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## FRANCE ACCEPTS GERMANY'S ARMISTICE TERMS

### The Terms of the Armistice

#### SURRENDER OF FRENCH ARMS AND FLEET

THE following is a complete summary of the articles of the Armistice terms proposed by the German Government to the French Government and accepted by the latter:

(1) A cessation of hostilities. Those French troops already surrounded to lay down their arms.

(2) For the security of German interests, territory North and West of the following line to be occupied: From Geneva Dole, Chalon-sur-Saon, Parayle Monial, Moulins, Bourges and Vierzon, then to 20 kilometres east of Tours, thence south parallel to the Angouleme railway to Mont-de-Marsan and St. Jean de-Pied de Port. Areas not yet occupied in this territory to be occupied immediately on the conclusion of the present convention.

(3) In the occupied area, Germany to have all rights of an Occupying Power, excluding local administration, the French Government to afford all the necessary facilities. Germany will reduce to a minimum the occupation of the western coast after the cessation of hostilities with Great Britain. The French Government is free to choose for itself a seat of Government in non-occupied territory or even to transfer it to Paris, if desired. In the latter event, Germany will allow the necessary facilities for the administration from Paris of both occupied and unoccupied territory.

#### Surrender of Weapons

(4) The French naval, military and air forces to be demobilised and disarmed within a period to be decided, with the exception of troops necessary for maintaining order. The size and the armament of the latter to be decided upon by Germany and Italy respectively. French armed forces in the occupied territory to be brought back to unoccupied territory and demobilised.

These troops will previously have laid down their arms and materials at those places where they are at the moment of the armistice.

(5) As a guarantee, Germany may demand the surrender, in good condition, of all artillery, tanks, anti-tank weapons, service aircraft, infantry armaments, tractors and munitions in territory not to be occupied. Germany will decide the extent of these deliveries.

(6) All arms and war material remaining in unoccupied territory which are not left for the use of the French authorised forces are to be put in store under German or Italian control. The manufacture of new war material in non-occupied territory to stop immediately.

(7) Land and coast defences with armaments, etc., in occupied territory to be handed over in good condition. All plans of fortifications, particulars of mines and barrages, etc., to be handed over.

#### Fleet to be Disarmed

(8) The French fleet, except that part left free to safeguard French interests in the Colonial Empire, shall be collected in ports to be specified demobilised and disarmed under German or Italian control. The German Government solemnly declares it has no intention of using for its own purposes during the war the French fleet stationed in ports under German control, except those units necessary for coast surveillances and mine-sweeping. Except for that part (to be determined) of the fleet destined for the protection of colonial interests, all ships outside French territorial waters must be recalled to France.

(9) All information about naval mines and defences to be furnished. Mine-sweeping to be carried on by French forces.

(10) The French Govern-

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## HOW TO COMBAT HITLERISM

### Gandhiji Advocates Non-Violence

Bombay, June 22.

"WHATEVER Hitler may ultimately prove to be, we know what Hitlerism has come to mean: It means naked ruthless force reduced to an exact science and worked with scientific precision," says Mahatma Gandhi, in an article in to-day's *Harijan*, under the caption "How to Combat Hitlerism."

Mahatma Gandhi continues: In the early days of Satyagraha, when it was still known as passive resistance, *The Star* of Johannesburg, stirred by the sight of a handful of Indians wholly unarmed and incapable of organised violence even if they wished it, pitting themselves against an overwhelmingly armed Government, had a cartoon in which the latter was depicted as a steam-roller representing Irresistible Force, and passive resistance was depicted as an elephant unmoved and comfortably planting himself in his seat. This was marked, Immovable Force. The cartoonist had a true insight into the duel between the irresistible and the immovable forces. It was then a stalemate. The sequel we know. What was depicted and appeared to be irresistible was successfully resisted by the immovable force of Satyagraha—call it suffering without retaliation.

What became true then can be equally true now. Hitlerism will never be defeated by counter-Hitlerism. It can only breed superior Hitlerism raised to the Nth degree. What is going on before our eyes is a demonstration of the futility of violence, as also of Hitlerism.

#### The French and Hitler

Let me explain what I mean by the failure of Hitlerism. It has robbed the small nations of their liberty. It has compelled France to sue for peace. Probably, by the time this is in print, Britain will have decided upon her course. The fall of France is enough for my argument. I think French statesmen have shown rare courage in bowing to the inevitable and refusing to be a party to sense-

less mutual slaughter. There can be no sense in France coming out victorious, if the stake is in truth lost. The cause of liberty becomes a mockery, if the price to be paid is wholesale destruction of those who are to enjoy liberty. It then becomes an inglorious satiation of ambition. The bravery of the French soldier is world-known. But let the world know also the greater bravery of the French statesmen in suing for peace. I have assumed that the French statesmen have taken the step in a perfectly honourable manner as behoves true soldiers. Let me hope that Herr Hitler will impose no humiliating terms but show that, though he can fight without mercy, he can at least conclude peace not without mercy.

But to resume the thread of the argument. What will Hitler do with his victory? Can he digest so much power? Personally he will go as empty-handed as his not very remote predecessor, Alexander. For the Germans, he will have left not the pleasure of owning a mighty empire but the burden of sustaining its crushing weight. For they will not be able to hold all the conquered nations in perpetual subjection. And I doubt if the Germans of future generations will entertain unadulterated pride in the deeds for which Hitlerism will be deemed responsible. They will honour Herr Hitler as a genius, as a brave man, a matchless organiser and much more. But I should hope that the Germans of the future will have learnt art of discrimination even about their heroes. Anyway, I think it will be allowed that all the blood that has been spilled by Hitler has added not a millionth part of an inch to the world's moral stature.

#### Non-Violent Resistance

As against this, imagine the state of Europe to-day, if the Czechs, the Poles, the Norwegians, the French and the English had all said to Hitler: "You need not make your scientific preparation for destruction. We will meet your

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## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1940.

### CEYLON'S WAR CONTRIBUTION

SIR BARON JAYATILAKA, moved in the State Council yesterday that a supplementary vote of Rs. 5,000,000 be passed as Ceylon's contribution towards the war. The motion is before the Council and we are certain that the vote will be passed unanimously. SIR BARON also intimated to the House that that was not all the contribution Ceylon would be making towards the war fund. He urged on the House that they should make every possible sacrifice to help the Imperial Government. "Great Britain," he said "is today fighting for its life. It is no exaggeration to say that, when that is the case, every part of the world which owes allegiance to the King, has got to come to the assistance of the Imperial Government." We knew that the Ceylon Government would make its contribution to the war fund, but what we have been complaining of is the delay in doing it. SIR BARON'S explanation for the delay is that it required time to assess the financial implications of the Government of the defence measures the Island has already taken and of the commitments the Government has so far made. The five million contribution the Government now makes is a reasonable sum in view of the Island's limited resources. We are happy to learn that further contributions would be made in kind and in money to help the Imperial Government in its fight against Nazi aggression. There can be no doubt that Ceylon will do her utmost in this direction. The need of the hour, as Sir Baron said, is unity in the country to further the cause for which the British people are making a supreme sacrifice. He appealed to all sections of the people to do or say nothing that will mar their harmonious relationship. There is hardly any attempt, in any part of the Island, to strike a discordant note as regards Ceylon's duty by the Imperial Government. Every one in Ceylon realises that Ceylon's safety is bound with the safety of the Empire, and consequently Ceylon will rise to the occasion to demonstrate in a tangible way her loyalty and duty to the Empire.

### RS. 5 MILLION WAR GIFT

MOTION BEFORE STATE COUNCIL

#### SIR BARON ON CEYLON'S DUTY TO THE EMPIRE

Colombo, Wednesday.

IN the State Council this afternoon, Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Leader of the House, moved that a supplementary vote of Rs. 5,000,000 should be passed as a contribution from Ceylon for war purposes.

He explained that the delay had been due not in finding out whether the contribution was necessary, but in determining the measure of the contribution, having reference to the various commitments in the last few years and the extra expenditure on Defence.

He denied that the Financial Secretary had obstructed the Board of Ministers in coming to a decision on the point. He explained the offer of men, money and material made to the Home Government and read Lord Lloyd's reply.

He stated in this connection that if and when the Home Government said they were prepared to train Ceylon men for air service, Ceylon must be prepared to implement the offer by paying for the training and maintenance of those men.

#### Not Final Amount

Similarly, Ceylon must be prepared to supply whatever local produce the Home Government wanted.

"It must be understood," he said, "that this amount of Rs. 5,000,000 cannot be the final amount."

He also referred to the Government War Purposes Fund which has been opened and went on to mention the capitulation of the French Government which had placed Great Britain in an extremely difficult position.

"Even assuming for the moment that Ceylon will be entirely immune from attack—I hope she will be—still we have as a member of the British Empire a duty to perform."

"Great Britain is today fighting for its life. It is no exaggeration to say that, when that is the case, every part of the world which owes allegiance to the King has got to come to the assistance of the Imperial Government."

"If England fails, which Heaven forbid, and if Germany succeeds in her attempt to gain world domination, a greater catastrophe cannot befall this world."

#### Only One Aim

"It is absolutely necessary that all sections of the community should be united on this occasion. We should forget all differences and domestic troubles and concentrate on this one thing."

"It is absolutely necessary for the purpose of securing this unity of action that there shall be nothing said or done to create ill-feeling or bitterness among various sections of the people."

"The situation demands sacrifice from every member of the community and I do hope that the people of this country will rise to the occasion, and ungrudgingly make that sacrifice."

Mr. H. F. Parfitt seconded.

## ARMISTICE BETWEEN ITALY AND FRANCE

### "Cease Fire" in French Empire

#### FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARIES LEAVE FOR BORDEAUX

London, Wednesday.

FOLLOWING the signature of an armistice, hostilities between Italy and France ceased on all the home and overseas fronts yesterday. The French plenipotentiaries, says Reuter, left Rome for Bordeaux yesterday afternoon.

The rumours that the French deputation put forward counter proposals during the discussions are categorically denied in Rome, according to the Stefani (Italian official) agency, which declares that the Italian conditions have been accepted. The armistice terms are as follows:—

(1) France will cease hostilities in her metropolitan territory, in French North Africa, in the colonies and in the territories under French mandate. France will also cease hostilities in the air and on the sea.

(2) When the armistice comes into force and for the duration of the armistice, Italian troops will stand on their advance lines in all theatres of operations.

(3) In French metropolitan territory, a zone situated between the lines referred to in Article Two and a line drawn 50 kilometres as the crow flies beyond the Italian lines proper shall be demilitarised for the duration of the armistice. In Tunis, the militarised zone between the present Libyan-Tunisian frontier and a line drawn on the attached map shall be demilitarised for the duration of the armistice. In Algeria and French African territories south of Algeria which border on Libya, a zone 200 kilometres adjoining the Libyan frontier shall be demilitarised for the duration of the armistice. For the duration of the hostilities between Italy and the British Empire and for the duration of the armistice, the French Somaliland coast shall be entirely demilitarised. Italy shall have the full and constant right to use the port of Djibouti with all its equipment, together with the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway, for all kinds of transport.

(4) The zones to be demilitarised shall be evacuated by French troops within ten days after the cessation of hostilities, except only for personnel strictly necessary for the supervision and the maintenance of fortification works, barracks, arms depots and military buildings and for those troops necessary to maintain order in the interior as shall be determined later by the Italian Armistice Commission.

(5) All wireless transmission from the French metropolitan territory is banned. Condition for wireless communication between France and North Africa, Syria and French Somaliland shall be determined by the Italian Armistice Commission.

(6) All Italian prisoners-of-war and Italian civilians who have been interned or arrested and sentenced for political reasons, crimes or on account of the war shall be immediately handed over to the Italian Government.

#### THE ARMISTICE TALKS

##### Relations Between France and Britain

Wednesday.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Premier, yesterday made his latest war statement in the House of Commons. After speaking of the fate of the "great French nation" and Britain's hope to redeem it from bondage, the Premier, says Reuter, related how he was asked by M. Reynaud to release France from her obligation not to institute separate negotiations for an armistice or for peace.

The British Cabinet was immediately convened and a message was sent, the gist of which was that Britain could not do so. The Anglo-French agreement, by which the two countries were pledged not to seek a separate armistice or peace, M. Reynaud was told, was an agreement made with and by the French Republic and not with any particular Minister of statesman. The honour of France was, therefore, involved.

However, in view of the terrible sufferings of France and her imminent subjugation and defeat, Britain intimated that, provided the French fleet was dispatched to British ports and remained there while the armistice negotiations were being conducted, Britain would give her consent to the French Government stating what armistice terms would be open to it.

#### JAPAN'S CONCERN IN INDO-CHINA

##### Cutting of War Supplies To Chungking

Tokyo, Tuesday.

The Japanese Army Command in South China has announced that operations were begun on June 17th to "cut off by force" the transport of war supplies to General Chiang Kai-shek through French Indo-China.

It is added that information obtained through air reconnaissance and reports from friendly Annamites have shown that this traffic was continuing as actively as ever despite the repeated Japanese protests.

The announcement ignores the agreement reached on the subject between the French and the Japanese Governments since June 17th on the subject of stopping supplies. At the same time, the Japanese Navy Ministry states that arrangements have been made to dispatch warships to Haiphong to watch the situation in regard to the conditions of the transport of goods through French Indo-China.

## FIGHTING CEASES IN FRANCE

“WAR IN WEST ENDED”

### DAY OF NATIONAL MOURNING IN FRANCE

CELEBRATION IN GERMANY

Monday.

It is officially announced that hostilities in France ceased at 11.35 p. m. G. M. T. yesterday (about 5.05 this morning Ceylon time). The German High Command, making this announcement, adds: “The war in the West is thereby.”

A Bordeaux message declares, says Reuter, that the details of the armistice terms will be published simultaneously in France, Italy and Germany in about 48 hours' time. A commission will then lay down conditions for the application of these conventions, more especially in regard to regulations for circulation in France. The seat of the French Government will then probably be transferred to a town in the centre of France where the Executive Power and Parliament will be able to function.

The Petain Government has decided that today shall be observed as a Day of National Mourning. There will be various ceremonies in connexion with the observance.

### Victory Bells to Ring for Seven Days

Berlin, Monday.

Hitler has issued a proclamation to the German people saying, “You soldiers have brought to an end, in barely six weeks, your heroic struggle in the war in the west against a brave enemy. Your deeds will enter into history as one of the most glorious victories of all times. In humility, we thank the Almighty for His blessing and I hereby order that all buildings should be dressed with flags for ten days and bells rung for seven days.”

Railway communication between Berlin and Paris will be resumed within two days, states the German wireless.

Hitler has issued another proclamation from his headquarters stating that people evacuated since the war from regions bordering western frontier could return to their homes. The proclamation says that hundreds of thousands were affected by a measure which was found to bring hardship. In cases where houses have been destroyed by artillery or otherwise, they will be reconstructed without delay and the damage made good.

### Viceroy's Invitation to Gandhiji

Simla, Monday.

It is understood that the Viceroy has invited Mr. Gandhi to see him at Simla. It is expected that Mr. Gandhi will arrive there towards the end of this week.

It is understood that, in response to an invitation from the Viceroy, Dr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League, will interview the Viceroy on Thursday.

## Arrested Councillors

### Statement in Council

Colombo, Tuesday.

There were only 20 people in the galleries of the State Council today when the Council met at 2.30 p.m. These included Mrs. N. M. Perera and three other women.

The Speaker (Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy) read a message from the Governor which stated that he had found it necessary to order the detention of Mr. Philip Gunawardena (Avisawella) and Dr. N. M. Perera (Ruanwella) under the Emergency Defence Regulations.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka (Leader of the House) made the following statement in the State Council today in connexion with the detention of two members, Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena and Dr. N. M. Perera:—

“In connexion with His Excellency's message to the Council which has just been read it is desirable that I should make a statement to the Council in regard to the detention of two members of the Council and certain other persons.

“The detention orders were made by His Excellency in virtue of certain Defence Regulations dated June 3rd, 1940. The actual regulation under which the order was made reads as follows:—

(1) If the Governor has reasonable cause to believe any person to be of hostile origin or associations or to have been recently concerned in acts prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Island or in the preparation or instigation of such acts and that by reason thereof it is necessary to exercise control over him, he may make an order against that person directing that he be detained.”

“His Excellency consulted me as Minister for Home Affairs in regard to these regulations. I consulted the Executive Committee for Home affairs, which by a majority advised His Excellency to make these regulations in the form in which they have been promulgated.

### Police Recommendation

“On June 17th the Inspector-General of Police placed before me certain information and recommended that detention orders should be made against certain persons including the two members of this Council. He based his recommendation in part on acts committed subsequent to the promulgation of the regulations.

“On the same day the Chief Secretary, who had received information from a different source, made a similar recommendation to His Excellency. Thereupon, at His Excellency's request, the Chief Secretary and myself saw His Excellency and discussed the matter with him. Both the Chief Secretary and I concurred in the making of the orders which His Excellency made.

“The persons detained have a right to object both to His Excellency and to an Advisory Committee. They have been informed of that right and His Excellency, after consultation with me, has appointed a Committee.

“The Committee is likely to consist of Mr. Justice Moseley, Sir Mohamed Macan Markar and Mr. A. C. G. Wijeyekoon.

## Luxury Food Imports

### Measures to Restrict Them

Colombo, Tuesday.

All luxury food imports into the Island are to be reduced to a minimum, and in order to achieve this object the Food Controller, Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, is, it is learned, seeking the co-operation of importers as well as of consumers.

Confectionery, biscuits and tinned foods and preserves of various kinds fall within the category of luxuries, and the idea in view is to eliminate the local demand for these as far as possible by a wholesale reduction in the quantities consumed.

A restriction on imported luxuries in the matter of food would be welcomed by the local manufacturers of confectionery and food preserves which are at present produced on a small scale in the Island.

### Fresh Milk for Patients

The Food Controller is also directing his energies towards the rapid elimination of imported tinned milk—especially the condensed variety—from local consumption and the substitution of fresh milk obtained locally in the place of tinned milk foods and condensed milk. A step which is expected to go a long way in achieving this end has already been taken by the Food Controller who has sought the co-operation of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services in order to ensure that all milk given to patients in hospitals is fresh milk and not one or other of the imported milk foods.

### Minimum Inconvenience

Medical officers attending to patients in the out-door dispensaries attached to hospitals in Colombo and other parts of the Island are to be instructed to advise all patients to take fresh milk where they have in the past been accustomed to prescribe imported milk food.

The program of restricting luxury food imports is being pursued on lines calculated to cause the minimum inconvenience both to importers and consumers, and will be based on consultations between the authorities and all others concerned.

## ATTEMPTING TO BLOCKADE BRITAIN?

### Suspicious About Italian Liner

Panama, June 25.

The Italian luxury liner Conte Biancamano has been brought in from anchorage at the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal. She is now refuelling and after remaining the night at Balboa will pass through the Canal to Cristobal.

The United States Army and Navy is expected to take the greatest precautions during the liner's transit especially in the neighbourhood of locks and narrow channels.

The vessel cannot leave United States jurisdiction unless she posts a bond for 400,000 dollars to cover pending actions by the Asiatic Petroleum Company and other companies to which it is alleged that she is owing for supplies at various ports.

The fact that the Conte Biancamano is taking on supplies is held here to indicate that the ship intends to attempt to run the British blockade.

## NAGAPOOSHANI AMMAL KOVIL NAINATIYU

ACTION TO HAVE IT DECLARED A PUBLIC TRUST

ANNUAL FESTIVAL ON 10TH JULY

An action has been filed in the District Court of Jaffna by certain worshippers of the Nagapooshani Ammal Kovil, Nainativu, to have the Temple declared a public charitable trust in terms of Ordinance No. 9 of 1917 and to have a scheme of management framed by Court.

The defendants have filed answer and trial is fixed for the 26th August 1940.

In the meantime on an application made by the plaintiffs a Receiver has been appointed by the District Court to collect all the incomes from all sources at the temple premises.

The high festivals this year take place from the 10th to 19th July.

## THE SCREAMING BOMB

### Warning to the Public

London, Monday.

The authorities have taken steps to prepare the civil population in advance against demoralisation which the enemy may be hoping to spread by the use of what is called the whistling or screaming bomb. As this bomb falls, a contrivance of organ-pipes attached to it emits an unearthly and ear-piercing scream which even hardened campaigners admit to have found frightening on first acquaintance.

The bomb is, of course, no more dangerous or destructive than any other and, if the public are duly prepared, is not likely to have much effect. Should these bombs be employed over Britain, they will be dropped also by the R. A. F. over Germany.

## POSTPONEMENT OF HONOURS LIST

Military Sections Only on July 11

The postponement of Civil Honours until some more appropriate time, which will not in any event be before the New Year, 1941, is announced in a communique received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The communique reads as follows:—

“It is stated officially that Military sections of the postponed honours list will be published on Thursday, July 11th. It is not proposed to announce a list of Civil Honours until some more appropriate time which will not, in any event, be before New Year, 1941.”

## Mass Meeting of Rate-payers

### Protest Against Assessment

A mass meeting of the ratepayers of the Jaffna Urban area was held on the esplanade on the Hindu College playground, at 5 p. m. on Sunday, the 23rd instant. It was one sea of heads when Proctor R. Sivagurunathar, the Chairman, ascended the platform with Messrs. G. G. Ponnambalam and S. Nadesapillai M. S. C.'s. Others accommodated on the platform were Chevalier P. Moses, J. P. Vice-President, Very Revd. Fr. P. M. Francis, Editor, "Catholic Guardian", Kathee S. M. Abubucker, Vice-Chairman U. C., and A. R. Subramaniam, Retd. District Judge, and Chevalier S. Arulanantham, Hon. Secretary of the Association. The Chairman opened the meeting by addressing the vast crowd on the loyalty they owed to Great Britain, of the great debt they owed to the King Emperor and advised them to do all they could to aid England to bring the present war to a victorious conclusion. He ended with a prayer for victory for England, in which all present heartily joined.

The next item was the presentation of an address by Mr. Valarasan on behalf of the Rate-payers to the Chairman and his Committee for the great work they were doing for the rate-payers. The Chairman replied suitably. Next he called upon Mr. S. Nadesan M. S. C. to address the people. Mr. Nadesan made a very thoughtful speech in which he asked the people to work unitedly if they wanted success. He too paid a warm tribute to our King and his government and exhorted the people to make all the sacrifice they could to help the English Nation. The next speaker was Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam M. S. C. The first part of the address related to the muddle that existed in the U. C. with regard to Assessment and the cruel taxation of the people. He explained that things could and should have been better and advised the people to stand up for their rights. If they failed to get them, then they ought to send the fittest men to represent them in the Council. Mr. Ponnambalam paid a glowing tribute to the justice and liberality of the Englishman, and said that the next best thing to home rule was to be governed by Great Britain. He appealed to the Jaffnese to contribute enough money to send at least one fighting plane to the front in the name of Jaffna.

The first resolution on the Agenda was proposed by Chevalier S. Arulanantham. It was an expression of heart-felt thanks from the rate-payers to the two M. S. C.'s. present, and to the members of the State Council for having postponed the establishment of the Municipality and fixed the U. C. elections for this year. It was adopted with acclamation. The next resolution was proposed by Kathee S. M. Abubucker, Vice-Chairman. It was an appeal to the Chairman U. C. to exercise the full and entire power that he had to reduce the assessment tax fixed by the Assessors who came from Colombo and to levy tax according to the 1939

## France Accepts Germany's Armistice Terms

(Continued from page 1)

ment not to undertake any hostile action with its remaining armed forces. Members of the French forces to be prevented from leaving French soil. No material to be conveyed to Great Britain. No Frenchman to serve against Germany in the service of other Powers.

(11) No French merchant shipping to leave harbour. The resumption of commercial traffic subject to the previous authorisation of the German and Italian Governments. Merchant ships outside France to be recalled or, if that is not possible, to go to neutral ports.

### Aircraft to be Handed Over

(12) No French aircraft to leave the ground. Aerodromes to be placed under German or Italian control. All foreign aircraft in unoccupied territory to be handed over to the German authorities.

(13) All establishments and military tools and stocks in occupied territory to be handed over intact. Ports, permanent fortifications and naval building yards to be left in their present state and not to be destroyed or damaged. The same to apply to all means of communication, particularly railways, roads, canals, telephones, telegraphs and navigational and coast-lighting marks. Material for repairs to be made available.

(14) All wireless transmitting rates. Further the resolution appealed to the members both elected and Nominated to do all that they could, to do away with that enormous increase in taxation. The resolution was duly seconded and unanimously carried. The next resolution was proposed by Mr. V. Ponnuthurai and seconded by Mr. N. Mylvaganam. It condemned in unequivocal terms, the shabby treatment given to the rate-payers who went to attend the U. C. meeting of 14-6-40, the non-inclusion of certain resolutions sent in by members, in the agenda, and the preventing of the rate-payers from entering the meeting hall. The resolution was carried.

Messrs. K. Thuraiappah, S. Arulanantham and K. Kanagasabapathy gave stirring addresses to the rate-payers present as to how they should elect their representatives to the U. C. in the coming elections in November. To sell their votes was shameful thing, and that their future depended on the members they sent to the Council were points that were duly stressed. The last resolution was proposed by Mr. Valarasan and accepted unanimously. It was to the effect that if owing to the obstinacy of the Chairman or the perversity of higher authorities the tax is not going to be reduced, the resolution called upon all the members of the U. C. who were with the rate-payers, to give up their membership.

The meeting came to a close at 7.15 p.m.

## SURVEY OF PORT OF JAFFNA

### Survey of Other Ports After the War

H. M. surveying vessel "Scarborough" resumed the surveys of the approaches to the Port of Jaffna in June. It carried out the survey of the coastal waters off Ceylon from Point Pedro to Mullaitivu, commencing from the southern end of the Pedro channel and working northwards to join up with the survey carried out by H. M. S. "Stork" the previous year says the Chairman of the Colombo Port Commission in his Report for 1939. He adds:

The results of the survey will be incorporated in the Admiralty charts.

Application was made to the Admiralty requesting vessel "Scarborough" might be asked to carry out the survey of the Port of Kayts at the same time. Owing to the adverse weather conditions at the time, the surveying ships could not find an opportunity to carry out this work.

An endeavour will be made to get one of H. M. surveying ships to survey the Port of Kayts after the war.

stations in French territory to stop.

(15) The French Government to facilitate the transport of merchandise between Germany and Italy across unoccupied territory.

(16) The French Government to repatriate the population to occupied territory.

(17) The French Government to prevent the transfer of valuables and stocks from occupied to non-occupied territory or abroad.

(18) The cost of maintaining the German troops of occupation to be paid by France.

### War Prisoners to be Released

(19) All German prisoners of war to be released. The French Government to hand over all German subjects indicated by the German Government, who are now in France or her overseas territory.

(20) All French prisoners of war now in German hands to remain so until the conclusion of peace.

(21) France to safeguard all material handed over.

(22) A German Armistice Commission will carry out the armistice terms co-ordinating with the Franco-Italian armistice.

(23) The armistice to enter into force as soon as the French Government has concluded a similar agreement with the Italian Government. The cessation of hostilities to take effect six hours after the Italian Government notifies its conclusion. The German Government will announce this by wireless.

(24) The present armistice to be valid until the conclusion of a peace treaty and can be denounced at any moment if the French Government does not fulfil its obligations.

It was stated in London tonight that the French Government had put forward certain relatively unimportant amendments, some of which, it is understood, have been accepted and others rejected. But the terms remain substantially as set forth above.

## Ramanathan College Prize Giving

### Tribute to Prize-Winners' Sacrifice

THE annual Prize Distribution of Ramanathan College was held on Saturday the 22nd June, 1940. The function was held in the College square at one end of which was the stage and platform tastefully designed by Mr. S. R. Kanagasabai, Inspector of Art. The setting and the curtains with their harmonious blending of colours, produced a very good effect.

A very large number of visitors consisting of the old girls of the school, the parents and relations of the old and the present girls, as well as high officials and distinguished members of the public graced the occasion, among whom were the Government Agent, Mr. Prasad, and Mrs. Prasad, Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, Mr. S. Rodrigo, Additional District Judge, Mr. R. Ramachandra, and Mrs. Ramachandra, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Nalliah, Mr. R. Weyth, Adigar A. Naganather, Mudaliyar C. Kanapathipillai, Dr. Kennedy, Muhandiram S. Kandiah, Mr. Vethavanam Divisional Inspector of Schools, Principals of Schools and many others.

The proceedings opened with "Vethaparayanam" by Mrs. Natesan and the singing of Thevaram by Miss Subadra Devi.

Miss R. R. Chelliah, M. A., the Vice Principal of the College, then read out a report of the activities and the progress of the College for the year ending March 1940.

Mr. Robison, in an introductory speech, observed that he appreciated the generosity of the prize-winners who had voluntarily sacrificed their well earned prizes to help the war fund, and that they should honour the certificates they received. He called upon Mrs. Robison to present them.

Mrs. Robison then gave away the certificates, the Inter House Shield, and the sports championship cup to the winners.

Speeches were then made by Mrs. Perumal Pillai, M. A., Mr. C. K. Swaminathan B. A. and Mr. Robison. Mr. S. Natesan, B. A., B. L., M. S. C., proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Robison, the speakers, the parents and well wishers of the school and to all those who had taken part in making the function a success.

After this, an interesting programme of entertainment was gone through commencing with the College Song by the College Choir. The next two items, a "Welcome Song" (Abinayam) specially composed for the occasion and "The Reporter in Fairyland" in which the "Daily News" Reporter was caught by the gnomes were very well rendered. Then 2 pupils of the Special Music Class gave a recital of a Tamil song in Thodi raga. The next item "Paddy Poo's" a one-act play by Miss Maleson was acted by the girls of the upper school in a very convincing way, so as to bring home the deep spiritual lessons which the author intended to convey.

The concert ended with a tableau representing Lord Subramania with his two consorts, with worshippers paying homage with rhythmic movements to the accompaniment of music.

## EMERGENCY POWERS FOR RAJ

### If Emergency Arises in Britain

London, Tuesday.

The India and Burma (Emergency Provisional) Bill, which makes emergency provision with respect to the Government of India and Burma, was presented by Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, in the House of Commons today, and formally read for the first time.

Mr. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, said that the Government would ask the House tomorrow, on the grounds of emergency, to take the Bill as being a measure, of the first order and pass it through all its stages.

It is understood that the India Burma Emergency Provisions Bill (which has nothing to do with constitutional reforms) provides that, as a form of insurance against either possible interruption of communications between Britain and India and Burma or against conditions arising in the United Kingdom which may hamper the speedy conduct of government business the Governor-General of India and the Governor of Burma shall be given power, as a temporary emergency measure, themselves to take certain action which the law, as it stands requires should be taken by some authority in this country. The action in question is the making of certain appointments to the amendment rules made by the Secretary of State and of the Orders-in-Council and the enactment by an Ordinance of provisions relating to service with the forces which could not otherwise validly be enacted in India and Burma.

The Bill will probably be passed in all its stages in the House of Commons tomorrow and in the House of Lords on Thursday.

## DEFENDING BRITAIN BY BICYCLE

Thousands of Cyclists Line Up Against the Enemy.

The war has given the bicycle the status of "light cavalry" on Britain's civil defence front.

25,000 of them are being mobilised by the National Cyclists' Union as a swift retort to parachute invaders.

The Ministry of Home Security regards the skilled cyclist as invaluable on roads which may be made impassable to heavier vehicles or when the telephone is put out of action.

Chester and Brighton have led the way in setting up First Aid Cyclists' Corps as a vital part of their A. R. P. scheme. The Corps are equipped with first aid boxes, helmets and respirators, and on a test they have saved 28 minutes in treating "casualties".

Shortage of petrol has caused a rush on bicycles since the war. Women have become such enthusiasts that special fashions in cycling suits have been designed for them. A great part of the British industry's output is however produced for export, and manufacturers have formed an export group in association with the newly formed Export Council. In 1938, the last year for which figures are available, Britain exported 576,453 bicycles, of which 156,166 were to countries outside the Empire.

## CARNIVAL HELPERS ENTERTAINED

### A Happy Function at Hindu College

The Jaffna Hindu College playground was the venue of a pleasant function on Monday when the large number of friends who helped at the recent All-Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival were entertained at a garden party by the Executive Committee of the College Old Boys' Association. The ground was tastefully laid out for the function. After a group photograph of the helpers was taken, the guests were treated to light refreshments.

A party of College boys gave demonstrations of physical feats which were highly appreciated and the College choir enlivened the occasion by providing select musical items.

The party broke up at 7 p.m. after spending a pleasant evening.

## LOSS OF H. M. I. S. PATHAN

### Due to Enemy Action

Simala, Tuesday.

A communique says: "It has now been definitely established that the loss of H. M. I. S. Pathan, while on patrol off the coast of India on June 23rd, was due to enemy action either by torpedo or mine."

## FIRST ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

### Recommendation by Committee

It is understood that the Executive Committee of Communications and Works has decided to recommend the appointment of Mr. A. G. R. Scharenguiel to be First Assistant Director of Public Works.

Mr. Scharenguiel has previously acted in this post during various periods.

He joined the Public Works Department in July 1911 as an Assistant Engineer. He received his first appointment as a Provincial Engineer in January 1932.

## Sale of Arrack Rents - Jaffna District 1940-41

Notice is hereby given, that the Government Agent of the Northern Province will receive sealed Tenders on prescribed form for all the nine taverns in the Jaffna district as one group before 11.30 A. M. on Wednesday the 17th July 1940. For full particulars see notice appearing in Ceylon Government Gazette of 28th June 1940.

2. Further information may be obtained at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

Sgd. M. PRASAD,  
Government Agent, N. P.  
The Kachcheri,  
Jaffna, 25 June 1940.  
(G. 13. 27-6-40.)

## Notice

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

In the matter of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd., Jaffna (In Liquidation).

**Notice to Creditors - Case No. 1. 2**  
Creditors are hereby notified that the first Dividend of 60 p. c. of their claims will be paid to them on their application to the District Court Jaffna.

Receipts, Pass-books, Cash Certificates, Drafts, as the case may be, should accompany the application.  
By Order of Court  
J. Subramaniam Lewis,  
Liquidator.

(Mis. 67. 27 & 1-7-40)

## WAR CONTRIBUTION BY URBAN COUNCIL

### Motion to Vote Rs. 1000

Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai has given notice of the following motions to be moved at the next meeting of the Urban Council.

1 That this Council resolves to vote a sum of Rs. 1000 towards the Duke of Gloucester Fund.

2 "As there is discontent amongst the rate-payers in regard to the Assessment of properties for the year 1940, this Council resolves to recover the taxes according to the rates prevailed in 1939, subject to the approval of the Minister of Local Administration."

Mr. Sinnadurai had given notice of a motion similar to the second one, but without the last clause "subject to the approval of the Minister of Local Administration." That motion was overruled by the Chairman.

## MAHASAMATHI OF SWAMI PARAMANANDA

### Head of Vedanta Centre at Boston

Calcutta, June 24.

Information has been received at Boston of the death of Swami Paramananda of the Ramakrishna Mission. He was the head of the Vedanta Centre at Boston, Anand Ashrama, Lacrescenta and the Ashrama at Cohasset, all in the U. S. A. The Swami who was sixty hailed from Barsal District and took monastic orders under Swami Vivekananda.

## Russia to Take Bessarabia?

New York, June 26.

The Washington Correspondent of the "New York Times" says it is reported in well-informed diplomatic circles in Washington that Germany has an agreement with Russia by which Russia will be permitted to take Bessarabia from Rumania.

It is stated that Italy has agreed to this, and that Germany is trying to persuade Rumania to hand over the territory without fighting.

## NOTICE UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

In the District Court of Jaffna No. F. R. 67.

In the matter of an application under section 76 of the Trust Ordinance No. 9 of 1917.

1. Sankarapillai Kanapathypillai
2. Saravanamuttu Nallathambi of Karaitiva East.
3. Saravanamuttu Subramaniam
4. Ramalingam Vaithalingam
5. Velauther Sanmugam all of Karaitiva West. Petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made by the petitioners abovenamed for permission to act for and on behalf of and to represent the Hindu residents of Karainagar for the purpose of applying to Court for the appointment of a Manager and Trustee for the Kanagasabapathy Madam standing on the land called Nerinchifady and other parcels situated at Karainagar.  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 22. 27-6-40.)

## Vivekananda Society, Colombo

### Annual Meeting

The thirty-seventh annual general meeting of the Vivekananda Society was held at the society hall, Hill street, Colombo on Saturday the 15th June 1940 at 3 p.m. with Mr. S. Periatambay in the chair. The annual report and accounts for the year 1939-40 were adopted.

A select committee consisting of the President, Messrs A. Mahadeva, A. Sellamuttu, Dr. M. J. Appasamy, Dr. C. Wignarajah, Messrs. K. Kanagaratnam, C. Perumalpillai, S. Sivasubramaniam, K. Rasanayakam, T. Rasanayakam, M. Vairamuttu, A. Sinnathambay, S. Manunayagam and the Hon'y General Secretary with power to co-opt two other members, if necessary, was appointed to investigate and devise ways and means of settling the society's debt due to the Ceylon Saiva Paripalana Sabha and submit a report to a special general meeting within six weeks from that date.

The election of the office bearers for the current year resulted as follows:-

President. Mr. S. Nadesan B.A. B. L., M. S. C.

Vice-Presidents. Mr. A. Sellamuttu, Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, Dr. M. J. Appasamy, Dr. C. Wignarajah and Mr. S. Periatambay.

Chairman of Committee. Mr. S. Periatambay.

Hon'y. Manager of Vidiyalayam. Mr. A. Mahadeva. M. S. C.

Hon'y. General Secy. Mr. K. Ponniah.

Hon'y. Treasurer. Mr. T. Rasanayagam.

Hon'y. Asst. General Secy. Mr. T. Chellathurai.

Hon'y Recording Secy. Mr. M. Murugesu.

Hon'y. Sub Urban Secy. Mr. K. Aiyathurai.

Hon'y. Establishment Secy. Mr. K. Kanagasabai.

Hon'y Examination Secy. Mr. K. Sinnathambay.

Hon'y Asst Exam. Secy. Mr. C. Wignarajah.

Hon'y Librarian. Mr. R. E. Elaiyathambay.

Hon'y Addl Librarian. Mr. V. Kathiravelu.

Hon'y Controller of Book Depot. Mr. S. Sivasithamparam.

Hon'y Addl Contr. of Book Depot. Mr. V. Kanagasabai Mada'i.

Hon'y Asst Treasurer. Mr. S. N. Somaskandan.

Hon'y Membership Secy. Mr. T. Kumarasingam.

Hon'y Vidiyalayam Secy. Mr. C. Manunayagam.

Committee Members. Messrs E. Rasiah and T. Ramachandra.

Auditors. Messrs N. Sivapathasundaram and E. Murugesu.

Council of management. Messrs K. Rasanayagam, S. Sivasubramaniam, H. Nelliath, C. Raoganathas, T. Thiagarajah, T. C. Mailvaganam, S. Manunayagam, K. Perampalam, C. K. Ratoam, T. Suppiyah, A. Sinnathambay, A. Sabapathypillai and S. Visstuvalingam.

## No Ford Engines for British Planes

Washington, June 26.

Mr. Henry Ford has refused to manufacture aeroplane engines for Britain, according to an official announcement by the National Defence Commission, which is therefore seeking to place elsewhere orders for Rolls Royce-Merlin engines.

## How to Combat Hitlerism

(Continued from page 1)

violence with non-violence. You will, therefore, be able to destroy our non-violent army without tanks, battleships and airships." It may be retorted that the only difference would be that Hitler would have got without fighting what he has gained after a bloody fight. Exactly, the history of Europe would then have been written differently. Possession might (but only might) have been then taken now after the perpetration of untold barbarities. Under non-violence, only those would have been killed who had trained themselves to be killed, if need be, but without killing anyone and without bearing malice towards anybody. I dare say that in that case Europe would have added several inches to its moral stature. And in the end, I expect it is the moral worth that will count. All else is dross.

I have written these lines for the European Powers. But they are meant for ourselves. If my argument has gone home, is not time for us to declare our changeless faith in non-violence of the strong and say, "We do not seek to defend our liberty with the force of arms, but we will defend it with the force of non-violence"?

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 695  
In the matter of the estate of the late  
Namasivayam Vallipuram of Uduvil Jaffna

Deceased,  
Paruvathippillai widow of Namasivayam Vallipuram of Uduvil

- Petitioner.
1. Vallipuram Manonmany
  2. Vallipuram Saraswathy
  3. Kathirgamar Vairamuttu all of Uduvil
  4. Chellappah Parameswary of Chunnakam
  5. Kanmany wife of Thambipillai of Chunnakam

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Y. 19. 2-5-40 to 1-5-41.)

6. Nagammah wife of Sinnanaiyinar of Chunnakam presently of Trincomalee
7. N. K. Ambalavanar of Uduvil
8. K. Saravanamuttu of Uduvil

Respondents.  
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day of January 1939 in the presence of Mr. P. Nagalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit dated 13th December 1938 having been read: It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd respondents and the 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 4th respondent for the purpose of this action and that the petitioner being the widow of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate and letters to be issued to her accordingly unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 5th day of May 1939 shew cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.  
This 27th day of March 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge

Extended for 28th June 1940.

Intd. C. C.

D. J.

(O. 21. 24 & 27-6-40)

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