

# THE Hindu Organ.

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## CONFLICTING INTERESTS IN THE BALKANS

Britain and France Woo  
Their Support

### ITALY OUT FOR NEUTRAL BLOC

FOUR important factors are now at work in the Balkans. There are England and France seeking to prevent Germany from seizing the Balkan States and utilizing fully their material resources. There is Germany pressing hard upon the Balkan countries for their supplies of raw materials. There is Italy seeking to lead a neutral Balkan "bloc" with Hungary, in order to stave off German and Russian domination in the region. And, finally, to the north there is the Soviet Union, aiming at strengthening her position in the Black Sea and at detaching Bukovina and Bessarabia from Rumania.

The Allies have won the first round in concluding an alliance with Turkey. By this action they have closed the Dardanelles to Russia, opened an entrance for themselves into the Black Sea, strengthened their position in the Eastern Mediterranean, and have thus begun to exert a direct influence upon the Balkans.

Germany has forced upon all Balkan countries a series of trade agreements extremely disadvantageous to their economic future and threatens to occupy them with troops if they refuse to supply her with food, oil and metals.

Italy seeks to restore the old Balkan alliance in order to become by this means the arbiter of the European situation at the time when the war will be drawing to a close.

Stalin, after his bloodless victories in the Baltic States and in Poland—and after an unexpectedly difficult subjugation of Finland, is preparing for a solution of the Black Sea question, having selected

Bulgaria as his base of operations. By returning thus to the traditional policy of Imperial Russia in the second half of the nineteenth century, he has naturally disturbed Turkey, which has been thrown completely into the arms of France and England.

But what is the policy of the respective Balkan countries, situated as they are under the cross-fire of all these strong and contradictory forces?

#### Yugoslavia

Created after the World War by the union of Serbia with the southern Slavs of former Austro-Hungarian provinces, Yugoslavia feels itself bound to the Allies, well knowing that their defeat would be the end of Yugoslavia. But her geographical position between Germany on the North and Italy in the west compels Yugoslavia to pursue a policy of balancing herself between her powerful neighbours and to try by means of strict neutrality, to save her integrity, and independence.

Yugoslav diplomacy has long been seeking to create a real Balkan "bloc" and has managed to draw considerably closer to Bulgaria. Yugoslavia has a fine army and a considerable war industry, although not adequate for modern mechanised warfare, and the country remains dependent upon foreign imports of war materials.

#### Rumania

Rumania is in a more difficult situation. All her neighbours, except Yugoslavia, have claims upon her territory. Hungary wants Transylvania,

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## The Director of Food Production

ON

### The Need for Self-Sufficiency

Mr. W. E. Hobday, Director of Food Production writes:—

It must be expected that the volume of shipping available to bring in supplies of food from abroad will decrease as the war goes on owing to the withdrawal of ships to supply the Expeditionary Force in France, and to other causes. Nor, apart from the question of transport, is it safe to presume that supplies will necessarily be forthcoming from overseas on the scale to which we have become accustomed. It is therefore a matter common prudence as well as of patriotism that this country should make itself independent of supplies from overseas, to the greatest possible extent. In particular it is most desirable that the great majority of the people of Ceylon, whose staple food is rice, should accustom themselves to locally-grown foodstuffs, as a regular part of their diet. It is evident that the demand for imported rice can be materially reduced if people will learn as a general rule to make one meal a day of kuraakkan, maize, or one of the locally-grown pulses, instead of rice, i.e., taking the latter for one meal only instead of two. (Incidentally the introduction of such a variety in the normal diet is strongly recommended on medical grounds.)

In order to assist all who are able and willing to cultivate foodstuffs, the Department of Agriculture has prepared a schedule, in which the various crops recommended for cultivation are classified according to the type of locality to which they are most suited. Application for seed or other planting material should be made to the Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent of the Province, District in which the applicant has land available.

## Enemy Loses Over 400 'Planes in 4 Days

Paris, Tuesday.

The Germans lost over 400 aeroplanes during Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday morning, according to an official estimate.

## CLASH OF ARMS

GREATEST BATTLE NOW ON

2,000 TANKS TAKE PART

The greatest battle of armoured and mechanised units the world has ever seen is now taking place in the Low Countries. It is stated in London that between 1,500 and 2,000 tanks are fighting like swarms of iron monsters.

The fighting has been hard but, says Reuter, the French have fought brilliantly. Their weapons and their tanks have shown themselves clearly surpassing those of the enemy. The latest reports indicate that the Liege forts are holding out, except one whose fall has been reported. The Germans claim to have set foot in the Old Brick Citadel dating from the time of Louis XIV. The Belgian forces there are holding out intact.

It is in the Belgian Ardennes that the Germans are making their greatest effort. Numerous units, preceded by several armoured divisions, are thrusting westwards. Motor-cyclists, machine-guns and tanks follow the leading infantry columns. The Belgian and French outposts are slowly falling back before the enormous German drive. Violent fighting has been taking place along the Moselle, in the wooded region in front of the Maginot Line.

While the land battle has increased in intensity along a front nearly 250 miles long from the Zuyder Zee to the Moselle, equally lively encounters are taking place in the air. At the moment, a vast and continuous aerial battle is in progress over the whole fighting zone.

## Wild Nazi Gamble on Early Finish

London, Monday

It is learned authoritatively in London that, on the western front in the north, the main German attack has developed, as was expected, against the Dutch and the Belgian armies. German pressure has been most heavy in the neighbourhood of the Albert Canal at Maastricht. It is pointed out that, historically, Germany always puts every ounce that she can into her initial blow, and there are many indications, not necessarily military, that the Germans will stake almost everything in an attempt to win this war quickly.





**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1940.

### THE INDIAN IMPASSE

WITH THE INVASION OF THE Low Countries by Hitler the war has entered a serious phase, when the whole hearted support of India may help towards turning the scale. The Congress leaders have one and all expressed their great concern for the success of the Allied cause and condemned Nazism in no uncertain terms. It is only the failure of the British Government to define to the satisfaction of the Congress their war aims as regards India that stands in the way of India's full co-operation with Britain in the prosecution of the war. The divergence in view-point resolves itself into one of objective and method. It is unfair to charge the Congress with a lack of realism, with being doctrinaire, with being mastered by catch-words, as British statesmen and Indian Liberals have so often done. The real issue is not between Independence and Dominion Status, for Dominion Status of the Statute of Westminster type with its right to secede and a fully sovereign legislature connotes independence. Gandhiji has expressed his readiness even to make reasonable concessions as regards defence and British commercial interests. But the real difficulty arises from Britain's unwillingness to part with power. The qualification to Dominion Status, "as early as possible with adequate safeguards" is so elastic as to make it mean anything or nothing. Hence is it that the Congress insists that the power to shape the future constitution must rest with the people.

Here we come to the second issue, the method by which the constitution is to be formed. Lord Zetland has plainly stated that Britain cannot divest herself of her responsibility in shaping the constitution because of her obligations as regards the Princes, minorities, defence and commercial interests, though Indian opinion will have a large share in the task. The Viceroy also has said that the Constitution that finally emerges will represent the largest measure of agreement among the Indian communities. This sounds rather like another Round Table Conference where self-styled leaders selected by the Raj will be pitted against the Congress. India claims the right, which was conceded to all the Dominions, the right of the people to frame

their own constitution without any outside influence. There is nothing exceptionable in this demand. The demand for a Constituent Assembly really arises from the fear that British bureaucracy may so manipulate the composition of the constituent body or conference as to obtain for itself an effective say in the shaping of the constitution. A conference of leaders is also open to the same objection. Gandhiji is even agreeable to a smaller body provided the members are all elected by the people and not nominated.

One objection is usually raised to the idea of a constituent assembly, that in the present atmosphere of communal tension a constituent assembly elected on a wide franchise has no reasonable chance of arriving at an agreed scheme, that it must be preceded by a communal settlement. We do not deny that there is some substance in this objection. But those who raise this objection should not ignore the fact that it is the existence of a third party interested in keeping the communities apart, which humours the minorities with doles that encourages fissiparous tendencies. The moment Britain announces her decision to leave all power in the hands of the people's representatives, the minorities will in their own interest co-operate to evolve a responsible government. The Congress has repeatedly expressed its willingness to any essential safeguards for the minorities. But the pronouncement that the minorities must themselves decide what their safeguards should be, like the blank cheque which Mr. Jinnah asked the Mahatma to honour at the Round Table Conference though made in a moment of enthusiastic benevolence, may prove a fruitful source of trouble, or at least lay the Congress open to the charge of inconsistency.

The recent statements of Lord Zetland and the under-Secretary of State have the usual evasion and are far from helpful towards a solution. The insistence on an understanding between Jinnah and Gandhiji as a condition precedent to the grant of Dominion Status is unfair. For the Raj to take the minorities under its wing and expect communal harmony at the same time is hardly consistent. Government must itself take the initiative and try to effect a communal settlement in the mutual interests of Britain and India. Or, as Jawaharlal Nehru has justly observed, the power to shape the future of India may be wrested from Britain by the march of events. While Gandhiji is ready to make any fair compromise, Britain should not lose this golden opportunity of justifying her claim to fight for democracy, and of resolving the deadlock in India.

## ALL - CEYLON INDUSTRIAL RALLY AND CARNIVAL

### The Exhibition

(COMMUNICATED)

JAFFNA has every reason to be proud, and more so the organisers, of the wonderful display that greets the eye at the All Ceylon Industrial Rally and Exhibition. An Exhibition of this nature requires several hours of careful inspection if one wishes to derive the full benefit—nay even a clear idea of the articles exhibited and the technique and skill of local craftsmen. The usual walking through, flitting from stall to stall, like the American globe trotter, may cause a certain amount of exhilaration and no more. I would strongly recommend at least half a dozen visits if one wishes to say at the end "I have really seen the exhibition."

When arrangements were being made for the Exhibition the opinion commonly expressed was that the grounds were too small. That was an initial disadvantage. But one reckoned without the skill and experience of the Architect Mr. W. F. Ratnapatna. The lay-out of the stalls, the utilisation of every inch of space, the provision of lanes and corridors for free movement when there is a rush, have contributed not a little to ensure success. The effect as a whole really shows what can be achieved with skilled planning.

One cannot pass over the first block of stalls as one enters the grounds. The Chief Headmen's pavilion on the left is a miniature exhibition in itself. From agricultural products to needlework, model houses, colour printing and palm-leaf products there is a bewildering variety. If one is on the look out for something new, some new orientation of the manifold uses of the palm-leaf, one can see it in the tats made from the leaf-stalks. These tats are just as good, if not better than the split cane tats. The Palmyrah products co-operative Society Tolpura deserves special mention for its enterprise. The other half of this block of stalls is occupied by the D. M. & S. S. stalls, the Coconut Board Stall, the stall showing coir products turned out in Jaffna and trade stall. The D. M. & S. S.'s stalls have something out of the ordinary. The nutrition section is getting usual quota of enthusiastic teachers, students and members of the general public who are keen on discovering for themselves the values of local leaves and grains, the vitamin content of local foods etc. If one wants to see what wonderful co-operation in public health work is possible by even small vernacular schools, one has but to spend a few minutes in looking at the exhibits of the Kamalasarna Vernacular School Chavakachcheri. The Coconut Board Stall is fully representative of coconut products. The edible coconut oil, refined and distilled, the coconut shell buttons much superior to the imported variety, the large assortment of soaps,

both toilet and washing, not to mention the varied complement of brushes, brooms etc. The Coconut Board Van which is doing propaganda work in the planting districts is also parked close by. The officer in charge Mr. M. M. Alexander, a *sine qua non*, at exhibitions is never tired of displaying his wares and winning over reluctant buyers. The Jaffna Coir Products Stall by the side of the Coconut Board Stall is a challenge. It shows what Jaffna can do. The matting, door mats, brush mats, turned out at this centre at Colombogam within the short space of two years, with one Demonstrator for more than year, is a clear indication that Jaffna can develop its coir industry if Government will only help and not hamper its progress. To mention a case in point, it will be interesting to note that since November 11th 1939, frantic efforts are being made to persuade Government to lease out a bit of the lagoon to soak coconut husks. Red tape seems to be stronger than iron chains. An enthusiastic business man came forward with the offer to soak 50,000 husks every two months, that Jaffna may have a supply of cheap fibre. The application was forwarded to the Kachcheri. The preliminary inquiries from the Chief Headmen to the minor headmen, from the Government Agent to the Urban District Council prolonged the negotiations till February. Today is May 16th and the papers have now gone to the Attorney General. What next? I wonder whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies would not be asked to have his say in the matter.

Why should matters move at snail's pace in Jaffna? What about the various lakes and rivers, water-courses, swamps and pits made use of in South Ceylon for the soaking of husks. Where was law, precedent and red tape there?

An attempt is being made with success to bottle fruit juices. The juice of the orange, lime, pineapple bottled and neatly wrapped are on view at Mr. S. Somasunderan's stall. The non-alcoholic fruit wines of the monks of Tolagatty also deserve special mention. Booksellers seemed to have thought the Exhibition not a suitable venue for their wares, but the premier booksellers of the North Messrs S. S. Sanmuganathan's have availed themselves of the opportunity by fitting up a small yet, neat stall. The Perumal Kovil Textile Co-operative Society is having a fine range of Jaffna made cloth in the shape of verties, shawls, etc. for sale. One would like to see this Society give a more modern touch to the products turned out. The patterns turned out on the can-bags are exotic and peculiarly Jaffna. The patterns have survived the centuries of neglect. What is needed is to make use of the pattern in turning out sarees. I am sure, and I speak from experience having exhibited the Jaffna textile products in

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J. H. C. Jubilee Celebrations.

## ALL - CEYLON INDUSTRIAL RALLY AND CARNIVAL

### A Fairyland of Fun and Frolic

THE Organisers of the All-Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations deserve to be congratulated for their marvellous achievement in transforming the newly acquired playground into a fairyland of mirth and merriment. Mr. W. F. Ratnapala, our energetic Superintendent of Works, has excelled himself in the lay-out of the whole scheme. As one turns from Kankasanturai Road into the College street, he sees almost a new world. The road itself had been widened over-night and as we approach the once obscure Chemma street junction, a wonder city appears to have sprung into existence. At the entrance you are welcomed into Oriental arch-way designed according to the model of a Hindu Temple Gate-way. The inner arches are decorated according to the traditional art of the Jaffna roof decorations. On the left of the arch-way is a section of the industrial Exhibition. Thanks to the energies of the Jaffna Maniagars, who combed the peninsula for industrial and agricultural exhibits, you find a veritable store-house of curios and handicraft articles. On the right the M. O. H.'s stall displays statistical and educational devices for the promotion of Health. The coconut van and stall under the direction of that able propagandist Mr. M. Alexander adorn the same corridor. The coir yarn industry of Jaffna is represented by the stall organised by Mr. C. W. D. Alwines of Exhibition reputation. As one walks into the Main Corridor leading from gate-way one finds himself in an avenue of industry and enterprise. The merry-go-round whirls merrily with sportive lads and lassies.

The numerous amusement stalls in charge of volunteer ladies and gentlemen keep the crowd going. One cannot turn round a corner without being collared by some enterprising stall-holder who robs you of your silver on some game of skill. The refreshment stall, gaily decorated with scintillating lights, under the able management of Mrs. C. Kumaraswamy assisted by the elite of the Jaffna lady folk, lures every passerby. The excellent menu served gives your money's worth. The Hoopla stalls under Mrs. Ponnusamy assisted by Mr. F. A. Sandrasegara and a number of ladies and

gentlemen is a veritable Monte Carlo, where one gambles away money on a most alluring game of skill. A glittering archway of fire invites you into the Musical Instruments and Handicrafts Exhibition stall. You could learn a number of names as you gaze at weird instruments capable emitting melodious tones. The Industries stall contains quite a number of articles of skillful workmanship. The artificial flowerworks of Mrs. Nesamma Joseph has promise of good market if properly organised. The Camera art of Mr. Lionel Wendt adorns the screens set up in the upper storey of the College Boarding house. These most marvellous feats of the camera of Mr. Wendt elegantly displayed by Mr. Kanagasabai, our Art Inspector, present a most fascinating spectacle. The collections of the Winner Art Club and the works of Mr. Sanmuganathan, the college Art Master, adorn the lower floor. The geographical, scientific and historical models set by Messers Culasingham, Arunachalam, Jayaveerasingham and Mylvaganam of the College staff are of great educational value.

The College Hall is now a theatre. The Bombay Dancers exhibited their skill on Tuesday night and thrilled the audience.

Among the side shows one must not forget the exquisite displays of Jaffna Folk Dance and the Bharata Natyam. The Magic shows added an element of mystery to the pageant of fun and frolic. The light effects devised by Mr. C. D. Moreas deserve commendation.

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#### Further List of Ministers

##### Interest Centres In Mr. Bevin's Post

London, Monday.

The following further list of Government appointments was issued by 10, Downing Street, this evening.

Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma; Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of Health; Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour and National Service; and Lord Woolton, Minister of Food. Mr. Bevin becomes a Privy Councillor. He belongs to the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The chief interest in tonight's Ministerial appointments centres in that of Mr. Bevin who is an influential member of the Council of the Trade Union Congress. As Minister of Labour and National Service, his work will be closely related to the important question of supply, of which Ministry his Labour colleague, Mr. Herbert Morrison, is the head. This will be a strong combination and should go far (says Reuter's lobby correspondent) to re-organise the supply efforts in all their branches. Mr. MacDonald's appointment as Minister of Health is clearly a mark of the Prime Minister's recognition of the valuable work Mr. MacDonald has done in his earlier Ministerial appointments. He has long been marked out for control of one of the principal Departments and his appointment will be extremely popular.

#### Trade Leap

##### Rise in Exports and Imports

A rise of Rs. 8,000,000 in the value of domestic exports in April as compared with figures for the corresponding month last year and a rise of nearly Rs. 6,000,000 over figures for April, 1938, is reported in the Customs returns for April, which were issued today in an abridged form owing to war economy.

The import figures, too, show a rise of Rs. 7,000,000 over April, 1939, and a rise of Rs. 6,000,000 over April, 1938.

Compared with the domestic exports and the imports for March this year, those for April again show an increase. The actual figures, according to the Customs returns are:—

	Domestic Exports.
March, 1940	Rs. 23,156,124
April, 1940	Rs. 28,495,549
	Imports.
March, 1940	Rs. 23,592,286
April, 1940	Rs. 24,998,680

The total export is Rs. 31,224,345. for April, 1940. In March 1940, the figure was Rs. 26,059,639 and in February 32,028,044.

The chief cause of the rise in exports—almost to the February level—was the increase in tea exports. In April, 24,619,204 lbs. were exported, valued at Rs. 19,735,442 (which represents a

#### NATION'S CONFIDENCE IN MR. CHURCHILL

##### STRIKING DEMONSTRATION OF UNITY

##### BRITAIN DETERMINED TO FIGHT

London, Monday.

By 381 votes to nil, the House of Commons yesterday expressed its confidence in Mr. Churchill's Government in a division forced by Mr. James Maxton (I.L.P.) He only received the support of one other I.L.P. member and, since they had to act as tellers no votes were recorded against the resolution.

After Mr. Churchill's speech, Mr. Lees Smith, speaking from the position normally occupied by Mr. Attlee on the Opposition side, said: "I have been asked by my colleagues to follow the Prime Minister because today we have unity through discussion, persuasion, goodwill and common sense, but on the other side is unity by the concentration camp, the rubber truncheon and the executioner's block. Also, I have been asked to do so in order to state immediately that, of course, we support this resolution."

Mr. Lees Smith informed the House of the approval given by the Labour Party Conference, by 2,413,000 votes to 170,000 to the action of the Labour leaders in joining the new All-Party administration. "That does appear to me", he added, "a striking demonstration of national unity."

##### Ceylon to Contribute To the War?

Mr. George E. de Silva, M. S. C. for Kandy, gave notice of a motion this afternoon at the meeting of the State Council, urging that Ceylon should vote the sum of Rs. 2,000,000 towards the cost of the war.

Customs value of 81 cts. per lb. for the U. K. and 77 cts. per lb. for other countries) as compared with 15,294,804 lbs., valued at Rs. 13,556,006, in March. The Customs value of a pound of tea in March was 90½ cts. for the U. K. exports and 86½ cts. for other countries.

Rubber exports have fallen from 11,999,938 lbs. in March to 10,500,358 lbs. in April. The value of these exports in March was Rs. 6,809,958—or 56½ cts. per lb.—and Rs. 5,827,696 in April—or 55½ cts. per lb.

Copra exports have increased appreciably—from 58,327 cwt. in March to 83,977 cwt. in April, but low prices in April resulted in a reduction of the value. In March the value of exports was Rs. 512,700 (at Rs. 8.79 per cwt.) and in April Rs. 602,961 (at Rs. 7.18 per cwt.).



## Conflicting Interests in the Balkans

(Continued from page 1)

Soviet Russia wants Bessarabia and Bukovina, Bulgaria wants the Southern Dobrudza, a purely Bulgarian region seized by the Rumanians in 1913 after the Balkan war; Germany wants Rumania's rich oilfields and great agricultural resources. If any of Rumania's neighbours attack her, the rest will immediately demand their shares of the spoils. Rumania's military preparedness is much below Yugoslavia's, and alone she could not resist any opponent. The Rumanians understand their situation and favour the solidarity of the Balkan countries, but refuse to agree to the necessary concessions, particularly those demanded by Bulgaria.

### Bulgaria

In size, Bulgaria is the smallest of all Balkan countries with a population of 6,500,000 as compared with Yugoslavia's 15,000,000 and Rumania's 20,000,000. But if it be true that the strategic key to the European situation is in the Balkans, the key to the Balkans is in Bulgaria. Situated at the cross-roads between east and west Bulgaria controls the road to the Aegean and the Sea of Marmora from the north and to the Danube from the south. She lies suspended over the Dardanelles, and, according to the circumstances, can either be a threat to the straits or act as their defender.

Bulgaria demands the Dobrudza from the Rumanians and Thrace with a road to the Aegean from Greece, and she makes these demands a condition for her entrance into a Balkan "bloc". The Bulgarians have a good army and they do not like the Germans, who have been exploiting them economically. Germany owes Bulgaria 6,000,000,000 leva, which she has no intention of paying. The intensive exports forced upon her by the Third Reich are completely destroying Bulgarian economy.

This situation has so far been exploited only by Soviet Russia. The Bulgarians have always had much sympathy for Russia, but

## Srimath Swamy Madhavanandaji

The following is a very brief account of the life and work of Swamy Madhavanandaji who will be visiting Ceylon shortly.

The Swamiji is one of the senior monks of the Order. From 1918 to 1927, for nearly a decade, he was the President of the Advaita Ashram, Mayavati (Himalayas), the chief publication centre of the Mission and during the period, he published with critical translations the Uddhava Gita, the minor Upanishad, the Vivekachudamani, etc., and also started a Hindi monthly, *Samanvaya*. In 1927, he went to America and was in charge of the Vedanta Centre, San Francisco, for two years. After an extensive tour of America and Europe, he returned to the headquarters of the Mission in India. He became the Assistant Secretary of the Mission and resumed his literary activities also bringing out a lucid translation of Sri Sankara's commentary on the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad. In 1938, he became the General Secretary of the Mission.

none at all for Stalin and his regime. A real Balkan "bloc" under the protection of England and France would be much more popular in Bulgaria than a Russian or German orientation—always, of course, under conditions that would satisfy Bulgaria's just demands.

### Greece

The position of Greece is stronger because of her distance from Germany and Russia and her sea communications with the west, but the Greeks know that they cannot escape the fate of other Balkan countries in the event of a German victory. For this reason they would join any Balkan "bloc" designed to stem German penetration.

### Turkey

Turkey has followed an energetic independent policy due to her advantageous geographical position, her distance from Germany, and the difficulties that would confront a foreign invasion. For this reason, she did openly what other Balkan countries would do if they were not under direct threat from Germany. By concluding her alliance with France and England, Turkey has become a factor of prime importance. She has checkmated Soviet Rus-

(Continued on page 6)

## Health Exhibition and Cinema Shows at Pt. Pedro

A Health Exhibition and four Cinema shows were held at Point Pedro during this week end. Mr. Nadesan Sanitary Inspector was in charge of same.

The first Cinema Show was held at Sivapragasa Vidiyasalai, Thumpalai, presided over by Mr. N. Velupillai, Maniagar Vadammarachy. The Maniagar while introducing the lecturer Mr. Nadesan said that he is very enthusiastic about Health Work in this district and it is up to the Public of Point Pedro to co-operate with him in his work and to effect all sanitary improvements to the district during his period of service here. He further said that Mr. Nadesan had done excellent work at Trincomalee and had left that town with a great reputation as a social and health worker. He stressed in the gathering that this Inspector is taking special interest in the Health Propaganda work in the area and he is gradually making the illiterate more health minded. He went to the extent of saying, that Mr. Nadesan is one of the best Sanitary Officers Point Pedro ever had.

Mr. Nadesan dealt at length about the complete scheme of rural sanitation organised in the area and impressed upon the gathering the importance of providing sanitary facilities. Sanitary Latrines, Manure pits, Vegetable plots in their garden and of boiling water and cooling it before drinking. He further stressed how the wells are being polluted by the negligent act of the neighbour and by not following the principles of Sanitation. The meeting came to a close with a cinema show on Town and Rural Sanitation.

The Second lecture was held at Bilingual School Kaddavelli presided over by Mr. Subramaniam, Manager of the School.

Mr. P. Nadesan spoke on rural sanitation and stressed on them how latrines could be built on co-operative system. A start had already been made to put up latrines on this system by Mr. Alayapillai, Teacher of this School. The meeting came to a close with a cinema show on Hookworm, Malaria and Rural Sanitation.

The Health Exhibition was held at the Sithivinnayagar School under the auspicious of the Sivapragasa Sabai, Pt. Pedro. In the nights there were lectures and cinema shows and Maniagar Vadammarachy presided at the Exhibition and lectures were delivered by Mr. Nadesan. The exhibition came to a close with an appeal by the Sanitary Inspector to the Ladies present to support and co-operate with the Clinic Work that is to be started next month.

Mr. Nadesan is taking all these exhibits and shows to the Industrial Rally and Carnival to be held at the Hindu College Grounds.

## Hitler at the Western Front

Berlin, Friday.

Hitler has gone to the Western Front to lead the 'complete operations of the High Command in a communique.

## Opening of the Tennis Court

Point Pedro Tuesday.

The Tennis Court of Point Pedro Sports Club was declared open yesterday by Mr. M. Prasad, Esq., Government Agent, N. P. At the entrance of the Court, Mr. Prasad was received by Mr. Richard W. D. de Silva, Magistrate, the Patron of the Club, and by Mr. N. Sivagnanasundram, Advocate, the President, and garlanded by young Ian Speldewinde.

Mr. Sivagnanasundram while calling the Government Agent Mr. Prasad to open the Court paid a tribute to the residents of Vadammarachy for the good financial support they have given to the Club, to get up the Tennis Court. He also emphasised the necessity of a public playground for the Town of Point Pedro.

In declaring the Court open, Mr. Prasad said that he had been in Point Pedro earlier and had then keenly felt the want of a place of recreation. He welcomed the venture and wished the members all success. Then Mr. Prasad opened the court by serving the first ball.

A social followed, and tea & music was by the Tea Propaganda Board Caravan.

The following took part in the play that followed,

Mr. M. Prasad & Mr. S. Jacob (Captain of the Tennis Team) Vs. Mr. W. R. D. Silva and Mr. F. C. A. Speldewinde.

Mr. P. W. J. Muttiah and Mr. V. Karthegasu, Vs. Mr. K. Sangarapillai and Dr. K. Ponniah.

After the Social and Tennis meet Mr. C. Thanabalasingam proposed a vote of thanks and seconded by the Captain Mr. Jacob. (Cor.)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 843;

In the matter of the Estate of the Estate of the late Ledchumipillai, wife of Thillaiampalam Namasivayam.

Deceased.

Kanapathipillai Vairamuttu of Athiyady, Jaffna.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagammah alias Nageswary daughter of Namasivayam.
2. Thillaiampalam Namasivayam of Sandilippay.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, on the 15th day of February, 1940, in the presence of Mr. T. S. Kanagaretnam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 23rd day of January, 1940, having been read, it is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem of the 1st respondent and that the Petitioner is declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents, or any other person shall, on or before the 10th day of April, 1940, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 4th day of March, 1940.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,  
District Judge.

Extended for 24-5-40.

Filed S. R.

D. J.

(O. 5. 16 & 20-5-40.)

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## J. H. C. Golden Jubilee Celebrations

### All-Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival

Official Opening  
By G. A.

Jaffna was agog with activity on Tuesday. That day was the formal opening of the All Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival organised in connection with the Jubilee Celebrations of the Jaffna Hindu College, the premier national institution in North Ceylon.

H. E. the Governor who was to have performed the opening ceremony telegraphed the following message to the Secretaries of the Carnival:—I am most disappointed that pressure of important work requires my immediate return to Colombo, so that I am unable to keep my engagement to share in the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Jaffna Hindu College. I wish the Rally every success and the best of weather. Please convey to all the boys and Old Boys of the College my warm felicitations on this occasion and my deep regret at not being able to join them tomorrow.

In the unavoidable absence of the Governor, Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent N. P., declared open the All Ceylon Industrial Exhibition and Carnival at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday. Mr. Prasad who was accompanied by Mrs. Prasad was taken in procession to the Carnival grounds where, at the entrance he was met by Mr. C. Cumaraswamy, President of the Carnival Committee, Messrs. H. R. Nalliah, C. Ponnambalam, R. Sivagurunathan (vice Presidents of the Committee) and Mr. A. Coomaraswamy Principal of the College. Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam garlanded Mr. Prasad, while Miss Sundari Cumaraswamy presented a bouquet to Mrs. Prasad.

Mr. C. Cumaraswamy, District Judge, as President of the Carnival Committee in his address said that to their regret and disappointment, affairs of State had prevented the Governor being present with them that day. In the absence of the Governor their choice fell on Mr. Prasad of whose great sympathy for the people and interest in their welfare they were all aware.

#### Unique Day

That day was a unique day in the history of the College. They were celebrating the Golden Jubilee of its foundation. During fifty years the institution had grown from strength to strength and today was one of the leading institutions in the island. It was their duty as old boys of the Institution and it was the duty of the well-wishers to join in the celebrations and make them a success. He had no doubt the appeal by the College for funds would not fall on deaf ears.

Mr. Prasad offered the Hindu College his hearty congratulations and felicitations on its Golden Jubilee. Jaffna was passing through a great depression. Their young men used to find employment in the Straits Settlements but that avenue was now closed to them. The main industry of that Peninsula, that tobacco industry, was now in a pre-

## All - Ceylon Industrial Rally And Carnival

(Continued from page 2)

more than one exhibition and having canvassed the opinions of ladies of taste and fashion that there is a big field for the Jaffna saree.

The spacious stalls of the industries and handicrafts and the musical instruments are stalls that deserve special mention. One would have liked to see in the Industries and handicrafts section an assembling of representative specimens from the whole exhibition, instead of having a sort of duplication of exhibits. The Stall also suffers from the want of adequate lighting and arrangement. These defects can still be remedied. The musical instruments Section is really unique. This stall would be of immense educational value if there is a short description affixed to each instrument in Tamil and English. One would also like to hear a few melodies played in some of these instruments if it were possible to make such arrangements. Personally I would have been delighted if some musician had plucked the chords of the ancient yall.

Before wishing the Carnival success, Mr. Prasad hoped that people would profit by seeing the industrial section. He appealed to the people to buy locally made articles. Among the messages received was one from the Vicar-General of Jaffna who had telegraphed from Colombo congratulations on the 50 years' noble work for Jaffna's sons. An account of yesterday's programme will appear in our next issue.

Each musical instrument would require a paragraph at least but let me content myself with enumerating those on view. The Veena, Esraj, Dhilruba Gotvathyam, Tham bur, Jalatharagam, Tabla, Berakaj, Magudi, Ekathar and Yal.

The Department of Commerce

## J. H. C. Jubilee Celebrations

On Monday, the 13th May, 1940 there were Special Pooja at the Bairava Temple and lunch at the College Boarding in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Jaffna Hindu College. A distinguished and representative gathering was present on the occasion. The expenses for the function were met by Mr. S. T. M. P. Sithamparanatha Chettiar in memory of his father S. T. M. Pasupathi Chettiar who, apart from being one of the founders of the College, had been the Hon'ry Treasurer of the Board of Directors until his death.

and Industry has a appointed Stall exhibiting rugs, matting, brush mats etc. from the Model Coir Yarn factory at Colombo. The most outstanding exhibit in this stall was a part of a drawing room suite made of palmyrah wood. The suite when completed will consist of two chairs, a settee and a centre table. The suite is priced at Rs. 160/- and is well worth the money if one were to judge from the one piece of furniture on view. The workmanship is excellent. It would show off better if the attaining and polishing were done more carefully. The craftsman Mr. S. Maricuttu of Chavakychcheri deserves encouragement and support. D. J. Rajapakse of Keleniya has also on view Ceylon made leather belts, wallets, purses and also spoons in brass. There is a great future for such industry.

The Jaffna Co-operative Stores has true to its name a stall which has a number of Swadeshi products. I found a very fine sample of roughly pounded country rice. This rice is much better than the Marketing Department rice which is polished a bit too much. Presentation baskets of jaggery are another novel exhibit in this stall. Pickles, fruit cordials, jaggery toffee are a few other lines in this stall.

The local flour millers, Messrs Abdul Ali have a large variety of flour milled in Jaffna. Whole wheat flour, soyabean flour, kurakkan meal, are available in packets. Curry powders, chilly powder, pepper, turmeric etc. make cooking delight instead of a drudgery.

The Ovaltine Stall keeps up its reputation by tempting the most fastidious palate by serving ovaltine cooled, while Horlick's malted milk at five cents a glass attracts a good custom.

Sports Firms are represented in Messrs Plotner and Dias. Soaps made in Jaffna are endeavouring to catch the eye. The Marketing Department Van with its variety of articles is another attractive Van, while the Tea Propaganda Van is calling out "Any time is tea time."

The Exhibition is beginning to draw big crowds. Yesterday (Wednesday) the gate had passed more than 5000. The peak is yet to come. One feels that this account is rather very sketchy, but the Editor is clamouring for copy and one feels that one must stop. The industrial possibilities of an Exhibition of this nature must therefore wait for another issue.

REMEMBER THAT  
THE EVENT OF THE YEAR  
STARTS ON MAY 14th.

JAFFNA CELEBRATES THE  
GOLDEN JUBILEE

OF HER

NATIONAL INSTITUTION

AT

THE ALL-CEYLON  
INDUSTRIAL RALLY AND  
CARNIVAL

FROM

MAY 14<sup>TH</sup> ——— 21<sup>ST</sup>

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## CONFLICTING INTERESTS IN THE BALKANS

(Continued from Page 4)

sia's expansion to the south, influenced in a salutary manner Italy's conduct, and has opened for the Allies the possibility of pursuing an active policy in the Balkans. Russia cannot forget the experience of the Crimean War, while Italy understands that, if she joins Germany, Turkey will become a great threat to Italian sea routes. With material and technical aid from the Allies, Turkey could become the base for a Franco-British advance through the Balkans.

The Allies must utilize the favourable psychological factors in the Balkans and create, not a neutral, but an active, Balkan "bloc" capable of liberating itself from German violence and Soviet threats, in order to save the Balkan peoples from the enslavement which would come with German victory. What is necessary is a new Balkan front, the nucleus of which would be a mighty, well-equipped Anglo-French army. To deprive Germany of the resources concentrated in the Balkans is immeasurably more important than halting the problematic Russian supplies, the existence of which the Germans themselves have now begun to doubt. Only thus can the blockade be made truly effective, while an Allied threat in the direction of the Danube would deprive Germany of all hope of success and would open to the Allies the opportunity for a decisive blow in the direction of Vienna, Bratislava and Munich. (Roy's Weekly)

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