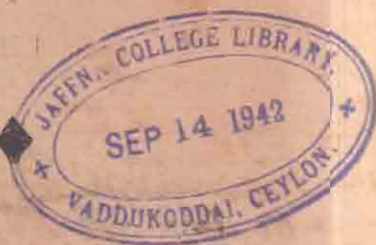


THE Hindu Organ



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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Bringing Profiteers to Book

The Police are to take a more active part than at present in checking profiteering and an office solely for the purpose of bringing profiteers to book is to be opened shortly in the heart of the Pettah.

First British Warship Built in America

Britain's first warship, a destroyer, to be built in the United States was launched from a Pacific shipyard on Saturday after a thousand mile overland journey across the Rocky Mountains from a mile-high "shipyard". This destroyer is the first of 24 being built in the same yard and is one of 60 which the United States is building for Britain.

Repatriation Ship Leaves Singapore

The Japanese repatriation ship Kamakura Maru, taking British and other European subjects home from the Far East sailed from Singapore for Lourenco Marques at noon on Monday, says a despatch from Singapore. At Lourenco Marques an exchange of British and Japanese diplomats and nationals will take place. The Kamakura Maru arrived at Singapore on Sunday from Yokohama to take on food and water.

Cloth Exports To Ceylon

"In view of the ever-present possibility of a shortage of cotton piecegoods for internal consumption, the Government of India is unable to allow the unregulated export of cotton piecegoods, either handloom or mill, from Madras to Ceylon. This is the gist of a reply to the Southern India Chamber of Commerce by the Commerce Department of the Government of India in connection with the representations made by the Chamber regarding the issue of licences for the export of handloom and mill cloth from South India to Ceylon. It is pointed out by the Government that exports are being allowed now on a fairly liberal scale with due regard to Ceylon's estimated requirements and it is the intention of the Government to administer the quota system in such a way as to cause the minimum hardship to the handloom industries.

CAUCASIA AND NAZI PLANS

VITAL GATEWAY TO THE EAST

BY DAVID WATT

THE threat to the Caucasus is already grave. The position has been described as "serious" and that is certainly not an overstatement. Were the Germans to obtain possession of this region they would certainly not stop there, content with what they had already gained. On the contrary this would be but one step towards an even more ferocious attack upon the British Empire.

Hitler covets India, but he also craves possession of Egypt and the Suez Canal, whilst the oil wells of Iran and Iraq are a kind of Eldorado, for ever driving him on to greater efforts and to a more terrible sacrifice of human life. Having no navy with which to meet the British fleet, and so strive for the possession of the seas, he is obliged to concentrate all his efforts on the seizure of vast areas of territory, looking to these to supply him with air and submarine bases from which to launch a campaign of murder on all who sail the sea.

The possession of the region known as the Caucasus, of which the great mountain range itself forms the backbone, would in itself be of great value to the Nazis. The northern limit is the great Manitch depression, reaching from the Sea of Azov to the Caspian and including the basins of the Kuban and Terek Rivers. To the south, the natural limit is the line drawn along the basins of the Rion and Kur rivers. The old Russian province included all the territory to the old Persian and Turkish frontiers and also the "Little Caucasus", south of the Rion and Kur.

Many Vicissitudes

In 1917-18, Caucasia broke up and became the Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Kuban, Terek and North Caucasus republics. After many vicissitudes the first three eventually became Soviet republics recognised by Moscow as Soviet States in alliance with Russia, Turkish Armenia reverting to Turkey. The Dagrestan and

Gorsky republics were set up in 1921. But for general purposes of description this region is divided into Northern or Cis-Caucasia and Trans-Caucasia.

At one time, it is believed that the Sea of Azov and the Caspian were connected by the Manitch depression and to the south of this extend vast steppes of flat, treeless land, fertile but without much water. South of the steppes is luxuriant park land, quite level and covered with magnificent grasses. Beyond this the mountains rise in terraces. On the southern side, towards Rion and Kur, the mountain face is steeper and more sudden. The four chief rivers are the Kuban, the Rion, the Terek and the Kur, the two former flowing into the Black Sea and the two latter into the Caspian.

Valuable Resources

The mineral resources of the Caucasus are extremely valuable. Grozny boasts the famous oil fields as well as its naphtha beds; south of Vladikavkaz silver, lead and zinc are found at Alagir; whilst in other areas exist coal, anthracite and iron.

Grozny is said to produce some 10 per cent of the oil output of Russia, possibly more. It ranks only second to Baku which produces nearer 75 per cent.

Vladikavkaz is the chief town in North Caucasia, whilst Tiflis is the first in Trans-Caucasia. The two are connected by a great military road through the Caucasus which would, in itself, be of inestimable value to the German Armies.

Threat to Several Countries

With the Caucasus in German hands several countries would be severely threatened. Iran and Iraq would, in all probability, be the immediate objectives on account of the oil, and also with the intention of preventing further supplies reaching Russia. It is most unlikely that Turkey would escape, and most certainly Syria would receive a great deal of attention.

With Iraq and Syria in Ger-

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INDO - CEYLON RELATIONS

LIFTING OF LABOUR BAN

The Board of Ministers are today considering numerous questions affecting the relations between Ceylon and India which have formed the subject of correspondence between the two governments for some time, writes the "Times of Ceylon" of Monday.

It is understood that it has been suggested by the Government of India that Ceylon should suspend all such existing legislation which may be put down as discriminatory against Indians and that they, on their part, would lift the ban on the emigration of Indian labour to Ceylon from September 1st, and also grant further concessions in regard to the supply of rice.

"The Times of Ceylon" was officially told on Monday that information was available locally that the Government of India had decided to lift the ban on emigration so far as unskilled labour now in Ceylon was concerned.

The Government of Ceylon has no information regarding the other matters mentioned in a message from New Delhi, the full text of which is as follows:—

It is understood that provisional arrangements have been reached between the Indian and Ceylon Governments under which the Indian Government's ban on the emigration of Indian labour to Ceylon will be lifted with effect from September 1st, 1942, and a fresh Indo-Ceylon agreement will be negotiated after the war.

Ceylon will withdraw the existing anti-Indian legislation and agree not to undertake any new legislation of this character.

It is learnt that the Government of India have agreed to supply a certain quantity of rice in order to help Ceylon to make up her deficit, but have not been able to deliver the full quantity. This is said to explain Sir Baron Jayatilaka's visit.

ONE DETENU RELEASED

One detenu, Mr. H. A. C. Wickremeratne, Proctor and member of the Kandy Municipal Council, was released on Saturday.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1942.

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON

THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT of India to lift the ban on the movement of unskilled labour now in Ceylon is a step in the right direction. The ban was introduced as a result of the attitude taken up by the Board of Ministers towards the Indian question. It is, therefore, difficult to understand Mr. D. S. Senanayake's statement in the State Council professing ignorance of any reason for the ban so far as Ceylon is concerned. We take it that this is part of that species of statesmanship, or rather the lack of it, which refuses to look at facts. Be this as it may, the ban in question caused great hardship to Indian labourers in Ceylon by making it virtually impossible for the families of these labourers to go to Ceylon. The inconvenience and loss caused to landowners, both European and Ceylonese, was much greater. The Ministers held the view, against all past experience, that Ceylonese labour could take the place of Indian labour on large estates. They thought that, once the movement of Indian labour into Ceylon stopped, landowners would immediately avail themselves of the proximity of local labour and all would be well. To say that this was done in the interests of the Ceylonese themselves would be to overlook the almost insane, though pathetic, obsession of the Ministers that it was the flow of Indian labour into Ceylon that stood in the way of Ceylonese labour being employed. They saw motives where none existed beyond the conviction of the landed interests, supported by their own experience, that the experiment would not pay. The experiment has failed, as it was bound to fail, and the reasons have long been obvious to those who had considered the matter carefully and impartially. In these columns we have repeatedly stated the reasons for the view that, at least without a substantial dilution of local labour with Indian labour, it would be impossible to undertake large schemes of land development with any chance of success.

There was quite a flutter in the State Council when Mr. Senanayake announced that the Ministers had not been consulted about the action taken by the Indian Government. This should give the Ministers and their recalcitrant colleagues ample warning of what is going to happen in the event of their persisting in

their unhelpful attitude. The present difficulties regarding food are due in a great measure to the lack of suitable labour for the purpose of opening up the jungle and cultivating it. Let us remember that two-thirds of Ceylon is jungle. For a country in such a position to look to imported food-stuffs for its subsistence and, at the same time, to pursue a dog-in-the-manger policy as to the flow of emigrants from the neighbouring continent is, to say the least, utterly ridiculous. Besides, Ceylon and India form one unit so far as the prosecution of the war is concerned, and we are unable to see how long the Indian Government can refrain from interference if people in Ceylon are to help the prosecution of the war on a reasonably full stomach.

NOTES & COMMENTS

A Retrospect

ONE thing is clear from the disturbances in India: Mahatma Gandhi was a greater friend of Britain than Mr. Amery. The doctrine of non-violence has been a great bulwark of the British Empire in India. If Hindus like Mr. Savarkar of the Hindu Maha Sabha have differed from Mahatma Gandhi on this point, it was due to the conviction, not entirely religious, that the world cannot function without a certain amount of violence. Of all those who played a leading role in the world of Indian politics, Mahatma Gandhi was, perhaps, the only Indian who honestly and sincerely believed in non-violence. The creed of non-violence is historically a Hindu creed. Every Hindu is enjoined to refrain from violence towards not only his fellow-creatures but also those somewhat below the pedestal on which man has placed himself. Mahatma Gandhi was, therefore, proving himself to be a good Hindu when he preached non-violence in politics. His advocacy of mass disobedience to the State we have condemned in these columns as a troublesome and even dangerous extension of the doctrine of non-violence at the present juncture. If a person desires to be non-violent, that is his own affair, but, when his particular brand of non-violence is such as to bring him into collision with established authority at a time when the latter is engaged in a desperate struggle with the common enemy, any attempt to extend the original principle of non-violence must be discouraged.

A Bad Prophet

WHEN Mr. Amery declared that the situation created by his own mishandling was not difficult to deal with, we pointed out that Mr. Amery was likely to prove a bad prophet. While Mr. Amery's prophecy has proved to be false, we find that present events in India confirm our worst fears in this respect. The official bulletins

persist in saying that India is quiet, but the reports published in the Indian Press, which have, no doubt, the approval of the Censor, show that the country is not quiet at all. There have been disturbances throughout the country involving serious loss of life and property. These disturbances still continue. The authorities are doing their best to cope with the situation, but their best has not been able to restore peace. In the meantime the Police and the soldiers see no way of maintaining order except by firing on unruly crowds. If this is not a difficult situation even according to Mr. Amery's standards, it is impossible to conceive of anything more difficult than this.

An Ugly Development

MANY of the Indian papers have threatened to suspend publication owing to the restrictions imposed on their freedom by Mr. Amery's subordinates acting under one or the other of the Defence rules. One instance of this restriction is cited by the "Hindu" of Madras. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi ordered the Editor of the "Hindustan Times" not to publish more than three columns daily of the present disturbances. For failure to comply with this order, the Editor has been arrested. Again, the Government of the United Provinces has issued an order "prohibiting the printing or publishing of any matter in any newspaper in a type larger than that of some specimens given in the Gazette Extraordinary which publishes this order or in a line of continuous type wider than half of the breadth of a printed page of such publication". It is a foolish order, but then when officials are practically given unlimited powers in pursuance of Mr. Amery's plans to deal with disorder this is the sort of thing that is bound to happen. We know that some young gentlemen in the Ceylon Civil Service are trying to encourage paddy cultivation. It would be still more amusing to see them in the sub-editorial chair giving instructions to the compositors regarding type, of all imaginable things. We can only say that Mr. Amery has beaten all his past records.

If it Were the Other Way

MR. Amery, and his friends and admirers in England and America have rightly condemned the resolution of the Congress Committee. In this respect they have only followed the example of many patriotic Indians themselves. One wonders what would have been their reaction, if the Congress, instead of adopting Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence and his ideas of mass disobedience, had planked down for revolution and followed the example of Ireland and the United States. Anyone who knows the Congress programme knows its real character: it is absolutely harmless unless and

until it develops into civil disobedience. Suppose, however, that the Congress went just the other way about its business—the way of violence. Little imagination is needed to show that the consequences of such a move could not be adequately met by what Mr. Amery described as Police measures. Mr. Amery and his friends are really playing into the hands of the apostles of violence. It is nowhere suggested that the Government must stand by while public buildings and other property are burnt by the mobs who understand the Mahatma's philosophy of Ahimsa as little as Mr. Amery understands the elementary requirements of British statesmanship at the present juncture. What all reasonable men would say about the matter is that no Government in its senses would have allowed a situation like the present to develop. It should and could have been avoided. Mr. Amery will say he did his best in this direction too. We have read Sir Stafford Cripps' broadcast to America. It shows that the ex-Socialist is the latest of Mr. Amery's converts.

Mr. Amery's Achievement

THE sum total of Mr. Amery's achievement is that he is undermining the position not only of Britain but also of every patriotic Indian who loves Britain and the British people. British statesmen should know that repression is the surest way of finally estranging India from the British fold. They should know that even Mahatma Gandhi is a sincere friend of Britain. But no self-respecting Indian will be able for long to maintain an attitude of philosophic indifference towards present events. In other words, repression will bring more converts, not to Mr. Gandhi and the Congress, but to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and the revolutionaries. Mr. Amery like the Bourbons disposes of Mr. Bose by calling him a traitor. This, however, takes us nowhere. When the history of these fateful years comes to be written, the historian will question the wisdom of having a saint as the political saviour of India but he will condemn more the Amery's and the Crippses of the day who have failed to guide the British people aright in a matter of such vital importance to them as India.

Internal Dissensions

IN the meantime internal dissension, which figures prominently in Mr. Amery's recent pronouncements, shows no sign of abating. The offer of the Muslim League is hedged in with a number of reservations which are bound to prevent any settlement. Even Mr. Savarkar has said that the notion that the Congress represented the Hindus is misleading. After this, who can blame even Mr. Amery? If disunion is a curse, surely India is thrice accursed.

NEW CRISIS FACING ALLIES

Germans Trying to Force Decision

London, Monday.

Speaking at Swansea on Saturday, the Secretary of State for Air, Sir Archibald Sinclair, said that he would not give soothing assurances, but would speak out frankly. We had faced a tremendous crisis in the terrible opening of 1918 and another in the dark days after Dunkirk. We were now facing another crisis in our destiny. The Germans, at the summit of their power in the air, on land and at sea and with their air fleets so far only slightly weakened, were seeking to force a decision before the Democracies could develop their full strength. Sir Archibald continued: "Despite the blows and bloody losses which our Russian allies have succeeded in inflicting on them, the German armies remain a formidable military power. They are slowly but inexorably pressing back the heroic armies of Russia. Already, enormous areas of wheat-growing country have been occupied. Great centres of production and vital points on the transport system have been seized by the Germans and others are now threatened. Already the German tide is lapping against the foothills of the Caucasus.

"The Japanese suffered heavily in the recent months at the hands of the British, Australian and the U. S. naval and air forces, but they have seized an empire rich in resources and are still strong. Above all, they, together with their German allies, are looking forward to an opportunity of joining hands somewhere in the Indian ocean and so completing the encirclement of the vast Russian republics and nullifying our sea blockade by exchanges overland.

"At the same time, these Germans whose springs of martial vigour are so deep and fruitful, are waging together with their Japanese allies a tremendous U-boat campaign against the shipping of the United Nations. It is so much easier of the Axis to attack the big targets our shipping offers them than for our navy and air force to defend our far-flung sea routes. They can choose the time and place on which to direct the next assault, while we must be ever prepared to meet marauding U-boats wherever in the Seven Seas they may choose to concentrate. Every day counts. Not one must be wasted. The thoughts and energies of everyone must be concentrated on the tasks of the war. Victory demands the last ounce of effort and sacrifice of every citizen in this country.

"Listen to the cry of the oppressed, to men and women tortured and degraded in concentration camps, to the families of Jews, Poles and Czechs torn asunder and deported to distant lands. Remember the hostages held in prison—Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutchmen, Poles and Czechs—knowing any day that they may be led to execution for acts which nobody ever alleges they committed. It would have happened here but for the victory of the R.A.F. in the Battle of Britain.

Sense of Urgency

"In Russia, the invader spreads fire and devastation. Hundreds of men, women and children are being slaughtered in cold blood to terrorise others. Tens of thousands are be-

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MORE ABOUT THE CEYLON UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM BY THE NORTHERN PROVINCE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

IF it is accepted that the cause of most of our ills, is, in the final analysis, the wide-spread ignorance of our masses, and if we are to believe in the possibility of a satisfactory remedy for these ills we must, of necessity, believe in education. The one thing that can enable us to fit ourselves fully and naturally into the contemporary situation is a comprehensive system of education planned on the widest possible scale. Our university should be the vital nerve-centre of such a system informing the whole system and in its turn modified by it.

It may be unfortunate, but it is extremely important that the character and function of our university should be determined by the peculiar and particular situation in which we in this Island find ourselves. It seems to us the present university is, in many respects, extremely inadequate to meet the situation.

In making the following criticisms and recommendations, we do not pretend to have made any exhaustive study of the whole question. We have confined ourselves mainly to problems which demand urgent solution.

Admission

The whole function of a university in the system of education we require will be nullified if admission to it, instead of being governed by the demand for higher education, is controlled from above by the space available at Peradeniya.

The number of those with legitimate claims for higher education has been increasing year by year (the average increase in admissions to the Ceylon University College for the eight years from 1931—1939 is 34) and we have every reason to believe that it will keep on increasing at a greater rate for a long time to come. It must be borne in mind that university education is just beginning for us, and that we have only one university while Australia with a population similar to ours, has ten universities (and Australia is not the last word in an ideal system of education).

We require more university men in all branches of life. It will be a truism to assert that our future as a nation would depend entirely on the strength and influence of those who possess the awareness and the attitude implicit in University training.

The argument that there are already too many un-employed graduates in the Island is one that will not bear scrutiny. The average number of graduates produced by the Ceylon University College during the eight years from 1931—1939 is 36. This is far too small a number for the needs of a land like ours. To take only the teaching profession as an instance, in the Senior Secondary schools in Ceylon, we have only about five hundred graduates in a total staff of 2,000. In England, every teacher in a secondary school is a graduate. It is not a case of too many graduates in the Island but a case of our tragic incapacity to do the right things with our graduates.

It is a necessary condition of our growth as a nation, that we should provide for the claims of as many of those as have a capacity for higher education. To evade these claims, as we do now, is suicidal.

The space at Peradeniya seems fixed for all times. If it is a physical impossibility to find space there for all our students, it can always be found elsewhere.

We make the following suggestions:—

(1) Constituent colleges may be formed in important centres other than Peradeniya. These colleges will, in all other senses, be part of the University under the same Vice-Chancellor etc. Financing these institutions does not seem to us an insurmountable difficulty. We have reasons to believe that private bodies and individuals will offer greater assistance to such colleges than to the University itself.

(2) If it is not found possible to extend accommodation at Peradeniya or to form constituent colleges elsewhere, we suggest the acceptance of certain existing colleges in the provinces as affiliated colleges approved by the University. These colleges may be permitted to prepare students at least for the First Examination of the University. It is good to remember, in this connection, that the Akbar-Commission here, and the Saddler-Commission in India, had made similar recommendations.

The Entrance Examination

One would normally expect the Entrance Examination to be a qualifying examination. Our entrance examination, however, seems to have been conceived for quite the contrary purpose. It is, in effect, a disqualifying examination improvised to soothe any qualms of conscience we may feel for denying a University Education to a large number of those who really deserve it.

We are strongly of opinion that the qualifying examination for higher education should not, especially in our circumstances, be a competitive examination governed by a permanently limited accommodation. We have already dealt at length on this question. Besides, it will be generally admitted that the present syllabus for the Entrance Examination is too wide and the standard of attainment expected very much higher than that of any other Entrance Examination elsewhere. The most capable of our students will require two years of hard-work after the London Matriculation examination, if they are to cover this syllabus adequately. If at the end of the two years they fail in the competition, they will do so without even the consolation of a certificate which can be used for other purposes. It is important to remember that students who have the necessary financial resources to undertake a venture which threatens such frustration are very few in this land and that they are by no means the most intelligent of our students.

We consider the following suggestions very much more realistic.

CONTROLLED PRICE PROBLEM

Difficulties of Retailers

Traders engaged in the retail sale of subsidiary foodstuffs, the prices of which are controlled, have made representations to the Government, pointing out the difficulty of obtaining supplies from importers at prices which would permit of the retail sale of such foodstuffs at the controlled prices.

In their representations the retail traders urge that the Government should purchase all controlled foodstuffs direct from the importers and sell to retail dealers for disposal to the public at controlled prices.

Any Price They Choose

These representations are said to be the outcome of the absence of any Government control over the prices at which foodstuffs are sold by importers. It is pointed out, for instance, that green-gram, for which there is a growing demand as a partial substitute for rice, is stocked in large quantities by wholesale dealers but is almost entirely unobtainable from them at such a price as would enable its retail sale at controlled prices. In many boutiques both in Colombo and in the provinces green-gram, which is controlled at 34 cents a measure is actually sold at 54 cents. The plea tendered is that the price demanded by whole-salers makes it impossible for the retailer to sell at anything lower without loss.

Most Expensive of Pulses

The same situation is said to obtain with regard to certain other pulses as well as other varieties of foodstuffs.

Green-gram, however, being the most fancied of pulses, both for its nutritive properties and for the ease with which we can be prepared to serve the purpose of a substantial meal, has become today the most expensive of pulses on the market.

Its highest price in normal times was 18 cents a measure.

"Parallel" Deals

Another difficulty complained of by retail traders is the alleged enforcement of conditions by wholesalers with regard to the sale of popular subsidiary foodstuffs to retailers. It is stated that dried chillies are not sold to retailers unless a purchase of garlic is also made at the same time. Nor is dhal sold to a retailer, it is alleged, unless he also buys a certain quantity of jaggery even though he does not stand in need of such additional purchases which are said to be more or less forced on retailers by wholesalers in an attempt to get rid of otherwise unsaleable stocks.

It is finally pointed out that unless the wholesale prices, too, are controlled along with the retail prices, the only alternative solution is for the Government to supply all retail dealers with foodstuffs obtained by it from the whole-salers.

factory than the present arrangements.

We suggest that secondary schools should, in future, prepare students for a Higher School Certificate examination to be taken two years after the S. S. C.

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NEW CRISIS FACING ALLIES

Continued from page 3

ing driven into slavery. How long can they resist? We must hasten to their deliverance. The councils of government, the deliberations of the Service Chiefs and work in factory and field are all dominated by a sense of urgency. That is why Mr. Churchill flew thousands of miles across the ocean to talk to Mr. Roosevelt. Their talk means action. Now American aircraft fly alongside ours. American warships sail in the company of ours. American troops fight shoulder to shoulder with ours.

"The same sense of urgency impelled the Prime Minister to make another flight thousands of miles across continents to talk to Premier Stalin. These men made friends. That spirit of friendship and understanding will spread through the Russian and the British peoples uniting them in close comradeship in the war and afterwards in peace. Those three men—Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and Premier Stalin—are summoning us all to action at this crisis of the war. We shall not fail them.

"Our soldiers, sailors and airmen have showed the Germans what to expect when we are ready in their attack on the German army entrenched behind its coastal defences at Dieppe—defences that they have been building now for many long months. In this brilliantly-planned and successfully-executed raid in which the lion's share of the land fighting was taken by tough, highly-trained soldiers from Canada, the Royal Air Force was involved in the heaviest air actions on any front yet seen. Well over 3,000 sorties were flown in 24 hours in close support of our military and naval forces. Our bombers and fighters thrust fiercely in to attack, affording continuous and effective air cover to our attacking forces, bombing and ground strafing pill-boxes, gun emplacements and fortified posts.

Staggering Feat

"This was a staggering feat of organisation on the part of our Vice-Air-Marshal Leigh Mallory and his Staff. The American army air corps in their raid on Abbeville aerodrome gave Germans a shrewd foretaste of precision and the weight of their bombing. The close and continuous co-operation of the Allied air forces with our naval and military forces is a happy omen for the greater operations that lie ahead. The squadrons of the Army Co-operation Command had their first opportunity of providing how effective is and will be the support that they will give on an increasing scale to the ground forces. They came in hard and low against intense opposition from guns of all calibres and their losses were not few. In air fighting alone, in fighter combats and tremendous engagements which were fought high above our attacking troops, our fighter squadrons have succeeded in shooting down more enemy aircraft than they lost themselves. This is a proud achievement. Of 98 enemy aircraft destroyed, 48 were Pockswulf 190 and 29 Dornier 217. These are the enemy's two latest and most formidable types of fighters, and bombers. The enemy has deviated the first supplies of his newest fighters almost exclusively to Northern France and has retained on the western front the flower of his fighter pilots.

"This was the biggest air battle of the war. Never even in the Battle of Britain were so many aircraft engaged at once.

"In those days, the Luftwaffe, heavily though, they outnumbered our fighter forces, lost up to five aircraft for every one of ours they shot down. In air fighting, as distinct from shooting our troops and gun positions on the ground in this battle

BURMA POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

PUBLIC MAY SUBMIT CLAIMS

The attention of the Public is drawn by the Department of Information to the establishment of an Office of the Director-General, Burma Posts and Telegraphs, at Government Telegraph Storeyard, Alipore, Calcutta.

All employees of the Burma Posts and Telegraphs Department should report their whereabouts and should prefer their claims for pay, pension, etc., at the above Office as early as possible.

All Members of the Public having any claims on account of money orders, booked in Burma and not paid, Post Office Savings Bank deposits and Post Office Cash Certificates and all contractors and suppliers of labour, stores, etc., should submit their claims to the above Office as soon as possible supported by documentary evidence wherever possible.

ISLAND'S REVENUE SHOWS A SURPLUS

A surplus of Rs. 5,501,505 is shown in the Island's Revenue and Expenditure during the ten months of the current financial year, namely up to the end of July.

The Revenue has amounted to Rs. 123,450,130, while the Expenditure was Rs. 117,958,634, including a sum of Rs. 396,000 chargeable to Loan Fund Expenditure.

The total Revenue for the ten months includes the following amounts from the main sources of income:—Customs Rs. 50,824,885; Excise and Salt Rs. 12,055,927; Income Tax, etc., Rs. 35,164,453.

For the ten months ending on July 31, the largest item of expenditure was Rs. 13,172,657 on Education.

Emergency Expenditure for this period has amounted to Rs. 9,080,714.

PROSECUTION AGAINST PROFITEERING

The attention of the Public is drawn by the department of Information to the difficulties Police Officers have, when there are complaints by members of the public against traders who refuse to sell their goods. An essential prerequisite of any demand to a trader for the sale of goods is that there should be, at the same time, a tender in currency of the maximum control price of the article. In the absence of any such tender when the demand for sale is made to the trader, there is no offence in law.

The public are therefore requested to make the tender simultaneous with the demand for sale. If there is proof of this, the work of the Police will be greatly facilitated and many more prosecutions will result in the conviction of delinquents.

over Dieppe, with all the disadvantages of fighting over the enemy's territory involved for an attacking force, our squadrons succeeded in shooting down more enemy aircraft than they lost themselves. You can ask for no more convincing proof of the training, organization, and leadership of our fighter forces and, above all, of the gallantry and supreme skill of our fighter pilots.

Last week was also memorable for the glorious achievements of the Royal Navy, in which the Air Force co-operated in getting a convoy through to Malta.

MORE ABOUT THE CEYLON UNIVERSITY

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examination. This shall be the qualifying examination for entrance not only to the University but also to a number of other careers, commercial, technical etc. which require a standard of education higher than the S. S. C. The syllabus for this examination should be on the same model as that prescribed for the Entrance Examination 1934 but only less wide. We consider the groupings of subjects etc. eminently reasonable. We also suggest the addition of Indian History, Hindi, Elements of Economics, Elementary Principles of Philosophy and Logic as separately additional subjects in groups I—IV.

The Examination must be conducted by an independent board of examiners on which the University shall be adequately represented.

Students who succeed in this examination should be deemed entitled to higher education. It should be the duty of the state to provide facilities for higher education to all such students.

Cost of Education and Scholarships

The prohibitive cost of education at the Ceylon University College has in the past kept out a large number of capable students. The main objection to a residential university has always been the extra expenditure involved. There is no doubt that the University at Peradeniya will cost a great deal more to the country and the students than the University College. The country must bear its burden without complaint—it exists to bear such burdens. But to require all students to bear what is now their share of the expenses will in effect amount to denying all chance of higher education to a larger number of the best students in the country. As things are, it can only pretend to select the best among the very small number of rich students who can afford a university education. The money spent by the country on University education will not be spent on the students on whom it ought to be spent, unless we made it possible for the poor students to obtain a University education. This can be easily done if we do not run away in horror, as we do generally in this country, from unfamiliar attitudes towards problems.

According to one calculation the total cost of University education per year, at present is about Rs. 600,000 of which only Rs. 100,000 is received from students by way of fees. According to the same calculation if the state can find its way to spend another Rs. 400,000 more than it spends now, University education, including board and lodging, can be made completely free for all students. This does not seem such an impossible sum to find when we remember that each year the State has to provide more than Rs. 20,000,000 for education. What we require to make the University completely free is only another Rs. 400,000 more.

However, the University need not be free for all students. We suggest that fees be charged after applying a Means Test similar to

RESIGNATION OF SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER

FAILED IN HIS OBJECT

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Member for Information and Broadcasting in the Viceroy's Council, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the Viceroy.

His resignation was prompted, according to him, by a desire to be free to organise against any threat to the integrity of the Indian States with which his association has been so long and so close.

In a statement Sir Ramaswami Iyer says there is little doubt he had failed in the object with which he accepted an Executive Councillorship, namely, to help in bringing about a reconciliation of the various elements of the body politic that are now following divergent, if not antagonistic, paths. Sir Ramaswami Iyer added: "I believe the issues are so great and the impending risks of a continuance of the present conditions so pervasive and imminent that immediate and resolute action is needed."

the one applied in the case of London County Council Scholarship. Fees collected in this manner will, we feel sure, make up a greater portion of the Rs. 400,000 we are demanding to make the University completely free.

It is only when University education is made free that we can hope to get the best out of our ablest men. That seems to us, the only way to ensure that the large sum of money now spent on education is usefully spent.

Coat-of-Arms and Academic Dress

We are aware that it is possible to have a good university without Coat-of-Arms and academic dresses. Our contention is that if we must have them we must regard them as entitled to some serious consideration. The Coat-of-Arms of a University must reflect the cultural tradition to which the University belongs and, if possible, its attitude towards the present and the future. Our own Coat-of-Arms must be symbolic of a unified attitude towards the national tradition and the national problems, not merely the reflection of the superficial jingoism of one group or the other. We are thinking of a Coat-of-Arms similar to and if possible more symbolic of the national tradition than the crest which now belongs to the Union Hostel.

The manner in which the academic dress has been chosen makes one feel deeply concerned for the future of the University. The cap and gown, no doubt, have a great deal of traditional and sentimental value in England. They have very little connection with the Ceylonese people or their cultural tradition. We have suffered enough from imitatorial and slavish imitation of ways foreign to our nature and to the tradition to which we belong. The cap and gown seem to take the University with them along the same road to despair. The University we require is a university capable of adopting an attitude which is fully alive to our tradition and, at the same time, adequate to the contemporary situation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NORTHERN PORTS AND FOOD SUPPLY

Sir,—When there is the cry to bring in more rice and paddy from India, it is time that a definite move was made to solve the unending question of opening the Northern Ports for traffic. All would realise what benefit it would have brought to this country if these ports were opened in time to permit the transport of foodstuffs from India by reason of its close proximity and geographical position. Any difficulty, if it existed was not insuperable and our statesmen should have had the foresight to act diligently in the matter. May I appeal to the Board of Ministers as a whole and the Minister for Communications and Works in particular to give this matter his immediate attention to expedite the opening of these ports so as to afford at least some relief even at this distant date? Will the members of the Northern Province, Mr. Natesan in particular, follow up this matter further and bring it to a fruitful result in his own modest way, even though disappointed by his past attempts? There is another equally important question and that is the restoration of tanks in the Pooneryn Division of the Jaffna District. If at least some of the tanks are restored a larger and better food supply could be raised from this Division. May I appeal to the Member for Point Pedro, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, to make a further attempt to have this done? If the policy of the Ministry concerned is to see that more food crops are raised and facilities are to be afforded, this is the opportunity to act in the matter. May I appeal to the Minister for Agriculture who would realise that this part of the country depends entirely on rain to raise paddy crops to view this matter with the same magnanimity which has prompted him to act generously in other districts, to have sympathy with the poor peasants and move the Ministry proper to provide funds for the restoration of at least a few or even one of them under the Emergency Vote?

Yours truly,
T. A. VINAYAGAM.

Vivekananda Society,
Anuradhapura, 22nd August, 1942.

LOCAL BODIES AND RICE TRADE

Sir,—In the "Ceylon Daily News" of the 18th instant, we learn that Mr. P. Givendrasinghe is to move the following motion at the next meeting of the Colombo Municipal Council:—

"In view of the fact that people in Colombo are unable to supplement their rice ration, unlike people in the rural areas who are able to supplement their diet with locally-grown yams and other foodstuffs and in view also of the fact that there is a sufficient quantity of rice in India which can be imported to Ceylon, this Council calls upon the Central Government to permit this Council to import rice directly from India. This Council also calls upon the Government to make arrangements to increase the rice ration to three measures per week in the case of adults and two measures a week for those under 14 years of age."

In view of recent reports published in the "Ceylon Daily News" that Messrs. G. G. Ponnambalam and Natesan, are also of opinion that rice is available in South India, I appeal to the Members of our Jaffna Urban

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA held at Point Pedro Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 182 PT In the matter of the Last-Will and Testament of the late Nagappan Vinasithamby of Thumpalai, Point Pedro.

Vinasithamby Sivaramalingam of Thumpalai Point Pedro Petitioner. This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of July 1942, in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Last-Will of the abovenamed deceased dated the 7th day of October 1934, and attested by V. Senathirajasegaram Notary Public, under No. 2510 and now deposited in this Court and the affidavit of the Petitioner and of the attesting Notary and the witnesses hereto.

It is ordered that the said Last-Will be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared the Executor of the said Last-Will and that as such he is entitled to obtain probate thereof, and that Probate thereof be accordingly issued to the Petitioner.

This 31st day of July 1942
Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Addl. District Judge.
(O. 48, 27 & 31-8-42)

Nallur Kandaswamy Temple Annual High Festival—1942

Public is hereby notified that traffic will be diverted from the sections of the Point Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the above temple, along Wyman Road, Navanthurai Road and Nallur Cross Road No. 1, from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily from August 26th to September 11th, 1942 on account of the above temple festival.

S. G. DE ZOYSA,
Asst. Supdt. of Police, N. P. Police Office,
Jaffna, 25th August, 1942.
(G. 28, 27 & 31-8-42)

Council to take the necessary steps and approach the Central Government to permit the Jaffna Urban Council to import direct the required rice for Jaffna.

Freight facilities will be much easier and cheaper if the required rice is imported by sailing vessels belonging to the ports of Valvettiturai and Kayts.

Will any of our Councillors act?
Yours etc.,
J. BASTIAMPILLAI
44/19 Vauxhall Street,
Colombo, 19th Aug. 42.

CAUCASIA AND NAZI PLANS

Continued from page 1

man hands the threat to Suez would be particularly grave, especially as it is suggested that Hitler might make a concerted move against Egypt at the same time.

India—Hitler's Goal?

India would certainly seem to be Hitler's great goal. Germany has always bitterly resented British interest in this direction and has spared no effort to stir up strife and resentment against British rule. He would certainly make every possible effort to smash his way thither, and it was to this end that he strove to undermine the Government of Afghanistan, by subtle anti-British

NOTICE

Copies of "The Elements of Saiva Siddhantam" by a Science Graduate, priced at 50 cts. a copy, published under the auspices of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, are available for sale at the Hindu Organ Press. Please apply to the Manager.

M. MYLVAGANAM,
Secretary,
Saiva Paripalana Sabha,
Sabhai Office,
Vannarponnai,
23 8-42.

propaganda. He hoped that, could he reach this far he would meet with co-operation instead of resistance and had his eye fixed on the Khyber and Gomal Passes. Both Afghanistan and Iran were subjected to propaganda because both of these apart from their own natural advantages, offered an approach to India.

The lure of the East was the downfall of the Kaiser. Hitler has achieved infinitely more than the other succeeded in doing, chiefly because he was shrewd enough to take full advantage of the corruptness of certain Governments and the weakness of others. He knew the truth of the saying that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and he set to work to widen the divisions which already existed. He

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 16. In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnammah wife of Chellappah Kathirkamathamby of Vasavilan and in the matter of the estate of the said Ponnammah Deceased. Chellachippillai widow of Mootathamby Chellappah of Vasavilan

- Vs. Petitioner.
1. Kathirkamathamby Nagarajah a minor aged 4 years, and
 2. Ponnuppillai widow of Sathasivam Aiyathurai of Mallakam Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of August 1942 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 2nd respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st respondent abovenamed to represent him in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased with the will annexed be granted to the petitioner unless the 2nd respondent abovenamed or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 31st day of August, 1942 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, The 3rd day of August 1942
(Sgd.) G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

Drawn by
(Sgd.) M. S. Subramaniam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 47, 24 & 27 8-42)

bribed, he threatened, he coaxed. And it was only his failure to understand the British temperament which prevented him from winning the war in 1940.

All this is true, but though Hitler has won where the Kaiser lost, yet the same obsession holds good and will eventually lead to his downfall. The wealth of India is the will-o'-the-wisp which draws him on. If Britain and her Allies can meet this threat, terrible as it is, and crush it, then the East will have claimed another victim.

Every effort must be made to defend the Caucasus. Its possession would mean far more than a territorial victory for the Germans; it would mean the fall of one of the gateways to the East.

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JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

GENERAL MEETING

The following are further extracts from the Minutes of Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held at the Office of the Council on Friday August 14 at 5 p.m.

Committees

It was decided to elect the following members of the Finance Committee:—the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Kathi S. M. Aboobucker, Messrs. M. Sinnathurai and R. R. Nalliah. It was further decided that 3 should be the quorum for all committees except the Tender Committee for which it should be 2.

It was decided to elect the following members of the Karayur Re-housing Scheme Committee:—the Superintending Engineer, N. D. the Medical Officer of Health, Rev. Fr. P. M. Francis, O. M. I., Chevalier S. Arulanantham, Mr. J. Manuel, the Secretary of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and Mr. V. Suppiah.

It was decided to elect the following members of the Law Committee:

Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, C. Ponnambalam and K. Aiyadurai.

It was decided to elect the following members of the Light and Works Committee:—the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, Dr. V. S. Ramanathan, Messrs. M. Sinnathurai and Ariya Pathirana.

It was decided to elect the following members of the Sanitation Committee:—the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. V. S. Ramanathan, Chevalier S. Arulanantham and Mr. V. Suppiah.

It was decided to elect the following members of the Tender Committee:—the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and Mr. R. R. Nalliah.

It was decided to elect the following members of the Board of Management of the Jaffna Central Free Library:—the Chairman, Chevalier S. Arulanantham, Messrs. K. Aiyadurai, V. Suppiah, S. M. Aboobucker, Dr. V. S. Ramanathan, Messrs. A. Sambandhan, T. Muttusamipillai, Rev. Fr. David, Messrs. K. Nesiiah, A. W. Nadarajah, A. E. Tamber and the Secretary.

Increased Pay

It was decided to continue to pay daily paid labourers an increase of 6 cents for each married labourer and 3 cents for each unmarried labourer from July 1, 1942 and to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 2,100 for meeting the increased wages.

Considered Circular No. N. C. 908 of February 18, 1942 from the Commissioner of Local Government regarding weekly payments of salaries and it was decided to approve the action taken by the Chairman and to continue weekly payment of salaries and wages till the war is over and the situation improves.

Tobacco and Cigar

Pursuant to notice Mr. Ariya Pathirana moved that in view of the fact that the inhabitants of Jaffna are mainly dependent on tobacco cultivation and cigar industry for their livelihood, this Council requests the Government

TAMIL MUSIC CONFERENCE

REQUEST TO ENCOURAGE TAMIL SONGS

The Tamil music conference in connection with the Muthamil conference was held on August 1, at Pudumantapam, Madura, under the presidency of Mr. T. Lakshmana Pillai, Professor of the Annamalai University.

Mr. A. Jothi Pandiyan of Tanjore who declared the conference open, suggested that they should have new songs in new 'Varna Mettus.' He wanted that proper men should be induced to do research work and compiling works on Tamil Isai.

Among the important resolutions passed at the Music section of the Conference was one requesting the organisers of all music performances in Tamilnad to encourage Tamil songs.

Reform of Tamil Stage

The Dramatic Section of the Muthamil Conference met at Pudumantapam under the presidency of Rao Bahadur P. Sambanda Mudaliar who said that the task that should engage their attention at present was to reform the Tamil stage and develop it on right lines. Particular attention should be paid to selecting the cast of characters as also to the preparation of scenes and musical compositions. He also referred to the numerous incongruities that very frequently marred dramatic performances and suggested that these should be rectified.

A resolution requesting the municipalities in the Presidency to encourage the Tamil dramatic art by constructing theatres in every municipality for the performance of dramas and another requesting the Government to fix a nominal compounded fee by way of entertainment tax in respect of Tamil dramas, were passed at the conference. The authorities of the Annamalai University were requested to open a faculty for Tamil drama as they have done for Tamil literature and music.

to give priority next to essential commodities of life for transport of tobacco and cigar by railway from stations in the Peninsula.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam seconded—carried.

Increase in House Rent

Mr. Ariya Pathirana moved that as certain landlords are taking undue advantage of the situation created by the advent of many evacuees in Jaffna and are unreasonably and unconscionably increasing house rent, a committee of this Council and members of the public be appointed to inquire into and report what steps should be taken to prevent such unwarranted increase in house rent.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam seconded—carried.

It was further decided to appoint a committee consisting of Messrs. Ariya Pathirana, Chevalier S. Arulanantham, Messrs. M. Sinnathurai, V. Rajasegaram, and K. Nadarajah with Mr. Ariya Pathirana as convener to submit a report to the Council within a month.

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