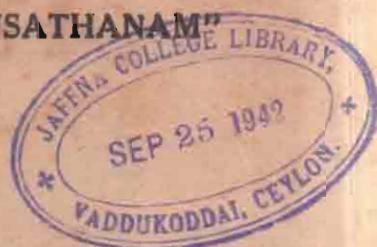


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Area Now free from Cholera

It is learned that steps are being taken to declare the Hingurakgoda, (Polonnaruwa) area free from cholera infection and to revoke the proclamation of the area as a diseased area.

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### Rift In Vichy Lute

The rift between Vichy and France is widening rapidly, says the "Sunday Times". "There are signs of a divergence between Laval and the Civil Service and between the Government Departments presided over by Laval, and others that have so far mainly escaped his manipulations.

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### Periodicals Banned

Three periodicals "published or reputed to be published by the organisation known as the Lanka Sama Samaja Party have been banned by the Governor under Regulation 20C (1) of the Defence (Miscellaneous) Regulations. The papers affected are English Sinhalese and Tamil publications.

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### Tall German Claim

A special German High Command announcement says: "In an attack on an Arctic convoy en route to Russia a total of 25 merchantmen, aggregating 177,000 tons, were sunk. One destroyer and two escort vessels were also sunk." Official comment in London on the German claim is not yet available, but it is pointed out that these German claims have always been found to be exaggerated and it is believed that in this instance the claims are grossly exaggerated.

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### Travellers By Sea

A Press Communique states: Travellers by sea are requested to note that under present conditions ships may be unexpectedly diverted and passengers obliged to land at ports other than their destination and maintain themselves there until they secure onward passages. To meet such contingencies travellers should provide themselves with funds, preferably in the form of travellers' cheque, sufficient for their maintenance for at least a month at intermediate ports. Colonial Government Officers should in addition carry their last pay certificates.

## MAHASABHA'S TERMS FOR INDO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT

### INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY

New Delhi, Sept. 8

DR. Shyam Prasad Mookerjee, working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, had an hour's interview with the Viceroy to-day.

In conversation with Press representatives, after the interview, Dr. Mookerjee described the interview as "full and frank" but did not feel he was at liberty to add anything more.

He made it clear, however, that the conference proposed to be held here with some party leaders from to-morrow would proceed according to plan. The programme for this conference had been laid down irrespective of the Government's attitude.

It is learnt that Dr. Mukherji communicated fully the implications of the Hindu Mahasabha resolution and indicated that the basic position of the Hindu Mahasabha was if the British Government were willing to transfer power to Indians, efforts could be successfully made to have a composite National Government for more efficient prosecution of the war, and the controversial issues be kept pending during war time.

It is understood the Viceroy gave his views, but did not commit himself in respect of the demands.

Master Tara Singh arrived today and met Hindu leaders Sarder Baldev Singh Development Minister of Punjab, met Hindu leaders this morning.

Chaudhary Chhotu Ram is arriving here this evening. The Sind Premier, Khan Bahadur Allabux also met the Hindu delegations. The Punjab Premier arrives here to-morrow morning.

### MAHASABHA'S PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT

#### Composite Cabinet

As a result of the talks which are in progress today and will continue tomorrow among party leaders in Delhi, it is expected that agreed proposals will be

presented to the Government of India. The proposals will probably generally follow the points brought out in the Mahasabha resolution, which are believed to have received general approval in the course of the discussion which Dr. Shyam Prasad Mookerjee has had in the Punjab and in Delhi. New comers to the Delhi discussions include Sir Chotu Ram, Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh, Sind Premier and the Nawab of Dacca. Regret is expressed here that neither Mr. Rajagopalachari nor Mr. Fazlul Huq will be present.

The discussions, so far as their main heads have come as public knowledge, range over a wide field and the main features of the demands are:

1. India to be declared independent;
2. The British Government to initiate negotiations for the formation of an Indian National Government to which power should be transferred;
3. The Indian National Government to be composite in character including representatives of important parties;
4. Abolition of the India Office as a corollary to such transference of power;
5. Provincial Governments to be set up on a similar basis;
6. The Indian National Government to declare its resolve to fight the Axis Powers and not to conclude a separate peace with these powers;
7. The Indian National Government to have a common war policy with the United Nations;
8. The Commander-in-Chief to continue to have operational control;
9. The Indian National Government to pursue a policy of militarisation and industrialisation of India;
10. The future government of India to be determined by a Constituent Assembly to be set up by the National Government; any minorities which so desire will have the right to refer disputed points to international arbitration.

## RELEASE CONGRESS LEADERS

### QUAKER'S APPEAL TO VICEROY

Hoshangabad, Sept. 12.

Representatives of the British Society of Friends resident in India have submitted the following memorandum to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Executive Council of the Government of India:—

"We, the undersigned British residents in India, representatives of the Society of Friends (Quakers), wish to convey to Your Excellency and the Members of the Executive Council, the following memorandum:—

"In so far as we deplore the recent recourse to violence, arson and incendiarism, and the present ill-feeling between the people of India and the Government to bring about a just and satisfactory settlement of the dispute.

"In so far as we believe that no settlement can be made when Indian Nationalist leaders are in gaol, we implore the Government of India to release such leaders with a view to opening up discussions on the basis of independence for India at the earliest possible moment.

"In so far as we believe that the British Government should take the noble risk of trusting India with real and immediate responsibility, we urge Your Excellency and Members of the Executive Council to take the initiative for the achievement of this end.

"In so far as we believe that the time of transition will be a delicate one, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our own sphere of influence to make the transition smooth to help forward communal and national understanding, to forego any privileges that we have as British subjects in India, and to seek to live in India as real friends of the people."

The memorandum is signed by Geoffrey W. Maw, Martin Ludlam, Janet Ludlam, Donald G. Groom, Erica M. Groom, Olive G. Shepherd, Margaret Finch and Joseph G. Short.





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1942.

### A CALAMITOUS SPEECH

SOME OF THE REPERCUSSIONS caused by Mr. Churchill's speech could not have been expected by him, if he ever thought about the matter at all. In India sections of even the Anglo Indian press have expressed their violent disapproval of Mr. Churchill's speech. The "Civil and Military Gazette" characterises the speech as "little short of calamitous", and says that "it is merely fatuous casuistry to seek to lower the prestige of the Congress by subtracting from India's myriads the millions who do not owe allegiance to this organisation and displaying the remaining few as possible Congress adherents." The paper rightly emphasises the futility of Mr. Churchill's outlook on India and contends that a valuable opportunity has been wasted by Mr. Churchill and his friends. It has been a criminal waste, remembering, as we do, all that has happened in the Far East. In spite of these happenings, Mr. Churchill had no hesitation in saying that India was safe for the Allies because of the large number of white soldiers in the country. The statement is not correct and is otherwise a blunder of the first magnitude. The pages of history are as open to us as they are to Mr. Churchill and his friends. British imperialism, at least, in Asia, did not belong to the same category as the imperialism of European countries. This is a fundamental truth which neither Napoleon nor the Kaiser was able to understand. The British Empire owes its origin as well as its existence today to the goodwill of the masses of people who were brought under its sway and to their conviction that this was an Empire that rested on something far more enduring than the notions of the modern representatives of the Huns and the Vandals: it rested on the conception of a society based on the rule of law and the dignity of human nature. Mr. Churchill has sadly misread the history of his own country when he tells us that India is safe for the Allied Nations because of the white soldiers. India is safe because her faith in England and the English people stands still undiminished by the ignorance and folly of some of her own statesmen. But there is a limit to that faith, and the breaking point has been reached, not by the manner in which

the recent disturbances have been dealt with by the authorities, but by the inability of the British people to restrain their own Prime Minister.

The most significant development comes from the United States and the European community in India. According to the Washington Correspondent of the "News Chronicle," "the Churchill-Amery statements on India have made a bad impression on some sections of opinion in the United States. Official British policy does not seem to many Americans to be consistent with the sense of the Atlantic Charter and the great objectives of the war." But then the Americans forget that in interpreting the Charter Mr. Churchill refused to apply its provisions to Asiatic nations. As for the European community in India, which is in a position to estimate the accuracy and wisdom of the Prime Minister's postulates, the fact that it is not entirely on the official side is evident from Mr. Arthur Moore's recent statement published in the Indian press.

### NOTES & COMMENTS

#### Jaffna Urban Council

THE Jaffna Urban Council has at last elected a Chairman in the person of Mr. K. Aiyathurai, who is one of the senior factors practising in the District Court of Jaffna and was on two occasions Vice-Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, having been a Member of the Council for Eight years. The election is undoubtedly a rebuff to the Ratepayers' Association. The circumstances under which the new Chairman broke away from the Association are too well known to need recapitulation here, but, whatever these circumstances may be, we hope that, in the administration of the Council's affairs, all members of the Council will see their way to give him the co-operation he needs. There is no question of any breach of political allegiance involved in this matter. Outside the Council it is more than likely that, given the opportunity, the Association and its supporters will make every effort to vindicate their own position, but inside the Council there can be no justification for the species of obstruction that has hitherto been practised in connection with the campaign against Mr. Sivagurunathar. The public has taken its measure of these activities and of the men who were behind them. There is no room whatever for further obstruction. We feel confident that the Councillors will forget the incidents of the past few months and devote their attention solely to the performance of those duties which they have undertaken to perform for their respective constituents. At one time it look-

ed as if the Council might, in the difficult position in which it was placed in regard to the election of Chairman, re-elect Mr. Sivagurunathar. It was even suggested that one of the nominated members might become Chairman of the Council. So desperate a remedy as the last might well have alienated whatever remained of public sympathy for the obstructionists inside the Council, while it was not to be expected that the forces that were at work with the avowed object of ousting the former Chairman would forget their grievances so speedily as to vote for the election of their opponent. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the most unsavoury episode in the history of the Council has ended with the election of Mr. Aiyathurai, and there, we hope, it will remain without infecting the future work of the Council.

#### The Pannai Ferry

WHEN the Jaffna Urban Council was asked to run the Pannai Ferry Service, it excused itself on grounds which have not been made public. As we have remarked above, the attention of the Council had been diverted to other matters by its own quarrels. We are glad to find, however, that the management of the ferry is to be entrusted to a co-operative society to be formed for the purpose. This is the result of a public meeting held at the Jaffna Kachcheri. Co-operation has made great headway in the Northern Province, and it is significant that credit for this is due to the rural areas whose inhabitants, in their struggle with an unkind climate and soil, have no time for the relaxations in which their urban brethren take a delight. A motor boat service between Jaffna and the Islands is being run by another co-operative society, and those who supported the suggestion made at the meeting at the Kachcheri must have noted the efficient manner in which this service is being managed by the society. We wish the new undertaking every success.

#### Teachers and Forced Levies

THE Director of Education has, it is understood, issued a circular to all concerned on the subject of what is described as forced levies on the salaries of teachers. The circular informs teachers that any attempt to impose such a levy on their salaries should be brought to the notice of the Department at the earliest opportunity, that is to say, when it was first proposed. The Department is quite right in saying that in many cases these contributions were entirely voluntary but when a teacher quarrelled with the Manager he complained that the levies were forced. In such circumstances it would be obviously unfair for the De-

partment to find fault with the Manager. Nor is there any reason to condemn, as a matter of principle, the practice of obtaining voluntary contributions from teachers to be utilised for the benefit of the institutions served by the teachers themselves, but in the interests of education, the line of demarcation between such contributions and those made for the personal advancement of someone connected with these institutions should always be kept in mind. The latter is an expedient which is in the long run bound to affect the efficiency of the institutions concerned. The contention that it would be hard to distinguish a forced contribution from a voluntary one, when the suggestion for a contribution comes from the management of a school, is, no doubt, one that deserves consideration. It may well be that a teacher who refuses to comply with such a suggestion will find himself very unpopular with the management. This is no doubt the reason why some teachers do not complain about these levies at the earliest possible opportunity. They make their complaint, as the Director of Education has observed, when they have placed themselves at arm's length from the Manager. It would be interesting to know why they should not be allowed to do this, once it is conceded that every teacher is entitled to be paid in full for his services and that it is for him to decide the question of contribution to any fund. The matter is not, we confess, free from difficulty.

#### Paddy Cultivation

ANY information about the cultivation of paddy would be welcome at the present moment when the great pre-occupation of people is, not how much cash they have got, locked up in various ways, but how much paddy is available for the family. The recent broadcast talk by the Director of Irrigation on the success of paddy cultivation in Australia reminds us of what Mr. Brayne said on his return from that country. Both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Brayne agree that the Australian farmer who devotes his attention to paddy is remarkably prosperous. The yield, it is said, is much bigger than anything in Ceylon. This is due, according to Mr. Taylor, to the rotation of crops practised in Australia. We have something like it in the North, but not quite the same. Here land is scarce and the Jaffna farmer, who is, in most cases, a small-holder, would have a fit if he were told that he ought to allow his holding to be idle for one season. But he does practise a system of rotation in his own way. If there is enough moisture in the soil after the paddy is harvested, he sows the land with leguminous crops which enrich the soil. He practises also a system of manuring which is very effective but which would prove too expensive in the backward areas under the various irrigation schemes. These areas have a problem of their own but it is a problem that can be solved if the Department of Agriculture and the landowners co-operate to find out ways and means of doing it.



## AMERICAN DISAPPOINTMENT AT INDIA POLICY

### Official Statements Make Bad Impression

London, Sept. 21

American disappointment at the statements of India by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Amery form the subject of articles in two British papers today. The Washington correspondent of the 'News Chronicle' writes:

"The Churchill-Amery statements on India have made a bad impression on some sections of opinion in the United States. Official British policy does not seem to many Americans to be consistent with the sense of the Atlantic Charter and the great objectives of the war."

"They do not think it right to base India policy on oppression unless every possibility of negotiation and compromise has been exhausted, and they do not think negotiation and compromise have had a fair chance yet."

"They further believe that repression is not wise because it is likely to take the heart out of the Indian people at a time when their heart will be needed to save India from the Japanese."

#### Evidence of Uneasiness

"Evidence of distinct uneasiness has appeared in several places which I previously found to reflect widely held views, and in some places which previously appeared to draw their inspiration from official sources. A conspicuous part of American feeling on India is now showing itself as not being in harmony with British policy."

The New York Correspondent of the Labour organ, the 'Daily Herald' writes:

"Since they have had time to ponder Mr. Churchill's words, many excellent friends of Britain in the United States have begun to lose faith in British initiative and British character."

"I am thinking of newspapers, magazines and columnists who have interpreted the best of Britain to America and whose judgments on the conduct of the war have proved most just."

## FOOD POSITION BETTER

### BIGGER YIELDS IN MOST AREAS

Reports from all the parts of the country more favourably situated for food cultivation indicate a general upward trend in the yield of both paddy and subsidiary food crops such as kumakkan, green gram, cowpea, canna, etc., states the Department of Information in a communication last Monday about the latest food drive news up to the end of July.

Though there is a long way yet to anything like self-sufficiency, the communication states, there is no room for any undue pessimism with regard to the progress made and it is obvious that with the clearing and cultivating of more and more areas with essential foodstuffs and with the attempt to increase yields of paddy which is now being energetically taken up, a better and more optimistic position can be expected.

## TO CHECK PROFITEERING IN TEXTILES

### AIMS OF THE CONTROLLER OF TEXTILES

The following press communique has been issued by the Controller of Textiles:—

The position of the textiles market in Ceylon has been watched by Government for some time, and as contraction of the sources of supplies has caused the drying up of imports during the first half of this year and a consequent tendency for prices to soar, Government has decided to intervene by establishing a Control of Textiles Department with Mr. S. H. Wadia, C. C. S. as Controller. Mr. Wadia was attached to this Ministry only from September 7, and made a report on the present situation and the lines of control on September 10. This report was approved by the Board of Ministers on September 14, and the Department will now be established, as soon as its staff is collected. It will naturally take some time to work out its programme, and to secure results.

#### Dearth of Stocks

The present situation of dearth of stocks has arisen as a result of the combination of several factors, —the elimination of Japan as a source of supplies, reluctance on the part of importers to bring in supplies from the next best source (India) owing to the uncertainties of the position of Ceylon in the war, the sudden expansion of transfers of large stocks after the air raid on Colombo on April 5, rising prices in India and delays in execution of orders, and last but not least, the great difficulty in obtaining shipping from Indian ports. Some unscrupulous persons have exploited this scarcity in the textiles market by forcing up prices, and the new Department will explore ways and means of controlling the situation.

Ceylon is dependent for 90 per cent of its textiles consumption on imports, and the U. K. and India are the only two sources of supply now left. As the public is no doubt aware, the basic costs of production in both those countries have risen considerably, e.g. the index figure for cotton in the U. K. was 81.04 in August 1939 and 143.6 in April, 1942. There is a tendency towards further rises in the costs of production, —especially in India, to which must be added the increasing freight and other charges. The higher manufacturing costs and transport charges etc. must necessarily be reflected in the landed cost of textiles in Ceylon. The new Department will however be able to benefit the consumer by keeping trade profits within reasonable limits.

#### Immediate Aims of the Department

The immediate aims of the new department, so far as it can foresee, will be threefold:—

To give all official help it can, with the concurrence of the Governments of the United Kingdom and India (which it must needs take time to obtain), to the actual importers of textiles to lift and ship from those two countries the largest possible yardage of textiles available for Ceylon;

To interfere as little as possible with the normal channels of trade

in the matter of importation and distribution (both wholesale and retail), but to control all trading from the importer down to the consumer so as to ensure that the trade carries out its multifarious and important activities at a reasonable minimum of profits to itself and the minimum of cost to the consumer; To conserve, and distribute available and future stocks as equitably as possible among the different classes of consumers.

#### Alternatives as last Resorts

If such controlled trading, the existing organisation of which can serve the consumer most conveniently, and such controlled distribution with the co-operation of all classes of traders does not secure the desired results, the new Department will adopt such coercive measures as Price Control Orders and finally Rationing.

The immediate issue of Price Control Orders has been carefully considered, but their reaction is considered to be not beneficial to the consumer. There is also much practical difficulty in legally defining the great varieties of qualities of textiles now in stock and to come. If the first aim of the Department is realized, prices will in all probability come down automatically, but such realisation may take some time in consequence of the absence of transport facilities and of working arrangements with the United Kingdom and Indian authorities controlling export licences.

#### How Public Can Help

The public can best help in the present situation by refraining from buying more textiles than is necessary for each individual's immediate needs, till further stocks arrive. The public will act against its own interests by rushing to buy and lay up stocks in expectation of Rationing. If it buys now for hoarding, it will probably be found to buy at peak prices, and to stimulate the temptation to profiteer. In short, beat the profiteer by re-using purchases. Those with more means can thus help those with less, and discharge a national obligation.

#### How Importers Can Help

Importers should make every effort to import as large a yardage of textiles as possible from the United Kingdom and India, particularly of the lower grades in demand by those of less means, and also by their not holding back stocks, but distributing them to their wholesale and retail clients according to the needs of the areas served by them.

Intelligent distribution by importers, who know the needs of different areas, and sale at reasonable profits will best serve the interests of the importers themselves.

#### How Wholesalers and Retailers Can Help

Wholesalers and retailers, all over the Island, specially in the rural areas, can best serve the public and themselves by not holding back stocks and by proportionate sales to retailers according to the needs of

## GRIM FIGHTING AT STALINGRAD

### Russian Counter-Attacks

Moscow, Monday.

The latest dispatches state that the Russians have launched strong counter-attacks at Stalingrad. The German troops which penetrated into the north-western suburbs are being thrown back. During the past 24 hours, the Germans have made no appreciable advance anywhere on the Stalingrad front.

A terrific Russian artillery barrage on an unprecedented scale is stemming the German advance at Stalingrad, said the German-controlled Paris radio tonight. Colossal gun duels are being fought. Many heavy Russian guns are firing from the east bank of the Volga.

Fighting grimly yard by yard in the shattered streets of Stalingrad, Marshal Timoshenko's forces are making the Germans pay a fearful price for each advance. But the German are drawn round the city from the northwest to the southwest is slowly closing in.

Stretching for nearly 30 miles along the Volga, the whole town is now in the front-line. A thick pall of smoke dyed crimson by the glow of numerous fires hangs over the suburbs.

Balked in his attempt to take the city by a direct frontal assault, General von Bock has brought up heavy siege guns which are shelling the defenders with deadly precision.

The losses suffered by the Germans and their satellite troops are colossal. They have neither the time nor the man power to bury their dead or to evacuate the badly-wounded from the battlefield.

It is now nearly a month since General von Bock hoped to rush the town by a mass tank blow from the north-west. In less than four weeks, the Axis forces have suffered over 100,000 casualties.

If Stalingrad falls, the enemy will get only a city in ruins. But the battle is by no means over, nor has it been finally decided. The defenders, though hard pressed by the enemy's numerical superiority, are fighting back strongly all the time.

Fires are seen for many miles at night time. Squares and streets are heavily ravaged by shells from long-distance heavy guns and ceaseless air raids. Only a few weeks ago still an industrial town, Stalingrad was working 24 hours a day making arms for the Red Army. Today, every able-bodied man inside the city himself bears arms. There are no "civilians" left. Women and children, except for Army nurses and doctors, have all been evacuated across the Volga. The roads and valleys leading to the city are strewn with twisted metal—remnants of German tanks, guns and planes.

Stalingrad's defence lines, consist of a powerful series of strong points and knots of resistance, all connected with each other and forming most difficult obstacles for the enemy even when tightly manned.

the areas served by them. Sales in large quantities to individual consumers should be avoided so as to discourage any tendency to hoard. Voluntary rationing by equitable distribution to rich and poor alike, as is being done by some firms in respect of essential foods, and pricing on reasonable.

Continued on page 5



## INDIAN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

## DEBATE ON PRESENT SITUATION

New Delhi, September 18.

Three Executive Councillors, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. M. S. Aney took part in the final day's debate on the political situation but no one will claim that they gave the slightest hope or encouragement to those who want to see the early termination of the deadlock.

Perhaps Sir Reginald Maxwell, who could not be present owing to indisposition, has very good reason to congratulate himself on the fact that all his three Indian colleagues so wholeheartedly supported his policy; indeed as the Law Member put it "accepted the fullest responsibility for every word of the Home Member's statement". Sir Sultan took the line that prompt and vigorous measures were inevitable since Gandhiji would not accept the advice of the more sober sections of the Congress and no Government could conduct negotiations with a party which came with a demand in one hand and a pistol in the other. There was some hint that the Law Member seemed uncomfortable over the methods adopted in some areas—Bihar, his own province, for example—to restore law and order. He declared that if anywhere excesses could be proved, the Provincial Governments would doubtless take necessary steps—thus deviating from the blank cheque policy of the Home Member. For the rest the Law Member faithfully stuck to his official brief: The Cripps proposal still remains open and it is premature to talk of constructive proposals while rebellion is not completely quelled in certain parts of India. Acceptance of the Cripps proposals would have meant swaraj and conventions would quickly have grown up round the Viceroy's power of veto. Where the Law Member seemed reluctant to tread, Dr. Ambedkar rushed in. In the course of a combative (Mr. Joshi called it provocative) speech, he strove to prove that Congress had during the last two years thrown non-violence overboard. In vain did several members of the opposition point out that the vital point was in respect of the issue of the ar. Getting deeper and deeper into controversy and obviously enjoying the experience, he roundly described the nine years' old Assembly as diseased and completely unrepresentative and without a direct mandate from the constituencies. Therefore it did not deserve the right of veto over the Executive, and the Viceroy, whose colleagues the Executive Councillors are, seemed to him the least objectionable repository of that right since he exercised it only in the interests of peace and tranquillity.

Later speakers, Messrs Husseinbhai Lalji, Bannerji and Liaquat Ali Khan had little difficulty in piercing through Dr. Ambedkar's quibbles. Why doesn't the Governor-General accept the advice repeatedly tendered him to dissolve the Legislature and order fresh elections, asked one. Liaquat Ali Khan, who is a forceful debator, quickly silenced the Labour Member with the retort that however limited the electorates might be, the Legislature was certainly more representative than

the Executive Council. The rest of his speech followed very closely on the lines of Mr. Jinnah's recent statement. Mr. Jinnah himself has so far chosen to keep away from the Assembly and presumably his deputy voiced his opinion by asking where in the Congress demand there was room for negotiation. There was as usual the plea that the British don't want Muslim support and co-operation. The speech was actually less critical of Congress than that of Syed Ghulam Bhaik Narang whose customary restraint and firmness towards opponents seemed conspicuously absent. Mr. Aney in winding up the debate spent a good deal of time controverting some comparatively minor points from Mr. Neogy's speech and then in explaining away Dr. Ambedkar's indiscretions and finally making the confession that though he had misgivings at the start about the wisdom of effecting arrests without giving Gandhiji an opportunity of seeing the Viceroy, he had now become a convert to official policy. It was a depressing and disappointing performance.

The debate, however, had one consoling feature. The number of Muslim speakers who expressed deep dissatisfaction with the Government's policy must have been a source of disagreeable surprise to the official side and this was not confined only to the elected members.

## Disturbances Will Be Discussed Again

New Delhi, Sept. 18.

The disturbances in the country are likely to come under discussion once again in the Assembly next week on a resolution tabled by Mr. K. C. Neogy (Nationalist) asking for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the alleged "excesses" of the authorities in dealing with the situation following the arrest of Congress leaders. It is not expected that Government will accept the proposed enquiry committee.

The Law Member's appeal to members of the Assembly to-day to produce agreed proposals, which he assured the House, would not be lightly treated either by the Government here or in Britain, has provoked lively interest in the lobbies.

In response to the appeal, an early move is being planned to bring representatives of different parties and groups in the Assembly together to hold exploratory conversations.

## Dr. Ambedkar

Dr. Ambedkar, Labour Member, speaking on the last day of the debate on the present situation, dealt briefly with two aspects of the debate, namely, the action of the Government in arresting the Congress leaders and the demand for a National Government, and then proceeded to deal with the question of veto. After pointing out that the Viceroy's veto was confined to matters relating to the safety and tranquillity of India he asked what was the difference between autocracy and Responsible Government between the Government under Hitler and that in Great Britain. The difference was that in an autocratic Government there was

## ISLAND'S FINANCES IN AUGUST

## RS. 6 MILLION EXCESS EXPENDITURE

There was an excess expenditure of nearly Rs 6 million in the month of August.

The revenue for the month of August was Rs. 10,385,733 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,349,804, shewing a deficit of Rs. 5,964,021. On defence alone a sum of Rs. 3,873,094 was expended, while on emergency expenditure a further sum of Rs. 2,141,729 was spent.

An excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,937,481 is shewn from the beginning of the financial year in October to the end of August.

Against the Railway deficit a sum of Rs. 1,225,000 is shewn as gain on working for the period October, 1941, to August 1942. In the month of August, the gain on working amounted to Rs. 275,000

no veto and in a Responsible Government there was a veto. The only quarrel arose on the question where the power of veto should repose. If we were not to have the veto of the Secretary of State, where were we to have it? If it was transferred from the Secretary of State, he said, the only place where it could be placed was in the legislature. The next question was could it be transferred to the legislature as it existed today? It was quite true that, having regard to efflux of time this House was in a diseased state. It had been sitting for nine years, and he did not know to what extent the present members of the House could be said to derive a mandate which could be regarded as direct and fresh. (Cries of: "Why did you call this session?") All this has nothing to do with the motion.

Dr. Ambedkar invited the House to consider the question whether during the period of the war, it was possible to enter upon the task of fashioning a Legislative Assembly in a manner which would secure the support of all communities. His submission was that the demand for a National Government was not only a result of confused thinking, but of the desire of most of the people to avoid the most crucial question, namely, communal settlement. Until we got a communal settlement, it would be quite impossible to fashion this House into an instrument for receiving the veto. (Cheers).

Mr. N. M. Joshi, on a point of order, asked if it was good Parliamentary practice for the Government side to make provocative speeches at the end of the debate instead of at the beginning, thereby preventing a reply from the Opposition.

The chair held that it was not a point of order.

## Letter to the Editor

## "MANIPAL HINDU COLLEGE—MOVE TO DECLARE IT A PUBLIC PROPERTY"

Sir,—With reference to the article appearing in the 'Hindu Organ' on the above subject I should like to inform the old boys particularly and others that the college should be made a properly constituted trust property and the move by some people here deserve our full sympathy and support. But there are one or two of the prime movers who appear to act in this direction with selfish motives. A public meeting was held in January 1941 and office-bearers were appointed but some of them were not functioning at all from that time till to-day. A few of the movers are doing things at times unreasonably without consulting the public. They meet in their houses and conspire and yet they publish in the papers as representing the public opinion. Even the last meeting was held within closed doors. A meeting held under such circumstances cannot be considered a public meeting and the opinions expressed at such meeting cannot be passed off as representing the views of the public as those who met at such a meeting do not allow the public to take a free part in the proceedings. They have passed resolutions to collect funds to meet the expenses of a case which has already been instituted. The public would like to know who is to act as Treasurer and who would be in charge of the funds, I therefore thought it best to make the old boys and others to know the real situation lest they be duped.

We old boys will have to meet one day and take steps to see that if a new Board of Directors is appointed by court, it does not consist of mischief-makers and undeserving persons who for personal motives would ruin the College, instead of working for its welfare.

Yours etc.,  
AN OLD BOY.

## INDIGENOUS MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

## QUESTION OF REGISTRATION DISCUSSED

At a meeting of the Board of Indigenous Medicine, held on Friday it was decided that a sub-Committee of the Board be appointed to ascertain what steps are to be taken on the question of the registration of indigenous medical practitioners and to submit a report on the necessary by-laws to carry out the provisions of the Indigenous Practitioners Ordinance.

The members of the sub-committee are the President of the Board, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandanaike, Dr. A. N. N. Panikkar, Principal of the College of Indigenous Medicine and Mr. T. Bhoolagundaram, Secretary, to the Board.

EXCHANGE YOUR  
50 CENT COINS TODAY.  
THEY WILL BE  
USELESS AFTER  
30-9-42.

(G. 27, 21, 24 & 28-9-42.)



## WHY CRIPPS MISSION FAILED

### U. S. WRITER ON CAUSE OF THE DEADLOCK

London, Saturday.

The Cripps mission to India failed because he withdrew the offer of an immediate Indian Government, Mr. Louis Fischer, American writer and lecturer who was in India at the time of the negotiations, declares in yesterday's issue of the American magazine, "The Nation". Mr. Fischer quotes a letter from the President of the Congress Party, Maulana Azad, to Sir Stafford Cripps recapitulating the negotiations and describing the offer. In his reply, Sir Stafford did not deny making the proposal and allowed Maulana Azad to print the letter in a pamphlet.

The letter read: "What we were told in our very first talks with you is now denied or explained away. You told me then that there would be a National Government which would function as a Cabinet and that the position of the Viceroy would be analogous in fact to that of the King of England vis-a-vis his Cabinet. In regard to the India Office, you told me you were surprised that no one had so far mentioned this important matter and that the practical course was to have this attached or incorporated with the Dominions Office. The whole picture which you sketched for us has now been completely shattered by what you told us during our last interview." Mr. Fischer quotes British military officials as well as Congress partisans to the effect that the withdrawal of the offer caused the negotiations to break down.

"With the tropical rains coming to an end, the Japanese may decide to launch an attack upon India within the next three or four weeks," says "The Statesman and Nation." "At such a time the creation of an Indian Government to collaborate fully in the defence of their own country would seem to be the first object of policy. It is at this moment that the British Prime Minister chooses to make a speech which seems to have been designed to render impossible all hope of a settlement in India. When Sir Stafford went to India, and even when he left, most people in India as well as in Britain believed in the sincerity of Britain's intentions. Now, after Mr. Churchill's speech Indian nationalists of all kinds will take more persuading of British bona fides. Only a prompt change of policy would remove this disastrous impression."

"The Spectator" says: "It is all but impossible to carry through a fundamental constitutional change now. It is now utterly impossible and the Government has gone too far in insisting that it is. Given goodwill and universal co-operation in India, the risk might be taken and the change made even at this grave moment when preparations to meet an imminent invasion are being made throughout the length of India's eastern seaboard."

"What Indians are almost all asking for now is an Indian Government at the centre which would be broadly representative and would support the war. Have we anything against that if it can be accomplished?" asks the "Man-

## TO CHECK PROFITEERING IN TEXTILES

Continued from page 3

margins of profits will be appreciated by the public.

In any circumstances, the bona fide textiles traders should refrain from buying stocks offered at speculative prices by those outside the regular trade. Beat the outside speculator by leaving his stocks on his hands, and keeping your own prices at a constant and reasonable level for a sufficiently long time, and these stocks will come back into circulation at your own price.

### Warning to Speculators

In these hard times it is of course natural that a number of persons should have sought to benefit themselves by purchasing stocks of textiles for private sales or for offering to retailers, when stocks become scarce. If such stocks are resold at more than reasonable rates of profit, such persons would be justifiably branded by the odious name of "profiteers". If stocks so held for speculative sales do not come back into the normal trade channels at reasonable rate, a scheme is being worked out whereby after a given date such stocks will become unsalable, and the speculator may find himself on the wrong side of his accounts.

chester Guardians' in a leading article. "Indian leaders who have been talking to each other proceed on the principle that Indians should help themselves and should deal with one another. Some of them want to negotiate with the arrested Congress leaders. If, as is said, the Viceroy has refused his consent, he is unwise. Should not other Indians be allowed to discover chances of an agreement and take the risk of failure themselves? If unexpected some progress to a settlement were made, it would be an immense relief to the whole Allied cause. If there were still a deadlock, Indians would have done what they could with Indians and they could go on considering—as they are already considering—whether they should not try to bring about a National Government without the Congress in it."

## JAFFNA MALAYALAM TOBACCO CO-OPERATIVE SALES SOCIETY LTD.

Applications are invited for the post of AGENT for The Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society Ltd., Jaffna, at QUILON Travancore. Applicants should possess a sound knowledge of English, Tamil, Accounts and specially should possess some Commercial or Business experience.

**Salary:**—Rs. 3600/- per annum. Free quarters will be provided for in Quilon. Allowance for Free Travelling for one holiday trip each year from Quilon to Jaffna and back will be provided.

**Age:**—Applicants should be over 35 years and under 50 years of age.

**Security:**—Candidate selected must be able to furnish security in Rs. 10,000/- Cash. Bank rate of interest for fixed deposit will be paid on the cash security.

Applications written in English stating date of birth, qualifications, details about Commercial or Business experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th October, 1942. Any form of canvassing by candidates will be deemed a disqualification.

A. W. NADARAJAH,  
Hony. Secretary,  
Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco  
Co-operative Sales  
Society, Ltd.

Third Cross Street, Jaffna.

Jaffna,

September 23, 1942.

(Mis. 121, 24.9.42)

## VARIATIONS IN RICE RATIONING

### WHEAT FLOUR AND KURAKKAN ALSO TO BE ISSUED

Paddy or whole wheat or wheat flour or kurakkan, as available, will be issued compulsorily from Wednesday for one-third of the ration in areas where rationing is in force and on estates.

The rice ration of a measure for each person will remain unaltered.

Thus in the case of an ordinary man or woman, he or she will continue to receive a measure of rice and a measure of paddy or  $\frac{1}{2}$  mea-

## THE JAFFNA POLICE

### PUBLIC MEETING AT NALLUR

A large and well-attended public meeting was held at the Mangayarkarasi Vidyasalai in Nallur, Jaffna, on Friday the 18th September 1942 at 7 p.m. Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu, Proctor, Jaffna, presided and Dr. N. Kanagasabai was elected Secretary of the meeting. Several speakers spoke in Tamil about the high handed acts of the officers and members of the Police Force in Jaffna including the Assistant Superintendent and the Sub-Inspectors of Police and Officers in charge of various Police Stations in Jaffna.

Mr. V. Asaipillai, Pensioner of F. M. S. Government, of Vannarponnai, Jaffna, moved the following resolutions which were seconded by Mr. M. Suppiab of Vaddukodai and were carried unanimously. The Meeting came to a close at about 9 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

"The Public of Jaffna in Meeting assembled at Mangayarkarasi Vidyasalai in Nallur aforesaid beg to record their dissatisfaction and resentment at the manner in which the officers and members of the Police Force carry out their duties and of the unlawful and high-handed methods adopted by them in dealing with the persons who have been taken to or have occasion to go to the various Police Stations in Jaffna and resolved as follows:—

(a) That this Meeting respectfully urges the necessity of having the present Officers removed from their posts immediately so as to prevent their interference with the course of justice by intimidating witnesses into silence.

(b) That this Meeting respectfully requests the Home Minister to have a Commission appointed to inquire into the various complaints made by the public and into the causes of dissatisfaction.

sure of whole wheat or 1 lb. of wheat flour or  $\frac{1}{2}$  measure of kurakkan.

For the purpose of this distribution a measure of rice is taken as equal to 2 measures of paddy or 1 measure of whole wheat or 2 lbs. of wheat flour or 1 measure of kurakkan.

## QUALITY-JEWELS

PATTAKANNU ACHARY & SONS

THE  
FAMOUS  
JEWELLERS

OF  
COLOMBO

ARE NOW IN JAFFNA

AT  
67, Fourth Cross Street

GET YOUR JEWELS  
MADE TO YOUR TASTE,  
IN THE BEST STYLE,  
WORKMANSHIP &  
FINISH

Charges Moderate.





## THE JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL NOTICE

Tenders are hereby invited for the lease of the Gala and Bus stand at Grand Bazaar for the period from October 15, 1942 to December 31, 1943.

Tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon a deposit of Rs. 50 for each form at this Office.

Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for the lease of Gala and Bus-stand" on the left hand top corner of the envelope and addressed to the Chairman, Urban Council, Jaffna and should reach this Office not later than 12 noon on Wednesday the 30th September 1942

The Tenderer selected by the Chairman will be required to deposit within 3 days of such selection an amount that may be fixed by the Chairman. If his tender is accepted by the Council he should deposit before 10th of October 1942 the balance amount to cover up one-third of the amount of his Tender and to enter into a Notarial Bond paying stamps and Notarial Fees before 10th of October 1942. For which purpose a sum of Rs. 150 must be deposited at this Office along with the deposit for Tender Forms, otherwise Tender Forms will not be issued.

The balance amount to be paid in eight equal instalments on or before 20th of each month, the first of such payment should be made on or before 20th October 1942 subject to the conditions of lease copy of which can be seen at this Office.

Should he fail to make the deposits and enter into the Notarial-Bond as stated above his deposit will be forfeited and the rent will be resold.

The Council reserves to itself the right to reject any or all the Tenders without any question

Any further information can be obtained from the Secretary.

There will be no reduction in the rate of rents obtaining at present in the Gala and Bus-stand.

V. SUPPIAH,

Acg. Chairman, U.C.,  
Office of the Urban Council Jaffna,  
19th September 1942,  
(Mis. 119 24 9-42)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction NO. 1118.

In the matter of the estate of the late Nallammah wife of K. Muttiah of Vannarponnai East Deceased.

Kandiah Muttiah of Vannarponnai East Petitioner.

Vs.

Minors: 1. Masilamany  
2. Mangaleswaryammal

3. Seethevillai widow of Kandiah all of Vannarponnai East Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day of February 1942 in the presence of Mr. R. Sinnadurai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the abovenamed petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the abovenamed 1st and 2nd named minor respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 21

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanapathipillai Arulampalam of Suthumalai. Deceased.

Manonmnyammal widow of Kanapathipillai Arulampalam of Suthumalai presently of Valvettythurai. Vs. Petitioner.

Minor: 1. Laichumyammal daughter of Kanapathipillai Arulampalam of Valvettythurai  
2. Baby in the Womb of the Petitioner (a Ventre Sa Mere) and  
3. Kulanthaivelvu Selvamaniyam of Do  
Minor: 4. Arulampalam Kanapathipillai of Suthumalai and  
5. Rasammah widow of Nagar Thamboo of Do (The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors of the age of 5 years and 6 months, in the womb, respectively, and over whom the 3rd Respondent is appointed Guardian-ad-litem; and the 4th Respondent is also a minor of the age of 14 years and over whom the 5th Respondent is appointed Guardian-ad-litem) Respondents.

This matter is coming on for disposal before G. C. Tambyah, District Judge of Jaffna on the 15th day of August 1942 in the presence of Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed Petitioner dated 14th day of August 1942 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as the widow of the deceased abovenamed, to have the Letters of Administration issued to her. Unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person interested in the Estate, shall, on or before the 28th day of September 1942, appear before this Court and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the abovenamed 3rd and 5th named Respondents abovenamed be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd and 4th Respondents abovenamed, who are minors, unless the Respondents or any others interested in the estate shall on or before the 28th day of September 1942 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minor respondents abovenamed should be produced personally into Court on the said date.

Jaffna, 15th September 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.  
Drawn by  
K. V. Sinnadurai,  
Proctor for Petitioners.  
(O. 54. 21 & 24-9-42)

their testamentary proceedings and that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 3rd day of July 1942 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 16th day of June 1942.  
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended till 14-9-1942.  
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.  
Extended till 1-10-42.  
(O. 55. 21 & 24-9-42)

# Sun Life of Canada

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ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST  
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTIONS

Assets	Rs. 2,727,400,000/-
Benefits paid by Company since inception	Rs. 4,049,500,000/-
Assurances in Force	Rs. 8,141,700,000/-

WAR or NO WAR your money is safe with the  
**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**  
(Incorporated in Canada in 1865 as a Limited Company).

Protect your future and that of your dependents with a  
**FAMILY INCOME POLICY.**

### An Illustration:

Mr. J. M. .... was 38, enjoyed excellent health, was "comfortably off" but far from wealthy. Ten months after taking out a 20 Year-Family Income Policy he died from pneumonia. He had paid only one premium but his Family Income Policy guaranteed his widow and children a monthly income of Rs. 250/- for the remaining 19 years and 2 months, and at the completion of that period a further Cash payment of Rs. 25,000/-. Total paid by the Company Rs. 82,500/-.

WRITE NOW FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO:

"INDRA VASA" R. WIJAYA INDRA  
HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA. AGENT.

(Mis. 15. 27-4-42-26-4-43.)

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made	Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,  
(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41-20-11-42.) (T's) Shroff.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

MR. S. CHAS. PATHIRANA  
LICENSED DENTIST & OPTICIAN

is now at

43 MAIN STREET  
OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH

He will be there

FROM 1st to 15th EVERY MONTH

COMMUNICATIONS DURING OTHER DAYS TO:-

TAMBARAWA ESTATE  
Wariyapola, N. W. P.  
[Y. 115. 18-8-42-17-11-42.]

## "THE HINDU ORGAN"

Subscription Rates From 1st April 1942

(PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE)

Town Delivery :	...	...	Yearly	Rs. 6 50
Inland & India, Etc.	...	...	Yearly	Rs. 9 50

SINGLE COPY CTS. 7.

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