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WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?

THE PATH TO PEACE AND VICTORY

MUST TRAIN MEN'S MINDS FOR A NEW WORLD

(BY SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN)

AT a time when the world is overrun by mad despots, when the natural aggressiveness of man, instead of receiving check, is finding increased scope, it is good to be reminded of the ideals of the Buddha—"Maitri" and "Karuna" love and mercy. The sages of the Upanishads, Buddha, Confucius, Socrates, Jesus and Mohammad, though they belonged to different races and climates, did not speak in diverse tongues. They were agreed that what is most desirable for man is not "the riches of Croesus, or the honours of Caesar, or the power of Nero." A civilised life is not to be equated with physical strength or material prosperity, political power or commercial success. Civilisation consists in the exercise of all those powers and faculties which are over and above our mere existence as animal beings.

Outrages on Youth

It is not possible for us to cultivate the inner life unless we are raised above physical wants. The importance of this basic principle is understood by those who are working for the better distribution of wealth, and the increasing socialization of the State. The new economic policies and political arrangements attempt to remove the hindrances to good life but cannot by themselves make it prevail. It is in educational institutions that the youth of a country must be trained to the appreciation of the good life, with its fine and delicate perceptions and desire for the things of the spirit.

But if the world has fallen into wildness, if young men made for joy and happiness, shaped for love, mercy and kindness are raining hell from the sky on non-combatant populations, innocent women and sleeping children, if they are maiming and mangling, drown-

ing and burning their fellow creatures who happen to be their enemies, the outrages on youth perpetrated in the name of education are largely responsible for this condition.

Tribal Patriotism

The root causes of the war lie in the undemocratic structure of our society, in a kind of tribal patriotism and a passion for power by which all nations are possessed. Pericles in his funeral oration makes out that Athens is the school of Hellas, and called upon the brave Athenians to die for winning the leadership of Hellas which he refused to share with Sparta.

Do we not hear the echo of these ringing words in the British Premier's utterances? It seems to be the same story, the same problem, the same fight. The play goes on, only the actors change and the scales alter. Instead of the leadership of Hellas, we have the leadership of the world. Instead of Athens and Sparta, we have the Allied and the Axis powers. We are fighting for the good old cause of civilisation and freedom. We are fighting against evil things, said the late Mr. Neville Chamberlain. It is a conflict between the good and the evil, between the graces of civilisation and the rawness of barbarism.

But is it all quite so simple? Why should a great people like the Germans with their magnificent record of achievement and influence in every sphere of intellectual life, literature and philosophy, arts and sciences become the blind followers of a monstrous materialism? Again, the forces of civilisation won times without number but we are not better off; the evil is still there.

The Way out

If a durable peace and a stable world is to be built out of the wreckage of this war, we

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BRITISH CONDUCT OF WAR

ERRORS OF OMISSION AND COMMISSION

BY LLOYD GEORGE

GERMANY has not yet achieved that supremacy in the air which is an essential preliminary to any attempt to effect the conquest of Britain. It is not for want of trying. She has resorted to mass attack by swarms of heavy bombers. These have been beaten off with heavy loss by our nimble fighters supported by anti aircraft guns.

She has recently tried a new combination of bombers and fighters. They have done no better.

The Spitfires and the Hurricanes have so far proved themselves invincible in all the great combats over land and sea.

It is true that London, Liverpool and other great coastal towns have been mercilessly bombed and that there has been numerous civilian casualties, and that much devastation of valuable property has been wrought. But so far nothing vital has been destroyed. The Germans boast that we are unable to prevent those attacks from being made. Nor have they been able to prevent British bombers from flying over Germany and doing great damage in German towns and on important German military positions in occupied territory.

The fact is uncontestable that notwithstanding the German boast of a superiority of 3 to 1 in the air, they have not yet established the aerial supremacy which seemed so easy of attainment, when four months ago, the French Air Force deserted us and French aerodromes within a short distance of our coasts were placed at the disposal of the enemy.

The achievement of our airmen against what was feared to be crushing odds is heartening and hardening the fighting spirit of the nation even under conditions often calculated to create dismay and despair.

If the Government pursue vigorously that policy of deep

shelters which they ought to have undertaken at least 12 months ago this indomitable spirit can be maintained indefinitely and all the efforts of the German Air Fleet to break it will be in vain.

But if the epic fight of our airmen excites admiration and exhilaration it must be admitted our conduct of the general strategy of the war is calculated to depress.

Beaten on Large Issues Of Policy

From the start we have been beaten in large issues of policy and in that respect there has been a deplorable lack of vision, understanding flair and decision on our side.

There the enemy every time have been allowed to succeed. Our one conspicuous success in that line has been in our establishment of increasingly friendly and sympathetic relations with the United States of America. That is an achievement of supreme importance. Unfortunately it cannot be decisive in its influence for a long time to come, and the three-Power Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan must necessarily diminish the full value of this co-operation as far as the struggle in Europe and Africa is affected.

But as to the rest of our dealing with Allied or neutral States we have been hopelessly outclassed and outwitted.

I will not dwell on our ill-considered guarantee of frontiers we could not hope ourselves to defend.

Then again there was our miserable failure to come to terms with Russia compared with the brilliancy of the move by which Germany snatched a Pact under our very eyes. The Pact transformed the whole military, diplomatic and economic prospects of the conflict. The assured victory, which was in our hands, was converted into the situation we are now passing

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WANTED

WANTED a teacher qualified to teach Botany for the London Intermediate classes. State qualifications and subjects. Applications close 5th January 1941. Salary according to scale.

MANAGER,
Jaffna Hindu College,
Jaffna.
(Mis. 167. 19-30-12-40.)

**Hindu Organ.**

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1940.

1940—A RETROSPECT

THE YEAR THAT IS JUST coming to a close is one of the most eventful, and it looked at one moment likely to be one of the most decisive, years in history. Two facts stand out conspicuous among them all—the unbroken series of HITLER's victories, bought at comparatively little cost to himself and culminating in the occupation of France, and standing against them in bold relief the dauntless will to resistance of the British nation. From a military point of view the war as regards HITLER became a stalemate after the battle of France. Dunkirk stands amidst the gloom as a signal at once of German supremacy on the mainland and of British invincibility outside. The British Navy has stood as the sheet anchor of British freedom, safeguarding the lines of communication, enforcing a strict blockade, and repelling invasion. Baulked of his ambition to carry the war direct to Britain, HITLER turned his attention to the Luftwaffe and an intensification of submarine campaign as the most effective means of destroying Britain's resistance. The occupation of the entire sea-coast from Narvik to the borders of Portugal placed him at an exceptionally advantageous position in this respect. But however considerable the damage to property and even life, the R. A. F. is still supreme over Britain, her war effort is on the increase, and supplies continue to flow with the same regularity as before. The threatened blockade of Britain is not likely to succeed now, as it has failed hitherto, thanks to the supremacy of the British Navy and the rising help of U. S. A.

Italy's entry into the war, far from being a source of strength to HITLER, has already only served to embarrass her and may have far-reaching repercussions on the Axis relations, their prestige in the Balkans and even on the final course of the war. If in April with the clearing of the snows HITLER attempts to restore the situation in Italy, it may be too late and MUSSOLINI'S posi-

tion may then prove irretrievable. HITLER's prestige reached its climax in November. Rumania had been occupied peacefully. Molotov paid a diplomatic visit to Berlin. HITLER made personal visits to Petain and Franco. The Axis Three Power Pact was concluded, which Hungary also joined later. A New Order was to be set up in Europe and the East from which Britain and U. S. A. were to be excluded. Somehow there was a snag in this hectic diplomacy, which unfortunately came to a sudden halt. Soviet insistence on maintaining the status quo in the Balkans, and opposition to further accession of Axis influence without compensatory gain to herself and the military reverses of Italy spoiled the soup. Bulgaria would not join the Axis and Italy was left to her own fate in the war against Greece. Franco would not allow a passage to Gibraltar and Petain would not be so truckling to HITLER in view of the subsequent military developments. The possession of the Navy and the colonial empire enables France to make a better bid for territorial integrity. The ever increasing assistance which the U. S. A. has been rendering to Britain has saved her from collapse and enabled her to stand up to the Dictator and is the guarantee of her ultimate victory. The Presidential election of November shows that the nation is behind the President's policy of rendering every possible aid short of war. It is also the first sign of a turn of the tide. The snag in Hitler's diplomacy, the reverses of Italy, the hesitation of Japan to aggress in the East, all started at about the same time. The enemy still possesses gigantic power and the first half of the new year may well try Britain's mettle to the utmost. The fact, that in spite of the Luftwaffe and the intensified attacks on her shipping Britain is growing in strength and is able to draw on the unlimited resources of her empire and U. S. A. gives a strong presumption that she will emerge victorious from the struggle ultimately and crush the dark forces that oppose her.

The All-Ceylon Saiva Conference

The All-Ceylon Saiva Conference, which met at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School Hall last week was an event of very great importance to the Hindu public. We are glad to note that the annual conference has come to stay and that the movement will be better organised next year. In these years of stress and storm the world stands in sore need of a return to religion, of the Hindu message of ahimsa and simple life of dedication to the cause of humanity. The Conference was fortunate in hav-

ing for its president Mr. Sachithanatham Pillai, a distinguished scholar who could present his ideas with remarkable lucidity and freshness in simple and non-technical language, and Murugesu Mudaliar as one of its speakers, whose fervent and dramatic exposition of Puranic truths thrilled the audience. There were several other speakers who contributed to the success of the Conference whom we do not mention here. To the present day youth to whom truth is relative, beauty is subjective and virtue is mere expediency this message of Hinduism comes none too early. It is only a religious revival that can arrest the craze for material success and for advertisement. The Conference also is valuable as providing an opportunity for Hindus in various parts of Ceylon to meet and feel the bond of a common fellowship. We may suggest that the organisers of the Conference will take greater care to select really effective speakers who have a true audience sense. It would also contribute to the success of the Conference to restrict the lecture hours to not more than five a day. It will be a good thing if the Conference can be held at various centres in turn and there is a permanent organisation in charge of the Conference. The thanks of the public are due to the organisers for the unremitting efforts they have taken to make the Conference a success. For a full report of the proceedings we refer our readers to the Tamil issue of the same date.

KATHAPIRASANGAM

Under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Mr. S. Murugesu Mudaliar, of Purasai, South India, will deliver a "Kathapirasangam" on "Thadathagaipiraddiar Thiramanam" at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School on Wednesday, 1st January 1941, at 6 P.M.

Next Civil Service Examination

The Ceylon Civil Service Examination which commences at the Technical College on Monday, January 6, will continue until February 1.

A large number of candidates will compete for the four vacancies to be filled.

According to the time-table the Examination begins with a 3-hour paper on English Essay, and winds up on February 1 with Sanskrit Language paper III and English Literature.

The oral test is always held during the pendency of the written examination at the Secretariat.

As stated earlier, local papers in Classics and Law have been set.

Mr. Jinnah "Ready to Die for Pakistan"**Enough Foretaste of a Hindu Raj, He Says**

Ahmedabad, Saturday. "Pakistan is not far off. Every Muslim in every town and village is ready to make a sacrifice for Pakistan," declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League, addressing a public meeting of over fifty thousand Muslims tonight.

Congress had spoken of democracy, joint electorates and a national government of responsible elected members of the legislature. If that was accepted it meant a Hindu Kingdom and Hindu Raj. Congress was ready to give separate electorates to Muslims as a favour but in the end it meant three Hindus and one Muslim in the Central Government.

Muslims had enough of a foretaste of the Congress Raj in seven provinces. Pakistan was the quickest way of achieving freedom for both majority nations. Muslims should not be afraid of being crushed by a Hindu majority in some provinces. "Let us in minority provinces," he said, "face our fate" but the free Muslim province will live and on its own Government in independent states in accordance with Islamic laws."

Mr. Jinnah, in a statement on the occasion of his 61st birthday, after thanking the Muslims of India for their support of himself and the policy of the Muslim League, said:

"Our organisation, which is undoubtedly the only authoritative and representative body of the Muslims of India, has given us a flag, a platform, a programme and a cherished goal which we are determined to fight for and if necessary to die for. But we have yet to do many things before we can achieve our political emancipation.

"We have the great code of Islam for our guidance and a brilliant record of historical achievements and traditions. Islam expects every Muslim to do his duty and if we realise our responsibility a time will come soon when we shall justify ourselves worthy of a glorious past."

Eire Pleases the Axis

London, Saturday. While the German press has warned the United States not to send ships to Eire, Rome has assured Eire that if she should be forced to defend herself against British tyranny and aggression she would receive full support from the Axis.

The Rome wireless last night described Mr. de Valera's Christmas message as "putting the present situation between Britain and Eire in its proper light." Commenting on Mr. de Valera's reference to the possibility of a crisis which might be thrown on his people into a struggle for their liberty, the announcer added that these words were uttered "by the leader of a small neutral State whose only crime against the British people appears to be possession of certain geographical advantages which would suit the British admiralty in their fight against the Axis power."

The announcer declared that should Eire be forced to defend herself against the British "they would have at their command the full and wholehearted support of the Axis powers."

PUBLIC MEETING AT KAYTS

RESOLUTIONS ON PRESSING NEEDS ADOPTED

SINHALESE-TAMIL UNITY FOR COUNTRY'S SAKE

Dec. 27.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Islands Division, held yesterday evening at St. Anthony's College Hall, Kayts, a request was made that in view of the final decision to open the port of Kayts to passenger traffic, the Government should take early steps to give effect to that decision.

The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Kayts Association of Colombo, was presided over by Mr. V. A. Kandiah, Advocate, President of the Association.

Sir W. Duraiswamy, Speaker of the State Council and Member for Kayts in the State Council and Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman, Jaffna Urban Council, were received at the jetty by the residents of the place and conducted in procession with Oriental music to the College Hall. Mr. S. Bastianpillai garlanded both Sir W. Duraiswamy and Mr. Ponnambalam.

The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting. The Kayts Association, he stated, had during its 18 years of existence in Colombo zealously watched over the welfare of the people of the Islands Division.

Resolutions Passed

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

(1) In view of the great hardships that the inhabitants of the Island of Leyden, particularly the inhabitants of the Sanitary Board area of Kayts, are undergoing annually, especially from July to October, owing to the serious scarcity of water even for drinking purposes, it is the opinion of this meeting of the inhabitants of the Islands Division that Government should take early steps to eliminate this hardship by providing a permanent pipe-borne water service at least to the people who live in the Sanitary Board area, who actually pay higher taxes than those prevailing in other Sanitary Board areas in Ceylon which at present are provided with this facility.

"This meeting is also of opinion that the scarcity of water at Kayts being an annual occurrence, Government should annually provide under recurrent expenditure provision to meet the cost of distributing water by lorries, as was done this year, to at least the people in the Sanitary Board area of Kayts until such time as a pipe-borne water service is made available".

(2) In view of the final decision made by the Board of Ministers to open the port of Kayts to passenger traffic, it is the opinion of this public meeting of the inhabitants of the Island Division that Government should take early steps to give effect to the decision made by the Board of Ministers and that the preliminary work in connection therewith may be put in hand as early as possible.

"This meeting also thanks

Nazi Bombers in Action After X'mas

London, Friday.

After the Christmas lull Nazi Bombers reappeared over the London area tonight. Flying high to escape anti-aircraft gunfire, they dropped high-explosives and incendiary bombs and flares.

As the raid developed, it had all the features of the worst "blitz" since the Luftwaffe launched its air attacks on this country. The crash of gunfire, flashes of bursting shells, occasional light of flares and the dropping of bombs produced an awe-inspiring spectacle, but Londoners carried on as usual.

Buses and trains continued to run and the main thoroughfares were never completely deserted. The "all-clear" sounded in the London area well before midnight.

German air activity over Britain during daylight today was again negligible. One aircraft dropped bombs during the morning on a town on Southeast England causing damage and a few minor casualties, states the Air Ministry in a communique.

wholeheartedly the Board of Ministers for their decision to re-open Kayts Harbour for passenger traffic and voting Rs. 40,000 towards same.

(3) "In view of the great difficulties that are being experienced by the inhabitants of the Islands Division when the tanks and Kullams go dry during the months of July to October yearly, owing to their siltedness, it is the opinion of this meeting that the Government should take steps to see to their restoration, which will ensure a sufficiency of water to meet the needs of the people during the dry season."

Miss E. M. Thilliampalam, Principal, Chundikuli Girls' College, speaking in Tamil, appealed to the educated youth to go into the villages and carry on the work of rural reconstruction. At present, the speaker said, there was a gulf between the educated and the uneducated. They who claimed Ceylon as their home should unite as one people instead of dividing themselves into Sinhalese and Tamils. Then only would they be able to work together for the general good of the country.

More Urban Councils

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, who spoke next, said that if the people of that island wanted their vital needs attended to more satisfactorily, they should agitate for the conversion of the present Sanitary Board into an Urban Council. He was sorry to find that in the two Tamil Provinces there were only three Urban Councils. By reason of their importance, places like Kayts, Manipay and Point Pedro should have Urban Councils.

Mr. V. Veerasingham, Principal, Manipay Hindu College, spoke on the need for the opening of the port of Kayts for passenger traffic with India.

Sir W. Duraiswamy in the course of his remarks observed that Kayts was an ancient port. He hoped that it would be reopened soon for passenger traffic.

He commended to the gathering the address of Miss Thilliampalam.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by the Rev. Brother Alexis, seconded by Mr. M. Nadarajah, the Secretary of the Kayts Association.

Transport of German Troops to Rumania?

Propaganda to Provoke Tension

London, Friday.

There is no confirmation of any kind in London of the report that transport has been requisitioned for carrying a large number of German troops—variously stated at 300,000 and 350,000—across Hungary to Rumania. The report has been denied in Berlin with quite unnecessary emphasis, but this by no means removes the suspicion that these reports are of German origin.

The object of the Nazis in spreading them is obscure, but the probable purpose is to provoke tension and uncertainty in the Balkans as part of the "war of nerves" which is still persisted in although it has become one of the more discredited of German weapons.

The ground was rendered favourable for the spread of these rumours by the announcement in Budapest that, as from tomorrow, there would be some curtailment in rail transport facilities, but the unlikelihood of railways being diverted to troop-carrying on the scale suggested in these reports is obvious. With the Danube frozen, there are other more urgent tasks for the railways in the transport of oil and grain to Germany.

Equally without confirmation in London is the report of considerable German troop movements over the Brenner Pass into Italy. This story may well have originated from the same source. These rumours, too, are likely to be part of the German propaganda machine. It is believed that the Germans are taking advantage of the fact that there is no really clear-cut policy for them to circulate in Europe and the United States, rumours which could be very useful to them and harmful to the British cause.

One does not have to look far to see the German motives in spreading these rumours play on the nerves of the Balkan States and could also cause the British public to think that Hitler's next move was to be in the Balkans which might induce them to relax their watchfulness. German troops in Rumania do not, in fact, appear to have been extensively increased lately and the number actually in the country is far short of the hundreds of thousands rumoured.

British Efforts to Catch German Raiders

New York, Friday.

Great Britain is making strenuous efforts to catch the German raiders in the South Pacific. This is the conclusion drawn here from the announcement by the United States Navy headquarters that all ships bound to Fiji island ports must first call at Suva, the capital of the Fiji islands, for orders as from January 1st next.

Shipping circles here consider that the control of all vessels in the area would make it difficult for raiders to provision at small island ports. It is believed that British and Dutch naval forces have mined certain areas in an attempt to trap the raiders.

Although a keen watch had been kept on enemy raiders, the shelling of Nauru, in the Southern Pacific, soon after day-break today caused these efforts to be redoubled.

SIDE LIGHTS AND LIGHT SIDES

(By Squint Eye)

Indian politicians seem to be upset by the demarcation of India's war-time frontiers. Early in the war they were Aden and Singapore, but since then have progressed to Suez, Mediterranean and English Channel.

They may shortly extend to the Americas, and Indians need not worry, for by the same process they would in time come back to the shores of India.

R. A. F. bombers have successfully bombed Naples and returned to their bases unhurt.

What used to be 'See Naples and Die' is now 'Bomb Naples and Survive.'

British Bomb Brindisi

(News headline)

Alliteration's artful aid is attractive.

Nazis are stated to advise Norwegians to eat rosehips, juniper berries, madelion roots and young leaves.

Hitler has an eye on propagating his vegetarian fads.

The Nazi governor of Holland is reported to have spoken that "the Germans and the Dutchmen understand each other perfectly since they know that they will end by uniting completely."

Divided they began, united they end, and the end is eagerly looked forward to.

Following the report of German food shortage leading to consumption of dog's meat an American nutrition expert avers that dogs have a food value quite as high as that of beef, and that the meat though very tough and gamey has not got a very delicate flavour.

God save the Dog.

The British Minister of Food has stated that the British people should give up the luxury of fruits like apples, apricots, grapes and bananas.

The Eat-More-Fruit campaign can still go on with just a little adjustment.

General Wavell in Africa is said to have adopted German methods and succeeded in beating the Italians.

Hitler may claim that as a victory for his plan.

Indian Troops are praised for their wonderful work in the western Desert.

Indian Congress politicians are being blamed for their wretched work "in the wilderness."

The British public is going to live more simply in future, said Lord Woolton.

That's better than simply living in the future.

The Mediterranean can no longer be described as an Italian "Mare Nostrum," say American writers.

The Italians consider it to be a Night Mare Nostrum.

British Conduct of War

(Continued from Page 1)

through when we are on the eve of fighting a desperate battle, not only to preserve our Empire in Africa but to defend our own homeland.

Strategical Blunder and Tactical Mistakes

Norway was another major blunder in strategy. We succeeded in a most friendly country by invading her territorial waters without consent or warning, and thereby we made easy the occupation of Norway by Germany.

The strategical blunder was followed by a dreary succession of tactical mistakes. These muddles have been repeated at the most inconvenient intervals right through the war up to the present hour.

Attitude to Vichy

We have never quite made up our minds what attitude to adopt towards the Vichy Government. The result has been that our one Ally at the beginning of the war is rapidly becoming a bitter and dangerous foe.

The Dakar incident was an act of folly from every or any point of view. We could not decide for weeks what line to adopt or action to take.

Whilst we were in this withering frame of mind we allowed the Vichy Government—either at German instigation or with German consent—to dispatch a fleet with powerful reinforcements to resist any attempt made by de Gaulle on the port of Dakar. We then acted when we ought to have known that it was too late, and that we had insufficient forces to achieve results. After being beaten off in our first attempt we ignominiously retired baffled and humiliated.

France retaliated by bombing Gibraltar. Our prestige has suffered a severe blow.

We have been completely outmanoeuvred in the Balkans. Rumania has already repudiated our guarantee and the large share of Rumanian oil which formerly came to us is now being diverted to Germany.

In Egypt we have not succeeded in securing the promise of support from the Egyptian Government in face of the impending Italian invasion.

Policy in India

Even in India we have not yet reconciled the powerful native parties, which have been and still are entirely on our side as far as the merits of our controversy with Germany is concerned.

As to Spain it looks now as if we had been worsted in our diplomatic efforts to keep that vital strategic peninsula neutral in the struggle. Suner's visits to Berlin and his conversations with Hitler and Ciano and the subsequent visit to Rome taking place at a time when the great attack on North Africa is about to be launched look ominous.

Policy and preparation alike have all along been our two points.

That is, we have failed all along in the supreme question of the strategy of the war.

In fact no one is quite clear

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, JAFFNA

1. Next term begins 8th January, 1941.

2. Admission of New Students—Monday 6th and Tuesday 7th at 9.0 a.m.

3. Scholarship Examinations:—*Thompson Scholarship.* Consisting of free tuition tenable for two years for entry into Form I. Candidates must be under 12 years of age.

Crossette Scholarship. Consisting of free tuition tenable for two years for entry into Form VI B. Candidates must be under 15 years of age.

The examination for the above scholarships will be held at College at 9.0 a.m. on Monday the 6th of January, 1941. Applications for admission should reach the Principal on or before Saturday, the 4th of January 1941.

4. *Sinhalese* will be taught as one of the optional subjects from 1941. Further particulars from the Principal.

(Mis. 171. 23 & 30-12-40).

what is the strategic plan of the War Cabinet.

Has it been thought out?

No Decision About Our Aims

What is it that they are aiming at? They are right of course, in concentrating on repelling Germany's schemes for the invasion of this country and the destruction of our shipping. But when we succeed in that part of the campaign we have not yet won the war.

We have not even yet decided what we mean by victory. I can understand the impracticability of making any peace overture.

But that does not mean that we ought not to have clearly in mind what are our peace objectives.

Do we intend to fight on until we restore the geographical *status quo* in Europe?

Are the boundaries of Poland to be drawn on exactly the lines which existed when we gave that country our guarantee?

Are Slovakia and Ruthenia to be restored to the Czechs?

Are we quite sure that the Slovaks and the Ruthenians want it?

Are the parts of Poland which are not incorporated in the Soviet Union to be given back to the Polish State?

Does the same thing apply to the Lithuanian town of Vilna?

Are we prepared to raise huge armies to invade the continent and if we succeed in landing them, are we to fight on for years until we defeat the much greater armies with which we would be confronted by Germany?

What is your plan of campaign?

Have we thought out what is to be done about the old German colonies?

When a new War Cabinet was set up in 1917 to fight the war against Germany with greater vigour the first step that Cabinet took was to clarify our ideas as to the ultimate objects we sought to obtain by the war, and then to consider the ways and means of obtaining those objects.

Is anyone considering these problems to-day? If not, it is now time it should be done.

(Tanganyika Opinion)

What's is Wrong With the World?

(Continued from page 1)

must have a positive conception of the values for which we stand. The fate of the human races depends on its moral strength, and moral power consists here as elsewhere in renunciation and self-limitation. A civilised society is possible only in an ordered community where there is a role of law before which the poor man and the rich, the weak nation and the strong are equal, which believes that the world belongs to all.

The finest anti-Nazi material is in India, and it is nothing short of a tragedy that she is still mainly unreconciled. If freedom of all people is the aim of this war, as it should be, then those who were conquered in the past must be set free. To win the war will not mean much if it does not remove the great wrongs of the present world. We must demonstrate even to the enemy that we reverence the ideals of justice and freedom which we condemn him for rejecting. British statesmen do not seem to realise sufficiently that new forces are at work which require a new outlook and interpretation.

Wanted: Vision

The Prime Minister, who is bending all his indisputable genius and prodigious energies to the supreme task of winning the war, has, in spite of his boldness and vision, become a specialist and is studiously reticent on the Indian question. The other members belong to an era that has passed. The position of Britain in the world has radically changed, and the old policy of slow compromise and fine adjustment is out of date. New, strange, inconsequent forces are at work upsetting the old calculations. Statesmen cast in the old form with their servility to established institutions are not adequate to the new conditions.

Those who are in charge of India have the traditional virtues of dignity, honour, efficiency and even selflessness. They are most competent members of traditional Governments, but are too firmly set in the old ways to be useful in the new world. They are immensely intelligent but highly insensitive. Otherwise, it is impossible to understand a policy which does not countenance the establishment of a popular government, which does not trust the leaders of the people with the task of building up the neglected defences of India and organising aircraft and ship building industries in the country. The sands are running out. Will British statesmen take courage and give content to the noble phrases they utter, and weld together in a great democratic federation India and Britain for mutual service and the service of the world?

If the new spirit has not captured the imagination of the British people, if they persist in their old policies, this war will be a sheer disaster to mankind. History reveals to us how wars cannot be avoided so long as justice is not practised by man to man, by State to State unless we accept the principle that the weak have

THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

The London Intermediate in Arts and science classes preparing for the examination in July 1942 will be opened on the 22nd of January 1941. Admission is given to candidates who have passed the matriculation examination. Those who have appeared at the January 1941 examination may be admitted on probation, pending results. Special provision is being made to teach Botany and Zoology.

(Mis. 168. 19, 23 & 6.1-41)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy. No. 944

In the matter of the intestate estate of Arasarum Ammah wife of Thamotheerampillai Nadarajah of Manipay Deceased. Murugesu Kanagasingham of Kokuvil Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nadarajah Arasacularajah
2. Nadarajah Kugadasa both of Seisamban
3. Nadarajah Mankayatkarasi of Kondavil by their Guardian-ad-Litem
4. Thamotheerampillai Sabapathy of Kokuvil Respondents:

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 25th day of October 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 18th October 1940 and the Supreme Court Order conferring sole Testamentary Jurisdiction having been read:—

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 3rd respondents to represent their interest in the Testamentary proceedings and the petitioner be declared the administrator of the estate of the late Arasarum Ammah wife of Thamotheerampillai Nadarajah and Letters of Administration of the said estate be granted to him unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 10th day of January 1941 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 25th day of October 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 75, 26 & 30-12-40)

rights against the strong. Unfortunately, however, from early times, the powerful exacted what they could and the weak granted what they must.

The End and the Beginning

Of this war, the end will be the beginning. If we are not to drift into another disastrous display of brute force, moral principles must inspire the peace-makers. It will not be easy; for as Senor de Madariago said: "A democracy that goes to war, if beaten, loses its liberty at the hands of its adversary; if victorious, it loses its liberty at its own hand." A democracy cannot wage war and remain a democracy.

It requires a supreme effort of reason and imagination to produce the psychological conditions for a just and enduring peace. If the war is to be won on the battlefields, the peace must be defended in universities and seats of learning by priests, prophets and philosophers; we must train men's minds for a new world where the doctrine of non-violence is not the impracticable dream that it is now supposed to be.

(Bee's Weekly)

SNOWFALLS IN ALBANIA

Slow Down Greek Advance

London, Saturday.
Amid the wild mountain ranges of Northern Albania, where packs of wolves pad silently through the snow in search of food, the heavy mist of the past three days and four feet of snow are temporarily slowing up the Greek advance.

Greek troops are faced by three invisible Italian divisions. These have recently been reinforced by Bersaglieri, troops famous for a fast trot, and the pride of the Italian army. At several points the Bersaglieri are heard but not seen in the mist although they are only 200 yards away.

Leaving a Greek post in which Italian war maps were still on the walls, I climbed a six thousand feet high mountain peak west of Pograetz. With visibility not over fifty yards I passed in the weird silence Albanian Mohammedans carrying umbrellas, snow covered Italian war material and supply columns slithering towards the mountain in the wake of troops who had ousted the Italian Alpini. By a brilliant manoeuvre the Greeks had hauled their troops and guns up sheer rock by a rope.

Women Passenger's Frightful Experience

Colombo, Saturday.

A woman travelling alone in a second class carriage of the Jaffna down night mail yesterday was found in an unconscious state after her necklace had been snatched away by a thief.

The guard of the train rendered first aid after which a medical officer was specially summoned to the next nearest railway station to attend on her.

The incident occurred at about 3-50 a.m. yesterday while the down mail from Jaffna was between Polgahwela and Alawwa. The train was travelling at express speed when suddenly the communication cord was pulled and the train stopped abruptly.

Found Unconscious

A carriage door was then flung open and before the guard had time to go up to it a man is said to have jumped off the train and disappeared in the darkness. Hurriedly entering the open carriage, the guard found the woman passenger in an unconscious state. As the train had stopped closer to Polgahwela a message was despatched to that station with the object of summoning a doctor. Owing to the difficulty of getting at a doctor at that late hour messages were despatched to Veyangoda and Gampaha and the Medical Officer of the latter station attended on her on the arrival of the train there.

Fellow-Traveller!

When the woman regained consciousness it transpired that, when she was reclining in a corner of the carriage a man who had entered her compartment at Polgahwela tugged violently at the necklace she was wearing and made off with it. She was in considerable alarm as a result of the unnerving experience.

The police stations in the area were immediately informed of the incident.

ITALY LOSES 31 PLANES

Destroyed in Combat With R. A. F.

London, Dec 27.

Thirty-one Italian aeroplanes were definitely destroyed by the R. A. F. in aerial combat during the week ending midnight on December 25. This does not include those presumed to have been lost or damaged in the air and those destroyed on the ground. Of this total ten were lost over Greece and 21 over the African fronts.

During the same period seven British planes were lost on all these fronts. The total Italian planes destroyed by the R. A. F. to date is 416, while 75 British planes have been lost since Italy's entry into the war.

Public Reception to Sultan of Johore

Colombo, Saturday.

His Highness Sir Ibrahim, the Sultan of Johore, is expected to arrive in Colombo tomorrow with Lady Ibrahim. They are to be accorded a public reception in the morning, on behalf of the Malayones in Johore State, and by the Tamil Recreation Club, Wellawatte, and the Malay Cricket Club.

Sir Waitalingam and Lady Duraiswamy will entertain His Highness and Lady Ibrahim at dinner at the Galle Face Hotel tomorrow to which a number of other guests have been invited.

Under Japan's Name and Colour

Melbourne, Friday

Mr. Menzies, Premier of Australia, announcing the shelling of Nauru, stated that considerable damage was done but that there were no casualties.

"Nauru had no defence against such an attack under the terms of the League of Nations mandate under which it is administered," said Mr. Menzies. "This was well known to the enemy and involves any justification for the action which is a greater crime in that the raider attacked, under the name and the colours of Japan, a country with which we are at peace. The defence of Nauru is limited under the mandate to repelling landing parties which the enemy did not attempt, merely shelling a defenceless place and people, disguised under the colours of a friendly nation."

Part of the island—which contains the Government radio station—bears high-grade phosphate. Observers in London, noting that the Nazi forces have now added an attack on an undefended island to their record of attacks upon unarmed ships and open towns, wonder if the choice by the German raider of the Japanese colours under which to masquerade in this attack may have been prompted by the rather crude idea of creating an incident involving Japan.

[Nauru previously belonged to Germany. Captured in 1914, it is now administered by the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand under a joint League mandate. It has an area of nine square miles and a population of 3,000, two hundred of whom are Europeans.]

MEDITERRANEAN PROSPECTS

Will be Allies' Sea Next Year

Athens, Saturday.

The conviction that the Mediterranean will be freed of all enemy activity during the next year is expressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, in a message to the chief of the Greek naval staff Admiral Sakellarios.

The message was in reply to telegraphed wishes from Admiral Sakellarios to Admiral Cunningham on behalf of the officers and men of the Greek navy for "Merry Christmas and a happy New Year that will see achievement of our common war aims."

Admiral Cunningham replied "The course of the New Year will deliver us both completely from all enemy activity in the Mediterranean."

GREEKS HELPED BY ALBANIANS

London, Saturday.

Greeks continue to bite into the Italian defences in Albania. According to an official Greek communique local operations yesterday were successfully pursued, more than 200 prisoners of whom some were officers, being captured and a number of automatic guns and mortars.

Press messages from Athens summarise the 24 hours to Friday night as a day of continued Italian retreat northeast of Chimera and of further progress by the Greeks who captured prisoners in the Drinos river region.

On some of the heights captured by the Greeks, artillery had been dragged on improvised sledges through the deep snow by men and mules and the Greeks were shelling districts dominating the northern approaches to Tepglioti, through the upper valley of the river Viosa.

Further north, despite deep snow, the Greeks continue to drive back the Italians.

Earlier messages stated that Greeks have been assisted by detachment of Albanians under the noted rebel leader Bilal Tot.

One detachment of the Greek right wing, attacking from the southwest, is reported to have forced the Italians, after two and a half hours battle, to retreat across the river Harboi over the only bridge in the vicinity—(British Official Wireless.)

U. S. Tanker Lost

New York, Saturday.

The tanker Charles Pratt has been sunk with the loss of two American lives, according to an announcement by the Standard Oil Company, New Jersey.

The crew numbered 42. It is stated that the tanker was flying the flag of the Panama Transport Company, which is a subsidiary concern of the Standard Oil Company. No details of the sinking are given. The vessel was of 9,000 tons.

The Charles Pratt left Aruba in the Netherlands West Indies on December 5 for Freetown, Sierra Leone, with a cargo of oil fuel. Neither the cause nor the locality of the sinking are known.

THE "TIMES" ON NAZI ORATORY

Difference Between the Sea & the Maginot Line

London, Friday.

Commenting on the Christmas flow of Nazi oratory, which it describes as a "verbal offensive," "The Times", warns Field-Marshal von Brauchitsch, who is "convinced that the war has already been won," to ponder over two important differences between the sea and the Maginot Line.

"The sea has no flanks to be turned and is not going to be held by merely passive defence. The R. A. F. is now growing stronger every day and strikes continually at invasion ports and far beyond. More powerful than ever, the Navy guards the sea and the army of Dunkirk, with a much larger body of fresh troops of which it has become the nucleus, stands ready for anything."

"The Times" adds that Dr. Frank the Governor of occupied Poland, can declare with some semblance of truth that Hitler has set up a Reich stretching "from the Atlantic to the River Bug and from the Pyrenees to the North Cape", but adds "The Times", "an empire to be lasting must be based upon the consent of the governed and there is not the slightest evidence anywhere that this fundamental condition is being fulfilled. Yet Field-Marshal von Brauchitsch wants to force to the ground the last enemy, Britain, in order 'to conquer for peace' and Rudolf Hess boasts of the 'blessings that have accrued to Europe' from the German victory in the west. It is this German capacity for self-deception that makes the task of educating Germany in a being a good European so difficult and so urgent."

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 961, T. In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vaithalingam Sivasanmugam of Singapore

Deceased, Rasammah widow of Vaithalingam Sivasanmugam of Erilai. Petitioner.

- 1. Sivasanmugam Mailvagana
- 2. Kamalathevi daughter of Sivasanmugam
- 3. Thairavanayagam daughter of Sivasanmugam all of Erilai. They all being minors by their guardian-ad-litem
- 4. Subramaniam Muthuthamby of Vannarponnai

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 4th day of December 1940 in the presence of Mr. C. Kamalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the petitioner as his lawful widow unless the 4th respondent or any other person or persons shall on or before the 17th day of January 1941 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of December 1940.

(Sgd) C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge,

(O. 76, 30-12-40 & 2-1-41)

MACHINE TO END POLLING

IRREGULARITIES Robot Demonstrated at Kalutara

Kalutara, Tuesday.

Mr. E. P. Fernando, of Beruwala, who claims to have invented a machine to end all polling irregularities, demonstrated his device before Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Local Administration, the Chairman and members of the Kalutara Council and many residents of Kalutara, at the New Town Hall yesterday.

Mr. Bandaranaike said he feared that if something happened to the machine the whole election would have to be scrapped. He told the inventor, however, to write to the Secretary of the Board of Ministers requesting facilities to give them a demonstration. He promised whatever assistance he could give.

The principle of the device is that each vote is recorded in a meter and the result can be an-

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(Y. 19. 2-5-40 to 1-5-41.)

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