S. Nagendram, Electrical Superintendent claiming Rs. 15,000 as damages consequent on his interdiction from duty which was set aside by the award of the District Judge.

Public Air Raid Shelters.

Urban Council's
Provision.

The Jaffna Urban Council has voted a sum of Rs. 5983.34 for expenditure in connection with war emergency measures.

Of this amount Rs. 1375.75 is ear-marked for public shelters and trenches; Rs. 3637.59 for protection of buildings, Rs. 50 for first-aid services; Rs. 200 for fire fighting services and Rs. 580 for A. R. P. measures.

The vote was a revised estimate forming the supplementary budget for 1943 and is declared to be "within the amount approved by the commissioner of Local Government."

JAPS RAID CALCUTTA. 500 Civilian Casualties

New Delhi, Dec. 6.

Reports about the Japanese air raid on Calcutta last morning confirm that the damage to targets of military importance was slight and that military casualties were negligible, says a press communique. Military casualties reported are: one killed and 18 wounded whereas reports now available confirm that civilian casualties totalled some 500, over a third of which were fatal.

SIR F. K. NOON ON SAFETY OF SHELTERS

New Delhi, Dec. 7.

Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Defence Member, Government of India, has returned to Delhi from his visit to Calcutta.

At a press conference held today at Calcutta, before he left for Delhi, Sir Firoz Khan Noon explained certain civil defence aspects arising from Sunday morning's enemy raid on the Calcutta area.

Emphasising the necessity for everyone taking proper shelter from the moment the alert sounds, the Defence Member gave certain figures. In one part of the Calcutta area, he said, there were about 80 casualties in Sunday morning's raid. Of these 25 occurred in one building, which suffered a direct hit. Ten in it were killed and fifteen injured. The other 55 were injured while standing in the streets by falling shrapnel from our own anti-aircraft fire. Not one of them would have been injured if they had taken proper shelter. Even where there was a number of casualties it was found that those who went into shelters were safe.

Sir Firoz Khan Noon admitted that the public were averse to open trenches. The objections were that they were not deep enough and a covering was necessary to add to the feeling of security. The authorities realised that there could not be too many properly-constructed trenches.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1943.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES

As stated by our political correspondent in the last issue of the 'Hindu Organ', there seems to be no truth in the news published in an evening daily that the Board of Ministers have "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". If such concessions had been made openly and unequivocally, it would have been indeed a bold stroke of statesmanship. But, as we have said more than once in these columns, statesmanship is the one qualification the Board of Ministers lack. They are prepared to do anything but what is obviously needed to allay the apprehension created in the minds of the minorities by the attitude of the Ministers. We fully understand the line the Ministers are taking. They argue, as stated by Mr. D. S. Senanayake recently, that the acceptance of any scheme for the reform of the Constitution depends on its approval by three-quarters of all the members of the State Council excluding the Officers of State and the Speaker. They feel convinced that the State Council, when the scheme is eventually submitted for its consideration, will be able to bring to bear on it a larger patriotism unaffected by sectional differences, and no scheme will be placed before the Council unless it is one which the Ministers feel they can commend to the country. We are afraid that the Ministers are asking the country to put too great a faith in their omniscience, and they are going to strain to breaking point the larger patriotism on which they seem to rely. The question that is now seriously engaging the attention of all minorities is: what is the attitude of the Ministers as a body in regard to the representation of the minorities in the reformed Council? The support of the minorities for any scheme of reforms that may be prepared by the Ministers will depend on a satisfactory answer to this question. Behind the smoke-screen of fine phrases about the larger patriotism and the country, how is the Ministerial mind working with reference to a matter of such supreme importance to the minorities? There is simply

no use of waxing eloquent, about the future of Ceylon when the Ministers know that unless they allay the fear of the minorities about their own future, there can be no future for Ceylon as a whole.

At the same time, it is the duty of the minorities to make up their minds finally on what is meant by adequate representation and also on the theory of balanced representation. The latter is the subject of a motion which will come up for consideration by the State Council. There is a vital distinction between adequate and balanced representation. What is adequate may not be balanced. It is true that the Minorities' Conference endorsed the demand for balanced representation but since then much water has flowed under the political bridge. We are, therefore, definitely of the opinion that this is a matter that should be considered afresh by the minority leaders. Policies and resolutions are not irrevocable. They must be examined and tested periodically in the light of truth and justice. According to Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, a scheme of balanced representation is one in which "the number of electorates with a preponderance of population belonging to the majority community does not outnumber all the remaining electorates and the nominated seats". In other words, under this scheme, the majority community will have no longer a majority in the State Council. Apart from other considerations, there is the question whether even Mr. Ponnambalam will be able to persuade any responsible British Minister to accept so radical a remedy for the political ills of this island; for, even in Britain, after the generous representation given to the Welsh, the Irish, and the Scots in the British Parliament, the English Members had still a decisive majority.

It is not in the interests of the minorities that any demand should be put forward bearing the hall-mark of injustice to the majority community. Even if, as a result of British intervention, the principle of balanced representation is incorporated in the Constitution, the victory will be exceedingly short lived.

The safety of the minorities lies in steering clear of extremes and taking their stand on something definitely reasonable, as well as practicable. We do not say that the leaders of the majority community have been, or are, reasonable, but this is no excuse for following their vicious example and submitting demands that will only provoke distrust and anger. In any event, it is for the minority communities to consider the matter afresh and decide, so that their leaders may know where they stand. It is unfair

MR. SENANAYAKE BEGINS HIS GAME.

TO BREAK THE SOLIDARITY OF MINORITY MEMBERS.

WILL SOME OF THEM DEVELOP THE CROSS-BENCH MIND?

(From A Political Correspondent)

Sunday, Dec. 12, possible government.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the man of forthright speech and rough manners, is proving an arch-diplomat. Having completed the draft of the Reform Scheme to be submitted to the Secretary of State, behind the back of the representatives of the minority communities, and having treated with contemptuous scorn all approaches made by them towards achieving a united effort he is now adopting the method he has learnt from his imperial masters—the method of dividing to rule.

Individual Conversion?

Mr. Senanayake has written to individual minority members of the State Council asking each for an interview with him on the proposed Reform Scheme; the intention being obviously to convert them individually to the Ministerial point of view. The letter of invitation does not contain any inkling of the subjects to be discussed.

Particular care has been taken I understand, to exclude Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam. He has so far not been invited.

The invitees are not however likely to walk into the ministerial parlour individually to be caught in any snare.

Joint Reply

A joint letter is, I understand, to be sent by them to Mr. Senanayake, stating that they were under the impression that any invitation for a conference on the subject would be a joint one; that they were surprised at being invited individually and that all minority representatives should be invited to a Round Table Conference. They have further stated that before they attend any such conference they must be told in advance what proposals would form the subjects of negotiation.

Messrs. G. A. Wille, S. Natesan, T. B. Jayah and Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel have, I understand, already signed the letter. Others are expected to sign in due course. The prospects are that the minority representatives will present a united front, not in any sense to obstruct but to stand up for the unquestionable rights of the numerically smaller communities. They are all one in the demand for full res-

(Continued from previous Column) to the latter that they should be hampered by the difference of opinion that undoubtedly exists over the question of balanced representation. In the meantime, the Ministers will do well to consider the advisability of assuring the minorities that the demand for adequate representation will be granted. Such an assurance is urgently needed at the present moment. Delay will only promote unreasonableness on both sides.

Mr. Mahadeva's Difficulty

I now understand that it is not all smooth sailing with Mr. Mahadeva. He is not decided in his own mind whether to sign or not to sign the ministerial memorandum on the subject. In fact the desire of Mr. Senanayake to discuss matters individually with the minority members may have been prompted by Mr. Mahadeva's difficult position. Well-informed quarters in Colombo think that Mr. Mahadeva's difficulty is more personal rather than on principle. He has not given up his political faith that the minorities, especially the Tamils, must have their political rights, based on historic precedent, recognised in the written constitution and not merely be allowed to depend for recognition according to the whims and fancies of the leaders of the majority community, from time to time. It is not any safeguard that they want so much as the definite provision of a share of political power in the future scheme of government; and how could such power be vouchsafed except by representation in such weight as to compel recognition, for even the tiro in politics knows that recognition of merit is not to be expected for some long time to come, in the absence of the sanction of the support derivable from comparatively strong representation in the future legislature. Mr. Mahadeva's own case is proof. What was the cause of such long delay in recognising his political worth?

Will Not Be Led

What then is his personal difficulty? In the first place there is his antipathy to being led; and being in the inner council he is perhaps not strong enough to lead a dissident movement. Secondly there may be some tacit understanding to which he came with the Leader of the State Council before he was admitted to membership of the Board of Ministers. In any case the people of the North cannot allow any of their representatives, however high their position and whatever the degree of esteem in which they have been held, to barter away their rights. Those of them who are not prepared to stand by the peoples' demand must either explain their position to their respective electorates and win their support or take the obvious alternative step.

Need for Vigilance

Mr. Mahadeva is expected in Jaffna during the week-end in the company of Mr. M. S. Aney. His supporters will thus have an opportunity of discussing the matter with him quite frankly.

Mr. Senanayake has made no secret of the fact that, in the absence of an organised political body representative of the minorities, he is entitled to tackle their

(Continued on page 3.)

"Christian Atmosphere Has Poisoned The Hearts Of Hindu Children"

Danger Of Sending Them To Christian Schools.

By S. Shivapadasundaram, B. A.,
Retired Principal, Victoria College.

(In a rider to the Report of the Special Committee on Education)

"The religion of a child in a school of an 'unlike' denomination is not free. The alien religious atmosphere chokes his religion", writes Mr. Shivapadasundaram, the Shaiva leader and educationist. He adds "our people cannot be expected to realize the objectionable nature of the education of their children in Christian schools as their religious spirit has been sapped by the religious slavery to which they have been subject for three centuries...."

Mr. Shivapadasundaram writes:—
"The only weapon in the hands of the opponents of a State system of education has been that no importance is attached to the teaching of religion in State schools. They are now disarmed by our recommendation that religious instruction shall form part of the curriculum of studies in State schools (see paragraph 65). The grant-in-aid system should therefore be abolished, and all schools in future should be State schools. These bodies and individuals who own schools would oppose the abolition, as their business might come to a standstill. But that is not the concern of the country.

Duty of the State

The Report says that it is the duty of the State "to ensure that the child receives as far as is practicable a complete education" and "that a religious background is indispensable to a complete education. If the country should favour the retention of the grant-in-aid system, it is the duty of the State to see that every pupil attends a school where it can get a religious background. It is, therefore, the duty of the State (i) to make a rule that no Hindu child shall be admitted into a Christian school if there is a Hindu school or a State school within two miles of his residence, and (ii) in a Hindu locality not already provided with a State school or a Hindu school, to establish a State school at once if the Hindus are not prepared to establish one of their own, and if the Hindus do not set up a school, to register the school provisionally as soon as it secures a suitable staff, giving two years' time for providing a substantial building, &c.

Fallacious Reasoning

"Of these two duties of the State, something similar to the latter is recommended in paragraph 64 of the Report. As regards the former, it says "it was pressed upon us that the State should bring about a reversal of this state of affairs by discouraging children from attending a school of an 'unlike' denomination. As far as the existing denominational schools are concerned we think that such a reform should be achieved without resort to any action by the State. The objection to a child attending a school of an unlike denomination is nevertheless sound" (paragraph 65). But it is the duty of the State to make provision for the education of a child, and if it is objectionable for a child to attend a school of an "unlike" denomination, it immediately follows that the State must forbid the admission of the child to such a school. No sound reason can be urged against this. But, the following reason is given:—"We do not think it fair by the promoters of the existing established denominational schools to do anything that will have the effect of crippling such schools. They have done and are doing a great service to the country". The Report has already said that it is objectionable for a child to study in a school of an "unlike" denomination. Therefore, it cannot be said that it has done any service or is doing a service to such children. Removing them from that school only removes an objectionable feature of the school. It

must also be remembered that the Ministry of Education, the Executive Committee of Education, the Department of Education, schools, school managers and school masters are all there to serve the child, and it would be cruel injustice to sacrifice the child to satisfy the promoter of a school which it is objectionable for the child to attend.

A Hollow Objection

"It was argued in some quarters that a man should have the freedom to send his child to any school of his choice. This is a hollow objection and has been rejected by the Committee, as will be seen from the following recommendation regarding the establishment of a denominational school:—"If it is within 2 miles of an existing State school, children of an 'unlike' denomination will not be taken into account for assessing grant", (paragraph 65 (c)). The State does not give the freedom to do anything which it considers to be wrong. It does not give a man the freedom to have his child unvaccinated, to keep his children away from school between certain ages, or (in this Report itself) to send to a Government or Assisted senior school a child declared unfit for such a school. If the State considers that it is objectionable for a child to study in a school of an "unlike" denomination the parent has no freedom to send him to such a school. Besides, our people cannot be expected to realize the objectionable nature of the education of their children in Christian schools, as their religious spirit has been sapped by the religious slavery to which they have been subject for three centuries, first under the Portuguese and Dutch Governments and then in Christian schools.

Insidious Poison

"Moreover, the freedom of the child is of infinitely greater value than the freedom of the parent born with religious indifference; and of all kinds of freedom, religious freedom is most precious. The religion of a child in a school of an 'unlike' denomination is not free. The alien religious atmosphere chokes his religion. In a certain Christian secondary school attended mostly by Shaivite children, the Christian atmosphere has so insidiously poisoned the hearts of these children that they have, of their own accord, given up wearing Sacred Ashes though it is *sine qua non* to Shaivite. The Report suggests that "the foundations of moral and religious development must, however, be laid in the home." But, this is not practicable so far as Hindus are concerned. Several Hindu parents are illiterate, and perhaps only one in a thousand can teach religion to his children. The remedy cannot therefore be applied to 99.9 per cent. of the Hindu children.

What "Leading Hindus Say From Platforms"

THE "MORNING STAR'S" REVELATIONS.

Referring to the above rider the "Morning Star", the weekly journal, of the American Mission, writes edi-

MATRIMONIAL THILLAIAMPALAM— THILAKAVATHY

The marriage of Thilakavathy the only daughter of Mr. V. Subramaniam, retired Overseer and Mrs. Subramaniam, of Naval, with Mr. K. C. Thillaiampalam, Lecturer of the College of Indigenous Medicine, Colombo and Proctor S. C. & Notary Public was solemnized on Saturday last at the bride's residence at 11 p. m.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 179. In the matter of the intestate estate of Annapoornam widow of Manicavasagar of Kondavil in Jaffna Deceased. Theivanaipillai widow of Ponnuswamy of Kondavil in Jaffna Petitioner.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, of Jaffna, on the 29th day of September 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read: it is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner unless any persons interested shall appear before this court on the 29th day of October 1943, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 29th day of September 1943.

Sgd. James Joseph,
District Judge.

Extended and reissued for
17th December 1943.

Intd. J. J.

D. J.

(O. 63. 13 & 16-12-43)

torially on Friday December 3 as follows:—

"The Hindu representative in the Committee—we mean the one who was appointed to watch the interests of Hindu schools—in a rider argues that Hindu children should be compelled to attend Hindu schools. He plausibly builds his argument on the opinion expressed by the Committee that it is desirable for the children of a particular denomination to attend a school established by that denomination. From our remarks above it would be seen that we endorse this position, other things being equal. But the trouble comes when compulsion is applied to parents. For example, when a parent has a choice of two schools: one which belongs to his denomination but an inefficient one, and the other of a different denomination but an efficient one why should such a parent be compelled to choose one and not the other? After all, it is education he wants and he cannot be blamed if he chooses a school which would give it in the best way. As to the incompleteness, he may provide the necessary supplement in other ways. We are not theorising. That is exactly what many parents do—even some who advocate Hindu schools for Hindu children from public platforms. Secondly, there are those who think that imbibing Christian culture in no way injures the religious faith of their children, but on the other hand makes them understand their religion better. We are not drawing from our imagination. We have actually heard leading Hindus say this from public platforms. The present writer, with his long experience as a teacher, knows a number of instances where parents have sent their children to attend voluntary Christian religious exercises, perhaps with the idea that some religion is better than none. Why, we ask should these classes of parents be driven to send their children irrespective of the education given or its beneficent influence to schools of their own denomination?"

Will Turkey Enter The War?

Allied Leaders Confer With Ineunu

London, Dec. 8.

Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt have completed a settlement with President Ineunu of Turkey on the military, political and economic problems of the Balkan world. The two great democratic leaders, fresh from their triumphs at Teheran and Cairo, ended their third great Middle East Conference on Monday night.

Text of Communique

The following part of the text of the communique issued after the talks reveals the nature of the settlement reached.

"The participation of the head of the Turkish State was in response to a cordial invitation addressed to him by the United States, British and Soviet Governments and bears striking testimony to the strength of the alliance between the United States, Britain and Turkey and to the firm friendship existing between the Turkish people and the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Presidents Roosevelt and Ineunu and Prime Minister Churchill reviewed the general political situation and examined at length their policy to be followed taking into account the joint and several interests of the three countries. A study of all problems in a spirit of understanding and loyalty showed that the closest unity existed between the United States of America, Turkey & Britain in their attitude to the world situation.

"The conversations in Cairo consequently have been most useful and most fruitful for the future relations between the four countries concerned. The identity of interest and of views of the great American and British democracies with those of the Soviet Union, as also the traditional relations of friendship existing between these powers and Turkey have been reaffirmed throughout the proceedings of the Cairo Conference."

A consideration of the whole Balkan picture and the possibility of military and strategic developments was the dominating feature of the conference.

Five Problems

No official statement about the matters discussed was made, but it is widely believed in the Middle East that the following problems figured prominently in the conference:—

- (1) The possibility of the Turks playing a more active part in the war and implementing the sympathy they have often expressed for the Allied cause.
- (2) The possibility of the Allies obtaining military concessions on Turkish territory.
- (3) The settlement of Turkey's status as a Balkan Power.
- (4) The settlement of relations between Turkey and Soviet Russia and the delineation of post-war interests of these two Powers in the Balkan and Danube zones.
- (5) The establishment on the Eastern Front of a solid block of powers from the Arctic to the Mediterranean corresponding to the solidity of the Anglo-American front.

Mr. Senanayake Begins His Game

(Continued from page 2)

representatives one by one. The situation is certainly full of forebodings. Circumspect action is needed. Vigilance, it has been said, is the price of liberty.

INDIA

Britain and India's Freedom.

Why Cripps Failed.

Mrs. Gandhi ILL.

Montreal, Dec. 5.

Mr. Louis Fischer, one of the most ardent American advocates of Indian independence, who visited India last year and stayed with Mahatma, eloquently sums up the argument against British rule in a small book entitled "Empire". His main argument is that Britain will gain economically by granting India freedom. However, the author, himself recognises that this argument will carry little weight with Mr. Churchill.

According to Mr. Fischer, England would win greater commercial gains and moral strength by relinquishing India. Politically, too, Asia struggles increasingly for self assertion. Empires will become greater liabilities. Imperialist nations would be better off if they were wise enough to make a graceful exit.—F. O. C.

WHY CRIPPS FAILED

Madras, Dec. 6.

In a speech delivered after he unveiled a portrait of the late Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, former Acting Governor of Central Provinces and Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, last evening, Dr. M. R. Jayakar referred to the momentous days of the Cripps negotiations, and said that the outcome of the Mission would have been different had Sir Stafford stayed a little longer, had he not "played Mallinath to Manu" by trying to "augment the document" embodying the offer that he brought and had he, instead of "saying different things to different people", brought them all together and invited the Viceroy to the meeting and thus enabled Indian leaders to persuade one another, as no Englishman could do.

MRS. GANDHI ILL
IN DETENTION

Bombay, Dec. 4.

The Government of Bombay have issued the following communique;

"Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi has had two heart attacks in the course of this week. She has rallied from them and is now better but she is still in a state of weakness.

"At her request the Government of India have agreed to her sons and grand-children seeing her in the detention camp."—A. P. I.

KING'S SPEECH

London Dec. 1.

The Socialist M. P. Mr. Alexander Sloan has tabled an amendment to the King's speech for debate in Parliament within the next few days, regretting that there is no mention of India or of the grave social conditions there in the King's speech proroguing Parliament last week.—Reuter.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK

Westminster

Mr. Amery, replying to questions about the food situation in India, told the Commons;

"The most important development in the Indian food situation in the last few weeks is that the main rice crop which is just coming to harvest is reported to be excellent, particularly in Bengal. Military assistance in Bengal is getting into

its stride and outlying centres as well as Calcutta are now receiving adequate supplies, though distribution from these centres to more remote villages still presents a problem. Plans for rationing in urban areas are proceeding and should be in operation in Calcutta by the middle of this month.

"Deaths in Calcutta for the fortnight ending 28th October, totalled 3,132, I cannot give figures for Bengal as a whole. It is reported that 22,33,000 people are being fed daily from free food kitchens.

"I regret to say that a serious outbreak of cholera in Bengal has followed upon the famine. During October, deaths in the Province from this disease averaged 5,349 per week. In the first week of November, they were 4,464. Assistance in the provision of doctors and medical equipment is being provided by the army and a mass inoculation campaign is being planned. Some drugs are being flown from this country.

"As regards other difficult areas Bombay is improving its position and crops in Bijapur where they failed last year are reported good. The Malabar and Cochin area is still very short of foodgrains but equitable distribution is being maintained and supplies have been arranged from Sind.

"In Madras it has been found possible to close all famine camps with the exception of a few in Anantapur and labourers are employed on normal agricultural work. Elsewhere the position gives me no particular ground for anxiety."

Mr. Sorensen (Labour) asked if it was correct that though there was a decided improvement the famine raged severely in the greater portion of Bengal. "Is he satisfied that everything is being done and is he aware that some weeks ago, I asked about cholera and the provision of medicine and drugs and he suggested that it was not necessary? Does he realise that it would have been much better if we had taken action about cholera at that time?"

Deficiency of Drugs

Mr. Amery: "With regard to the last part of the question, when I replied to him on October 17, I had no information from India to suggest either an undue spread of cholera though I mentioned that there was some cholera or any special deficiency of drugs. I undertook to inquire from India and subsequently learned in the course of November that cholera was very much on the increase and that there was a deficiency in certain drugs. Vigorous measures are being taken and drugs are being sent from this country by air.

"As regards the general situation, there are naturally elements of difficulty owing to the difficulty of getting food out to the more outlying villages, but, broadly speaking, there is sufficient food in the Province to meet all these requirements and the Government of India have undertaken to look after Calcutta itself."

Viscountess Astor (Conservative): "Has Mr. Sorensen ever been in India?" (interruption and cries of "Order"). No reply was given.

Replying to another question, Mr. Amery said, "Village food committees in Bengal have been instructed by the Bengal Government to give particular attention to families of seamen serving overseas and District Magistrates have been asked to take special measures to ensure adequate relief for them wherever necessary. In Calcutta, cheap grain shops have been opened for serving seamen and their families exclusive-

BENGAL RELIEF FUND

Ramakrishna Mission-Vivekananda Society Appeal.

A sum of Rs. 25983.15 has been collected for the relief of distress in Bengal by the Ramakrishna Mission and the Vivekananda Society. This includes a sum of Rs. 2192.25 donated by the Staff and undergraduates of the Ceylon University.

A cable has been received from the Ramakrishna Mission Headquarters, Calcutta, that relief is being given by the Mission to one lakh of people daily, that December is the most difficult period and that further funds are required for food clothing and medicine.

A. R. P. JAFFNA.

VACANCIES.

Urban Area)

COMMUNICATION SERVICE: Telephonists—English Junior School Certificate or higher examination. Salary Rs. 50/- per mensem. Applications to be sent to me through Mr. S. hatnasabapathy, O. I. C. Communications, A. R. P. Jaffna.

RESCUE SERVICE: Group Leader—Skilled and unskilled labourers. Group Leader must have passed the English School Certificate or higher examination. Salary: Group Leader and Skilled Labourer Rs. 1-50 per day, Unskilled Labourer Rs. 1-25 per day.

Applications to be sent to me through Mr. E. J. Jeyarajah, O. I. C. Rescue Service, A. R. P. Jaffna.

CASUALTY SERVICE: Group Leader; First Aiders—Group Leader must have passed the English S. S. C. or higher examinations, First Aiders—English J. S. C. or Tamil S. S. C. or higher examinations. Salary: Group Leader Rs. 1-50 per day, First Aiders Rs. 1-25 per day.

Applications to be sent to me through Dr. S. C. Thuraijiah O. I. C. Casualty Service, A. R. P. Jaffna.

(Rural Area)

A. R. P. CENTRE, KAYTS: Ambulance Driver and Attendant—Attendant must have passed the J. S. C. Tamil or English or higher examination; mechanic will be preferred. Residence at the A. R. P. Centre is compulsory. Salary: Driver Rs. 1-50 per day, Attendant Rs. 1-25 per day.

Applications are to be sent to me through Muniagar S. S. Santiapillai, Chief Air raid Warden, Kayts.

Conditions of Service

1 Residence within 2 miles radius of A. R. P. Head Quarters

2 No resignations before completion of 12 months' service from date of appointment.

3 Applicants for the Rescue Service must be prepared to take on any kind of manual labour.

4 Selected candidates must appear in A. R. P. Uniform from the date of appointment.

Age of Applicants.

Between the ages of 18 and 35 years.

Last Date for Applications.

Applications close on Thursday 16th December 1943.

Interviews for Selection.

1 No notice of interviews will be sent to applicants; those who satisfy the conditions given above will be interviewed in turn.

2 Date and place: Thursday 23rd December 1943 at the A. R. P. Head Quarters, Kayts.

Service. Time.

Communication 9 a. m.

R. S. C. 3 00 p. m.

Casualty 4 p. m.

3 Originals of certificates and testimonials must be produced at the interviews.

4 Detrenched hands from other Government Departments need not apply.

CHAS. S. MATHEWS,

A. R. P. Controller,

(M's 132 13)

(Continued from previous Column) ly. The prospects of this year's crop in the districts from which most seamen come are above average."

Sir Archibald Southby (Conservative) "Will he bear in mind the natural apprehensions of these seamen?"

Mr. Amery: "That is the reason why the Government of India have taken the measures to which I have just referred."

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.

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

Crossette 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.

(Mis. 181-9 & 13.

WANTED

1. An accountant, Salary Rs. 35/- to 50/- per mensem according to qualifications.

2. A store-keeper; Salary Rs. 60/- per mensem. Security Rs. 2000/-

Apply to Secretary, Jaffna Town Cooperative Stores Ltd. Main Street Jaffna on or before December 24th 1943.

(Mis. 183. 13 & 16.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 73.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Sinnathamby Vaitilingam of Vaddukoddai West Deceased.

Nagamuttu Nagasubramaniam of Vaddukoddai. Petitioner.

vs.

- 1 Vairamuttu Thamotheeram
- 2 do, Kandiah
- 3 do, Chellappah
- 4 do, Mootatamby
- 5 do, Ramasamy
- 6 Thaqgam widow of Sabapathy
- 7 Nagamuttu Kathirasar
- 8 Manicam widow of Sinnathamby
- 9 Annammah wife of Saravanamuttu all of Vaddukoddai West.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for final disposal before G. C. Thambiiah 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. Thambiiah.

District Judge.

The 6th day of February, 1943.

Time to show cause has been extended to 20-12-43.

O-62.

DENTAL SURGERY, JAFFNA

Mr. S. Chas. Pathirana, Licensed Dentist and Optician, will be at the Dental Surgery, 43, Main Street, Jaffna, from the 3rd to the 15th of every month.

KURUNEGALA BRANCH

From the 20th to the 30th he will be at his branch Dental Surgery, opposite Courts, Kurunegala.

His Jaffna Patients are advised to make prior appointments, if possible, by writing to his Kurunegala address.

(Mis. 98. 5-8—31-12-43.)