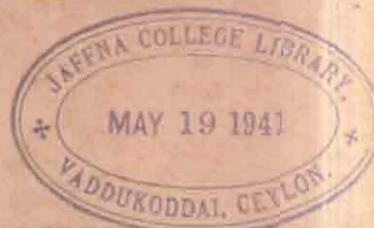


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NO. 9.

"WE ARE FIGHTING FOR LIFE AND SURVIVAL"

A REVIEW OF THE WAR SITUATION

"LET IT ROAR, LET IT RAGE, WE SHALL COME THROUGH"

WINSTON CHURCHILL,

(In his reply to the debate in the Commons)

"SOME have compared Hitler's conquests with Napoleon's. It may be that Spain and Russia will shortly furnish new chapters to that theme. It must be remembered, however, that Napoleon's armies carried with them the fierce, liberating and equalitarian winds of the French Revolution, whereas Hitler's empire has nothing behind it but racial self-assertions, espionage, pillage, corruption and the Prussian boot. Napoleon's conquests flashed away. So I derive confidence that the will-power of the British nation, expressing itself through the stern, steadfast and unyielding House of Commons, will once again perform its liberating functions and humbly execute its high purpose among men. I say this with more confidence because we are no longer a small island lost in the northern mists, but around us gather in broad array all the nations of the British Empire. Now, from across the Atlantic, the might of the United States proclaims itself on our side, or at any rate near our side.

"I do not today discuss the large and complicated questions. Probably, in a secret session, the Minister of Supply will make a statement to the House. There is one simple point about the tanks which Mr. Hore-Belisha in his speech yesterday might have mentioned, for he was head of the War Office in the years preceding the war. In the last war, tanks were built to go three or four miles out and stand up to rifle or machine-gun bullets. In the interval mechanical science has advanced so much that it is possible to make tanks to go up to 25 miles an hour and stand up to cannon-fire. It is a

particular revolution by which Hitler has profited. It was well known in military and technical circles for years before the war. It did not spring from German but from British ideas, and others like General de Gaulle. It has been exploited and turned to our grievous injury by the non-inventive, but highly-competent and imitative, Germans. For the comfort of Mr. Hore-Belisha, let me tell him that we are making every month now as many heavy tanks as there existed in the British army at the time he left the War Office and that we shall, before the end of this year, be producing nearly double that. This takes no account of the immense production of the United States."

No Cabinet Change

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George's criticisms about the composition of the Government, Mr. Churchill declared that the present body "works easily and effectively at present, and I do not propose to make any further changes until further advised. Something has been said of the importance of my being surrounded by people who would stand up to me and say: 'No, no no.' He has no idea how strong the negative principle is in the constitution and the working of the British war-making machinery. (Laughter.) The difficulty is not to have more brakes put on the wheel, but to get more impetus and force behind it. In the business of Libya and Greece, no violence has been done to expert military opinion. All the decisions have been taken unitedly and freely, voluntarily, in goodwill under the pressure of events.

"I personally as head of the

Ramanathan Statue

Arrangements To Erect It

Mr. S. Velupillai, Hon. Secretary, the Ceylon Saiva Paripalana Sabha, and Hon. Secretary, Ramanathan Statue Committee writes:—

I have now pleasure in intimating that by arrangement with Messrs F. J. and G. de Saram acting for their clients, Messrs Richardson & Co., Ltd the sum of Rs. 3500 has been paid to them and the statue of the Late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan with its plinth has been purchased on the following conditions.

No alternation or addition will be made to the inscription which has already been engraved on the plinth of the statue. The inscription runs as follows.

Ponnambalam Ramanathan, K. C., C. M. G. Ceylonese Member, Legislative Council. Erected by Public Subscription 1915.

The statue is to be erected, as soon as possible, at the Union Place-Lake Road Junction, or, if that site is not available, at some other suitable site in Colombo.

Arrangements are now being made to have the statue erected in accordance with the arrangement and the public will be duly informed of the course of events.

Government obviously assumed responsibility in a most direct personal form. It follows that I am one whose head may be cut off if we do not win the war—and I am very ready that this should be so—and that because the Members of the House would probably experience an even more unpleasant fate at the hands of the triumphant Huns. (Laughter.) There is a tendency in some quarters, especially abroad, to talk about the Middle East as if we could afford to loose our position there and yet carry on the war to victory on the oceans and in the air. Stated as an academic and strategic fact, that may be true, but do not let anyone under-rate the gravity of the issues being fought for in the Nile Valley.

"The loss of the Nile Valley and the Suez Canal, of our position in the Mediterranean and of Malta would be among the heaviest blows we could

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"JAFFNA U. C. HAS NO VIEWS ON EDUCATION"

COUNCIL DELEGATION'S EVIDENCE

MONEY THAT COMES THROUGH X'IAN BODIES

ASKED if the views expressed by them in their evidence were the views of the Jaffna Urban Council, one of the two members who were authorised by the Urban Council to give evidence on behalf of the Council before the Special Committee on Education, replied that the Council had no views and that those expressed by them were their personal views.

Rev. James S. Mather, Chairman of the North Ceylon Methodist Mission in the course of his evidence before the Committee, said that the people of Ceylon had peculiar susceptibilities for religion and education should include religious instruction. Education divorced from religion would be a great tragedy, as they knew so well from what was happening in the West.

Mr. Mather continuing said that the interference of the Department of Education with the management in the case of denominational schools, in regard to the appointment of teachers, should be done away with, as it seriously interfered with the school discipline. Besides the present system gave occasion for much dissatisfaction and Inspectors of Schools, some of whom were experts in education, wasted their gifts in holding inquiries, writing reports, etc., whereas they should be frequently visiting the schools and helping the teachers.

Money from England

Mr. Kannangara: Are you agreeable to have the State pay full grant for pupils who belonged to the denomination of the management, and part grant for the other pupils?

Mr. Mather said that he could not agree to such a proposal. It would seriously affect most of the Christian schools. Besides, he thought that it was

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1941

NEXT NAZI MOVE

NOW THAT HITLER HAS made himself the master of the Balkans, what is his next move going to be? The appetite grows by what it feeds on. The lure of conquest drives him on further and further into hazardous ventures until they bring about his undoing. The agreement which was signed at Paris over the week-end between Vichy and Berlin over Franco-German collaboration provides the answer to the question which we posed above. The precise terms of the concessions which Vichy has agreed to make will not be known to the outside world till Germany has begun to act, but it may be assumed as certain that Germany will get bases in Morocco, Marseilles and possibly Syria. Hitler is the victim of his own lust for conquest and cannot rest till there is a definite end to his designs. The successes in the Balkans and Libya are only a part of a vast design to dominate the Mediterranean, Egypt and the Middle East. Even for the success of his Libyan adventure he finds it necessary to dissipate British naval and military energies in the Eastern and Western Mediterranean; otherwise, while Hitler's attempt to transport heavy machinery and munitions across the sea to Libya will be seriously hampered by the British Navy, England will be in a position to concentrate all her resources on the Egyptian campaign and frustrate his designs. In all probability the Nazis may march through Spain and make a simultaneous attack on Gibraltar both from Morocco and from Spain. At the same time they may effect a landing on Syria probably by parachute troops and threaten Iraq and the Suez. Because of the stretch of sea between the Dodecanese and Syria a landing by sea is impracticable or is liable to interception. The difficulty of transporting tanks and heavy machinery through the sea will render the occupation of Syria hazardous and not worth while. With the help of the Navy Britain may effect a landing of considerable forces thoroughly equipped with machinery and render the move against Iraq and the Suez abortive. So it is extremely doubtful if Syria will be used by the Nazis immediately as a base. The next concession that is suggested as having been made by Vichy is to allow the use of Marseilles as a port for the transport of troops and material to Libya and Morocco.

It is also suggested that German ships and tanks will be repaired by Frenchmen at French harbours, as the occupied harbours on the west coast of Europe have received a severe pounding by the R. A. F. It is probable that Hitler has not demanded the French Navy, as that would outrage French national sentiment. But there is no doubt that Vichy has withdrawn from her position of neutrality and is taking a step that will involve her in perfect military collaboration with Germany. Such a policy will not merely alienate the sympathy of Britain and the U. S. A. but will result in their treating France as an enemy.

As the Prime Minister has made it perfectly clear, Britain is determined to defend every post on the Mediterranean, Crete, Cyprus, the Suez, Egypt, Malta and Tobruk to the last. She cannot give up any of these posts without gravely imperilling her strategic hold on the Mediterranean. If any one of them should fall into the enemy's hands, he can harass the British Navy with his aeroplanes and would be able to secure his communication better. For instance if Cyprus were to be taken by the Axis, then they would be in a position to dominate the Eastern Mediterranean as far as Syria. Similarly Crete itself will provide very useful air and submarine bases for the Axis. The Axis have more troops and better equipment at present than Britain and have also the means to conduct a war on three or more areas simultaneously. But they are seriously hampered by the difficulty of transport across a sea dominated by the British Navy. The inherent weakness of their position lies in this fact. In the Egyptian desert warfare, as well as in the Middle East, numbers are useless without mechanised units and adequate means of transport. Britain with her sea communication open is in an advantageous position compared with the Axis powers. The enemy's advance in Libya has been arrested for the past three weeks. He has been halted at Sol-lum. Tobruk is still holding on and may hold on for long and ever. The Axis powers do not maintain a superior force on the Egyptian frontier now. It was their superiority in tanks and aeroplanes which gave them a temporary advantage and a snap victory. There are 500,000 forces under Wavell on the Nile and more may be drafted from the Empire in course of time. The supplies flowing from U. S. A. and the Empire will place British forces in a position of equality as regards mechanisation. Thus however hard the struggle, the final issue as regards the Nile and the Middle East is not to be doubted.

SETTLEMENT AT SIGHT?

Iraq Defence Minister In Turkey

Ankara, Thursday.

There is general feeling here that the prospects of settling the dispute between Britain and Iraq are improving. The Iraq Minister for Defence is due to arrive here today.

Turkish circles express approval that a man of his importance should have been chosen for the mission and consider this despatch as a good omen. Circles in close touch with Iraqis also appeared more optimistic today about the possibilities of a settlement, some even going so far as to say that the whole matter can be arranged, provided some face saving formula can be found for Rashid Ali. Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan are all anxious to see the dispute settled, while the weakness of Rashid Ali's position is seen in the Iraqi High Command order instructing the troops to economise ammunition which "cannot be replaced."

TEACHERS AND U. C. ELECTIONS

Attorney Generals' Ruling

Batticaloa, Saturday.

Are teachers in assisted schools eligible to be members of Urban Councils?

It is learned that this interesting point was raised in official quarters, in connexion with the preparation of electoral rolls for the forthcoming triennial election of members, for the Batticaloa U. C. fixed for November next.

The matter was referred to the Commissioner of Local Government, who, after consulting the Attorney General has replied in the affirmative.

11500 MEN LOST IN GREEK CAMPAIGN

Lord Moyne's Statement

London, May 6.

Lord Moyne, the Colonial Secretary, told the House of Lords today that the Empire total losses in Greece were at the most 11,500 of whom a large proportion were cut off from re-embarkation. Before they left, the Imperial forces had inflicted on the Germans losses in killed and wounded far heavier than the ridiculous estimates given by Hitler. The Imperial forces had removed light equipment and heavy armaments had been destroyed.

Greek Islands Occupied By Germans

London, May 6.

The official German News Agency to-day claims that units of the German Army yesterday occupied the Greek islands of Mytilene and Chios. The islands lie south of the Dardanelles.

Abyssinian Emperor Thanks the British

Message from His Capital

London Saturday.

The Emperor Haile Selassie, from his re-established capital at Addis Ababa, has sent a telegram of gratitude to Mr. Churchill, which declares: "I am proud that my people, in collaboration with the British, have been able to play their part in the defeat of the enemy."

"I am determined to see that Ethiopia contributes still further to the ultimate victory. I should be grateful if Your Excellency would express to the generals, other officers and men of the brave British troops from the Home Country and from the Dominions, South Africa, East Africa, West Africa, the Sudan and India, who contributed to the campaign's success, the admiration and gratitude of myself and my people."

Mr. Churchill has replied: "With deep and universal pleasure the British nation and Empire have learned of Your Imperial Majesty's welcome to your capital. You were the first of the lawful sovereigns to be driven from throne and country by the Fascist and Nazi criminal, and now the first to return in triumph. His Majesty's Government looks forward to a long period of peace and progress in Ethiopia after the forces of evil have been finally overthrown."

Forthcoming Carnival & Exhibition

A Carnival and Exhibition has been arranged to be held at St. Patrick's College grounds, Jaffna, between the 31st of May to the end of the 9th of June in aid of the Jaffna Plane Fund. No pain, labour, time or money is spared by the organisers to make the Carnival a success. The Send-a Plane effort of the "Times" will have sent more than a dozen planes to the fighting front before our plane takes to the air. But nevertheless the Jaffna Plane will hit and hit hard till Hitler and Nazism is annihilated. The Jaffna se do spend, can spend, and will spend on a worthy cause. At the moment what worthier cause for the Jaffna man, woman and children than to throw in their mighty mite to give wings to the Jaffna Plane. Only Rs. 20,000 are needed and the Carnival will get it. All Jaffnese are expected to do all in their power to make the Carnival a success especially as His Excellency the Governor will declare it open. (Communique.)

Jaffna Hindu College

The Jaffna Hindu College re-opens on the 15th instant after the New Year Holidays.

Two New Justices of the Peace

Mr. N. Ponniah and Mr. C. R. Thambiah have been appointed to be Justices of the Peace and Unofficial Magistrates for the judicial district of Jaffna with effect from May 1, 1941.

APPOINTMENT OF D.R.O. URGED

MEMORIAL BY ISLANDS V. C. CONFERENCE

BACKWARDNESS OF AREA THE PLEA

A memorial urging the appointment of a Divisional Revenue Officer for the recently amalgamated Islands Division, has been forwarded to the Minister for Home Affairs by the Secretary of the Islands Division Village Committees Conference which has passed a resolution to that effect. This resolution has been ratified by six out of the seven Village Committees in the Islands Division, the only exception being Kurainagar, which the Memorial states, is silent on the matter since it desires amalgamation with Valigamam West and not with the Islands Division.

The memorial states:—

The decision of the State Council to abolish the posts of Maniagars and substitute Divisional Revenue Officers in their places was hailed by residents of the islands in North Ceylon as a right step.

The late Mr. M. Somasundaram, Maniagar of the Islands Division, discharged his duties so well and with a high sense of honesty and public duty that he gave us no grounds to urge the abolition of his post during his life-time, although we immensely wished to enjoy the benefits of new system. On his death in 1939, some leading residents of the Islands Division lost no time, therefore, to make representations in October that year, through the Hon. the Speaker, Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy, member representing this constituency in the State Council, urging the desirability of appointing a Divisional Revenue Officer for this post. The Udayar of Pungudutivu who was appointed as acting Maniagar still continues in office.

Amalgamation not Favoured

Your recent decision to amalgamate the two Maniagars' divisions of the islands, has been received with mixed feelings. A large section of public opinion is opposed to this step on the ground that it will not be possible for one officer to administer such a large division composed of so many islands separated by sea and having no adequate facilities of communication.

It was, however, thought not prudent to protest against the amalgamation in view of the financial reasons that have urged your committee to decide on this course. There is a general and widespread feeling in the Division that the hardships arising out of this step can in a way be alleviated by the appointment of a Divisional Revenue Officer who has undergone special training for this work.

The conference you were good enough to hold with a few leading residents of the Islands Division at Kayts on March 9, this year was, therefore, availed of to place before you the view of the public on this matter and to urge the appointment of a Divisional Revenue Officer for the

(Continued on page 5)

ANGLO-IRAQI DISPUTE

Rashid Ali Flees

London, Thursday.

Rashid Ali, leader of the Iraqi coup d'état, hurriedly left Bagdad today after a public demonstration against his movement, according to Egyptian newspaper report from Bagdad.

The former Foreign Minister of Iraq, Tewfik Suwidi Bay, is stated to have left Bagdad by air for Amman in order to meet the Regent, Abdul Illah.

The R. A. F. bombed the Bagdad airport on Wednesday and damaged the buildings and the aerodrome road, according to an R. A. F. communique. It states that violent explosions occurred when direct hits were obtained on a magazine at Washash, near Bagdad. Military buildings were hit. Bombs were dropped on dispersed aircraft at Hanadi.

British troops occupying the high ground in the region of the Habbaniya aerodrome met little opposition, except for occasional shipping. Hostile forces east of the British positions were heavily attacked from the air.

British captures in Iraq include six guns and over 400 prisoners. This is announced in a Cairo communique which says that the situation at Habbaniya and Basra remains quiet "following our successful action on May 6th against a portion of the Iraqi army which, at the instigation of military adventurers, treacherously attacked Habbaniya."

In official quarters in London, it is learned that all at the British Embassy at Bagdad are safe. Information available also indicates that all is quiet at Basra. There is no confirmation of the spirited reports of heavy fighting in that area to which reference was made in a broadcast from the Bagdad station.

AXIS TO ATTACK EGYPT?

Australian Premier's Declaration

Canberra, Thursday.

Foreshadowing that the next German and Italian critical attack would be against Egypt, the Acting Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Fadden, declared that the defence of the British Isles and Suez were now of paramount importance.

Since the evacuation of Greece, the Empire has been concentrating tried troops in Egypt whose defence must be backed to the limit of Australia's productive capacity. The moment had come for a supreme effort.

Following a two-day conference of Australia's man-power experts, the control of man-power and production is foreshadowed. Mr. H. E. Holt, Commonwealth Minister of Labour and National Service, speaking of this possibility, said the data obtained by the conference had shown that the nation's man-power was sufficient to meet the present war programme.

PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH FRANCE

Concessions to Germany By Vichy

London, Mar 9.

The Vichy Government is believed in political circles in Berlin to have conceded the passage of German troops through all French provinces and mandated territories, according to the Swiss newspaper "Basler Nachrichten's" Berlin correspondent.

This would include putting Syria at Germany's disposal and Vichy is also believed to have agreed to take active steps against General De Gaulle's troops.

It is expected that Italy in return for territorial concessions in Slovenia and Dalmatia will renounce her territorial claims against France.

EMINENT AUTHOR FROM MADRAS

On Lecture Tour In Ceylon

Dr. Eddy Asirvatham, Reader in Politics and Public Administration at the University of Madras, is expected in Colombo on May 18th, on the invitation of the Christian Youth Movement, to deliver lectures in Colombo, Galle, Matara, Jaffna, and Kandy.

Dr. Asirvatham's first lecture will be on May 19th, at the Central Y. M. C. A., Colombo, when Dr. Ivor W. Jennings, Principal of the Ceylon University College, will preside.

Dr. Asirvatham is the author of the works "Political Theory and Government," "Herbert Spencer's Theory of Social Justice," and "A Christian Social Order."

NEW NOMINATED COUNCILLOR

Mr. G. R. Whitby Succeeds Mr. Parfitt

Mr. George R. Whitby has been nominated a Member of the State Council in place of Mr. H. F. Parfitt, who has resigned. He is the managing director of the British Ceylon Corporation.

He will take his oath on Tuesday when the Council meets after the holidays. He will represent unofficially the interests of the C. E. P. A.

Lawyer's Suit

Point Pedro, Saturday.

On behalf of the Village Committee of Puloly, Mr. V. Paramsothy filed in the District Court of Jaffna, objections against an application for execution of the decree in favour of Mr. E. R. Nalliah in the case in which he sued the inhabitants of the sub-division of Puloly for failure to pay for his professional services for them as their lawyer. The amount involved is about Rs. 800. The inquiry into the objections was fixed for May 26th.

Root Cause of Communalism

The Problem of Unemployment

Colombo, Friday.

THAT the communal problem of the Island could only be solved by goodwill and not by threats was emphasised by Mr. S. H. Perinpanayagam, a former President of the Jaffna Youth Congress in the course of an address on "The Minorities Question in Ceylon" which he delivered at the Vivekananda Society Hall yesterday.

Mr. C. Suntheralingam presided and briefly introduced the speaker.

Mr. Perinpanayagam in analysing the problem said that the minorities question was not a question that anyone of them could be held responsible for, because such a question had always been existent in the Island. There were the Sinhalese, Tamils, Burghers, Indians and even the Veddas living in Ceylon and making up a homogeneous whole, and it would be futile, he declared, to go making researches into the question of priority of occupation.

Case of the Tamils

Referring to the case of Tamils as one of the minority communities, Mr. Perinpanayagam said that young men from Jaffna who entered Government Service in Colombo were inwardly prejudiced with the idea that the Sinhalese harboured anti-Tamil feelings and therefore cliqued together. This in turn gave rise to a cleavage between the two communities.

Such a feeling was carried though life so that the repercussion in Jaffna was a clamour against the Sinhalese.

"The minority problem could be solved only by the solving of the unemployment problem first" he said.

Then there was the Burgher community, he said, who for a long time were a favoured community and Government departments used to give them preference—but now they no longer enjoyed that privilege. They too were faced with competition in the matter of employment. The Muslims who were originally connected with trade had now entered the professions and they too were faced with their problems.

"It is not because of malice that people in Ceylon are trying to drive away the Indians, but the time had come when the people of Ceylon realised that employment has got to be found for their own youth."

He personally supported the principle that whenever there was a job available in Ceylon, a Ceylonese should be given the opportunity of doing it.

Ceylon Mails Lost At Sea

Information has been received that the sea mails closed at Colombo on January 9, 1941, has been lost through enemy action, according to a Post Office communique issued yesterday.

Postal articles, which were posted at Colombo or which reached Colombo after 12 noon on December 26, 1940, and up to 9 a. m. on January 9, 1941, would have been included in the mail.

"We are Fighting for Life And Survival"

(Continued from page 1)

sustain. We are determined to fight for them with all the resources of the British Empire and we have every reason to believe that we shall be successful.

"General Wavell has under his orders at present nearly 500,000 men. A continuous flow of equipment has been in progress from this country during the last ten months and now that Italian resistance in Abyssinia and Africa and the Somalilands is collapsing, a steady concentration northwards of all the forces is possible. Indeed it has been for many weeks rapidly proceeding and General Smuts has ordered the splendid South African army (cheers) forward to the Mediterranean shore.

"But the warfare of the Western Desert or any of the deserts which surrounds Egypt can only be conducted by comparatively small numbers of highly-equipped troops. The employment in the desert of large numbers may only lead to disaster. That is what has happened to the Italians. Some 180,000 men lay along African soil and once the head of these forces was chopped off, it was not physically possible for them to retreat. The same thing, with important modifications, might well have happened to us when the German armoured forces defeated and largely destroyed our single armoured brigade which was guarding the advanced frontier of the Province of Cyrenaica. I have no exact account of what happened at El Agheila. Generals were taken prisoner by taking an undue risk in personal movements. Events are moving so fast and people have so much to do that there is no time to dwell upon the past, but certain broad features will surprise the House. The German armoured force was not much larger than our own. Technical mistakes and mis-chances occurred. With very little fighting, our armoured forces became disorganised.

Got To Tobruk

"The other troops we had in Benghazi only amounted to a division which, by a rapid retreat, gained Tobruk unmolested and there gained a large garrison and with reinforcements stands there at bay today. As we now know, the Germans had no expectations of proceeding beyond Agadabia. They meant to engage our armoured troops and create a diversion to prevent the despatch of reinforcements to Greece, whilst bringing over larger forces from Italy and Sicily. When they won their surprising success, they accepted it with organised audacity and pushed on into the desert taking little thought of what they should eat or drink for the morrow. They pushed on until they came up against a very heavy prop at Tobruk and until they had come to the large forces which guard the frontiers of Egypt and lie back securely based on road and sea communications. There, at present, they have stopped. It would be foolish to carry the story further, but so long as the enemy has a superiority in armoured vehicles, they will have the advantage in desert warfare,

although at present the air force are about equal.

"For an invasion of Egypt with main force, enormous preparations would be required. A pipeline might have to be made to carry an artificial river forward with the troops. We are lying back on our fertile desert which, incidentally, is the worst ground for armoured vehicles. We have command of the sea and the Germans are confronted with problems far more difficult than any they have solved in Africa.

"This is all the more true while we are defending, as we intend to defend to the death without thought of retirement, the highly-offensive outposts of Crete and Tobruk. Crete has not yet been attacked. The strategic significance of Tobruk was obvious from the first and anyone can see how irresistibly it has imposed itself on the enemy. We intend to fight with all our strength for the Nile Valley and the command of the Mediterranean. Our troops and resources will give a good account of themselves. Therefore let there be no feather-headed or defeatist talk about cutting our losses in the Middle East.

"As I said in December, when our situation in Egypt was far more critical than now, it is a case of deeds not words. Our generals on the spot believed that no superior German force could advance effectively across the desert as soon or as quickly as they did, and that, if they did advance, they would not be able to nourish themselves. That was a mistake, but anyone who supposes that there will not be mistakes in war is very unreal and foolish. It has yet to be seen how the forces that have advanced will fare in the heavy fighting with all the hazards which still lie before them at no great distance.

Has Several Choices

"When your enemy has five or six times the regular army that you have, when he is more adequately equipped and is much stronger in the air and in tanks, and when he lies in the centre of the war scene and can strike out in one, two or three directions simultaneously out of a choice of seven or eight, it is evident that your problem becomes rather difficult. It is not possible to avoid repeated rebuffs and misfortunes, and these we shall very likely have to go through for quite a long time. Our Intelligence Service was thought to be the best in the world in the last war and it certainly is not the worst in the world today.

"As long ago as last May, the Foreign Office began to ask for troops to be sent to Iraq to guard our lines of communications. But the troops we had got had to go to the Nile Valley. In default of troops, it was difficult to make headway against the pro-Axis intrigues of Raschid Ali, whose object obviously was to have everything ready for the Germans as soon as they could reach Iraq, according to plan. Therefore, the ill-informed slothful and kid-gloved British Government actually forestalled these plots. Strong British forces landed, assumed control of a highly-important bridgehead in the east—Basra—for which we shall doubtless have to fight hard

"Jaffna U. C. has no Views on Education"

(Continued from page 1)

unfair for the State to take up such an attitude.

"What right has the State," Mr. Mather asked, "to withhold part of the grant in the case of pupils who did not belong to the denomination of the management, when the school actually taught non-Christian children attending Christian schools all the subjects required by the Education Department and satisfied the requirements of the Code, even as it taught Christian children?"

Asked if the management made money through schools, Mr. Mather said that schools in the North Ceylon Methodist Mission cost a large sum of money to the Methodist Church in England. He gave the following figures:

The entire cost of running the vernacular schools in the North Ceylon District in 1940 was over Rs 160,000. This sum did not include the salaries of missionaries and Tamil ministers. Of this sum, only about 70 per cent. was paid by the State. In the case of English schools, the State contributed less than 50 per cent of the entire cost of running them. If the State took over all denominational schools as it was proposed, the taxpayers' burden would be severe, and they would have to contribute the money which now came from other countries through Christian Boards.

Evidence of U. C. Members

Two members of the Urban Council, Messrs. S. Arulanatham (Vice-Chairman) and S. M. Aboobucker, next gave evidence.

Mr. Kaanagara: Is the Urban Council prepared to finance a part of the cost of education in the Urban area as envisaged in the new Ordinance?

Mr. Aboobucker: The revenue of the Urban Council is not sufficient at present to burden itself with it.

Mr. G. K. W. Perera: Why not levy a special tax?

Mr. Arulanatham: There is already a hue and cry in Jaffna that the people are overtaxed. What is the use of having a Central Government if we are to take over the burden of spending for everything in the country?

Mr. Perera: What is the present rate of taxation in your Council?

Mr. Arulanatham: It has been reduced from 12 per cent to 10 per cent, but the scientific assessment

and long Raschid Ali was led into more violent courses. For several days, we were very anxious about the position there.

"Yesterday our garrison at Habbaniya sallied out, completely routed the besiegers and put them to flight. Twenty-six Iraqi officers and 408 men were taken prisoners and the total enemy casualties are estimated at 1,000. Possibly the Germans will arrive before we have crushed the revolt in which case our task will become more difficult. Possibly, the revolt went off half-cock. We intend to assist the Iraqis to get rid of Raschid Ali and his military dictatorship at the earliest possible moment. I have never promised anything, but blood, tears, toil and sweat to which I will add our full share of mistakes, shortcomings and disappointments, and also that this may go on for a very

(Continued on Page 6)

Kandy Tamils Tour the Ruined Cities

Kandy, Sunday.

The Kandy Tamils Association organised a successful tour to Dambulla, Sigiriya and Polonnaruwa on the 4th instant. Starting from Kandy early in the morning they were at Dambulla by 8.30. They devoted a good hour to the marvelous rock temples, the proud heritage of the mighty Valagam Bahu. The imposing Sigiriya was climbed before noon. The tourists were entertained at lunch by Mr. and Mrs. Kandipillai of Inamaluwa.

The evening was well spent amidst the famous ruins of our ancient Capital Polonnaruwa. After having done Dambulla, Sigiriya and Polonnaruwa all in a day, the party returned to Kandy late at night.

Mr. S. U. Somasegaram the president was chiefly responsible for the organisation of the tour. Ladies too joined the party and made the tour a grand success. (Cor)

Dr. Tagore's 80th Birthday

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore celebrated his 80th birthday last week. The authorities at Viswabharathi University, founded by Dr. Tagore, have issued an appeal on the occasion for the creation of an endowment fund to be named after the poet.



(X. 21, B. 11-6-40—10 8-41)

has already the taxable capacity of the properties to highest extent.

Mr. Perera: Have you got a Labour member in the Council?

Mr. Aboobucker: No.

Mr. Perera: Then they are all capitalists?

Mr. Aboobucker: No, We are only rat-payers' members and there are no labour troubles in Jaffna.

With regard to the Muslim boys, Mr. Aboobucker said that two years should be given in the lower forms to Muslim pupils to lay a good foundation in Arabic and further that two more years should be extended to them to sit for public examinations.

Mr. Perera pointed out that the State should not be responsible for any discrimination against any community.

Mr. Aboobucker replied that the State may not do it but God had done it.

With regard to the text books and exercise books, Mr. Arulanatham said that the complaint that there were too many of them was a fact. The result was that the present system of education in the Primary and Post-primary forms was "very broad and shallow."

Mr. Amarasingham: Are these the views of the Urban Council?

Mr. Aboobucker: It has no views. These are our personal views.

The Islands Division, as you are well aware, Sir, is one of the most backward areas in Ceylon. The Magistar or Divisional Revenue Officer is a very responsible officer in such an area, on whom the well being of about 40,000 people largely depends. He can substantially contribute to the prosperity and happiness of this large and widely distributed population by his wise and sympathetic administration. One trained in modern methods of rural reconstruction and administrative work, as a Divisional Revenue Officer, will be a great asset to a poverty-stricken area like the Islands Division which stands in dire need of rural uplift work. The memorialist, therefore, humbly urges that it will be in the best interests of the Islands Division to appoint a Divisional Revenue Officer with the least possible delay instead of a Magistar under a system which you yourself and the State Council have on sound grounds condemned and decided to abolish.

We are Fighting for Life and Survival

(Continued from page 4)

long time and at the end of which I firmly believe there will be a complete and final victory. (Cheers).

"It is a mistake to say that the Battle of the Atlantic is won. Our test is the number of tons of imports brought in. At present we are maintaining the rate of traffic with heavy losses. We are trying to meet these losses by building new ships, repairing damaged ships, and accelerating the turning round of our ships in ports. We have made great progress in all these spheres, but there is much more to be done. With the continued flow of assistance already given us by the United States, we can probably maintain our minimum essential traffic during 1941. For 1942, we must look to the immense construction of merchantmen in the United States. I have received an assurance of construction by the United States which, added to our own large programme, should see us through that year.

Foe Has Worries Too

"It may be that 1943, if we have to endure it as a year of war, will present easier problems. The United States patrol announced by Mr. Roosevelt takes a considerable part of the Atlantic in a certain degree off our hands, but we need a good deal more help and I expect that we shall get a good deal more help in many ways. It has been declared that we are to have all the help that is necessary, but here I speak with caution, because no British Minister can forecast, still less prescribe the policy of the United States. When a mighty Democracy of 130,000,000 gets on the move, one can only await full developments of the translation of these vast psychological manifestations into physical means. Hitler's fear of the United States is apparent from the fact that he not long ago declared war upon them.

"I have never under-rated our problems and dangers. We are fighting for life and survival from day to day and hour to hour. But Hitler has his problems too, and if we only remain united, strive to do our utmost to increase our exertions and work together like one great family helping each other as 5,000,000 families in Britain are doing today under enemy fire, I cannot conceive how anyone can doubt that victory will crown the cause we serve.

"It is almost a year since the disastrous Battle of France. Little did we know what storms and perils lay before us, and little did Hitler know, when he received the total capitulation of France and expected to be master of Europe in a few weeks and of the world in a few years that ten months later, he would be appealing to the much-trying German people to prepare themselves for war in 1942.

"When I look back on the perils which we have overcome and remember all that has gone wrong and also all that has gone right, I feel sure we have no need to fear the tempest. Let it roar, let it rage! We shall come through."

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 130/P.T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sanmugam Subramaniam of Puloly West

Deceased.

Wallippillai widow of Sanmugam Subramaniam of Puloly West

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Annammah wife of Arumugam Thanigasalam of do
2. Arumugam Thanigasalam of do

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sanmugam Subramaniam of Puloly West coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire Additional District Judge on the 31st day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. C. Thanabalasingham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read, it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration as the husband of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of October 1940 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,

Addl. District Judge.

The 20th day of September 1940.

17-10-40. Extended for 14-11-40.

Intld. S. R.

A. D. J.

24-4-41. Extended for 15-5-41.

Intld. S. R.

A. D. J.

(O. 6. 8 & 12-5-41)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 827

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Kanagasabai Chelliah alias Chelliah Jesudason of Anaicottai Deceased.

Winifred Selvam Nathaniel of Anaicottai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Grace Sukirthamalar Nathaniel wife of W. S. Nathaniel of Anaicottai
2. C. Arasaratnam of Income Tax Office, Colombo

(Minor) 3. Karunadevy daughter of C. Arasaratnam of do

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before T. Quentin Fernando Esqr Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of April, 1941 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Chiniah proctor for petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as the husband of the sole legatee and as the Executor appointed by the Last Will of the Executrix of the Last Will of the said deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to the estate of the said deceased issued to him and that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem of the minor the 3rd Respondent for the purpose of representing her in this case unless the Respondents shall on or before the 16th day of May 1941 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 25th day of April 1941.

Sgd. T. Quentin Fernando,

Addl. District Judge,

(O. 5. 8 & 12-5-41)

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