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The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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NO. 70.

REFORM OF EDUCATION.

Resolutions for State Council

The Executive Committee of Education has finally approved the resolutions to be placed before the State Council embodying the recommendations of the Special Committee on Education.

The resolutions, it is learned, cover all the recommendations of the Special Committee in chapter 20 of its Report.

The Executive Committee, at a meeting on Monday last, considered the recommendations of the Special Committee one by one. They were approved in each case by a majority

Some of the members of the Executive Committee, it is learnt, will move amendments to some of these resolutions.

The recommendation of the Special Committee that Denominational Schools should be allowed to exist side by side with state schools was vigorously opposed by the dissident section of the Executive Committee. This group will, it is learnt, propose in Council that Denominational schools should not receive any state aid except in the case of pupils of the "like" denomination.

MALARIA CAN BE CONTROLLED.

AT A RUPEE A PERSON PER YEAR.

Mr. S. V. Ramamurthi, I. C. S., Adviser to the Governor of Madras says that from experimental work done by the Madras Government in Vizagpatam and in Malabar they are now confident that "Malaria can be controlled at a small cost on the scale of one rupee a person a year".

The one "evil genius" which has kept large tracts undeveloped in India, — and in Ceylon — is the malarial mosquito.

The above announcement was made in his convocation address to the Andhra University on Saturday the 10th inst.

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL.

BUDGET MEETING.

As the monthly meeting of the Council was not held on December 10, for want of a quorum, a special meeting will be held at the office of the Council tomorrow at 5 p. m.

As the budget estimates could only be framed after all the items involving finances are disposed of a special meeting of the Council to consider the budget estimates will be held on December 20 at 5 p. m.

The Millennium — Economic.

Mr. Senanayake's Rosy Picture.

No More "Economic Bondage."

"Can there be a more effective means of freeing the people from economic bondage?..... The full support of my Ministry is behind this movement", said Mr. D. S. Senanayake describing the "tremendous possibilities" of the consumers' cooperative movement.

The Cooperative Consumers' Scheme in Colombo was, declared the Minister, "a stupendous achievement constituting a record unparalleled in the history of the Co-operative movement anywhere in the world."

Mr. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture, was speaking to 500 men and women representing the 105 Co-operative Stores of Colombo on Monday last at the State Council premises.

60,000 Members

Today there were 100 stores actively functioning in Colombo, he said. The remaining five had not yet been able to get housing accommodation. The combined membership totaled 60,000, one member generally representing one family. The total share capital amounted at present to 3 lakhs. The total number of rice ration-books served by the stores was 285,000. Many of the stores had already made encouraging profits.

15 Million Turnover

The average monthly sales per store in Colombo amounted to about Rs. 10,000. On that basis, said the speaker, the annual turnover of all the Stores in Colombo would be nearly 15 million rupees, which was bound to be greatly increased as they expanded and developed their business.

There were 1600 Co-operative Stores outside Colombo, scattered all over the island. They already served nearly two fifths of the population. Their annual turnover would come to about 15 million rupees.

For Whose Benefit?

"Whom will this trade benefit? To whom will the profits go?" asked Mr. Senanayake and answered: the benefit would be that of the people of the country; The profit would go to those that have earned them and deserved to enjoy them — the members of Co-operative Stores.

Post-War Aim

"Consider then the tremendous possibilities of the consumers' co-operative movement as an instrument of national development. Can there be a more effective means of freeing the people from economic bondage, of extinguishing poverty and of raising the standard of living?"

"The future is thus hopeful and let us take the future into our keeping," said the speaker.

Victory In The Pacific.

"Not Until Japan Is Invaded."

Enemy Invasion Of India Ruled Out.

New York, Dec. 10.

The Director of Public Relations of the United States Navy Department, Capt. Leland P. Lovett, said on Thursday night that the war in Europe would be won by the Allies next summer.

He added that victory in the Pacific would not be achieved until Japan was invaded and her cities smashed.

—Reuter.

Enemy Invasion Ruled Out

The Commander-in-Chief of India, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, in a broadcast on Monday said:—

"The advent of the Southeast Asia Command has not lessened our task so far as the prosecution of the war is concerned. If anything, it has increased it. I do not believe the Japanese now have the resources with which to make a serious attempt to invade India either by land or by sea or from the air. They are likely, however, to take every chance to cause us loss and annoyance by raiding our ports and coasts which are within reach of their aircraft. We are ready for such raids, but it is a fact that not even the most powerful defences, not even defences such as exist in Great Britain today, can provide absolute protection against attacks of this kind. The Japanese may even try to land small parties on our coasts in the hope of spreading terror and confusion, but they cannot hope thereby to gain a permanent foothold in India. I assure you that we are constantly considering these possibilities and how to deal with them should they materialise. Our aim is to make the enemy pay as heavily as possible for any such attempts to disturb us in our task. The leaders of the Fighting Services in the India Command, including myself, whose business it is to direct and control the great work that has been laid upon us know that we can rely on the courage and determination of all of you to help us to see this business through to the end — which is victory, complete and unconditional." — (Associated Press).

"HOOLIGANISM" IN TOWN.

Y. M. C. A. GROUP'S RESOLUTION.

The social welfare group of the Jaffna Y. M. C. A. has passed the following resolution:—

"This group note that drunkenness, disorderliness and hooliganism have increased in the town during recent months and desire to call the attention of the Hon'ble the Minister for Home Affairs to the urgent need to take firm action to check this menacing tendency."

Will Mr. Amery Be Jettisoned?

First-Class Political Storm Brewing.

Powerful Trade Union's Demand.

London, Dec. 13.

The Political Correspondent of "Reynolds' Newspaper" writes: "The Government's failure to deal with the situation in India is blowing up into a first class political storm. The executive of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the largest Trade Union in the world, has brought the question to a head by its unanimous demand for the resignation of Mr. L. S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India. The resolution has been sent to the Prime Minister; and from such a powerful organisation it cannot fail to be considered at once by the National Council of Labour and the General Council of the Trade Union Congress. There is no doubt that the Trade Union movement will be solidly behind the transport workers." —Reuter.

INDIAN SECRETARY HECKLED.

Meeting Ends In Disorder.

Birmingham, Dec. 10.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, speaking here to-night (Friday) said, "I think I can say with some confidence that so far as actual supply of food to Bengal is concerned, we are turning the corner. There will still be anxiety about getting supplies out to some of the more outlying villages and there is new and serious anxiety about the increase of malaria, cholera and other diseases among the population weakened by malnutrition. Every possible measure is being taken to meet the emergency."

Mr. Amery was constantly heckled and the meeting ended in disorder. A member of the audience who tried to move a resolution from the floor of the hall, was ejected after the disturbance and another scuffle followed when someone in the audience boarded the platform and tried to speak. More police were called in and the meeting ended with platform members leading with the national anthem, while many of the audience sang the *Internationale*. — "Hindu" Cable.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.

The College closes on Friday, December 17th for the Thai Pongal Holidays and reopens on Monday, January 17th.

University Entrance and H. S. C. classes for the 1945 Examinations will be formed on the re-opening day.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1943.

CONSULTATIONS.

It is stated that a number of minority leaders have been invited by Mr. D. S. Senanayake to give their views on the Ministers' proposals for Constitutional reform. According to our political correspondent, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam has not been invited. We hope and trust that this information is not correct. The best way to secure some sort of general agreement on the essentials of the new Constitution would be for the Leader of the State Council to hear all sides, and the best way to promote discontent and provide any section of the minorities with a grievance for many years to come would be to refuse to hear what it has to say. We have always felt that Mr. Senanayake has at times failed to display the qualities of a wise and tactful leader. Even the little diplomacy which he chooses to practise on occasions is of the crudest description. Take, for instance, his attempt to confront the minorities with the *fait accompli* of a new Constitution prepared by the Ministers without the knowledge of those who do not happen to move within the inner circle of the Ministry and approved by the Secretary of State. It was wrong of him to have tried to do this and expected the minorities to submit tamely to the dictates of the Ministry. Now that he has wisely made up his mind to consult the minority leaders, it would be as well for him to refrain from drawing invidious distinctions between this leader and that. It is quite possible that he is opposed to the theory of balanced representation as propounded by Mr. Ponnambalam. This, however, does not justify the view that Mr. Ponnambalam need not be heard. Mr. Ponnambalam does not speak for himself. He is the trusted leader of a section of the minorities. He speaks, at least, for his constituents. Besides, Mr. Senanayake himself is responsible for the insistence on balanced representation. As we have said, his leadership lacks the high quality of his late brother's. The polish and scholarship of a man like Sir Don Baron Jayatilake are not to be found among his accomplishments. A man of this type coming into collision with an equally combative temperament is likely to produce more than one spark. The demand for balanced representation is one of these sparks. This is why we have, in the

CONFERENCES ON REFORMS.

New Move.

MINISTERS MEET OTHER LEADERS.

Discussions To Continue Today.

(From a Political Correspondent)

Thursday, Dec. 16.

The political front which seemed to be frozen these last few weeks appears to be thawing.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, who, as I said in the last dispatch, had invited certain individual members of the State Council for individual interviews has now, as a result of the solidarity of minority representatives, yielded some ground.

As a result a conference took place this morning between the Board of Ministers, on the one hand, and two batches of minority representatives on the other.

The European Nominated Members Mr. F. H. Griffith and Mr. G. R. Whitby and the Burgher Nominated Member Mr. G. A. Wille met the Ministers first, Messrs. G. G. Ponnambalam, S. Natesan and Jos. I. Gnanamuttu met the Board next.

The Demands

I understand that the minority representatives demanded:—

(1) That the Ministers' Reform Scheme be submitted to them, in the first instance, for examination;

(2) That a Round Table Conference be summoned of Minority representatives and other State Councillors to discuss the above scheme and

(3) That the Ministers' Reform Scheme should be submitted to the State Council to enable the Council and the country to express considered opinion, before the same is sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The discussions were not completed.

The conference will be continued today.

[The above report was received after the leading article had been put in type. We see the discrimination has been set right. Ed. H. O.]

CONTRIBUTION TO WAR FUNDS.

The following contributions have been made to the above Fund up to date:—

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 342,640.35; C. P. S. One Day's Pay Fund—November Rs. 150.—Total Rs. 342,790.35.

St. Dunstan's Fund

The following contributions have been made to the above Fund up to date:—

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 138,688.70; C. P. S. One Day's Pay Fund—November, Rs. 250.—Total Rs. 138,938.70.

interests of Ceylon as a whole, urged both sides to be reasonable and just to one another. Passion and half-baked notions of expediency should not cloud our vision of what is inherently right and wrong. The best way out of the difficulty is for all sections to express their views and for Mr. Senanayake and his colleagues to make an earnest attempt to come to an understanding with the minorities.

Election of Chairman For Urban Council.

[By "A Citizen"]

It is a happy augury that as many as seven elected Members of the Urban Council are freshmen, so to say. They have no predilections and hence have no alignments, and are therefore free to act in the best interests of the town to the best of their abilities. Since the Urban Council started, the first Chairman elected, it is generally admitted, proved to be the most efficient. He wholeheartedly devoted himself to the task before him and endeavoured to discharge that duty without fear or favour, always remembering that he was a servant of the rate payers. He had ample leisure, fortunately favoured by God in that he had not to earn for the maintenance of his family, though he had big family responsibility, his one aim being that he should conduct the affairs of the Council, in a manner that other Councils in the Island might look up to it as something in the nature of a model institution, and in this he succeeded beyond expectation.

Business of the Council is growing daily, both in volume and in diversity and complexity. The Chairman is charged with the important duty of administration. Sanitation, Public Health, Public Works, Lighting, Water Service and Thoroughfares, to mention a few, are services requiring the closest attention of the Chairman, if these are to be run efficiently and economically; not that the men who succeeded the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagaratnam, as Chairman, were less gifted or wilfully neglected their work, but they had to serve two masters, the first and foremost was to help to keep their family hearths burning, the next was directing and looking after the affairs of the town. The real reason why people generally desire to have an Urban Council replaced by a Municipality is to have Commissioners appointed who will devote their full time and attention to its service and hence will render more efficient service by the inhabitants. The Urban Council of Jaffna too requires a full-time Chairman if its affairs are to be conducted thoroughly and efficiently. Busy professional men, however conscientiously they might try to fill the post of Chairman, must give pride of place to men, who have the leisure, the ability and the will to devote their full time in the service of the Council. A Chairman must at all times be available to the rate-payers, so that they may go to him during business hours and ventilate their grievances. A busy lawyer, for instance, will spend the best portion of his time (9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.) at the Courts. When he is thoroughly exhausted after a full day's work, what useful work can he do in his office as Chairman? A Chairman must have at least the following qualifications:—He must be thoroughly upright and honest, must not try to enrich himself or his friends at the expense of the ratepayers. He must be able to deal with administrative problems, must have a spirit of service in him and must consider himself the servant of the public and not its master. He must be impartial, civil and forbearing at all times. Shall we hope that the members elected will give consideration to the points indicated above and elect a Chairman, so as to earn the approval of the public.

Letter to the Editor

Buddhist Archeological Finds in Jaffna

Sir,

Dr. Paul Pieris, when District Judge of Jaffna, brought together some Buddhist Archeological Finds in Jaffna and put them in a room adjoining the Jaffna Public Library. I saw them there some years ago. When in Jaffna recently I took a friend from the South, who was anxious to see them, to the old room, but they were not there. The room in question had been reconditioned and put to other uses. I found one or two pieces thrown about the grounds. I made inquiry and found that the rest of the finds had been removed to the P. W. D. premises in some inaccessible corner of the Town. The purpose of this letter is to put forward the suggestion that these very valuable links with the past be suitably housed in the spacious grounds of the Jaffna Town Hall for the benefit of the people of and visitors to Jaffna.

Colombo. S. J. C. KADIRGAMAR.

RELEASE OF MAHATMA GANDHI

BELIEVED IMMINENT: A DELHI FORECAST

New Delhi, Dec. 11.

The evening *The National Call* publishes a front-page story headed: "Congress leaders' release believed imminent".

The National Call says: "The release of Gandhiji and other Congress leaders, according to informed circles, is likely to follow the general emancipation of Lord Wavell's policy in the course of his speech at the annual meeting of the Associated Bengal Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta and will elaborate the same in his address in February to the two Houses of the Central Legislature".

RAMANATHAN COLLEGE

FAREWELL TO VICE-PRINCIPAL

The Ramanathan College was the venue of a farewell function on the 6th instant to Miss R. R. Chelliah M. A. the vice-Principal who was leaving the college on being appointed an inspector of schools and to Mrs. Visvanadhan B. A. who has taken up another teaching work.

After a tea party the staff and students of the college assembled in the college hall. Dr. Lady Ramanathan took the chair. Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C. and Mrs. Natesan, Principal, of the College, were also present. Speeches were made by members of the staff and by a few students. Mrs. Natesan and Miss Subadra Devi entertained the audience with music recitals. Presentations in the form of silver vessels, pictures and books were made to the departing members of the staff.

Miss Chelliah, replying, thanked the President, the staff and the students for the kind sentiments expressed and wished that Ramanathan College should grow from strength to strength. Mrs. Visvanadhan said she was overwhelmed by the kindness of the staff and students and she would carry away with her very pleasant memories of Ramanathan College.

Dr. Lady Ramanathan was deeply moved and she remarked that the College had sustained a heavy loss. She wished the departing guests all success in their new fields of work.

THE FREE EDUCATION RECOMMENDATION.

Headmasters Support Special Committee.

Detailed Examination of Report.

Denominational Schools Problem.

"The system of free education recommended by the Special Committee should be warmly sponsored by those who are genuinely interested in the welfare of the poor and needy", declared Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., Principal of Parameshwara College, who presided at the Ceylon Headmasters' Conference, held at Colombo on Friday and Saturday last.

According to him, a system of free education would cost the country only a sum of Rs. 2½ millions every year. At the most, he said, such a system in its entirety would not cost more than Rs. 4½ millions.

Denominational Schools

Mr. Natesan added that denominational schools should form an integral part of the educational system of the country. This country consisted of people who belonged to the most revered and valued religions of the world. It would be unreasonable to ask them to shed their ideals. Religion should never be divorced from education.

"The aim of the writers of this Report was to prepare a system of education which would be suitable for a state of society in which every child would get an equal opportunity," declared Mr. H. S. Perera, Director of Education.

According to the present system of education, he said, those who went to vernacular schools got a raw deal. This class amounted to as much as 90 per cent. of the children attending schools. The remaining ten per cent. who attended secondary schools, finally got the best jobs. In future every effort would be made to give the unfortunate 90 per cent. a fair chance.

Mr. H. S. Perera initiated the discussion on the subject of the different types of schools and the 5th standard examination, as suggested in the Report.

Mr. Perera said that the 5th standard test had been much misunderstood for the bifurcation of the boys to the different types of schools was to be made not purely on the basis of the examination but also by taking into account the wishes of the parents and the school records of the students, in fact the latter were more important than the actual tests. He also stated that the Higher School Certificate as at present conducted was unsatisfactory as a school-leaving examination.

There were many who were preparing for the H. S. C., with its highly academic syllabus who should really be preparing for a commercial or clerical career by studying subjects such as book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting.

An animated discussion followed during which it became clear that the headmasters were not in

favour of a system of compulsory bifurcation namely, the allocation of boys who pass over from the primary schools to secondary, senior and practical, schools.

Agreed Conclusions

The following conclusions were unanimously agreed upon:—

(1) The lower department of the post-primary school may either be multilateral or consist of two separate schools, namely, secondary and senior. There may also be a practical side or school.

(2) With regard to the higher department, the senior and secondary sections shall normally be separate. But exceptionally they may also be run as a multilateral school.

The Headmasters' Conference at a whole day's session on Saturday summed up their deliberations in the following manner:

"This conference approves the proposals of the Special Committee on Education for free education provided:

(1) that more adequate allowances be made for equipment of schools; (2) that this enlarged equipment allowances and the cost of such proposals as boarding scholarships, free books, stationery etc., do not exceed the capacity of the country to carry on even in a period of depression; (3) that in the case of present assisted schools which decide to become private schools, teachers who wish to remain in that school and who will be paid according to their present salary, be allowed to continue to contribute to the teachers' pension scheme in order to secure full pension rights.

Trained Teachers, Salaries

"We are of opinion, that the proposed basic salaries of trained teachers in the primary and practical schools are too low and that they should be raised and we recommend a scale of Rs. 70 to Rs. 100.

"Since the basic salaries are relatively low, provision should be made in the case of the death of the teacher for the maintenance of his widow and children preferably by insurance.

"We note with regret that under the proposed scale of salaries, it will be impossible to maintain the standard of the best primary schools, as at present conducted, and suggest that local authorities be encouraged to improve their schools by contributing funds for higher salaries and better equipment."

On the medium of instruction, the conference decided as follows:

"This conference accepts the main recommendations regarding the medium of instruction, but requests that the regulations regarding the quota of pupils per teacher be relaxed in order to deal with special difficulties. We suggest a quota of 25 units for primary and practical and 20, for secondary and senior schools.

"The conference unanimously endorses the recommendation of the Special Committee that the system of direct State Control and the system of denominational control be permitted to exist side by side."

The Rev. Father Peter Pillai was elected president for 1944 and Mr. E. R. de Silva secretary.

India & The Atlantic Charter.

Mr. Amery's Elaborate Explanation.

Madras Newspaper's Caustic Comment.

London, Dec. 8.

"Britain's policy in India, in the past, present and the future, is guided by the principles of the Atlantic Charter", declared the Secretary of State for India Mr. L. S. Amery, in an exclusive interview.

Sitting in his armchair in the historic India Office in King Charles Street, Whitehall, the diminutive steel-muscle amateur boxer, mountain-climber Minister re-affirmed Britain's intention to encourage Indian self-government as soon as an appropriate constitution was framed to ensure Indians against anarchy and civil war.

Discussing Bengal, he emphasised that the famine was due "primarily to an act of God". He insisted that the tragedy did not justify any suggestions that Britain would withhold plans for further Indian independence on grounds of local handling of the situation. "What has always been frankly admitted by the most ardent advocates of Indian self-government is that they should pass through a teething period of initial difficulties which we hope and believe would be presently overcome. The general experience is that provincial self-government,—which includes powers as wide as those of State Governments in the United States—by no means altered by the strike by the Congress Party executives, has been carried on despite difficulties caused by the war situation. In the specific case of Bengal the immediate cause of famine was the wholly unforeseen failure of the local rice crop, due to a blight which unfortunately was discovered tardily through unforeseeable technical reasons."

Mr. Amery, straightening himself in the chair, recalled how towards the end of 1942 fears were entertained of famine, especially in the regions dependent on rice imports from Burma. "The measures initiated by the Central Government in co-operation with the provinces, successfully overcame the danger and averted what might easily have been a far greater famine than that in Bengal. At that time the Bengal Government through its Premier claimed that Bengal would satisfactorily fend for itself. Unfortunately the forecast was upset by natural catastrophe—namely blight—resulting in the need for widespread Indian and British measures of relief despite the rest of India's own pre-occupations and Britain's shipping shortages. We now, I think, have turned the corner though there is still reason to fear continuing loss of life from malnutrition and disease. Undoubtedly Lord Wavel's personal intervention and the generous help of the army authorities have been invaluable in this crisis". He passed and added emphatically, "But this does not involve any supersession of provincial self-government the proof of which is the Bengal Ministry is still handling the situation of its own primary responsibility."

The Cripps Offer

Emphasising that for no reason can the Bengal events be interpreted as a breakdown of the system of provincial self-government, he said "We made it clear both before, and after the Cripps Mission, that we wish India to be as independent as Britain. Likewise though it is our wish and, in our belief, in India's highest interest that she would remain associated with us and the rest of the British Commonwealth in free and equal partnership we do not prevent her doing otherwise, once she has established herself after the war on the

basis of an agreed constitution. That there should be an agreement on the nature of India's future constitution is of course, an essential pre-requisite of India standing on her own feet. One thing we are not prepared to do—which would public opinion would not hold us justified in doing—is to hand over India to anarchy and civil war. Even on that issue, however, we went so far as to say that if a constitution agreed upon by the greater part of India were not acceptable to particular provinces more especially those wherein Moslem elements are in a majority, we do not stand in the way of either the majority or the minority attaining freedom separately. We did this not because we wished to see India divided; quite the contrary; because we wished to emphasise the fact that it is on a basic agreement, of give and take, a compromise between the main elements of India's national life that an acceptable and stable scheme can emerge."

Atlantic Charter Anticipated

Mr. Amery paused and smilingly replaced the reporter's broken pencil with his own silver one and said: "In all this we are definitely carrying out—indeed we anticipated it—the principles of the Atlantic Charter. I never understood why the legend is propagated that we did not intend to apply the Atlantic Charter in the case of India. We did in fact begin by applying it many years before Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt met each other and I cannot conceive of a more complete application of it than was contained in the declaration expounded to India by Sir Stafford Cripps 18 months ago. It was a declaration which might with the smallest changes in wording be applied literally to the nations of Europe on their liberation from the Nazi yoke by the three Great Powers, who at this moment are discussing the European war and its sequel."

Mr. Amery, physically the smallest man in the Government can however, claim the distinction of being the only one who was ever plucky enough to "duck" his former schoolmate and present boss, Mr. Churchill, then his junior, for pushing him off the swimming pool at Harrow into deep water.

'Hindu's' Comment

Commenting on the above editorially on December 11 "under the caption 'Mr. Amery Protests too much', the 'Hindu' of Madras writes:—

"What exactly Mr. Amery hopes to achieve by strenuously maintaining the thesis that 'Britain's policy in India in the past, in the present and in the future is guided by the principles of the Atlantic Charter,' it is difficult to imagine. 'I never understood,' he innocently remarks, 'why the legend is propagated that we did not intend to apply the Atlantic Charter to India'. Well, he must ask Mr. Churchill for the explanation. He claims that Britain had begun applying the Charter to India long before Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt formulated it and that he cannot 'conceive of a more complete application of it than was contained in the declaration expounded to India by Sir Stafford Cripps'. If indeed there was no difference between the Charter and the Cripps offer, why should Mr. Churchill jibe at the proposal that India should be expressly declared to be a beneficiary of the Charter? The argument that the Atlantic Charter was intended to apply to the countries that have since September 1939 been overrun by the Axis can no longer be sustained in the face of the declaration at the Cairo Conference the other day that Korea, which lost its independence decades ago shall obtain its freedom. Why, even Iran which is today largely under the military occupation of the Allies has been promised that its independence and territorial integrity shall be scrupulously respected. Why, then, should it be difficult to give India the same

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India & The Atlantic Charter.

(Continued from page 3)

guarantee? Apart from other factors, there is, between the Atlantic Charter and the Cripps offer, this major difference, that whereas the latter depends for its fulfilment on the goodwill of Great Britain alone, the former offers a guarantee, in the name of Great Britain and the United States, as speaking for all the United Nations, that all nations who are ranged on their side shall be assured of their territorial integrity and shall be allowed to choose their own form of government. Why should not such a guarantee be given to India, too, especially as Britain has repeatedly declared that she, for her part, is prepared to relinquish all control? If Britain could claim a *locus standi* in the Lebanese dispute on the ground that peace in the Lebanon was indispensable for the safety of her own lines of communication, cannot the other Allied Nations and especially the United States show equally good reason for refusing to regard India as Britain's domestic concern?

The "Hindu" concludes: "To talk of the Atlantic Charter having been anticipated in India is, in the circumstances, an insult to the intelligence of the Indian people."

THE CREDIT CORPORATION.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES AT EARLY DATE.

It is understood that notice regarding the issue of debentures by the Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation will be issued almost immediately.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation which was recently appointed, held its first meeting on Saturday last at the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce and elected Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce as its Chairman.

"DEMON LAND" AT THE COLOMBO TOWN HALL.

The Tamil Recreation and Dramatic Club of Wellawatte, put on the boards Rao Bahadur P. Sambanda Mudaliar's play "Demon Land" last Sunday evening at the Colombo Town Hall in aid of the Bengal Relief Fund. It was a highly successful performance. A very large and appreciative gathering was present. The amateur actors did their part very well, although most of them appeared on the stage for the first time. Special mention may be made of Messrs. C. Paramanathan, C. Mylvaganam, N. Vythilingam and K. Kumarakulasingham who acted very creditably the part of Thaththan, Mohanavalli, Veeramartandan and Rajasimhan respectively. It was the team spirit and co-operation among the members, infused by the well-known actor Mr. M. S. Thiruvilangam, who is a vice-President of the club and Chairman of its Dramatic section that made the staging of the play the success it was.—Cor.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS TO VISIT CHINA.

New Delhi, Dec. 9. Sir C. V. Raman and Sir S. S. Bhatnagar have been invited to visit China. They are expected to leave next spring.

—A P I

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

[held at Point Pedro]

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 219/P.F. In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Subramaniam Jegasothy of Puloly West Deceased, Thamotheerampillai Arumugam of Puloly West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Jegasothy Gnanakaran of Puloly West, a minor by his Guardian-ad-litem Sivapackiaratnam widow of Jegasothy of Puloly West
2. Kanagambikai daughter of Arumugam by her Guardian-ad-litem Sethupillai widow of Sabapathipillai of Puloly West Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge on the 1st day of December 1943 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit of the petitioner:

It is ordered that the Will of Subramaniam Jegasothy deceased dated the 21st day of October 1942 and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 13th day of January 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said petitioner is the Executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 13th day of January 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. L. W. de SILVA,
Addl. District Judge.

The 6th day of December 1943.

[O. 64.]

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 179. In the matter of the intestate estate of Annappooram widow of Manicavasagar of Kondavil in Jaffna Deceased. Theivanaippillai 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.]

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.)

WANTED.

Sri Somaskanda English School, Puttur

From January 1944, a graduate as Headmaster for above school. Apply before 24th December to the undersigned.

S. PONNAMBALAM,
Udaiyar Valavu, Manager.
Chunnakam.

Mis- 187.

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.)

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

(Mis. 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 Re. 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 to 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. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.
(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-43.) (T's)