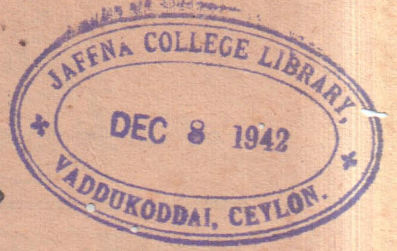


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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Rural Hospitals

Proposals for making a start with the conversion of a selected number of Government dispensaries into rural hospitals were, it is learned, have been approved by the Executive Committee of Health.

Ceylon's Iron Ore Resources

A time when Ceylon would produce adequate iron ore for her requirements was foreshadowed by Mr. D. N. Wadia, Government Mineralogist, in the course of a lecture at the Colombo Rotary Club on "The Stones of Ceylon."

Ceylon Defence "Very Good"

"I think the general defence situation in Ceylon is very good. There have been many improvements," observed Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands Forces in the Far East, at a Press Conference.

India's New Chief Justice

His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. William Patrick Spens, O. B. E., K. C., M. P., to be Chief Justice of India, in succession to Sir Maurice Lindford Gwyer, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., who is due to retire on attaining the age of 65 on April 25 next. Mr. Spens will take office on his arrival in India, which is expected to take place during the summer.

Navy Giving up its Rice Issue

A Press Communique states: Following close upon the Army's recent action in giving up its issue of rice to European personnel, the Navy has now taken similar action. The Flag Officer, Ceylon, has given orders that when present stocks are exhausted, the supply of rice to ships at Colombo and Trincomalee will cease. Rice has in the past been issued in lieu of potatoes, when these were not available. Dried potatoes will in future be drawn instead.

"Friendly Gesture" by Turkey Likely

An Ankara dispatch to the German News Agency stated: "A friendly gesture by Turkey towards the Anglo-Saxon Powers, and more particularly towards the Soviet, is believed likely. This gesture can only be the abandonment of Turkey's present political attitude." The Agency says political and diplomatic quarters in Ankara note that the British Ambassadors in Moscow and Ankara are going to London simultaneously. "They believe Soviet policy towards Turkey is being discussed in London."

'NEW HOPE FOR CENTRAL & S. EASTERN EUROPE'

LEADERS' PLANS FOR POST-WAR PERIOD

BY SIR FREDERICK WHYTE K. C. S. I.

(Broadcast in the BBC's short wave overseas services)

ANYONE who wants to know what Europe means to do for itself after the war—and by Europe I mean the peoples of the whole continent—must look in the right place for the answer. A good part of the answer is being made every day from a hundred places in occupied territory. From Brest to Warsaw; from Bergen to Athens; from Fren hmen, Belgians and Dutch; Norsemen and Danes; Poles, Greeks, Yugoslavs and Czechs: these peoples are sending signals of their allegiance to the cause of freedom and their confidence in the victory of the United Nations. And the heroic way they are standing up to the Nazi tyrants and their lick-spittle henchmen the Quislings, gives all the proof we need that they can look after themselves, even in the darkest days. They are all proving their democratic faith in the fiercest of all trials. Self-government is even more alive amongst them than it was when they still had governments of their own choice. In them, and in their dedication to a life of self-sacrifice during the war, we can read the first part of the answer to our question, what Europe means to do for itself after the war.

But that is not the whole story. I am going to give you another part of it, not so heroic, not so dramatic as the immortal tale of Europe undaunted under the Nazi heel. But what I have to tell you is just as important and encouraging; for it will show, I hope, how some of the peoples of Europe intend to use their freedom, when they regain it.

What I have to say concerns the peoples of Central and South-Eastern Europe, living in that great region between the Bohemian Forest and the Black Sea. And my reason for asking you to listen for a few moments to what I shall say is that, since the middle of April, I have had the unique privilege, and the very satisfying experience of taking part in discussions with men from seven nations about the future of their countries—Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary.

Plan of Action

These men were not talking politics; nor were they just talking for talking's sake. They were making a plan of action for the post-war period in order to give to the millions of peasants in Central and South-Eastern Europe a better life in every way after the war. They were speak-

ing for, and working for, the tillers of the soil in their countries; not for their Governments, and they had the right to speak, for they were the leaders of these Peasant Communities. They had a common bond of union in the promotion of an agrarian programme for the whole region, and they thought less of the national frontiers that separate them and more of the common interests of the men and women who, at this very moment, are reaping the harvest. You can measure the strength of this bond of union when you realise that this group of Peasant Leaders, working in co-operation in London this summer, includes not only men from Allied countries like Poland and Czechoslovakia, Greece and Yugoslavia; but also men from Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria whose governments are our enemies. I doubt that you can exaggerate the importance of this kind of co-operation in time of war. It proves, first of all that those leaders, who have so often and so disastrously been hostile to one another in the past, are now determined to pull together and to stay together in a great common service. It also shows that while some of us in the western world are speculating how the nations can come together in federal union, these men are laying the foundations of unity for themselves, almost as it were, giving us a lead in practical post-war co-operation.

The Twelve Leaders

And now, before I go any further, let me tell you who these men are, these twelve leaders who have been sitting in close conference round a table in London every week for three months. It's important that you should know that they are real men who speak with authority for their peasant compatriots now under the Nazi heel. The enemy-controlled radio, in Rome; in some of the Balkan cities and even in Berlin, has been trying to make out that this Peasant Programme is a hole-and-corner affair, with no substance or meaning in it. And, in their usual contradictory way, these various enemy wireless stations have been also trying to make out that the whole thing is a dangerous dodge to mislead the innocent peoples of the Danube and the Balkans. Well, all I can say is, that all these malicious comments by the Nazi and Fascist radio are the best possible proof that these Peasant leaders are a force to be reckoned with—as I know they are

Continued on page 4

JAFFNA PAPER MILL

MINISTER ASSURES SUPPORT

"Ceylon has entered into a heritage of industry with the establishment of factories like the ones organised by this Syndicate," said Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, at a reception given to him by the Youths' Social Service League Syndicate, at their paper and twine factories in Jaffna. In the company of Mr. Corea were Mrs. Corea, Mr. Vanlangenberg, the Assistant Director of Commerce and Industries, Mrs. Vanlangenberg, Mr. A. Mahadeva, M. S. C., Mr. G. C. Thambiah, District Judge, Jaffna and Mr. R. Cumaraswamy, Secretary to the Minister.

The various stages of paper, twine and coir goods manufacture were demonstrated to the party. A public meeting was held after the party were entertained to tea. Several ladies in addition to the large and representative gathering of men were present. Miss. Paranjothiammal gave a fine exposition of oriental music.

Progress of the Venture

Mr. S. Senathi Rajah, the Secretary, welcomed the Minister and party and expressed his gratitude for the sympathy and support given by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries and the Department of Commerce and Industries to the Syndicate's industrial enterprises. He said that Mr. Corea was longing to see Lanka self-supporting for her supplies, and that he was endeavouring to achieve his aim by establishing ten factories for the manufacture of cement, paper, glass, ceramic, etc. The Secretary then thanked Mr. Mahadeva, Mr. D. H. Balfour, Mr. K. Natesa Aiyer and others for the encouragement and help they had given to the factory. Referring to the progress made towards the establishment of the paper mill, he said in addition to the loan of Rs. 60,000 granted by the Government, he had collected Rs. 40,000 in the form of paid-up shares and he had promises to the value of Rs. 22,000. Another amount of Rs. 38,000 had to be collected. They hoped to realise this in a month's time. They had bought the complete sisel hemp mill belonging to the MahaRajah of Cutch and arrangements were being made to transport the machines. The site had been acquired and a complete set of paper machinery had been booked. He appealed to the Minister to help the Syndicate to establish the mill by March 1943. And he further said that the company was fortunate in having as its shareholders members from various communities and all walks of life, among whom are three civil servants, leading Government officials, bankers, and businessmen and lawyers.

Mr. Mahadeva in a short speech expressed his joy at the progress

Continued on page 4



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1942.

THE NEW HOME MINISTER

THE ELECTION OF MR. A. MAHADEVA as Sir Baron Jayatilaka's successor reflects great credit on those who supported his candidature. They have chosen one who is in every way qualified to discharge the duties of his high office. The period during which he acted as Minister for Home Affairs was too short to enable the public to form a complete estimate of his work, but even then he displayed qualities which should have been made available to the country many years ago. We congratulate the members of the Congress Party as well as the minority representatives who secured his election. Not the least significant feature of the election was the absence of any appeal to communal passions. The Executive Committee for Home Affairs divided on a truly national issue. It would have been, of course, far better if there had been no division at all. Such a gesture would have, we take it, afforded much gratification to those who had all these years, in the interests of the Ceylonese themselves, sincerely regretted the non-representative character of the Board of Ministers. A Ministry must be fully representative of all the talent and character available in the country. The Board of Ministers has hitherto lacked this initial qualification.

It is hardly to be expected that the election of one minority representative to the Ministry is going to turn the present Board of Ministers into a truly National Cabinet or to satisfy the legitimate ambitions and allay the fears of a considerable section of the population of this island whose claim to share in the political power conferred by the Donoughmore Constitution had been ignored altogether. We regard the election of Mr. Mahadeva, however, as a gesture on the part of the party in power—a gesture of goodwill and understanding. It is in this spirit that the minorities must expect the new Minister to co-operate with his colleagues for the better government of our island and for securing certain essential changes in the groundwork of our constitution.

One of these changes is undoubtedly the abolition of the system of government by Executive Committees, and the substitution for it of a Cabinet

Government which will enable the leader of the majority party to select his own colleagues without going through the gamble of an election by the Executive Committees.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Colonial Policy

IT is a curious fact that ideas as to the range and objectives of British colonial policy have varied with the fortunes of war. During the black days of the defeats in the Far East even the London "Times" indulged in a little self-examination and announced that the days of the old colonial system would never return. There was no misunderstanding at the time of the causes that led to the British defeats. Few imagined that the grant of independence or self-government to the countries overrun by Japan would have turned defeat into victory, but most thinking people were conscious of the immense difference it would have made in the attitude of the inhabitants of these countries towards a struggle which involved their own safety. It would have stimulated the patriotism of the people attacked by the enemy and it would have given them a tangible ideal for which they could fight. We remember that at the time the Japanese tried to make it appear that theirs was a fight against the white man and not a fight against the peoples of Asiatic countries. It was all propaganda but the masses could hardly be relied upon to distinguish between truth and falsehood in countries where a species of patriarchal rule was still the hall-mark of British colonial policy. Britain was unprepared, no doubt, but, added to lack of adequate preparation, was the apathy of the people. This was the phenomenon which made even the London "Times" indulge in a little rigorous self-examination.

Then and Now

SINCE those black days things have certainly improved. The British people are noted for their doggedness and, under the heavy blows dealt by their enemies, they have recovered their poise and their strength. We in Asia are sincerely glad of this recovery and it is our earnest hope that the perils that threatened the British Commonwealth will be finally and completely overcome. Here British Tories and the peoples of the British Colonial Empire stand on common ground. But, with the improvement in the British position, an attempt is being made by the exponents of British Toryism to re-affirm the doctrine of trusteeship and to convince the rest of the world, notably America, that the defeats were not due to the denial of self-government to the people concerned but to

the unpreparedness of the British War Office. The latest apologist on this side is Lord Cranborne whose ideas of Empire are certainly less narrow than those of Mr. Churchill. Lord Cranborne's statement in the House of Lords on Britain's colonial policy is a reiteration of the familiar arguments about British trusteeship. Few would dispute with His Lordship the true measure of the achievements of the British people in the sphere of colonial government. There are happily many people in Asia today who feel, and feel strongly, that Asia owes a great debt to Britain, but these same people have learned the lesson, by bitter experience, that government by a trustee, however honest, is no substitute for government by the beneficiaries themselves. There is no use of repeating declarations which have been made during the last one hundred and fifty years. The national honesty of purpose that shaped these declarations has never been doubted except in circles that pretend to see evil in everything British. What is needed is a new conception of trusteeship and an honest attempt to translate into action the promises and declarations of British statesmen from time to time, an attempt which would appeal to the majority of our people who still believe in Britain. The trouble with Lord Cranborne is that he feels more about the mission of the British people and their trusteeship than about the aims and aspirations of those races whose advancement it is the self-imposed duty of the British people to promote.

A Colonial Charter

LORD Cranborne thinks that a Colonial Charter might lead to the danger of oversimplification in view of the diversity of conditions that obtain in the British Empire. But, whatever the conditions may be, does not Lord Cranborne realise that the time has come for the British people and Government to declare the fundamental rights of the colonial peoples—rights that cannot be altered by any conditions whatsoever? There should be no room for any quibbles when these rights are put in issue between vested interests and the people claiming those rights.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

By T. Kathiravelu

Cripps' Truth

"While in India," writes American correspondent Louis Fischer in the *New York Times*, "Cripps told members of his staff and non-Englishmen too that before he left England he had asked Winston Churchill to remove the Viceroy from Office. Churchill, according to Cripps, replied that such a step would be inconvenient, and that the Viceroy would not interfere with the negotiations, although Wavell

did have the final word on defence questions. Cripps maintained however that he had full authority to set up a real Cabinet Government in India. On April 9, this authority was specifically withdrawn in the new instructions to Cripps cabled from London. Cripps was told therein that he could not go beyond the text of the British Government's draft declaration unless he obtained the consent of the Viceroy and Wavell. That explains the collapse of the Cripps Mission."

Japs and India

After discussing in all its bearings the Far Eastern War, and the pros and cons of a Japanese invasion of Russia, Australia and India, K. B. Vaidya, ex-Chief Editor of the *Canton Daily Sun* and *Canton Truth*, reaches the conclusion (even differing from such a high authority as General Wavell) that Japan's most obvious course seems to be towards India. And he believes Japan will attempt an invasion of India soon.

V. C. Colour Bar!

"To earn the V. C. (Victoria Cross) a man must be lucky enough to have had witnesses of his deed or deed and they must be white", writes the well-known writer Ferdinand Tushy in *Britannia and Eve*. "This last is probably a relic of the Mutiny, out of which rising came the V. C. and it could well be dispensed with as, eighty-six years after, less distinction is drawn in matters of colour."

True Story

Somewhere between Kandy, ancient capital of Ceylon, and Trincomalee, a black bear in a hurry tried to beat a night train in a race for a crossing. Dead-heat—and dead bear—the train pulling up so suddenly that the distinguished passenger, the Duke of Gloucester, was sharply roused from his slumbers. Matters were investigated and explained to the Duke by his aide-de-camp—*Sunday Express*.

Tabloid News

In Ceylon, the record of crimes discloses the dreadful average of a murder a day.

"No people are morally perfect, and subject people who are crying for freedom are the worst enemies of freedom"—Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. *Comment is wasteful!*

"If the Punjab could become Muslim India by a narrow majority, why could not the entire Hindustan, with three-fourths of the Hindu population, become Hindu India?" asks Bhai Parmanand in the *Hindu Outlook*.

My query is, 'Could entire Ceylon, with a majority of Sinhalese become Sinhalese Ceylon?'

"What is the difference between India and Germany?" asks William Russel, in his book *Berlin Embassy*. "Well, in India one man starves for everybody; in Germany everybody starves for one man."

Today's Tale

A politician was interrupted by a man in the crowd, who repeatedly shouted, "Liar!" After about the twentieth repetition, the speaker paused and eyed the tormentor.

"If the man who persists in interrupting," he said, "will be good enough to tell us his name instead of merely shouting out his profession, I'm sure we shall all be pleased to make his acquaintance."

COLONIAL EMPIRE'S FUTURE

A Statement On Colonial Policy

London, Thursday.

"THE British Colonial Empire is moving along the same road which led the old colonies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa to self-government and nationhood," said Lord Cranborne in a statement on colonial policy in the House of Lords today. "This," he declared, "is a great conception and will in the fullness of time be achieved. There is no realisation either at home or abroad of the progress actually being made now," he went on.

"Many people at home and abroad have hastily assumed that we lost Malaya because the Malaysians had not been fully associated with the government of their country. Yet, self-governing and independent Siam surrendered without any semblance of resistance. Nor did the admirably-conducted administration in the Dutch East Indies and the representative institutions in the Philippines save those countries. We lost Malaya because, engaged in a mortal struggle with the Axis in Europe, we could not provide sufficient armament. Self-praise is alien to the British, but there are times when reticence can be carried too far and this is one of them. It is a duty to ourselves and to other nations to make a clear statement on the existing policy of the British Government towards the non-self-governing territories of the British Empire."

Lord Cranborne suggested that a Colonial Charter might tend to the danger of over-simplification, so many and so varied were the origins from which the colonial empire sprang. "We have established ourselves in these far-flung countries with the goodwill of the local peoples, and our aim has been to retain as far as possible the existing social structure, traditions and customs. This essential fact should be remembered by those who demand a standardised colonial policy. There is a greater diversity of peoples in the British Empire than in any empire of the past. To deal with this diversity we operate administrations distinguished above all by variety, elasticity and flexibility. We have no cut-and-dried pattern. It would be absurd to claim that our motives have always been merely altruistic, but in the nineteenth century the old ideas of exploitation gave place to the new doctrine of trusteeship. We can fairly claim that Britain in this respect is ahead of the rest of the world."

One of Main Aims

"One of the main aims of our colonial policy is to equip the colonial peoples to administer their own affairs and we have made and are making considerable progress. A new constitutional advance is now contemplated in the Caribbean area where some colonies have constitutions over 300 years old.

"At the other side of the world, in Ceylon, the constitution gives a wide measure of responsible government.

"In Africa, tribal chiefs administer their peoples' affairs and have their own treasuries, revenues, courts of justice and social services. The British colonial empire is a living organism, constantly changing and developing." Lord Cranborne spoke at length of the "tremendous amount" being done for education in Nigeria, the Gold Coast and other countries and of medical schools opened in East and West Africa, Ceylon and Malta.

"After health and education, their great need was economic security and in the colonial empire that rested on agriculture. Here, the war has cut

RECEPTION TO DR. LADY R. L. RAMANATHAN

A reception to Lady Ramanathan, Honorary L.D., (Ceylon) was given by the Ramanathan College Old Girls' Association and the Saiva Mangayar Sabhai at the school hall on Saturday the 28th November, 1942, Mrs Prasad presiding. A welcome song composed by Mr. Thiru Somasundaram and sung by the school choir was sung and addresses in Tamil, English and Sanskrit were read and presented to the guest.

Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, Divisional Inspector of Schools referred to the services which Lady Ramanathan had rendered to the cause of education of Tamil women as the helpmate of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan. Mr. J. V. Chelliah of Vaddukoddai, said that he was thankful that the University had honoured Lady Ramanathan during her lifetime. Mrs. A. Kanagarayar, speaking in classical Tamil, Miss Thambu Maheswari and Mrs. Sivakolunthu Kumaravelu also paid a tribute to Lady Ramanathan's work.

Lady Ramanathan, in thanking everyone, said that the fact that the Old Girls of the school and the members of the Saiva Mangayar Sabhai had united in showing their pride and appreciation of the honour conferred on her, indicated that they heard the call and felt that hereafter they must quicken their pace and join up with the University in all its beneficent works for the uplift of the country.

The audience was entertained by a group of children with a "Gopi" dance and with a musical recital to the accompaniment of the veena and the violin. Miss Annalakshmy Kumaramsang sang songs.

Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, speaking on behalf of Mrs. Prasad, said that it has been suggested that a statue should be erected in honour of Lady Ramanathan but to him the best tribute that could be paid was to take a leaf out of her own book. To him her career was an inspiration and a message.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks by Mrs. A. Viswanadham, Secretary of Saiva Mangayar Sabhai.

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both ways. It has created difficulties, but has stepped up production. The latter should have a permanent effect in raising the standard of living. This progress must be consolidated and plans have been made with this object in view. All the British colonies at the present time are progressing in that direction. In some cases, the progress is rapid, in some inevitably slow, but of one thing I am quite certain—the British colonial empire is not coming to an end. The work we have to do is only beginning."

Lord Cranborne concluded: "We citizens of the British Empire, whatever our race, religion or colour, have a mission to perform and it is a mission which is essential to the welfare of the world. It is to ensure the survival of the way of life for which the United Nations are fighting—freedom, toleration, justice and mutual understanding in harmony with the principles of the Atlantic Charter. In that great mission we shall not fail."

Lord Cranborne then pointed out that he had recently left the Colonial Office and that a full declaration of policy must come from his successor, Colonel Cliver Stanley.

LOCAL CATTLE TO BE SPARED

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEAT SUPPLY TO MILITARY

It is understood that special arrangements will shortly be made to supply meat for the military instead of purchasing it locally as at present.

The adoption of this course, it is pointed out, will reduce the demand on the local market and bring down the slaughter of cattle to the normal rate.

GIRL MARRIES GIRL! EVIL OF MALE ATTIRE FOR WOMEN

Two Canadian girl munition workers met each other, and then one of them married the other. The last chapter in this sensational hoax marriage has now been written in the Supreme Court of Montreal by Mr. Justice Forest who annulled the marriage as a "ridiculous conjugal farce." The first case of its kind in Canada, the marriage of the two girls—the wife aged 25 and the husband aged 34—was solemnised by the Rev. Paul Chodet, of L'Oraire French Baptist Church, in February last. The couple lived together at St. Therese for almost a month before the farce was discovered. The husband was arrested, and is now serving a 23-month sentence at the Fullum Street Women's Jail.

In his judgment, Mr. Justice Forest took occasion to rap the tendency of women towards wearing male attire. "In spite of the masculine dress worn by the defendant—a practice which unfortunately is becoming too general among our people—when she went before the notary for the marriage license, it was easy for any one with no special knowledge of anatomy to see that she was actually a woman. Her profile, her features, her physical development should surely not have induced any one into error—at least any one with a little perspicacity or ordinary intelligence. Obviously, the marriage had been non-existent from the beginning. But Court action in annulment of the ceremony is necessary in order that all trace of the affair should be deleted from the marriage records of the Province."

LADY AMATEUR MUSICIAN HONOURED

Speaking at a reception accorded to Mr. S. Ariathurai, B. Sc., Irrigation Engineer, and Mrs. Ranjitham Ariathurai by the Gena. Ranjitha Sabha, the President, Mr. P. Mudaliar Jegarajasingam observed, "The success of the various music concerts organised and conducted by the Sabha in different parts of Jaffna, was in no small measure due to the soul stirring song recitals of talented amateur artistes of the calibre of Mrs. Ariathurai."

On that occasion the Sabha in recognition of her rare attainments in the field of music and of her purely selfless devotion to the cause of diffusing this fine art throughout the island, honoured Mrs. Ariathurai by conferring on her the title of 'Sangeethamani.'

In spite of the inclement weather the social was well attended. The president and Miss S. Saravanamuttu, B. A. received the chief guests. An illuminated address in verse was sung and presented, on behalf of the Sabha, by Mr. P. Sandrasegarampillai, a music graduate of the Ann malai University; and this was followed by the speeches of Messrs. K. Saravanamuttu, A. R. Rajanayagam, B. A., and Brahma Sri S. S. Sarma.

Mr. Ariathurai suitably replied and thanked the Sabha for having thus honoured him and his wife. A vote of thanks was proposed by the Secretary, Mr. S. Arumugam, to the chief guests of the evening and others present. (Cor.)

SIR BARON ON HIS MISSION

Indian Agent Wishes Success

Addressing a gathering of over a thousand persons who attended the public farewell accorded to him by Kandy at the King's Pavilion on Friday, Sir Baron Jayatilaka said: "How long I shall remain in India I don't know, but whether long or short I know what work I've got to do.

"It may be said that I am going to travel in a country which is as yet unexplored. In the olden days representatives of this country were sent to far places—our history bears evidence of that fact—but during the last hundred years or more there has been no such mission undertaken by any Ceylonese.

"The problems that may have to be solved are many and varied. Difficulties and obstacles may arise. How far I may succeed, I cannot say, and I can promise you only this: I shall devote whatever abilities I possess and all my energy in order to secure the fulfilment of the mission on which I am going to Delhi, thus bringing the two countries closer together so that India and Ceylon may work out their future destiny as friendly peoples.

"I can assure you that there has been plenty of misunderstanding." Sir Baron declared "When I was in India in September or October I had ample evidence of that fact. Wherever I went the newspaper reporters who interviewed me, put this question: 'Why do people in Ceylon treat Indians so badly?' It is curious that this feeling is widespread in India. What the origin of it is, I don't know.

"A Calcutta newspaper wrote: 'So-and-So has come here to get rice from India, but we warn the Indian Government not to accede to his request. Let the Indian Government tell this visitor from Ceylon that as the Indians in Ceylon are so badly treated by the Ceylonese India cannot afford to spare a grain of rice for Ceylon'. This sort of thing was written in numerous newspapers, and I do really think that it is necessary to remove that sort of misconception and misunderstanding."

Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan, Agent of the Government of India, said he would like to express on behalf of the Indian community their wishes for the success of the mission on which Sir Baron was bent "The fact that the Ceylon Government are sending to India a person of such eminence as Sir Baron, is an indication not merely of the difficulties of the problem which confronts Ceylon today but also of the desire widely felt both in India and here that the two great countries should get together and pull together in the emergency which we are passing through", he said.

"I am sure I am talking for everyone when I say that the personal, commercial, social or business relations between the Indians and every section in the Island have been of the most cordial nature..... We are two peoples of the same cultural background and largely of the same stock and it is really surprising that there should have been any controversy in the past, but whatever they may be I am sure that all those controversies are things of the past, and that when you go there there will be no Indo-Ceylon problem of any sort whatsoever."

'NEW HOPE FOR CENTRAL AND S. EASTERN EUROPE

Continued from page 1

Here are their names: for Czechoslovakia, Ladislav Feierabend secretary of the Czech Peasant Party and one of the Ministers of the Czechoslovak Government in London, and Jan Lichner, the Slovak leader, also one of the Ministers in the same Government; for Yugoslavia, Milan Gavrilovic, the Serb Peasant leader, Rudolf Bicanic, the Croat leader, and Fran Gabrovshak, the Slovene leader; for Poland, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, of the Polish Peasant Party and Vice-Premier of the Polish Government in London, with Witold Kulerski, a member of the Polish National Council, and a leader of the Polish Peasant Party; for Greece, Vrasidas Capernaros, the Agricultural and Peasant Adviser to the National Bank of Greece; for Bulgaria, Dimitre Matzankieff, of the Bulgarian Peasant Party; for Hungary, Professor Arnold Daniel, the Magyar Agrarian authority, and Count Michael Karolvi who as Prime Minister of Hungary some years ago, made agrarian reform the first plank in his programme; for Rumania, Pavel Pavel of the Roumanian Peasant Party, whose knowledge of Roumanian peasant problems has been of great value.

How They Came Together

And now you may ask, how and why did these men get together. The answer is, the Atlantic Charter. The moment they read the Charter, they saw that it had great promise and great possibilities. But they saw just as clearly that the Atlantic Charter needed interpretation, needed to be worked out in a practical programme of action. And so, without waiting till someone else tried to put stuffing and meaning into the Charter, they set out to see what it could mean, and ought to mean in practice for their own peoples. On the principle of "Heaven helps those who help themselves," they made their Peasant programme.

"We welcome, without reserve, the democratic leadership in war of Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt, now greatly reinforced by the Anglo-Soviet Treaty. We endorse the general purpose of the Atlantic Charter. But we feel the necessity to develop it in relation to our own European situation. In so doing, we believe we are performing a constructive task for our peoples. That task was already undertaken by our respective peasant parties before Hitler interrupted their work. We now think it vital to remind our compatriots that this programme offers new developments of their accepted ideals, and thus presents a constructive alternative to the prospect held out by Nazi Germany, knowing well that the Nazis regard Central and Eastern Europe as the booty which they hope to extract from this war. All our countries have in recent years fallen more and more under control of Germany, because she bought our products and dictated the price which she would pay for them. After victory we must be relieved from the grip of the German taskmaster, and this can only be achieved by opening new markets for us in Britain, Western Europe, and the United States of America, and by a closer all-round association between us and

the United Nations. The permanent subjection of this region by Germany would mean German domination of the whole Continent; and this would involve not merely the final suppression of liberty in the nations concerned, but insecurity for all, including the Great Powers themselves."

Peasant Ownership

The programme itself starts from the foundation of Peasant Ownership—"The land for the Peasants is our Watchword". The peasant owner must be secure in possession by law, fruitful in production by cooperation, and assured of stable prices and markets by national and international action. Service is to be yoked to the plough of the farmer and to all his operations by expert research and by agricultural education. Light, heat, power, and the means of locomotion are to be brought to every cottage by systems of Land Conservation, Water Conservation, Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power on a grand scale. And now these Peasants look to the United States for their model in Roosevelt's T.V.A.—that is, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the huge scheme by which the lands of Tennessee were irrigated, huge dams were built, and electric power provided for the area. These peasants of South-Eastern Europe are planning similar authorities for the Danube and the other great rivers of South Eastern Europe. Rural Welfare, Housing, Sanitation, Recreation; and, above all, Health and a competent Medical Service: these things stand prominent in this Peasant Charter. And the whole plan is designed to raise the standard of life for their own benefit and in order that the peasants may become reliable customers for the goods of the manufacturing powers.

The animating spirit of these peasant leaders is shown in their own words:—

"There are conflicting interests to reconcile. And we hope to achieve this reconciliation by bringing them into their true relation with a greater interest, common to us all. The exaggerated nationalism of the Nineteenth Century gave us a legacy of national strife. We desire in the Twentieth Century to serve a better cause. We are all fighting for our nations against Nazi Tyranny; but when, with the aid of Britain, America and the Soviet Union, we have won our freedom once more, we are determined to bury past feuds and to show the world that we have a common purpose."

Thus do these leaders seek to show their own people how to put their own house in order. And having summoned them to this new enterprise in co-operation, they turn to the Western Powers, and appeal for our aid, without which they can hardly succeed. In their closing words they say:—

"Our great Allies must recognize, in their turn, that it is not enough to set free our enslaved peoples. Liberation can only lead to improved conditions for us all, if our Allies are prepared to make with us a sustained effort of long-term reconstruction, based on scientific methods and democratic practice."

JAFFNA PAPER MILL

Continued from page 1

of the factory and referred to the activities of the Minister in commerce and industries. He said, "Mr. Corea is one of the two hard worked Ministers of the island and deserves praise of one and all."

Importance of Industry

Mr. Corea speaking next said that he had great pleasure in visiting the factory and that he appreciated the value of the work done by the Y. S. S. L. "It must be a pride to everybody that the League had been able to bring the factory from humble beginnings to one of such immensity. It deserves the congratulations and whole-hearted support of all. These inspired young men of the League have shown to the rest of the island what potentialities of great good can accrue to the country by the establishment of the factory. The work is full of difficulty but co-operation and sympathy would go a great way to overcome them." He was sure, he said, that their aims would be realized to the fullest. "I assure you of the fullest cordial support, and anything that could be done would be done to enable them to overcome their difficulty. The collections so far made are quite encouraging. The public need not hesitate to give their full support to this undertaking."

The minister further said that this golden opportunity of war should not be missed as it had shown to the people what difficulties there were in obtaining imported goods. This war was a sufficient inducement to enable the development of essential industries. Ceylonese were considered essentially agriculturalists. But industry could claim equal if not more importance. "Let me not be misunderstood that I decry agriculture. But there should be, I say, a surge forward in industry. Ceylon has entered into a heritage of industry with the establishment of factories like the ones organized by

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 187 P.T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sangarapillai Atambo of Karaveddy East

Deceased.

Pathinippillai widow of Sangarapillai Arambo of Karaveddy East
Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. De Silva Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of November 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 June 1934 and attested by K. Muttukumaru Notary Public under No. 4299 and now deposited in this court and the affidavits of the Petitioner and of the attesting witness Karthigesu Veluppillai thereto.

It is ordered that the said Last will be and the same is declared proved.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared the Executrix of the said last will and as such is entitled to obtain Probate thereof and that Probate thereof be accordingly issued to the Petitioner.

This 27th day of November 1942.

Sgd L. W. de Silva,

Drawn by Addl. District Judge.
Sgd. M. Esurapadham
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 81, 3 & 7-12-42.)

this syndicate. And it should be maintained." He said that he wished to see the factory in full swing at the earliest.

Miss D. Nesharatnam proposing a vote of thanks thanked the Minister for the help he had rendered and assurances he had given regarding future help. Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam ably seconded the vote of thanks.

The meeting concluded with national anthem sung by Mr. K. K. Nadarajah in Sinhalese.

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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"

HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA

R. WIJAYA INDRA

AGENT.

(Mis. 15, 27-4-42—26-4-43.)