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ANGLO—SOVIET RELATIONS

BRITAIN'S DIFFERENCES WITH
SOVIET CAN BE SOLVED

SOVIET ATTITUDE DELIBERATELY MYSTERIOUS

IS our foreign policy making an adequate contribution to our war effort? Many people write to us expressing doubts on this score. They feel that Lord Halifax and some of the principal advisers belong to the pre-blitzkrieg period. It is said that as long as Lord Halifax is in the Foreign Office, any understanding with Soviet Russia is impossible, and that our Foreign Office is still the genteel sort of place which does not understand the harsh realities of total war.

There is something in these complaints; but there is also something to be said on the other side. According to our information, the Foreign Office did not want to close the Burma Road. That piece of appeasement was carried out at the request of General Staff.

As regards the Soviet, it is a fact that Stalin is suspicious, he always will be. Whether or not it is the Foreign Office which is refusing to release £4,000,000 from the Baltic States and recognize the Soviet's position in those States we do not profess to know. But we are perfectly certain that not one Englishman in a million has any intention of going to war with Russia to drive her out of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia either now or at any time in the future. So we might as well recognize that the Russians are there and wait till we have beaten the Nazis and are in a position to talk with authority about the future of Europe.

Who knows what is to be the future of the small nations in Europe? Does any one expect that at some moment during the next five years, map-makers will merely have to reprint their 1938 edition in order to be up-to-date? We don't think.

Returning to the question, Foreign Office diplomats can say: "It is a difficult time during total war to conduct an effective foreign policy unless we can conduct it both with an effective military force and compelling ideas."

It is in respect of war aims that this News Letter Service feels bound to criticize the Foreign Office. What is our idea for the future of Europe? Who knows? The Foreign Secretary should insist on this point being cleared up.

U. S. A. and the War

Of the two great Powers, which remain outside the conflict, the position of the United States is becoming clearer every day. Both

Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican presidential candidate are marching rather more behind than ahead of public opinion in their demand for the fullest possible assistance for Great Britain. It is a tribute to the clear-sightedness of the American people that, in the midst of an election campaign, which reveals sharp divisions on domestic issues, the menace that looms on the international horizon and the means by which it may be met are being kept in the fore of political discussions.

The U. S. A. may never "declare war." Such gestures are in fact out of date. She is already "at war" and will continue to "go to it" in every way calculated to help the British.

The position of Soviet Russia remains deliberately mysterious. There is no shrewder realist at the head of any State than Josef Stalin and while the Soviet Press and wireless have maintained almost complete silence about the Nazi move on Rumania, the old Anti-Comintern Pact and certain passages from *Mein Kampf* have not been forgotten. The Russians have all along insisted that the agreement which they signed with the Germans in August, 1938, dealt solely with exchange trade (and not a particularly large amount at that) and contained no political clauses. In signing this agreement, the Kremlin probably had a better idea than had most political leaders in Britain or in France of the power of the Nazi forces in inland warfare. Like us, the Russians recognized that Nazism was out for conquest. They hoped that Hitler would turn westwards; we fervently prayed that his march would be eastwards.

Turkey remains firm..... Russia is more apprehensive than she has been at any time since the white armies were driven out of the country. While the Nazis are acquiring bases in the Black Sea area, they have 80 divisions stationed in Poland. Further to the north, Germany is acquiring the right for her troops to move through Finland into Sweden, presumably on their way to Norway. What can Britain do to meet this new threat which is moving steadily in the direction of the Straits in the Eastern Mediterranean? We believe that, in addition and speedily all men, guns

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Granting of Credits To Britain

Discussion
In U. S. A.

New York, Dec. 25.

THE granting of credits to Britain is the subject of considerable discussion throughout the United States. Senator William King of Utah states that he will demand that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee shall consider legislation to allow American credits to Britain by acting on his resolution for a modification of the Johnson Act and a Bill to aid British purchases of agricultural products in the United States, says a Washington despatch to the New York "Herald Tribune."

Senator George, the new Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said, the paper adds, that it is unlikely that the Committee would act on the measures as it would be difficult to get a Congressional quorum for any controversial measure for the remainder of this session. He indicated, however, that if the international situation became graver, he might call for quick action.

Mr. Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee, suggested that the most practical and mutually satisfactory approach to the problem would be for Britain to present a request for credits with a specific outline of the purposes for which she sought them. Lord Lothian's remarks, he added, had caused a revival of the discussion on the possible pooling of all British holdings of American securities in order to keep up market prices and thus allow Britain to liquidate them without great loss.

The United States, he said, might take them over as collateral for a Government loan, perhaps by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is understood, the New York "Herald Tribune" adds, that Lord Lothian will see Mr. Roosevelt today.

Anomalous Policy

The statement by Lord Lothian on British financial resources is the subject of comment in the New York papers. The New York "Times" declares: "Our policy regarding the extension of credit has been an anomalous one which does not conform to our general policy of aid to Britain. The problem must be solved, not on emotional grounds, but from the standpoint of one's own national self-interest and security."

"The American people would face the problem in its broadest terms, as it is important to realise that this is not simply a British problem but an American problem," declares the "Herald Tribune,"

INDIANS IN CEYLON

A PROBLEM OF VITAL
IMPORTANCE

MR. SENANAYAKE'S WARNING

Colombo, Tuesday.

MR. D. S. Senanayake returned to Ceylon yesterday, accompanied by Mr. L. J. Seneviratne, of the Ceylon Civil Service, who acted as Secretary to the delegation during the conference at Delhi.

"It is not my intention at this stage," said Mr. Senanayake in the course of an interview with a "Daily News" representative, "to make a statement to the Press regarding the recent conference between the Government of India and ourselves."

Report to Board

"Our sole duty at present is to submit a report of the proceedings to the Board of Ministers. After that body has duly considered the discussions and has decided on the action it should take, the time would be more opportune for disclosing the facts to the public. Until that time, our lips must remain sealed."

"I think it necessary to repeat here," he said, "what has already been emphasised on several previous occasions, that our mission was only an exploratory one."

"There was a frank exchange of views on both sides, so that each knows and appreciates the others' point of view."

"The conference ended when the members had nothing more of importance to contribute to the subject discussed and the stage had thus been reached for reporting progress to the respective Governments."

"The question of Indians in Ceylon is one of vital importance to the country and is big enough to make it incumbent on all public men to focus without delay the country's attention on its implications."

"I have little doubt that opportunities will soon arise—and if they do not arise, the opportunities will have to be created—when the full facts can be placed before the public throughout the length and breadth of our Island."

"Treacherous"

"In the meantime," said Mr. Senanayake, "let every true son of this

(Continued on page 6)

"The maintenance of the stream of supplies is vital to the United States. The policy of all aid to British is the policy of all aid that the United States can give because of her vital interest in Britain's survival. That means not only ships and planes, but subsidies. It means the boldest financial action."

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A paddy field 27 acres 2 roods 32 perches in extent at Murasumodai under the Karachchi Irrigation area. It is the property of the Naddu Porul Apiviruthi Ltd. Jaffna. Apply in writing to V. S. Somasundram, Secretary, before 10th December 1940.
(Mis. 154. 25 & 28-11-40)

**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1940.

LONDON EXAMINATIONS

IT IS DURING TIMES OF CRISES like the present that one is forced to realise the disadvantages of depending on others for anything. Ceylon's dependence on an outside examining body to issue passports to its pupils should now be keenly felt in this country, because of the uncertainty of certain examinations of the London University being held in due time. It is reported that the London Matriculation examination due to be held in the middle of January is likely to be delayed as the papers for this examination have been despatched only last week from London, and their arrival in Ceylon could not be expected by a scheduled time owing to the war. Even after the January examination there would again be the difficulty and the delay in the transport of the answer papers to London where they have to be valued for the results to be announced. The candidates will have to wait unduly long to know their results. This means a good deal of waste of time and disorganisation of work in the several institutions that prepare pupils for the London University examinations, not to speak of the unduly long period of suspense and expectation on the part of the pupils. The situation can be resolved only by instituting an examining body in Ceylon itself, where there is no dearth of men qualified for such work. Such a step would mean manifold benefits to Ceylon students, chief of which are the saving of time and the cutting down of the cost of examinations, which is now comparatively high for a student of average means. Education should be made as cheap as possible, and the authorities should see that it is done so in the interests of the country. We can never have a surfeit of the educated in this country. The more we have of them the better. Foreign examinations which now mark the milestones of our students' educational career are naturally costly and consequently they cannot

benefit a large number. It is time therefore that steps were taken to have the examinations conducted here by a local examining body and a saving effected thereby in the large sums of money that are annually drained out of this country for a service that is well within the capacity of people here to do. The University College can be entrusted with the task. It will be an insult to the staff of this College and of other leading Colleges in Ceylon to presume that these examinations cannot be conducted by anybody other than the London University itself. They are all familiar with the standard of the London University examinations and can therefore be depended upon to maintain that standard in their examinations. Let us begin to recognise and respect our talented educationists, who are not less qualified than their counterparts elsewhere, and charge them with the responsibility of guiding and measuring the progress of the education of our youths. We are certain that is the best way of advancing the cause of education in the country.

RESHUFFLING OF COMMITTEES**Motion Gaining More Support?**

If Mr. A. Ratnayake's motion is taken up today (the motion to reshuffle executive committees), there will be very little other work done either this week or next week, writes *The Whip* in the "Times of Ceylon" of last Tuesday. He further says:—

As has already been stated in this paper, the State Council, after adjourning on Friday evening, will resume on Tuesday, December 6th, when they will adjourn until January 21st.

With the passage of days, Mr. Ratnayake's motion has been gaining more and more support but what will happen now that the leader of the Sinhala Maha Sabha has returned. I shall not venture to say at the moment.

Mr. Bandaranaike may approve of it. He may not. A point of order may be raised that the Sinhala Sabha's prior approval was not obtained before notice was given of the motion.

Sinhala Maha Sabha's Attitude

Colombo, Wednesday.

The State Council group of the Sinhala Maha Sabha met yesterday afternoon to discuss Mr. A. Ratnayake's motion in Council urging the re-election of executive committees.

It is understood that the majority were of opinion that the results of such a re-election would be far-reaching, specially at the present juncture and that therefore, the move was not politic. The decision arrived at was that the Sinhala Maha Sabha members should oppose the motion or adopt an attitude of neutrality.

Mr. Ratnayake's motion is fixed for 2.30 p. m. tomorrow.

GOVERNOR TO LEAVE FOR MADRAS**For Prophylactic Treatment**

Colombo, Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor is leaving for Madras on Monday evening, December 2, and will be away for about a fortnight. During his absence, Mr. G. S. Wodeman, the Chief Secretary, will administer the Government.

The object of Sir Andrew Caldecott's visit to Madras is to receive prophylactic treatment under Dr. P. Rama Rau in Madras. It will be recalled that in October last year Sir Andrew proceeded to Madras for deep-ray therapy treatment for throat trouble. On that occasion he was away from October 28 to November 24, and returned greatly benefited by Dr. Rama Rau's treatment. Sir Andrew is now going back for agreed corollary prophylactic treatment.

In this connection the following communique was issued from the Governor's Office last night:—

"Twelve months having now elapsed since the cure of his throat by deep-ray therapy the Governor has asked and received permission from the Secretary of State to leave the Island for agreed corollary prophylactic treatment under Dr. P. Rama Rau in Madras.

His Excellency has tried to arrange the dates of his leave in such a way as to involve his absence only from annual functions which he has attended before. He will leave by the Talaimannar express on Monday evening after attending the Railway Carnival in aid of War Funds.

"The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Wodeman, C. M. G., will administer the Government until His Excellency's return after, approximately, a fortnight's absence."

J. S. C. EXAMINATION**Question Papers Leak Out**

A Teacher writes to the "Ceylon Observer" of yesterday:—

Let me have the courtesy of your columns to verify my suspicions.

The English Language and the History question papers of the J. S. C. Examination of November, 1940, (which is now in progress) had been known to the candidates since a month ago.

When I first came to know this I was surprised and could not give credence to it, until yesterday morning when I saw the English Language paper containing the very same questions.

According to the time-table the History paper is to be had tomorrow but let us wait and see whether it does not include the following questions:—

(1) Why is the introduction of Buddhism considered a great event in Ceylon History?

(2) Describe the fortress of Sigiriya and compare it with an English Castle.

(3) Describe the art of writing and the art of building of the Egyptians and Babylonians. Account for the differences of development.

(4) What is the historical importance of the Crusades?

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.**Jaffna U. C. Electoral Registers****Many Citizens of Ward No. 2 Deprived of Franchise**

Sir.—Permit me the courtesy of your valuable columns to draw the attention of the Authorities to one or two of the numerous anomalies and discrepancies that have been discovered in the Voters' Lists of the Electoral Division No. 2 of the Jaffna Urban Council, for 1940:—

(1) A comparative study of the Voters' Lists of 1934, 1937 and 1940 does not show that there has been an appreciable increase in the number of Voters in the Lists for 1940, in spite of the extension of the Franchise to even the humblest citizen. According to the Local Government Ordinance of 1920, men in receipt of an annual income of Rs. 350 were qualified to have their names included in the Voters' Lists prior to 1939. In 1937, therefore, there were about 1700 qualified voters. But in 1940 when the qualification for a voter has been extended to all citizens whose earning capacity is Rs. 60 per annum, one would naturally expect to find at least thrice the number of voters registered in 1937. On the contrary, the voting strength of the Karayur Ward has not improved very much and so many people qualified according to the Amended Ordinance have not been registered to exercise their franchise.

(2) Even citizens (some prominent men included) who were qualified voters in 1937 have been defrauded of their right to vote according to the Voters' List for this year. If the Lists of 1937 and 1940 were compared hundreds of such omissions may be detected. It might perhaps be argued that such omissions should have been brought to the notice of the Authorities when the Lists were open for inspection at the Jaffna Kachcheri. This cannot hold water for the simple reason that as their names had already been registered at a time (1934 and 1937) when the franchise was limited to a privileged few, there was no necessity for them to inspect the Lists which were prepared on a much wider franchise.

(3) Another interesting feature about the 1940 Lists is the muddling of the street names and addresses which confuse and mislead the voters. Numerous complaints have been made regarding them.

Obviously, Sir, the Registration of Voters in this thickly populated Ward had not been done systematically and conscientiously and I am reliably informed that over 2000 to 3000 Voters had been massacred and deprived of their inalienable rights.

It is a shame to the citizens who had been denied the privileges enjoyed by His Majesty's subjects the Island over, it is earnestly hoped that the Government Agent would investigate into the matter and take the necessary steps.

Yours Truly,

OUR CIVIC RIGHTS.

Jaffna, 20.11.40.

"RELEASE NEHRU"

BRITISH COMMONERS'
DEMAND

MR. BRAILSFORD
SPEAKS OUT

London, Nov. 23.

"We should regard Pandit Nehru as our trusted ally. If any Indian like him were imprisoned, the British people would find they were fighting Fascism with one hand tied behind their backs", said Mr. Michael Foot, opening the "Release Nehru" meeting at Holborn Hall to-day, under the auspices of the India League.

A resolution demanding the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other imprisoned Congressmen, was passed.

The speakers supporting the resolution were Mr. H. H. Elvin, ex-Chairman of the Trade Union Council, Miss Maude Royden and Mr. S. S. Silverman, M. P. Messages supporting the resolution were received from the following M. P's: Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Mr. Graham White, Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Sir Richard Acland and also from Lord Listowel, Mr. D. N. Pritt and Mr. Henry Nevinnson.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford said that the Indian Government had no mass support in India. Under the Chamberlain regime, India was declared belligerent as a matter of routine and the fact that the Viceroy had recently to certify the Finance Bill proved that the Government was opposed by the will of the people. A member of the War Cabinet had told him, said Mr. Brailsford, that a fair offer had been made to Congress but had been rejected. But when the offer was examined, it was clear that no real transfer of power was contemplated and that the minority was put in a position to veto the decision of the majority. "We are not now fit to liberate Europe. We shall be fit only when India is free" concluded Mr. Brailsford amid cheers.

Mr. Silverman, M. P., said that the situation in the Near East largely depended on Indian troops. Yet Mr. Churchill had recently sneered at Italy's conscript soldiers. He pointed out that Ireland refused to co-operate with Britain because she had been compelled to wrest her liberty from British hands.

Mr. Sorensen, M. P., said that while Britain was urging the subject people of Europe to fight for freedom, they had jailed democratic leaders in India. Mr. Palme Dutt said that the recent India Debate had resolved principally on how far India could be harnessed to the war effort of Britain. A great responsibility devolved on the British Labour Movement to take up the issue that was now being fought out in India and see that the Labour leaders in the Government did not continue to condone the present regime of repression.

Other speakers were Mr. H. Elvin, former Trade Union leader, Miss Maude Royden and Mr. Adams of Civil Liberties Union and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon who described the events that led up to the present crisis.

Farewell Party to Bank Shroff

At Mercantile Bank
Jaffna

Jaffna, Saturday.

A farewell party was given this afternoon at the premises of the Mercantile Bank, Jaffna, by the Jaffna Bazaar and the staff of the Bank, in honour of Mr. R. Krishnapillai. He had been acting as shroff of the Jaffna office of the Bank since soon after its opening 18 months ago, and the members of Jaffna's business community today joined with the Bank staff to express their good wishes on his return to his Colombo Office.

Before taking a group photograph, Mr. R. Krishnapillai was garlanded by Mr. V. Rajasegaram, Mr. S. Jeganathan, the new shroff, by the manager of P. K. N. Firm, and Mr. R. Wyeth, Jaffna Agent of the Bank, by the Manager of Messrs. Abdulhussein Jafferjee.

After the serving of refreshments, Mr. R. Wyeth expressed sentiments of all present by referring to the cheerful smile and fair-mindedness which had characterised the guest during the course of his work in making the Bank known in Jaffna. The Agent referred to the relations of Mr. Krishnapillai with the Bazaar, the staff and with himself, and asserted that the spirit of co-operation between the Bank and the Bazaar could be still further developed by the free expression of opinion, both suggestive and critical, in the right quarters, and by complete frankness on both sides. Mr. Krishnapillai had fulfilled his function as link between the Bank and the Bazaar in a very creditable manner, and there was no doubt that his successor, Mr. S. Jeganathan, would be equally effective, belonging as he does to a well known and respected family of shroffs. As leader of the Bank staff, Mr. Krishnapillai had engendered a co-operative spirit in the office, which, in spite of containing four different nationalities, is a unit working very happily together.

An address in honour of the guest was very ably recited by the author, Mr. K. K. Nadarajah, and presented by Mr. C. S. K. Namasivayam Chettiar. On behalf of the Bazaar, Mr. C. Thendauthapany thanked Mr. Krishnapillai for the way he had been able to bring the services of the Bank to the help of the local business community, and though sorry that he was going, he was sure that they would find that Mr. Jeganathan would be a worthy successor.

Then the presentation of a ring engraved with the words "From the Merchants of Jaffna", was made by Mr. V. Arunasalampillai amid acclamation. Mr. N. K. Nallawansa expressed the good wishes of the office staff.

Mr. Krishnapillai replied in well chosen words, thanking the assembly for their friendly felicitations, and the meeting closed with three cheers for him called by Mr. E. Thiruthelvam.

The meeting then unanimously passed a resolution demanding the unconditional release of Pandit Nehru and others who have been jailed for voicing the right to freedom of speech and the national demand for independence. (Hindu Cor.)

Most Costly War

Britain Spends
£ 400,000 an Hour

London, Monday.

The present war was the most costly that the world had ever known, declared Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech at Glasgow today. Arms had grown and were growing even more complicated and expensive.

The conquest of the air had meant a whole series of new and costly weapons. An aeroplane today cost something like seven times as much as it did during the last war. An inferior aeroplane—as the Italians were discovering to their cost—was largely money thrown away. Britain was providing the very best weapons for her forces.

In the first 77 days of the second year of the war, Britain had spent £ 9,100,000 a day on the war. It would, indeed, be cause for dismay, said the Chancellor, if this expenditure had not increased and did not increase further—provided the increase meant increased output and not merely a senseless increase of prices and wages or a wasteful use of resources.

Taxation had already reached very considerable proportions and whatever further steps it might be necessary to take, it was plain that it would not be sufficient to pay the whole cost of the war.

There was a gap between income and expenditure, which must be filled by means other than taxation. In the main, the gap must be bridged by the people of Britain saving and lending every penny that they could spare, not conveniently but to the point of real sacrifice.

The Chancellor indicated that in the first year of the War Savings Campaign, a total in the neighbourhood of £ 475,000,000 had been raised through the medium of small savings. In addition, Britain had raised £ 300,000,000 by a three per cent war loan and in five months £ 344,000,000 by the sale of two-and-a-half per cent national war bonds. Finally, £ 23,000,000 had been lent in the form of loans free of interest, so that altogether £ 1,140,000,000 had been raised within the last 15 months.

But good as this result was much more would have to be achieved, said Sir Kingsley. This was imperative and was well within Britain's capacity if all played their part. Sir Kingsley said in conclusion: "We can look forward to the future with confidence and hope. A mighty effort lies before it and in that effort we must surely reserve and utilise our financial resources to the full."

No Direct Mails To America

Owing to an interruption of the steamer services, there will be no direct despatches to the Continent of America between the 27th November and the 31st December. Mails will be forwarded via U. K. by available ships until such day as will probably afford earlier arrival at destination than the expected direct despatch on 31-12-40.

If during the above period any facilities are found for a direct service, they will be availed of and prior notice to the extent possible will be given.

WASTE OF MONEY ON EDUCATION

PRESENT SYSTEM
CRITICISED

NEED FOR FREEDOM
IN EDUCATION

THE Rev. R. W. Stopford, Principal of Trinity College, Kandy speaking at the Annual General Meeting of the Northern Province Teachers' Association on the subject "Freedom in Education" said that in the present Ceylon system there appeared to be much waste of money.

The Matriculation Examination, he added, was doing enormous harm to education, and the real value of the Ceylon University might be in the freedom it could give from the tyranny of that examination.

The address was delivered at the Jaffna Central College Hall. Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam, the newly-elected President of the Association, took the chair.

Mr. Stopford said that the present conflict was between two ideologies. Totalitarianism had no doubt certain advantages. It was easier and more efficient. But totalitarianism was self-destructive, and the individual was reduced to the position of an un-thinking automatic actor in the state organisation. On the other hand only individualism, balanced, controlled and altruistic, had the seeds of growth.

Freedom of Development

Continuing, Mr. Stopford said that a good education must provide for freedom of development intellectually and spiritually—as individuals. The Special Committee had been considering the future of the Primary Schools, and no doubt there was a growing consensus of opinion in favour of separate Primary Schools and of Primary Education in the mother tongue. That would mean re-organisation.

The speaker said he was not a believer in vocational training as such, but he advocated the training of the mind through all the senses. Thus, for some boys the approach to mechanics would be through workshop practice. Some again would study chemistry, not to become more useful citizens.

A rigid syllabus might kill initiative. Hence the mother tongue would have first place in the child's education. It would bring to him the wealth of his own national tradition. English literature would be useful if studied as literature, not as an examination subject. He would rule out all books written before 1940. Shakespeare might be acted, and Macbeth would then become a first class murder thriller. Mr. Verity would have to go by the Board.

In the present Ceylon system there appeared to be much waste of money. They needed freedom from the tyranny of examinations and syllabuses.

Mr. Lyman S. Kulathugam proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

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COMMISSION INQUIRY

RESPONDENT'S STATEMENT

IN pursuance to the commission issued by the Government Agent of the Northern Province in terms of Section 102 of the Trusts Ordinance No. 9 of 1917 the Commissioners resumed their inquiry at the sale bungalow at the Jaffna Kacheheri at 1 p. m. on the 23rd November 1940. Several of the petitioners were present and the respondent with his retinue attended the inquiry and made a statement to the Commissioners although he was not bound to make any statement to them in response to the petition under inquiry. With deference to the Commissioners' wishes he proposed to offer his statement in reply to the various allegations made in the petition and by the witnesses for the petitioners. The respondent thanked the Commissioners for their patience in the conduct of their inquiry and had a written statement in Tamil. The respondent further intimated to the Commissioners that it was not necessary for him to cross examine any of the petitioners or their witnesses. The respondent then began to read out his statement out of the papers which he had in his hand with the assistance of his advisers. This was objected to by the petitioners. Mr. S. Subramania Kurukkal was affirmed and he stated that the land called "Kovitkadavai" on which the Maviddapuram Kandasamy Kovil stands was his ancestral property. This temple was built by his ancestor K. Sabapathy Kurukkal in 1782 who was his maternal grandfather's grandfather. By deed of alienation dated 27th December 1875 this temple with all its properties was given to the respondent's mother Vethanayagiymmal. He produced two extracts from the Register of Temples supposed to be kept in the year 1886 and 1892 at the Jaffna Kacheheri. In 1890 he became a major and took charge of this temple and its properties as owner, proprietor and high priest. Further he produced a deed No. 786 of 12th March 1932 executed by his fifth child and second son who has declared in the recital that this temple was founded, established and erected by his ancestors and dedicated to the Hindu public as a charitable trust place of worship.

In reply to the averments in deed No. 166 of 7th November 1875 executed by his grandfather along with 35 others of the Jaffna public and accepted by his father, Sany Kurukkal undertook to render accounts of the income and expenditure of the temple and to abide by the directions of the Hindu public. The respondent produced a deed of revocation No. 1 of 27th November 1875 executed by his grandfather Sabapathy Kurukkal, his attorney R. Mutaiyar and his father Sany Kurukkal purporting to revoke those terms so far as the said three executants were concerned. (This revocation of the said deed is neither by a court of competent jurisdiction nor by all parties in deed No. 166 of 7th November 1875.)

He further stated that he possessed and managed the temple for the last 50 years as such proprietor,

OFFERING ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION

Accused Fined.

Point Pedro, Wednesday. Before Mr. Richard, W. D. de Silva, Magistrate, Point Pedro, one Kandavanam of Nelliady former bus owner was charged by Sub-Inspector Cader of Point Pedro Police Station for offering Rs. 5 as an illegal gratification in order to screen him from lawful punishment in another case in which he was charged by the same Inspector for obstructing him.

He pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. N. Sivagnanasundram, Advocate. The accused was found guilty by the Magistrate and was fined Rs. 10 and he Rs. 5 was confiscated.

Lord Rothermere Dead

London, Tuesday. News was received in London tonight of the death in Bermuda, at the age of 72, of Lord Rothermere, the well-known newspaper magnate and financier.

Lord Rothermere went to America in May on a special mission at the request of Lord Beaverbrook. His health began to fail and he received treatment in a New York clinic. Later, he went to Bermuda to recuperate, but there had a relapse.

manager and high priest. He never rendered accounts to anybody nor is he under obligation to do so. He had kept accounts of the income and expenditure of the temple along with his private income as his own property. These account books had been duly inspected by the Income Tax Department. No member of the public had any right to call for an inspection of his account books. He had also several other sources of income. It was usual for the devotees to make offerings to the temple for the purposes of their own spiritual benefit. Such offerings were readily accepted by him and ceremonies in the temple were conducted by him in terms of their vows. Beyond this he was not responsible to anyone as all such offerings etc. were his private property. He further explained the motive of the various witnesses who gave evidence for the petitioners against him.

As it was nearly 5 p.m. the Commissioners closed their proceedings for the day by reading out to the respondent the statement recorded by them. Mr. Prosecutor S. Nadarajah of Mallakam began openly to correct certain portions of the statement on behalf of the respondent. The petitioners objected to this procedure because the Commissioners, at the commencement of these proceedings declared that no lawyer will be allowed to take part in their proceedings and the petitioners did not utilise the services of any lawyer on their behalf. The petitioners wanted their objection to be recorded by the Commissioners. After due consideration they recorded the objection of the petitioners and assured that they will not in future allow such interruptions and intrusions by anyone other than the respondent. The inquiry was postponed to the 1st of December 1940 at the sale bungalow, Jaffna Kacheheri. (Cor.)

U. S. Aid to Britain

No Action This Session

Washington, Tuesday. The impression that no action would be taken during this session towards modification of the Johnson Act, which denies financial assistance to Great Britain, was given today by Senator George, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a talk to reporters. Senator George said that the Committee would tomorrow consider Senator King's resolution to modify the Johnson Act and Senator Nye's proposal for investigation into British holdings of Securities in the United States, but indicated that both subjects might be left to the sub-Committees. Immediate legislation for giving financial assistance to Britain was described by Senator George as "impractical and somewhat premature."

None of the comments in the United States press on Lord Lothian's reference to British financial resources has, so far been unfriendly. Typical comments are those of the "Washington Star," which says: "To the overwhelming majority of Americans who understand the urgent necessity in America's own interest of providing prompt and unstinted material assistance any suggestion that this aid should be discontinued when the recipient is no longer able to pay cash on the barrel-head must be summarily rejected as a patent absurdity. The motive for supply is not primarily mercenary, but every gun and plane shipped across the Atlantic is contributing to our own security."

The "Washington News" referring to Britain's debt, says: "Any schoolboy knows he shall never see that money again," and it suggests that the United States should buy outright British possessions in the Caribbean and Bermuda.

Ministers Return Home

Messrs. D. S. Senanayake and S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, have returned to the Island.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce is expected to return next week.

MADRAS EX-MINISTERS SENT TO GAOL

For Anti-War Propaganda

Madras, Tuesday

Mr. T. Prakasam, former Revenue Minister and President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, who was arrested this morning when he started satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans, has been convicted and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He has been placed in 'A' class.

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, a former Minister, who offered satyagraha this morning at Buchireddipalem, his native village, by shouting anti-war slogans, was sentenced at Kovur to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs 1,000.

Dr. Kailasnath Katju, former Minister of Justice, United Provinces, was arrested under the Defence of India Act this morning at his residence.

NOTICE

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, Jaffna District, up to 12 noon on Friday, 6th December, 1940, for the transport of Liquid Fuel Oil by tank-cart from the Jaffna Railway Station to the Power House, Point Pedro, between 1st January 1941 and 31st December 1942. The tank-cart will be supplied by the Board.

2. The contractor must supply a carter and two good bulls capable of drawing a 250 gallon tank-cart containing liquid fuel oil. The carter and bulls must be supplied at three days' notice for each trip.

3. The successful tenderer must make a security deposit of Rs. 50/- within 10 days of the acceptance of his tender. If he fails to make the security deposit within this time the Chairman may offer the contract to the next lowest tenderer.

4. For further particulars apply to the office of the Sanitary Board, Jaffna.

V. VISWALINGAM,
for Chairman S. B., Jaffna.
Sanitary Board Office,
Jaffna, 23rd November, 1940.
(G. 37, 28-11-40.)

NOTICE

TO PERSONS WITH RELATIONS IN THE MALAY STATES

By writing the letters "G.L.T." before the address of Telegrams to Malaya they are accepted at the Special Cheap Rate of Rs. 3-50 for 12 words, plus 30 cents for each extra word.

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(M.S. 106, 5-9-40-)

(17)

London Matriculation Examination

Jaffna Results

Following are the results of the London Matriculation Examination held at the Jaffna centres in Jaffna as received by cablegram:—

I

Theivanaipillai Agamparam (Hoiy Family), M. Daphne Brown (Holy Family), N. Devarajan. Skanda Varodaya; D. S. Kalansuriya, St. Patrick's; Kathija Umma Mohamed-Ibrahim, Holy Family; S. Nadarajah, St. Patrick's; G. Nadesan, St. Patrick's; Sivamani Namasivayam, Holy Family; K. Navara narajah, Manipay Hindu College; S. Navaratnarajah, Skanda Varodaya; R. H. S. Philip, St. Patrick's; D. S. P. Sanmugam, St. Patrick's; C. E. Sattrukalsinghe, St. Patrick's; E. Georgette Saverimuttu, Holy Family; D. Senathirajah, St. Patrick's; Grace Simanpillai, Holy Family; C. M. Sinnadurai, St. Patrick's; S. Sivanandan, Skanda Varodaya; A. Somasundaram, Maupay Hindu; Nesarathnam Suppiramaniam, Holy Family; E. I. Christine Swaminathan, Holy Family; Thanaluckshimi Tambi, Private Study; A. G. R. Thampoe, St. Henry's, Illavala; S. Thambinayagam, St. Henry's, Illavala; K. Thiruchelvam, Parameshvara; E. Thirunavukarasu, St. Patrick's, D. Vivekanandam, St. Patrick's.

II

M. A. Abdulmajeed, Central College, Jaffna; S. Anathacoomarasamy, St. John's College, Jaffna; D. A. Aseerwatham, St. John's College, Jaffna; R. G. Earnest, St. John's College, Jaffna; A. B. Emerson, St. John's College, Jaffna; V. Nagarajah, St. John's College, Jaffna; M. Nagulaswarar, Private Study; V. Pararajasingam, St. John's College, Jaffna; A. Ponnuthurai, St. John's College, Jaffna; S. P. Rasiiah, Central College, Jaffna; R. R. Scott, St. John's College, Jaffna; S. Selvanayagam, St. John's College, Jaffna; P. Selvarasa, St. John's College, Jaffna; P. Senatharajah, Private Study; T. Sunthararasa, St. John's College, Jaffna; C. Thambirathnam, Central College, Jaffna; T. Thyagarajah, St. John's College, Jaffna; K. Thillainathaswamy, St. John's College, Jaffna; C. Thirunavukarasu, St. John's College, Jaffna; K. Thirunavukarasu, Central College, Jaffna; S. Vithiananthan, St. John's College, Jaffna.

III

N. Arumugam, Jaffna Hindu College; S. Aiyathurai, Jaffna Hindu College; A. Balasubramaniam, Jaffna Hindu College; A. Mahadevan, Jaffna Hindu College; B. A. Mann, Private Study; S. Namasivayam, Jaffna Hindu College; P. Paramanathan, Private Study; N. Ponnuthurai, Jaffna Hindu College; S. Ramachandran, Jaffna Hindu College; T. Ramanathan, St. Henry's College, Illavala; C. Rasakulasingham, St. Henry's College Illavala; S. Sabaratnam, Jaffna Hindu College; S. A. R. A. Sivaswamy Aiyer, Jaffna Hindu College; P. Somasundaram, Jaffna Hindu College; M. Subramaniam, Private Study; V. Subramaniam, Vigneswara College; V. Sundaramanathar, Jaffna Hindu College; M. Vetharatnam, Jaffna Hindu College.

Vaddukoddai

V. Ambalavanar, Victoria Col-

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

and planes which can be spared from Great Britain and from other points overseas should be sent to reinforce our armies in the Middle East. British policy should immediately seek two objectives.

Firstly, we should say to the Russians: "Let us determine and forget the mistrust which has clouded our relations and see if it is not possible together with our mutual friends at Ankara to co-operate in the defence of the Straits against a threat which is common to all three of us." The differences between Great Britain and the Soviet at the present time are inconsequential in relation to the broader issues of this world-wide struggle. Given goodwill on both sides, these differences could be settled overnight.

Secondly, in the event of a further Nazi move towards Greece, we should seize some of the islands of the Aegean (with the knowledge, and, if possible, co-operation, of the Soviet and Turkey) and establish bases there.

If the peoples of South-Eastern Europe could be sure that we meant business and that we were acting in collaboration with the Russians, it should be possible to organize a very strong resistance to the Axis Powers in that part of Europe. Success on the south-eastern front together with increasing strength of our air offensive might mark the turning point of the war. (King Hall's News Letter published in the "The Statesman.")

Indians in Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

country ponder over this problem and, particularly, keep clear in his mind the distinction between a real allegiance to Ceylon, which admits of no divided loyalty, and the treacherous variety which gives its entire devotion to the country of origin and bestows on the country of residence mere lip service, vilification and misrepresentation.

"This request has been rendered all the more necessary by the activities of such persons as Messrs. Peri Sunderam and I. K. Pereira in India during the past few weeks.

"It is essential," declared Mr. Senanayake, "that a careful study should be made of their activities, both public and otherwise, so that when the time is ripe these political opportunists could be called to account for their actions and their utterances."

lege; N. Arunasalam, Private Study; L. P. Aseervatham, Jaffna College; R. R. Dharmaratnam, Private Study; M. Elthirveemasingham, Jaffna College; T. Jeyaretnam, Private Study; K. Kanapathipillai, Victoria College; R. Kandiah, Jaffna College; M. Kantharathinam, Jaffna College; M. M. M. Lebbe, Jaffna College; V. Navaratnam, Victoria College; V. M. Rasanyakam, Jaffna College; S. T. Selvakaralan, Victoria College; K. Sittampalam, Victoria College; M. Sivasubramaniam, Victoria College; C. Sivasupramaniam, Jaffna College; S. Thambipillai, Victoria College.

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