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UKRAINE, EUROPE'S CHIEF GRANARY

ITS HISTORY AND PEOPLE

HITLER'S DRIVE TO ANNEX THIS 'RUSSIA'S LANCASHIRE'

BY SIR BERNARD PARES

UKARVA is Russian, and means 'on the border.' Ukrain is a borderland. It lies between Great Russia, Poland, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia. Its people are closely akin to the Russian branch of the Slavonic family. Its language is so close to Russian that when I lived in the War with Russian-Ukrainian troops in Austrian Ukrainian-Galicia, the rank and file talked Russian. And when I attended the Ukrainian *Rada*, or National Assembly, in 1917, some of the Ukrainian speakers said that they had not yet learnt Ukrainian.

Ukrain History and People

There are more than forty million Ukrainians. Their capital, the ancient city of Kiev, is in Soviet Russia, and the Ukrainian Soviet Republic is the second largest of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—U. S. S. R., as Russia is now called. They have had a very stormy history. They are great lovers of liberty, more individualist than the Great Russians; for instance, they did not have the communal system of land tenure which the Russians had for centuries under the Tsars. But they have never had an independent history. The peoples of Eastern Europe have done very much more moving about than we in the West.

The Tartar Invasion

Kiev was once the capital of Russia, that was round about the tenth century. Then the Russians were sent flying in all directions from the rich land by the great invasion of the Tartars. Many of them returned later, and are the present Ukrainians.

Then, too, there are the Cossacks—daring horse-men who came back here from Russia, Poland or anywhere, else to escape from

serfdom when the Tartars had been driven out, and here they lived a frontier life of adventure and freedom.

Customs and Religion

The old Russian Government treated them, the Ukrainians, very unwisely. At first it promised them to respect their local customs, but later it even tried to stamp out their language and culture, and also a particular form of religious belief which was strong in Ukraine. It is a kind of mixture of Orthodox and Catholic, and is called the Uniat Church. The Bolsheviks, on the other hand, have fully recognised their language and culture. But they have taken full control of all the vast national resources of Ukraine. For instance, the famous Dneiper Dam is in Ukraine.

The Lancashire of Russia

Ukraine has great economic resources. Ukraine is the chief granary of Europe. It includes most of the famous Black Soil, which is two-and-a-half times the size of France and as good as the best land in France or in Belgium. After the emancipation of the serfs in Russia in 1861 when men were now free to bargain for their labour, the Russian people streamed, southward, shifting the whole centre of gravity of their population and developing the great natural stores of coal and iron they created something in character like our own new Lancashire of the eighteenth century, only on ever so much greater a scale.

A "Mein Kampf" Foretaste

That—and not any idea of self-determination which in this case would be ridiculous—is why Hitler, as he has said in

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NEW CURRENCY NOTES IN CIRCULATION

RE. 1 AND RS. 2 NOTES WITH NEW DESIGNS

OTHER NOTES TO FOLLOW WITHIN NINE MONTHS

THE present issues of Ceylon Government currency notes were designed several years ago and a change to conform to more modern standards is considered desirable. An entirely new series of notes with fresh designs for all denominations will therefore be put into circulation within the next few months as stocks of the present issue become exhausted.

The outstanding features in the new designs are on the front a portrait of His Majesty the King and a panel clear of all printing with a distinctive watermark included therein, and on the back a Ceylon pictorial design as follows:

Re. 1 note	Elephant's Head
Rs. 2 "	Sigiriya Rock
Rs. 5 "	Thuparama Dagoba
Rs. 10 "	Temple of the Tooth
Rs. 50 "	Paddy Field
Rs. 100 "	Laxapana Waterfall
Rs. 1,000 "	Coastal Scene
Rs. 10,000 "	View of Kandy Lake

Re. 1 and Rs. 2 notes were put into circulation on Monday, 4th August, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes will follow in about 2 months' time. Other denominations will be issued at intervals during the next nine months.

Mould made paper of the best quality obtainable has been used for all denominations. The notes have been printed at the Indian Government Security Press, instead of in London as hitherto, as that course was found to be more economical. Each note will have two panels on the front—the left hand panel containing the effigy of His Majesty King George VI and the right hand panel (which will be clear of all printing) a relief watermark in the design of the Sinhalese heraldic Lion. It is hoped that members of the public will scrutinize the watermark closely so as to be able to detect a counterfeit note by any deficiency in this particular feature which cannot be adequately copied without elaborate apparatus. On the back of each note will be found

the picture referred to earlier and on the left hand side the clear watermark panel. The Government relies on the good sense of the public to keep the watermark panel on each side of the note free of all signatures, date stamps etc.

Fine line geometrical patterns in colour have been introduced into the design and this feature, together with gradual colour shading is expected to afford better protection against forgery than is provided in the present series. These improvements notwithstanding, the new notes are considerably cheaper than the present issues and thus represent a saving to Government.

Sizes of Notes

The notes are of the same size as the present issues except that the Rs. 100 note has been reduced to a size slightly larger than the Rs. 50 note i. e. 7 ins. x 5 ins., the Rs. 1,000 note has been reduced to 7½ ins. x 5½ ins., and the proposed Rs. 10,000 note will be of the same size as the present Rs. 1,000 note i. e. 8 ins. x 6 ins. Owing to the lack of demand for the present Rs. 500 notes no notes of this denomination will be printed.

Currency notes of the present design will continue to be legal tender. Both kinds of notes will be of precisely equal validity.

A detailed description of the Re. 1 and Rs. 2 notes is attached.

Re 1 Note. Size: 4½ ins. long x 2½ ins. wide.

Design

Front. On the left in a plain oval frame in a sage green colour there is a portrait of His Majesty King George VI. The frame is supported and surmounted by Ceylon scroll ornament. On the right is a similar frame, circular in shape, enclosing the heraldic lion

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PUNDIT MAHALINGASIVAM MEMORIAL FUND

Friends, admirers and old students of the late Pundit V. Mahalingasivam of the Kopay Training School, whose untimely death is mourned by all lovers of Tamil Learning, are kindly requested to support his Memorial Fund. Those who have not already been approached by any authorised collector, are requested to send subscriptions direct to S. Adchalingam Esqr., Honorary Treasurer, Mahalingasivam Memorial Fund, Vannarponnai. These subscriptions will be acknowledged immediately, and also periodically published in the "Eelakesari." (Mis. 78. 31-7 to 14-8-41.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1941

RUSSIAN FRONT

THE OUTSTANDING FACT about the Russian campaign is that the Soviet forces have checked the Germans on the 1500-mile frontier for about two weeks. The seventh week of fighting is now well advanced and yet Russian resistance is as vigorous as ever. Their counter-attacks have everywhere stemmed the tide of German advance which in the first few weeks threatened to be well-nigh irresistible. In the north the Finns and the Germans have not reported any advance for over a week, and the Estonian ports on the Gulf of Finland are reported to be still in Russian hands. The port of Hango is still holding out and interfering with Nazi fleet movements in the Baltic. In the Smolensk sector which the Germans claimed to have captured on 16th ultimo the encircled Russian forces seem to have succeeded in breaking the Nazi ring by violent counter attacks of Soviet relief forces, though the latest Nazi communique claims to have tightened the ring further. In the south foiled in a direct attempt on Kiev which is also said to be encircled by the Nazis, German strategy is making a drive towards Odessa. Rumanian and German forces have crossed the Dnieper at several points and are advancing with a view to capturing Odessa and cutting off the railway main line parallel to and west of the Dnieper and encircling Kiev. If they succeed in this they can cut off Odessa. The Russian forces are said to be in orderly retreat in this area on a very large scale. The southern campaign will besides provide some news value to Berlin which has maintained a strange reserve for the past two weeks or more.

Even now it is impossible to

predict the final outcome of the Russian campaign, but there are strong pointers that the struggle may not end before winter and that the Nazi calculations have for once been upset. Germany has at last met with a real foe. Hitler did not reckon with his host when he launched the invasion. The Soviet is in a position to put on the field even superior numbers fully equipped with modern machines. The superior drive and strategy of the German High Command has gained them large initial successes, and may win further advantages. A third German blitzkrieg is said to be in readiness which will decide the ultimate issue. September is said to be a critical month for the Eastern front, but there is no reason to fear that the Nazis can gain a decision before this winter. The further the German armies advance into the interior the more difficult will be their transport and communications. Owing to the severe drain on German resources which this campaign will entail, Britain will come nearer parity in the spring of next year and Germany may have to fight a war on two fronts, on the west and on the east. It is doubtful whether and how long she will stand the trial in the campaign of next year.

MISERABLE LOT OF JAFFNA ARTISANS

Need for Organised Effort

A special general meeting of the Vannarponnai East Visvakarma Industrial Co operative Society was held at Vannarponnai East. Mr M. Rasiah Achary presided. A large number of members of various societies were also present.

Mr. V. S. Kandiah Achary from Colombo spoke on the present position of industries and of the poverty and misery among the artisans. He appealed to those present to organise such associations in all the villages and to bring them under one Union, so that the Government might be approached for financial and technical assistance as had already been given at Moratuwa to improve the lot of the artisans there.

Several others who spoke exhorted the artisans to awake from their lethargy and to work zealously to improve their lot.

The meeting ended with a Thevaram. (H. O. Cor.)

Jaffna College Alumni Association

The annual general meeting of the members of the Jaffna College Alumni Association will be held in the Otley Hall, Jaffna College, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m.

A full day programme has been arranged for the Alumni Day celebrations which open with a tennis tournament between Old Boys vs College, at 7 a. m., a Thanks-giving Service at 10-30 a. m. and conclude with the Annual Dinner at 8 p. m.

THE TYPE OF UNIVERSITY CEYLON NEEDS

BY SWAMI VIPULANANDA

(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

II

CEYLON is fortunate in her secondary schools. Before the University College came into existence the larger secondary schools, known also as collegiate schools, provided a certain amount of higher education. They prepared students for the Intermediate examinations in Arts and Science of the University of London and also for the competitive tests on the results of which the Ceylon Government offered the University Scholarships. This higher work stopped with the advent of the University College. It was revived again to relieve the congestion at the University College and I understand that some of the collegiate schools secured very creditable results at the London Intermediate examinations held in recent years.

Men who are at present in the medical, the legal and the teaching professions, men in the public life of Ceylon and the Civil Service are in the main the alumni of these collegiate schools. The education imparted in these schools is of the liberalizing kind and they have built up sound traditions in training the youth of the country. A great many of these institutions are run by the efforts of self-sacrificing missionaries. Whatever views we may hold about the state control of primary compulsory education, we Ceylonese, a composite people consisting of many races and religions may promote the welfare of the Island as a whole by each party contributing its best to the intellectual life of the Island. No true patriot can countenance any step taken for diminishing the scope of usefulness of our collegiate schools. They have proved their efficiency and have contributed to the growth of Ceylon. If they are prepared to render the same service in the future also, will it be advisable for the public of Ceylon to deny them the opportunity? This is the first point to which you should give serious thought in connection with your university bill.

If Intermediate work is left in the hands of the collegiate schools, the new university will be in a position to concentrate more on graduate, post-graduate and research work. Under existing conditions in Ceylon the general education of the young men who enter the professional colleges need not go beyond the Intermediate standard. This is quite a healthy state of affairs, for it is desirable that students for the professions should concentrate more on their legitimate studies instead of spending precious years in getting an Arts or Science degree. In the above observation, I include the teaching profession also. In the higher departments of collegiate schools there is room for the employment of a certain number of graduates trained or untrained. But the main work of school education had better be entrusted to trained teachers. The teacher requires professional training just as much as the lawyer and the doctor and the place for his training is the

Training College with its psychological laboratories and practising schools. It is also desirable that the Training College should be under the Director of Education who has to adjust its curriculum to the real needs of the schools. If it is desired that a Teachers' College should form part of the university even as the Medical College and the Law College, it is proper that such a Teachers College should draw its students directly from the collegiate schools and give its own professional course extending over three years and leading up to the Bachelor's degree in Education (B. Ed.).

In the beginning the new university can confine itself to the Arts, Science and Oriental Studies Faculties. The Law College, the Medical College, the Teachers' College, the Engineering College, the College of Technology, the College of Indigenous Medicine, the Agricultural College and so on may be affiliated at a later stage, after university traditions have been built up. The professional colleges have well established traditions and in becoming constituent parts of the university, their curricula of studies, schemes of examination, organization etc. will not necessitate any rethinking. The Science departments also have their own traditions which are almost the same in all universities all over the world. There too no re-thinking is necessary.

The Arts and Oriental Studies departments should be given a re-orientation to suit Ceylon conditions. The work of our collegiate schools was never planned to suit Ceylon requirements. Things grew amidst a medley of confusion for which the schools themselves were not in the least responsible. First it was the University of Calcutta that guided the higher education of Ceylon. The Ceylon Academy (I think that was the name of the government institution that later on became the Royal College), the Jaffna College and certain other institutions were affiliated to the Calcutta University and planned their syllabuses to meet the requirements of that University. When Lord Curzon's Act delimited the range of the Calcutta University, Ceylon went in for the Cambridge Locals and London external examinations. The schools roughly refashioned their curricula to meet the new requirements. Indian History and Ancient History were required by Calcutta, whereas London and Cambridge wanted English History. There were similar changes in other subjects also.

In those days Sinhalese and Tamil were not recognized subjects for the Cambridge & London Examinations, and these languages were not given any importance in the English schools. Many an 'educated' Ceylonese had no knowledge of his mother-tongue and knew very little of the past of the Island. Some of them having acquired a knowledge

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IMPETUS TO STUDY OF SINHALESE

NEW COURSE AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

TAMIL COURSES TO FOLLOW

"ONE of the most foolish remarks that Kipling ever made was that East and West would never meet," declared Prof. Ivor Jennings, Principal of the University College, speaking yesterday at the inauguration of the Vidya-Visarada Diploma Course for advanced study of Orientalia in Sinhalese, at the University College Hall, by the Minister of Education.

Dr. Jennings added: "If that were true, I fear that this College will have no particular functions, because it is our business here to make East and West meet and it is, in fact, possible."

Studies in Tamil and Arabic

The new Course, explained Dr. Jennings, was part only of a larger scheme which would enable the University College to give even greater assistance towards the development of oriental studies. It was hoped that at the same time as the Vidya Visarada Course was started there would also be courses in Tamil. The absence of sufficiently qualified candidates for those posts meant that they must postpone the Tamil courses for some time. Nevertheless it was their aim to develop oriental studies in Tamil as soon as practicable and also to develop courses in the teaching of Arabic in order that the Muslim community might feel that they too, had a particular interest in the work of the College.

Finally, Dr. Jennings expressed the gratitude they all felt to Mr. Ellawalla, the Trustee of the Sri Pada, the Public Trustee's Advisory Board, who had made that course practicable by providing five scholarships. The Government had added a further five scholarships and thus given a firm foundation for the Course. The number of students was small but that was to be expected. The students would be engaged in a week or two, after the present examinations, in connection with which the situation had become chaotic owing to the late arrival of the papers, and the remedy for which he had already indicated to the Minister some time ago.

Dawn of Renaissance

Mr. Kannangara then delivered his inaugural address in Sinhalese, expressing the great delight it gave him to perform a ceremony which heralded the dawn of a renaissance in the Sinhalese language and its development to meet the demand for Sinhalese books on scientific subjects the knowledge of which was now the monopoly of those who knew English.

Maximum Prices for Jap. Textiles

Gazette Extraordinary Issued

A Gazette Extraordinary issued on Monday fixes the prices above which certain classes of Japanese textiles should not be sold.

The textiles included in the list comprise those which are generally purchased by the middle and poorer classes in this country.

According to the Notification the maximum retail prices are as follows:— Grey shirting, 44 cents to 55 cents a yard; grey drill, 39 cents a yard; long cloth, 63 and 65 cents per yard for the two varieties, printed poplin, 50 cents and 61 cents per yard; sarongs, 80 cents to Rs. 1-61 each, cambays, Rs. 1-90 each; banians, 38 cents to Rs. 1-46 each.

Every trader who sells any article specified in the list is required to exhibit in a conspicuous position at his premises notices setting out the maximum prices fixed by the order.

The Notification states that the prices specified do not constitute fixed prices at which the articles must be sold, there are the maximum prices above which sales cannot take place.

Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Trade

Co-op Society's Request For Loan

Monday.

A request for a loan from the Local Loans and Development Fund to cover the current crop of tobacco of the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society Ltd. was made at a special general meeting of the Society yesterday.

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, who presided, referred to the propaganda carried on against the Society by vested interests. Mr. Rajaratnam also stated that the Secretary and he had met Mr. P. G. Narayanan Unnithan, the Excise Commissioner of Travancore, at Colombo and had placed before him all the facts and figures regarding the Society's trade. He said that any misinformation which might have been conveyed to the Excise Commissioner by vested interests would be futile and ineffective.

It was unanimously resolved that Mr. N. A. Subbaya, the former Manager of the Society, be expelled from membership of the Society.

On Friday evening the Managing Committee of the Society entertained Mr. Unnithan to tea at the Society offices.

The Travancore Excise Commissioner discussed with the President and the members the tobacco trade with Travancore.

Unemployed Tamil Trained Teachers

Their Grievances

"THE action of the Education Department in training too many teachers beyond necessity and at the same time adopting measures to restrict the appointment of trained teachers in schools is beyond our comprehension. Ours is a peculiar type of Association and unlike other associations the success of this association depends in decreasing the number of its members," said Mr. K. Sittampalam, the President of the All Ceylon Unemployed Tamil Trained Teachers' Association, in addressing the members at their first meeting held on 2nd August at the Kala Nilayam, Jaffna.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting and a memorandum stating the legitimate grievances of the unemployed Tamil Trained Teachers was annexed in support of the resolutions.

Resolutions

"This Association requests the Ministry of Education and the Education Department to suspend the Training of Tamil Teachers till the present unemployed Tamil Teachers are absorbed in the teaching profession or in the alternative to reduce the number of Tamil Training Schools and the number of student teachers selected for training."

"This association requests the Education Department to withdraw the circular No. E. 43 of 3-12-36 as it prevents the decrease in the number of unemployed Trained Teachers."

"This association requests the Education Department to see that trained teachers are appointed strictly according to seniority—that is the date of passing."

The Secretary was requested to submit the resolutions and the memorandum to the Ministry of Education and Director of Education.

The memorandum annexed to resolutions states:—

"We fear whether we will ever have the chance of entering the teaching profession during our lifetime, as long as a good number of teachers is being trained yearly without taking into consideration the fate of more than a hundred teachers who were trained at the expense of the State and are unemployed at present."

"The opening of new Tamil Training Schools in the South and East for the Muslims and Hindus of those places shows very clearly that the excess teachers in Jaffna have no chance of employment whatsoever in outstations. We admit that the new Tamil Training Schools are necessary to suit the requirements of the communities concerned, but we are at a loss to understand the idea of maintaining all the Training Schools in the North, without closing at least a single Tamil training school or in the alternative not reducing the quota in the Tamil Training Schools, at a time when unemployment among Tamil Trained Teachers is rapidly increasing."

"We regret to find that their opportunities of entering school in the North are also few and limited as a consequence of the department-

Shops Act and Jaffna

Urban Council to Consider Papers

Papers regarding the enforcement of Shops regulations in the administrative area of the Jaffna Urban Council will be considered at Friday's meeting of the Council.

Mr. V. Suppiah has given notice of the following motions:

Pursuant to notice Mr. V. Suppiah to move:—

"In view of the increasing poverty and the economic condition resulting from the war, this Council resolves that as a temporary measure the assessment rate be reduced from 10 per centum to 8 per centum till the present situation improves."

"This Council is of opinion that in order to have a close supervision over the funds of the Council the Collectors be ordered by the Chairman in future to deposit their Collections daily instead of weekly as at present."

"This Council resolves to have the clock of the Clock Tower illuminated by night immediately."

"This Council resolves that all correspondence, orders and memoranda between the various Heads of Department and the Chairman should pass through the Secretary of this Council for the better co-ordination and administration of this Council."

"This Council resolves to discontinue the practice of taking into any department of this Council apprentices or volunteer clerks without the previous sanction of this Council."

The Council will also consider application by the employees of the Council for a temporary war allowance to enable them to meet the growing rise of prices of essential commodities.

al Circular No. E. 43 of 3-12-36. As a matter of fact, unemployment among Tamil trained teachers increased only after the above mentioned circular came into effect. So long as this circular is in force, unemployment among Tamil trained teachers will be swelling, while certificated non trained teachers will be welcomed in schools. The Circular No. E. 26 of 27-7-38 which was meant to decrease the number of unemployed teachers, has not in any way succeeded in reducing the number of unemployed Tamil trained teachers, as a result of the obstruction created by Circular No. E. 43 of 3-12-36. The percentage of the Tamil trained teachers employed in schools is less than 30 and the Director of Education states 'the rate cannot be accelerated for financial reasons.' While we justify the statement of the Director of Education we are again at a loss to understand the action of the Department in training fresh batches of student-teachers before providing employment for those trained teachers whose names appear in the Office waiting list for the last two or three years."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

T. B. Patients in Jaffna Hospital

Sir,—I understand that advanced tuberculosis patients are now being housed in the new buildings put up as an extension to the Jaffna Civil Hospital, which is situated in the heart of Jaffna Town. This hospital is so centrally situated that on all sides of it there are crowded residential quarters. On one side adjoining it is the Grand Bazaar where thousands of people come daily to do their marketing.

Due to the unsatisfactory gravelling and inadequate tarring of the Jaffna roads and the heavy wind encountered during this season, Jaffna town has become notorious as a dusty place unsuitable for healthy residence. Added to this we now have this menace of T. B. Patients being housed in our very midst and there is the imminent danger (so medical men inform me) of the tubercular bacilli being carried in the air and dust, thereby resulting in the spread of this dread disease all over Jaffna in the course of time. It is very intriguing to find that early cases of T. B. are housed in out-of-the-way Kankasanturai Sanatorium, away from human habitation, whereas advanced cases are dumped in the very midst of our thickly congested town. It could very speciously be suggested that the patients are expected to spit into a spittoon and as such there can be no danger of the T. B. germ being carried in the air; but isn't it very likely that incurably sick people (suffering from such a wasting disease) in their hopeless and helpless state of mind, will, sometimes thoughtlessly and sometimes irresponsibly, spit outside as well? In such circumstances, has the Jaffna population got to run the daily risk of infection? If there is the remotest possibility of there being an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis in Jaffna as a result of the housing of advanced T. B. patients in the heart of Jaffna

Town, who is to be held responsible for this (irresponsible?) move? What have our Councillors (both Urban and State) been doing while such a grave decision had been made and put into effect by the Medical Authorities? Where is the public-spiritedness and their love and anxiety for the future of their people? If tuberculosis gets out of hand in Jaffna that will be the doom of the Jaffna people.

Yours etc.
R. WIJAYA INDRA.

"Indra Vasa"
Jaffna.

RADIO PROGRAMME, TRICHINOPOLY

Sir,—I am enclosing herewith letters from the Director of Programmes, Trichy Radio Station, which he was kind enough to send me in response to my earnest entreaties to him begging for change of Programme—especially to have vocal music in Tamil (live or recorded) in the mornings from 7.30 a.m. till 7.40 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. in the evenings instead of the instrumental prelude of the Nilaya Vidwans. I earnestly requested him to have at least 2 songs of the Tamil Saiva saints broadcast on Friday mornings between 7.30 and 7.40 a.m. instead of the instrumental prelude of the Nilaya Vidwans. I shall therefore earnestly entreat you to wield your powerful pen and write to the Director of Programmes, Trichy Radio Station, and bring pressure to bear on him so that he may be induced by your and my joint appeal to alter the programmes in the immediate future and get songs of the Tamil Saiva Saints broadcast at least on Friday mornings and Friday evenings. Let us jointly press for these changes in the programme. I am sure that our joint efforts and persistent pressure will have the desired effect in the near if not immediate future.

Thanking you,
Yours in Service,
S. BALASUBRAMANIAM

Van. East, Jaffna,
20-7-41

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(Established 1918)

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Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

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UKRAINE, EUROPE'S CHIEF GRANARY

(Continued from page 1)

one of his speeches, would like to have control of Ukraine. Here is a quotation from the unexpurgated German edition of *Mein Kampf*: "When we are talking of more ground and room in Europe [that is, of course, for Germany] we can, in the first place, only think of Russia and the border states dependent on her...The gigantic Empire in the East is ripe for collapse, and the end of the Jewish domination in Russia will also be the end of a Russian State itself."

An Old German Dream

But this German dream is anything but new. The German drive eastwards (*Drang nach Osten*) began in the Middle Ages. When the stronger of the German tribes marched into the Roman Empire, they left a vast space which was quickly flooded with Slavs, reaching nearly as far as Hamburg, Leipzig, and I believe Berlin, are Slavonic names. Later the Germans pushed back eastwards, and they have tried to continue this movement ever since; the chief obstacle was the Russian Empire.

This push was really the cause of the Great War. Before the War, a small part of Ukraine was in Austria, and from thence Austria and Germany, acting together worked to set up an Ukrainian movement for the creation of a vassal Ukraine dominated by Germany. They profited by the immense mistakes of the old Russian Government but they never made Germans popular in Ukraine. In the War there were many Germans who thought that their army should have dealt first not with France but with Russia, and it would probably have been very much wiser if they had. The march westward involved the complication of Belgium and brought us into the War against them: going through Russia first, they would have gone through like butter. In the War, however, no troops fought better, or with more success for Russia, than the Ukrainians. When the Russian Army, consisting on this side mainly of Ukrainian troops, marched into Galicia the Ukrainians in the Austrian Army often fired in the air and joined us in thousands.

Europe's Chief Granary

But in 1918, when the Russian Army had been broken up by the Revolution, and the Germans had Russia at their mercy, they did a very cunning thing. They insisted on making two separate treaties—one with the Russians and the other with the Ukrainians—thus, so to speak, imposing separation by right of force. And these treaties of Brest-Litovsk in 1919, were based on an economic domination of Russia.

Ukraine is the chief granary of Europe, but also the chief granary of Russia, where the northern provinces cannot feed themselves, and its separations would be as

heavy a blow as could be dealt to Russia. What chiefly interested the Germans in 1918 was bread: so in their short period of mastery before the Armistice they reached out in a systematic way through Ukraine towards the Caucasus.

All these happy dreams came to an end, for the time, with our victory and the Armistice of November, 1918. The Ukrainians had a difficult part to play in those troubled years. Till the Armistice many of them leaned on Germany which set up a new authority in the person of Hetman Skoropadsky. They had isolated the Ukrainian prisoners of war, equipped them with old Ukrainian uniforms, and now sent them in to play the game of Germany. Other Ukrainians fought for Ukraine as best they could under the circumstances, using the situation as they found it but hoping to avoid German domination as much as possible. On the Armistice, after a confused period, Ukraine ultimately fell under Bolshevik rule.

Transition Trials

The mistakes of the Bolsheviks have not, at the time of writing, improved Ukrainian loyalty; nor did the control of Moscow over the Ukrainian harvest in the years of great famine, when Ukrainians had even to go to Moscow to get grain which had been grown in their own country.

But very little acquaintance with the German propaganda would be enough to show that no more than a shadow of independence is to be hoped for from German aid. A really independent Ukraine would have most difficult problems to deal with an enormous frontier with no natural boundaries and in many parts a mix up of Russian and Ukrainian population.

Ukraine's Present Slogan

Of the forty-odd millions of Ukrainians, thirty-five are in Russia, three or more in Poland, and only a tiny fraction are in what is called Carpathian Russia, which, at the Treaty of Versailles was handed over to Czechoslovakia. If you looked at a map of Czechoslovakia as it was then you would have thought that it was a very curious shape for a country. But if you looked at it, not as a country but as a road, you would see that under German control it might form the best of roads into Ukraine. Now you will understand why Hitler forbade Poland and Hungary to join hands over this small and barren section.

As to Russia, when I saw the whole population of Kiev march past in pouring rain, ward by ward, two years ago—which was a very hearty affair—there were few banners of world revolution and I noticed none of anti-religion. But the dominating slogan was; "Defence of the Soviet Fatherland"—a word which had sunk into disrepute in the period of world propaganda.

TOBACCO TRADE WITH TRAVANCORE

STATE OFFICIAL'S
INVESTIGATIONS

CULTIVATOR'S APPEAL TO M. S. C.

THAT he had come to Jaffna with the object of getting detailed information regarding the Jaffna-Travancore tobacco trade and placing the details obtained before his Government in order that it might enable it to decide the question relating to the import of Jaffna tobacco in the best interest of Jaffna and Travancore, declared Mr. P. G. Narayanan Unnithan, Excise Commissioner of Travancore, at a conference of those interested in Malayalam tobacco trade held at the Kachcheri on Monday, with Mr. M. Prasad, the Government Agent, in the Chair.

The Chairman in extending a hearty welcome to Mr. Unnithan said that he felt confident that a settlement would be arrived at with regard to the question of rebate arising out of the increased duty on tobacco imported into Malabar from Jaffna.

Mr. Unnithan speaking said that the import of Jaffna tobacco into Travancore had been steadily going down and it was thought desirable that he (the speaker) should proceed to Jaffna with the object of getting detailed information regarding the trade and placing the details so obtained before his Government in order that it may enable it to decide the question relating to the import of Jaffna tobacco in the best interest of Jaffna and Travancore. He would take note of all suggestions made to him and place them in the proper perspective before his Government. It was a hopeful sign that all people whom he had met had been anxious to give him every information he desired. He made special mention of the assistance rendered to him by Mr. Natesan, the Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the President and the Secretary of the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society.

Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., said that the visit of Mr. Unnithan was one of vast importance to them. He hoped that that visit would result in fixing up a definite duty on tobacco and the system of rebate done away with. If the problem was solved in those lines there would be an increase in the cultivation of tobacco. Whatever tobacco was grown in Jaffna would, he was sure, reach the Travancore market.

Mr. A. W. Nadarajah, Secretary, Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society, speaking on behalf of the Society said that he would like to emphasise the fact that the people of Jaffna had at no time willfully held back any tobacco from the Travancore market. Their tobacco was the best that could be available for chewing in Travancore, and it was their wish that it should be available to the poor as well as to the rich.

Mr. N. A. Subbaya, speaking on behalf of the traders, welcomed the Commissioner. The speaker said that the traders were not against the Co-operative Society.

Mr. C. Arulampalam speaking on behalf of the Jaffna Association expressed the hope that Mr. Unnithan's visit to Jaffna would prove fruitful to both countries.

Before inviting a general discussion, the Chairman said that he would suggest the imposition of a fixed duty without any rebate. The duty might be fixed at Rs. 135 per candy. The question of rebate was generally injurious to trade.

Mr. T. Chinnathamby suggested that duty should be fixed according to the different grades of tobacco.

Mr. V. V. Karunanithy, on behalf of the Youth Congress, suggested a system of barter whereby commodities from Travancore could be im-

ported into Jaffna.

Mr. K. V. Subramaniam speaking as a cultivator said that it was only after the advent of the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society the farmers received a fair deal. The Society was the only organization that catered for the farmer-producer. The Nattukottai Chetties and the local traders had squeezed the farmers and left them landless. Those were the men who had been responsible for the decline in the prosperity of Tobacco. He appealed to Mr. Natesan, M. S. C. to stand by the farmer-producer and not to succumb to the lying propaganda of unscrupulous traders.

Mr. C. Ragunathan, Asst. Registrar, said that the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society was not a Society of traders or of Jaffna politicians but of cultivators. The object of that Society was to eliminate the trader and the middleman altogether.

Messrs. S. Thamboo, and N. Vythialingam also spoke.

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[Q. 82, 7-8-5-11-41]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1035.

In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Manickam Elagup-
pillai of Urumpirai, Deceased.
Pavalammah widow of Elagup-
pillai of Urumpirai,

Vs. Petitioner.

- Minor, 1. Elaguppillai Thiagarajah.
" 2. Theivanayaki daughter
of Elaguppillai,
" 3. Elaguppillai Sivalingam
alias Ulaganathan, all
of Urumpirai, and
4. Sivanthamby Suntharam
of Elalai,

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 11th day of June, 1941 in the presence of Mr. M. S. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd minor respondents for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the said minors in these Testamentary Proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner abovenamed unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 16th day of July 1941 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, The 24th day of June, 1941
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Drawn by

Sgd. M. S. Subramaniam,
Proctor for Petitioner.

Extended and reissued for 22-8-41.

Intd. C. C., D. J.
(O. 29, 7 & 11-8-41)

THE TYPE OF UNIVERSITY CEYLON NEEDS

(Continued from page 2)

of Latin, Greek and French had some idea of Roman, Greek and French culture, but the old Aryan culture of India and the Dravidian culture of their neighbours in South India were sealed books to them. For these men China, Japan, Persia and Turkey with their Mongolian, Iranian and Semitic cultures were regions located in some other planet, regions with which they had no communication even in their dreams. Their mental world was poised some six thousand miles away from their homeland. It was not so when the connection was with the Calcutta University and it was not so in an earlier period when the Batticotta Seminary of Jaffna planned its courses to suit local requirements. For the information of those who do not know much about the Seminary I may state here the fact that when the Madras University was incorporated in 1857, the first two graduates to be placed on the rolls of the new university were graduates of the Batticotta Seminary. The Seminary gave equal importance to Tamil and English. The Tamil works in Science, Philosophy, Astronomy and Lexicography produced by the Seminary are the pride of Jaffna, even to this day. After that, as I said above, a medley of confusion set in the educational system of the Island and brought about extreme sterility.

It is perfectly plain that no Ceylonese can do creative work useful to his community unless he has a sound knowledge of either Sinhalese or Tamil, the mother tongues of the two major communities of the Island. He may get his impression through any language, alien or indigenous, that does not in the least matter. But when it comes to expression, to creative work, to the communication of ideas to his people, he can only do it through Sinhalese and Tamil. Are the purely English-educated people of Ceylon going to create an island within an island? From the poor tax-payer's money a thousand rupees per year may have to be spent over every undergraduate. Should not the tax-payer get some benefit from the graduates of the University?

I have endeavoured to state briefly the existing conditions as influenced by the last five or six decades of the Island's educational history. In my next article I shall attempt to deal briefly with the outlook for the future and the reorientation that may be given to the Humanities including what are commonly known as Oriental Studies.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 917

In the matter of the Estate and effect
of Kasippillai Thamboo of Urumpirai
Deceased.
Kasippillai Swaminathan of Urumpirai
Petitioner.

Vs.

Asairatnam wife of Thambiratnam of
Ariakulam, Jaffna

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7 day of August 1940 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that

SIDE LIGHTS AND LIGHT SIDES

(By Squint Eye)

The New York Times calls German attacks on Russia as pin-pricks in Russia's skin.

An apology will be issued at the earliest opportunity that it was not a rhinoceros that was meant but only a bear.

The V-for-Victory virus seems to have spread far and wide.

Why not start an alphabet war and spare the lives of people?

An Indian Delegation from Delhi is to visit the Island shortly to pursue the Indo Ceylon question.

Will Banda-Senanayake Ltd. pay back old scores or change their manner (s)?

Mr. Duff Cooper has left the Ministry of Information, as a result of much criticism about the propaganda put out during his time.

Some one was heard to say it was Scoop Duffer.

The Russian newspaper Pravda wrote that "to the Soviet nation had fallen the historic task of destroying the detestable Hitler".

To Hitler has fallen the detestable task of destroying historic freedom.

Lord Dalverton, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Co. in the drive for economy appealed to Britons to smoke fewer cigarettes. He did not ask them to go without their after-breakfast or after-work smoke but only to reduce on the odd time smoke.

While his Company will continue to advertise to "Smoke and Be Stylish" or "Smoke A-B for Health," he will go round asking people to reduce on smoking and save for victory. That's the true Briton.

Mr. Culahy, the former American Ambassador in Belgium, describes war as unpopular in Germany.

In Great Britain and the United States it is so popular that they go to it with gusto.

China and Japan celebrated the fourth anniversary of their war, called incident.

They will perhaps make it a hardy annual, the way it goes, and why not?

The N. B. C. correspondent in Ankara, Martin Agronsky, says that the Germans having given up hope of a three weeks' victory in Russia now admit that a German victory will take at least two months.

A German defeat need not take that length of time if uncle Sam is more serious.

the petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the Deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 11th day of December 1940 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna, the 3rd day of December 1940
(Sgd) C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended for 10-9-41

Intd. C. C.

District Judge.

(O. 28, 7 & 11-8-41)

New Currency Notes In Circulation

(Continued from page 1)

watermark. The two frames are connected at the top by a curved panel bearing the heading "The Government of Ceylon" beneath which appears in the same sage green colour the "Promise to pay" and the value "One Rupee" over the signatures of the Financial Secretary and Deputy Chief Secretary as Commissioners of Currency, and the date, 1st February 1941. The value in words in Sinhalese and Tamil appears in the left and right hand bottom corners of the notes respectively, while the value in figures "1" appears in the two top corners.

The whole design is contained within a simple border in the same sage green colour and is overprinted with two fine line geometrical patterns forming a rainbow of crimson, blue, mauve and light green, interlaced with mauve, orange, light blue and rose madder. These colours merge into a central geometrical guilloche between the two main frames of the design.

The serial number, commencing with the prefix A appears in black centrally at the bottom of the note.

Back. On the left is a circular scroll frame of Ceylon ornament in sage green colour enclosing the heraldic lion watermark, balanced by a portion of a similar frame on the right. Between these frames appears a picture of an elephant's head with matout and coconut palm. The frames are joined at the top by a curved panel containing the heading "Government of Ceylon", and at the bottom by a straight panel bearing the value in words in Sinhalese and Tamil. The value in figures "1" appears in the four corners. The whole design is contained in a scroll ped frame of fine white line work, and is overprinted with a fine microtint embodying the words "The Government of Ceylon" in a rainbow of powder blue, orange brown and mauve which extends to upper and lower edges of the note.

Rs. 2 note size, 5 ins. long x 3 ins. wide.

Design

Front. One the left in a plain oval frame in a maroon colour is a portrait of H. M. King George VI. The frame is supported and surmounted by Ceylon scroll ornament. On the right in a plain circular frame, similarly supported and surmounted, is enclosed the heraldic lion watermark. The two frames are connected at the top by a straight panel containing the heading "The Government of Ceylon" beneath which appears in the same maroon colour the "Promise to pay", a horizontal panel containing the words "Two Rupees" and the signatures of the Financial Secretary and Deputy Chief Secretary as Commissioners of Currency with the date "1st February, 1941." The two frames are connected at the bottom by a straight panel containing on the left and right the value in words in Sinhalese and Tamil respectively, both in maroon colour and in the centre, in back, the serial number of the note commencing

with the prefix A. The value in large clear figures "2" appears in each of the top corners.

The whole design is contained within a border, in the same maroon colour of geometrical white line work and is overprinted with two fine line geometrical patterns forming interlaced rainbows of purple, green, brown, green purple and blue green, orange brown, olive green, orange, blue green.

The colours merge into a central geometrical guilloche between the two main frames of the design.

Back. The central feature of the back design consists of a picture in maroon colour of Sigiriya Rock to the left of which and partly superimposed upon it appears the heraldic lion watermark, the whole enclosed in a narrow curved border of Ceylon leaf ornament. The picture is surmounted by a curved panel containing the words "Government of Ceylon" and at its base is a straight panel containing the value in words Sinhalese and Tamil. The whole design is contained within a border of geometrical fine white line work, superimposed on which, in all four corners are geometrical white line rosettes, in the same maroon colour, containing the value "2" in large clear figures, and is overprinted with a fine microtint em-

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8-3-41.

(Mis. 80. 4-3-14-8-41.)

bodying the words "The Government of Ceylon" in a rainbow of grey olive green, orange brown, green and grey which extends to the upper and lower edges of the note.

Defacement of Currency Notes

It has been pointed out that the space in the Currency Notes which contains the watermark is likely to be used for stamping a name and address or an advertisement. It is essential that this space should be left blank on both sides as a protection against forgery of notes.

Section 37 of the new Currency Ordinance provides for a penalty for stamping anything whatever on a currency note without the special permission of the Currency Commissioners. The Commissioners will be reluctantly compelled to prosecute any person who stamps a note without authority.

It is not illegal to write the name and address on a note, but this should not be done unless it is considered necessary for security in the case of a high value note, and nothing should be written on the watermarked space.

The Post Office has been granted special permission to date-stamp notes where necessary for their accounting purposes, but the watermarked space must not be used for this purpose.

(Press Communiqués.)

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