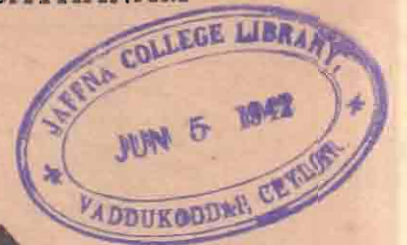


THE Hindu Organ.



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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Lease and Lend Aid to Australia

Mr. R. G. Menzies, former Australian Prime Minister, revealed on Saturday that up to last week five hundred million pounds worth of lease and lend aid had been provided to Australia by the United States.

Chiang's Appeal to U.S.

In a broadcast to the United States, General Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese generalissimo, gave a pledge that, "given ten per cent of the equipment put out by America, the Chinese army will give you 100 per cent. results. Morale must be supplemented by mechanised equipment if victory is to be attained," he said, "but final victory is certain and China is determined to resist at all costs."

Notes in Circulation

According to an approximate statement of the Security Fund notes in circulation as at April 29, amounted to Rs. 112,783,000. There were in addition subsidiary notes in circulation to the value of Rs. 2,145,000. Silver coin in circulation amounted to Rs. 9,244,189 20. nickel and copper coin amounted to Rs. 1,840,348.25. The total amount of currency in circulation thus amounted to over Rs. 126 million.

Mr. Goonesinha's Appeal Fails

Holding that the Appeal Court had no jurisdiction to issue a writ of certiorari directed against Mr. Justice de Kretser, the Chief Justice delivered judgment on Monday dismissing the application of Mr. A. E. Goonesinha for a writ of certiorari to quash the order of the election judge, Mr. Justice de Kretser, reporting him (Mr. Goonesinha) to the Governor in accordance with his finding in the matter of the application by Dr. R. Saravanamuttu challenging the election of Mr. Joseph de Silva to the Colombo North seat in the State Council. Coming to that conclusion, His Lordship said, that he had not been unmindful of the fact that the action taken against the petitioner under Article 79 of the Order-in-Council involved the latter in grave consequences in regard to his political career.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY JAP

BISMARCK'S GERMANY TAKEN FOR MODEL

BY GEOFFREY F. HUDSON
(In a Broadcast Talk)

When It Began

FOR several months now the four ABCD nations—the Americans, British, Chinese and Dutch—have all been at war with Japan. But this war did not begin only with the swoop of Japanese bombers on Pearl Harbour. Four years ago bombers marked with the emblem of the Rising Sun swooped on the American gunboat Panay in a Chinese river; there was no war then between the United States and Japan. But all those four years the Japs have been carrying on war in China—a war of endless devastation, their toll of human life already runs into millions. Now the Japs have spread their war west to Burma and south to Java and east to the Coral Islands of the central Pacific. But it is all the same war, the war that began in 1931.

That it is a war of aggression, a war of conquest, the Japs themselves now scarcely bother to deny. In the early days of their war, in 1931, they talked about self-defence and called the fighting an 'incident', though they were seizing Chinese territory the size of Texas. But lately they have given up even talking that way; they say now 'we are out for a new order in Greater East Asia.' Everything to be decided by Japan. To the Philippines, to Malaya, to Java and even to China they say 'We are fighting to liberate Asiatics from Anglo-American domination,' but in Tokyo they are openly discussing what to do with these countries. They call that their 'co-prosperity sphere', which means that the Japs get all the prosperity there is and the other people are left with the 'Os'.

The Reason

You ask why it is that Japan has been acting this way for the last ten years, what is the driving force behind all this aggression? At the head of the Jap Government stands General Tojo, a general on the active list of the Army, he is his own War Minister. Tojo is the

real ruler of Japan, only an empty form of authority is left to the Emperor and to the Parliament. Tojo is in fact a dictator, corresponding to Hitler in Germany and Mussolini in Italy, but there is an obvious contrast. In Germany and in Italy there is a ruling political party distinct from the armed forces, Hitler and Mussolini hold power as leaders of their party organizations. But in Japan there is no ruling political party. The Army governs and Tojo is in power because he represents more sharply and vigorously than anyone else the aims and opinions of the officers' corps. The Army in Japan is itself a political party; it has always been in politics and it has recently even tried to direct economic life as well. Japan is unique in this. There's nothing quite like it in any other country, though there is a fairly close parallel in the modern history of Germany. Ever since Japan began to become a modern industrial nation and tried to establish a constitutional parliamentary Government on the European model, her main trouble has been with her Army.

The Japanese Officer

The present-day Japanese officer is mentally just the old Samurai of feudal days, only he now rides on a tank and attacks from an aircraft carrier instead of taking cracks at you with a bow and arrow as he did when Commodore Perry sailed into Yedo Bay in 1853. A neutral foreign observer, who saw Japanese troops in action in Manchuria, remarked, 'Their men aren't soldiers; they're warriors'. In their attitude to war they were more like tribesmen fighting round a chief, or mediaeval knights, than like soldiers in a modern Western country—other than Germany. To a Japanese officer imbued with the old tradition, war is not something which nations sometimes regrettably have to resort to because mankind has not yet found an effective means of getting rid of it; it is

Continued on page 4.

"BEST RECRUITS FROM VILLAGES"

WHAT MAJOR-GENERAL INSKIP THINKS

In the course of a message to a public meeting held at Gampola, Major-General Inskip says:

"Since I came to this Island I have taken the greatest interest in recruiting. It astonished me to see that every unit of the C.D.F. was under strength, that there was no recruiting authority and no properly organised recruit training and holding unit.

"I was also astonished to find that a knowledge of English was the chief and strictest qualification for recruitment. The officers of Ceylon units are all men of Ceylon so why should instruction be imparted in a foreign language? It is this English qualification that has not only prevented expansion but led to a shortage of men in all units.

"Furthermore this demand for a knowledge of English meant that recruitment was mostly from the cities and towns. From my long experience in India there is no doubt in my mind that the best recruits come from the rural districts where the men are already inured to hardships whereas men drawn from the towns and who were employed in semi-sedentary occupations never had the requisites powers of endurance.

"I am delighted to find that the defects in the formal system have now been eradicated and that the new policy permits of every man, who wants to serve his country in her hour of need, doing so.

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is displaying considerable interest in the Ceylon Defence Force and was pleased to make some highly complementary remarks at his last visit.

"His Excellency did not see these troops as I saw them last autumn. The improvement has been phenomenal—the Artillery and the C. L. I. are now well able to take their places along-side the Imperial Forces. But we must have more recruits to bring the Ceylon units up to strength and to provide for further expansion."



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY JUNE, 4, 1942.

WHAT IS WRONG?

LOOKING AT THE EVENTS IN the various theatres of the war, one cannot help thinking that something has gone wrong with the Hitler-Tojo plan for crushing the Allied nations. The position in Australia is virtually one of stalemate. The Japanese have not invaded the mainland but they have done their best to occupy the islands near it. Latterly, however, Australian resistance has stiffened considerably. The defence of Port Moresby is a sure indication of the fact that the Japanese are meeting with unexpected and effective opposition, which may be expected to increase with the flow of American reinforcements and supplies. There is no doubt that American aid is reaching Australia and that Japan has hitherto failed to prevent it. The mauling received by the Japanese fleet in the Coral Sea battle shows that the American fleet is not idle. It is only a matter of time before American naval and air supremacy begins to assert itself in the battle for Australia. If the fighting in the Pacific goes against Japan, it may be confidently predicted that her hold on the occupied territories including Singapore will become precarious. The Japanese plan is, if possible, to cut off Australia entirely from America and Britain. If this is not feasible, Japan will try to fight a defensive war from the islands she has occupied in order to prevent the American Fleet from getting nearer her home bases. A defensive war means a long war, and this is where the Japanese militarists will find themselves in a serious quandary. American war production including warships and aeroplanes is definitely on the increase. As time passes Japan is bound to feel the pressure of the rising tide of American production. Japan can hold the occupied islands only so long as she is in a position to maintain her strength in the air. Once Australia and America manage to wrest this supremacy from the Japanese, the American Fleet will have no difficulty in blasting its way towards Japan herself. It looks as if American strategy is going to win the Battle for Australia by cutting Greater Japan into two.

Meanwhile, Hitler's attempt to implement the German share of the plan is not meeting with much success. It is true that Kerch has been occupied and that the gateway to the Caucasus is open. The Russian offensive in the Kharkov area has also been fought to a standstill. But at the present rate the German offensive can do little more than hold the Russian armies whose annihilation Hitler has claimed in successive communiques ever since the attack on Russia commenced. The Russians seem to be as active and as resourceful as ever, and they may be trusted to repeat the Kharkov thrust in other parts of the front where offensive action is needed to stem the German attack. What Hitler requires for the success of Axis strategy is a quick victory on the Eastern front followed by the occupation of all territory up to the Persian Gulf. He is certainly not getting it from the second attack on Russia. Will he try some other plan? The only plan he has not tried is an attack through Turkey. According to a correspondent of the Associated Press of America, Hitler hopes to march through Turkey and Persia in order to execute a pincer movement. This is undoubtedly his last card but it cannot be played with safety as long as the Russian armies remain a vital factor in the fighting. Besides, a march through Turkey might have been a feasible proposition in the day of Hitler's Balkan victories, but today the world is far better prepared to meet a German onslaught and so are the Turks, who are not likely to give the Fuehrer a free passage through their territory. Besides, the British General Staff, whose plans are proving their worth in spite of the set-back in the Far East, would not have ignored the possibility of an attack through Turkey. The British occupation of Iran, Iraq and Syria was intended to meet just such a possibility. Hitler may find Turkey and her neighbours are as tough as the Russians. In any event, a march through Turkey is likely to be as costly and slow as the march through Russia. It would, however, be a mistake to rule out the possibility of such an attack as that mentioned by the American correspondent.

It is quite possible that the German offensive in Libya is designed to facilitate an attack on Turkey. It is, however, unfortunate for the Germans that the first stage of the fighting has ended in a decisive victory for the British Army. As he goes on, Hitler will find that his great ally, Surprise, has deserted him and that the world he set out to conquer is quite prepared to meet him on his own ground.

LAST OF CIVIL SERVANT JUDGES

Glowing Tributes to Mr. C. Coomaraswamy

That Mr. C. Coomaraswamy was more than a Judge, he was a saint and philosopher, was the observation made by Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, Crown Advocate, in voicing the sentiments of the Jaffna bar when Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, the District Judge of Jaffna, came on the bench with Mr. G. Crossette Thambiah, his successor and Mr. L. W. de Silva, Additional District Judge, just before he vacated his office.

Long before the three judges came on the bench the District Court was crowded with members of both branches of the legal profession wearing traditional court dress after an interval of 9 years, marking the advent of a lawyer judge.

Mr. Kulasingham said that the fact that Mr. Coomaraswamy had been continuously for a long period of years District Judge of Jaffna, was a just tribute to his ability and work. In the administration of justice he brought to bear on his work very rare qualities. He had an ideal judicial temperament. It was very difficult to come across a judge who was so impartial and patient. He possessed moral and mental balance. He performed his duty conscientiously basing his judgment on the facts placed before him and on the law as he found it, instead of trying to create new law as some judges did. To administer justice in the land of his birth, among his friends and relatives without creating suspicion, was a difficult task and Mr. Coomaraswamy's work under these conditions was undoubtedly a great achievement. He was very kind, courteous and helpful to the junior members of the bar. His patience was wonderful and made him not only a great judge but also a saint and philosopher. Mr. Coomaraswamy discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the public and the members of the bar.

In welcoming the new District Judge, Mr. G. Crossette Thambiah, Mr. Kulasingham said that his predecessor had set an inspiring example for him to follow and assured him of the collaboration of the bar in his work.

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, replying with feeling, said that his friends and well-wishers had advised him not to take any office in Jaffna, the place of his birth. When he was transferred to Jaffna he saw the Chief Secretary and told him that he did not like to go to Jaffna. The Chief Secretary replied that they were clamouring for self-government and they had been given a degree of self-government and how could they expect more self-government if they could not discharge their duties in high offices in their own places of birth? He could not say anything to the Chief Secretary and accepted the appointment.

He had presided over different courts in the Island. No doubt certain bad qualities were to be found in the character of people everywhere. After he assumed duties in Jaffna he found that the qualities of the people of Jaffna were not baser than those of the inhabitants of the other parts of the Island. The Jaffna man was intelligent and shrewd and this was to their credit. The worst crimes occurred in the most civilised parts

PANNAI TRAGEDY INQUIRY

Consideration after Court Trial

In the State Council on Tuesday Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam referred to the recent ferry boat tragedy in Jaffna which, he said, could have been averted both by the provincial powers and the central powers if they had only acted, if not with alacrity, with humanity.

It was gratifying that the service had now been taken over by a Government department but he insisted on an independent commission of inquiry. He hoped the Chief Secretary would set the law in motion to appoint the Commission.

Mr. R. H. Drayton (Chief Secretary) said that as soon as the criminal proceedings were over, the necessity for a commission would be considered.

A PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting in connection with the Pannai Tragedy will be held at the Vaideswara Vidyalayam, Vannarpannai, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m.

NO MATRIC EXAM AFTER JUNE 1943?

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the All Ceylon Union of Teachers held at Zabira College on Saturday, the present regulations for the Senior School Certificate were considered.

It was agreed that there should be one examination without alternative papers. On the results, in addition to the past list, a list of candidates eligible to sit for the proposed Higher School Certificate or the University Entrance Examination as the case may be, was to be issued on certain conditions being satisfied. The School Certificate examination, it was felt, should be a general one without any attempt at specialisation.

The meeting understood that the London Matriculation Examination would cease to be held after June 1943.

of the world. Although he was not a lawyer and did not claim any deep knowledge of law he was able to perform his duty owing to the help rendered by members of the bar. He thanked them for their sincere and whole-hearted co-operation, and they were indeed a very happy family. He was perhaps the last of the Civil Servant judges and the civil servants gave their best as judges. He expected to hold this office until his retirement but providence had decreed otherwise. It was with the help of God that he was able to dispense justice according to his conscience to the satisfaction of all. He must thank the staff for its loyal co-operation and said that he was a believer in discipline but not in military discipline. He was glad that his successor was one of them and one of their best.

Mr. Crossette Thambiah said that a prophet was not honoured in his own country, but here was one exception of whom all of them were proud. He thanked Mr. Kulasingham for the collaboration that had been assured to him.

PANNAI BOAT "UNSEAWORTHY"

Expert Evidence Recorded

The Jaffna Magistrate, Mr. Quentin Fernando, recorded evidence on Monday in the case in which Inspector Wijeyesekere, of the Jaffna Police, charged N. Kurunathi, driver, and K. Ponnaiah, tindal, of the boat in the Pannai tragedy, with causing the death of 19 persons by rash and negligent action.

Mr. H. Nightingale, Acting Ship Engineering Surveyor, of the Ceylon Government, said that he had examined that day the motor boat shown by the Inspector of Police, Jaffna. The boat was at Pannai, afloat. He found it unseaworthy for the following reasons:—

- (1) There were no water-tight bulk-heads between the motor space and the passenger spaces,
- (2) The motor should be driven by paraffin or other similar fuel or heavy oil, and not by petrol.
- (3) The motor was not fitted with reverse gear.
- (4) There was a deficiency in life buoys and
- (5) There was a deficiency in fire-extinguishing devices.

He further stated that there were other deficiencies but those mentioned above were the serious ones. He would forward to Court a full report in the course of this week.

The Magistrate said he would fix further hearing for the morning of Sunday, when Mr. Nightingale would continue his evidence.

Both accused were allowed bail in Rs. 7,500 each.

UNIVERSITY STARTS WORK

FIRST EXAMINATION NEXT WEEK

The University of Ceylon will hold its opening session on July 14th, and the country will have the first manifestation of the existence of its own university on June 8th with the holding of the First in Arts (F.A.) and First in Science (F.S.) examinations.

All legal steps connected with the autonomy of the university have now been completed, so that the institution is already self-governing. The grant of the Charter will follow in due course. No time can be fixed for this. It may take two or three months, according to the measure of expedition that the Government will exercise. The Royal Warrant has been received and Dr. Ivor Jennings is now Vice-Chancellor.

The preliminary meeting of the Senate has been held and after the second preliminary meeting will be held the inaugural meeting of the Senate when the governing body of the University will finally take shape.

The University will continue its normal course with the faculties in Arts and Science. Whilst this will be the qualifying examination for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees, for some time to come a pass in the London inter-arts and inter-science examinations will be entertained for the same purpose. The F.A. and F.S. in reality are new names for the former qualifying examinations.

The numbers of new entrants seeking admission are about twice as many as the university can accommodate.

WORLD'S BIGGEST AIR RAID

OVER 1,000 AIRCRAFT BOMB GERMANY

London, Monday.

THE greatest air raid in the history of the world was launched by the R. A. F. on Germany on Saturday night when a force of over 1,000 bombers attacked targets in the Ruhr and the Rhineland. The attack was an outstanding success.

Cologne was the main objective. By dawn, fires and smoke were visible from the coast-line of Holland (a distance of about 150 miles) and reconnaissance early yesterday morning reported a pall of smoke rising to 15,000 feet over the target.

During this operation, other aircraft of the Bomber Command and aircraft of the Fighter, Coastal and Army Co-operation Commands attacked enemy aerodromes and enemy fighters which attempted to intercept. Forty-four of our aircraft are missing from all these operations.

The Prime Minister has sent the following message to the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Bomber Command:

"I congratulate you and the whole of the Bomber Command upon the remarkable feat of organisation which enabled you to despatch over 1,000 bombers to the Cologne area in a single night and, without confusion to concentrate their action over their targets in so short a time as an hour-and-a-half."

"This proof of the growing power of the bomber force is also a herald of what Germany will receive, city by city, from now on."

All along the English south coast, people were up half the night on Saturday listening to and watching masses of R. A. F. planes as they crossed the Channel to raid Cologne. The moon over the sea was full, but copper-coloured.

SYMPATHY FOR CHINA

GANDHIJI CLARIFIES ATTITUDE

(FROM THE "HINDU'S" CORRESPONDENT)

Wardhaganj, May, 28.

"My answer is an emphatic no", said Gandhiji to me when I asked whether his present policy as revealed by his writings did not vitiate his own declaration that he was a friend of China.

Gandhiji added, "I remain the passionate friend of China. I know what loss of freedom means. Therefore, I could not but be in sympathy with China which is my next-door neighbour in distress. And, if I believed in violence and if could influence India, I would put in motion every force at my command on behalf of China to save her liberty. In making, therefore, the suggestion which I have made about withdrawal of British power, I have not lost sight of China. But because I have China in mind, I feel that the only effective way for India to help China is to persuade Great Britain to free India and let a free India make her full contribution to the war effort. Instead of being sullen and discontented, India—free India—will be a mighty force for the good of mankind in general. It is true that the solution I have presented is a heroic solution beyond the ken of Englishmen. But being a true friend of Britain and China and Russia, I must not suppress the solution which I believe to be eminently practical and probably the only one in order to save the situation and in order to convert the war into a power for good instead of being what it is, a peril to humanity."

"I Am Not Pro-Japanese"

"Pandit Nehru told me yesterday that he heard people in Lahore and Delhi saying that I have turned Pro-Japanese. I could only laugh at the suggestion, for, if I am sincere in my passion for freedom, I could not consciously take a step which will involve India in the position of merely changing masters. If, in spite of my resistance to the Japanese menace with my whole soul, the mishap occurs of which I have never denied the possibility, then the blame would rest wholly on British shoulders. I have no shadow of doubt about it. I have

made no suggestion which, even from the military standpoint, is fraught with the slightest danger to British power or to Chinese. It is obvious that India is not allowed to pull her weight in favour of China. If British power is withdrawn from India in an orderly manner, Britain will be relieved of the burden of keeping the peace in India and at the same time gain in a free India an ally not in the cause of Empire—because she would have renounced in toto all her imperial designs—but in defence—not pretended but wholly real—of human freedom. That we assert and that only is the burden of my recent writings and I shall continue to do so so long as I am allowed by the British power."

Future Plans

"Now what about your plan; you are reported to have matured plans for launching some big offensive?" was the next question I put and Gandhiji replied: "Well, I have never believed in secrecy nor do I do so now. There are certainly many plans floating in my brain. But just now I merely allow them to float in my brain. My first task is to educate the public mind in India and world opinion, in so far as I am concerned, in so far as I am allowed to do so. And when I have finished that process to my satisfaction, I may have to do something. That something may be very big, if the Congress is with me and the people are with me. But British authority will have a full knowledge of anything I may wish to do before I enforce it. Remember I have yet to see the Maulana Sahib. My talks with Pandit Nehru are yet unfinished. I may say that they were wholly of a friendly nature and we have come nearer to each other even with the unfinished talk of yesterday. Naturally I want to carry the whole of the Congress with me if I can, as I want to carry the whole of India with me. For my conception of freedom is no narrow conception. It is co-extensive with the freedom of man in all his majesty. I shall, therefore, take no step without the fullest deliberation."

RESISTANCE TO AGGRESSION

National Govt Essential

Mangalore, May 26.

"If the Congress and the League come to a settlement along the lines which I suggest or on other lines, if invented successfully, India will be free and the Indian republic will be there in potentiality and we can throw back Japan with all the force that a great country like India with forty crores of people behind its own Government can," said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari addressing a public meeting on the maidan in the centre of Mangalore town last evening. Mr. V. Baliga presided over the meeting.

The views he expressed, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, implied merely "a difference of opinion, which is not the same as rebellion." It was necessary, he added, that we should warn ourselves against the use of authority in the manner of coercion. "The Congress is my blood" he declared, "and I cannot kick off my blood."

Repudiating the suggestion that a National Government in the Province at the present juncture would be powerless and impotent, the speaker said that in the war zone every man would have the sovereign power to do whatever was necessary to save the people and the need of the hour would be the limit of the authority. "If we have confidence and feel the responsibility", he said, "we can save the country, law or no law."

The millions of India, unarmed as they were, he said, could successfully combat an attempted invasion by smaller nations from abroad. If we behaved today as our forefathers did when the East India Company came into India, he had no doubt we would lose India. Let us not forget Britain's wrongs to India; but let us also not let our understanding be clouded and not do a wrong thing in our anger against Britain. Until the war began, anger against Britain was a motive for right action, but after the war began, it had become a focus for confusion of understanding. If we did not take care and regulate it, we should soon be victims of Japanese aggression and ruin our country. It would be a blow to all liberty, a blow to all happiness and hope. We must reconcile differences and do all we could for a Congress-League settlement and create a new spirit in our country for resisting Japan. What he advocated was no demand for further concessions than had already been made; it was merely a confirmation of the principle of self-determination and a device for unity which we had all along been desiring and yearning for. Continuing, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that he had told the A. I. C. C. that Madras was in greater danger than other parts of India and something special should be done here. Assam too was in similar danger. There was to-day danger to all India. But before our very eyes, the people of our province had been subjected to annoyance and difficulties and would be subjected to much greater annoyance and difficulties. The present Government had no relation to the wishes or the opinions of the people; it was, besides extraordinarily weak because in a war zone no Gov-

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LESSONS OF CORAL SEA BATTLE

ROLE OF AIRCRAFT AND CARRIERS

London, May 15.

Sir Keith Murdoch, the well known Australian newspaper editor and proprietor, cables to *The Daily Mail* from Melbourne on May 14:

The battle of the Coral Sea had some most significant aspects. Its importance stretches far beyond its immediate strategical effects, particularly in these two directions.

(1) A greater significance than ever must be allotted to aircraft-carriers. The battle proved the carrier to have a wide reach and heavy power over every sea arm. This may be thought old stuff, but I am sure that the admirals on both sides will report that fleets will scarcely meet while carriers are afloat among them. I personally do not believe that in all the Coral Sea fighting one ship sighted an enemy. There were many proud ships and dashing ships about but no guns were fired otherwise than skywards. The aircraft did all the work.

First we sent our aircraft deep into the northern waters of the Solomon Islands and their torpedoes tore holes in the light forces we discovered. Unfortunately we missed the troop ships. Next, by brilliant reconnaissance, we traced the heavy and well-balanced fleet bearing down, perhaps to punish us; or perhaps to try to clear the seas for army transports. The latter is the strongly backed view. We led them well down to the south and then released aircraft from a quarter that they did not expect.

In each side aircraft went straight into the attack and on each side the fleets had to get out of range of dive-bombing and torpedo-shooting devils of the skies. Beyond all doubt is it that the force with planes can keep off all craft and that aircraft-carriers and still more carriers are winners of sea battles. The big ships can come in only when the carriers have cancelled themselves out.

How very important is this to Britain and America and how vitally important to Australia!

(2) The other point of vast importance in the battle was its showing in such unmistakable terms that Japan is now turning with great weight upon Australia and that we must have urgently and now replacement and large supplies. For on all the islands from New Guinea northwards Japan is building aerodromes and supply bases, north, east and west, and we are soon to be confronted with an interlocking system which will prove a solid shield protecting the Japanese Navy and sea routes.

Much has been discovered by the American Navy on its raids and by our Australian and American reconnaissances. Japanese aerodromes are numbered by the score and are probably so inter-locked that fighter planes can move easily to the scene of attack. Swarms of land-based aircraft will face our ships wherever they move. Japanese strength, as disclosed in these recent actions, is very substantial and behind

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY JAP

Continued from page 1

the proper occupation of a military caste—an end in itself. For people with this outlook the idea of civilian or democratic control over the Army is blasphemous. The Army accepts responsibility only to its own Commander-in-Chief, the Emperor. But in practice even the Emperor has very little control over it; he must act on the advice of the War Minister and Chief of the General Staff. If he were to thwart the Army's will, he would probably be deposed, as many Emperors have been in the course of Japanese history. In Japan loyalty to the Emperor is not incompatible with rebellion, if rebellion is supposed to be for patriotic ends. In a prominent place in Tokyo you can see a statue of Saigo who perished in a revolt against the Emperor in 1877, he has ever since been the great hero of the Jap nationalists because he wanted a war against Korea at a time when the Government wasn't yet prepared to go that far.

Japan's Feudal System

Up to seventy years ago there was still a feudal system in Japan, with local barons and their vassals, as in mediaeval Europe. The feudal vassals were called Samurai and formed a noble class, sharply separated from the mass of the people, though many of them had no land, got very little pay and were in debt to money-lenders. But in these days, the Japs were not aggressive; they stayed at home and had no foreign wars. Foreigners were not allowed in Japan, except for a few Dutch and Chinese who traded at Nagasaki, and the Japanese themselves were forbidden to travel abroad. This may seem a very queer policy for a country run by military nobility. But it is possible for a country to be very militarist in its political set-up and

it in the neighbouring islands are warships and supplies of every type. We must have reinforcements if we are to hold them. We need only a fraction of the British and American output, but we need it now.

We have got to hold Australia and New Zealand and we should hold Port Moresby and the southern line of communication from the Pacific.

There is another lesson of the Coral Sea. It lies in the efficiency of the dive-bomber and torpedo-bomber as compared with the horizontal bomber. This was most pronounced. A leading American authority, comparing the efficiency of the two types, put it as "forty is to five". The Japanese proved fully efficient in seamanship and airmanship in the main phase of the battle—their zig-zagging and twisting of carriers and lighter ships at full speed were indicative of all-earned lessons. But transcending all these minor considerations were the valour and skill of the Allied fighters. They gave all they had with perfect bravery,

yet not do any actual fighting for a long time.

Several complicated reasons of internal politics accounted for the so called seclusion policy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But when Japan was forcibly opened to foreign trade and suddenly found herself part of the big modern world, the Samurai element made Japan a dangerous neighbour. It was a group of Samurai who carried through the changes destined to make Japan into a modern military and industrial power. That group thought first and foremost in terms of national fighting strength; there was no popular revolution in Japan, but the old system was changed from above; feudalism was abolished, but its spirit lived on.

Liberalism and Democracy

There were also, indeed tendencies towards liberalism and democracy, first, as was natural, in the rising middle class of businessmen and later also among the peasants and industrial workers. All kinds of new ideas came in from the West—ideas which produced a ferment the Japs call 'dangerous thoughts', meaning questioning and criticism of traditional Japanese beliefs. But the Army was kept immune from such influences by a system of military education. This teaches the officers, and through them, the conscripts, that Japan has a unique tradition of culture and government far superior to anything else in the world and a destiny to expand in every direction. Events gave the Army a stronger hold on the mass of the Japanese people than the liberal and democratic politicians could get. The war against Russia in 1904 stopped the Far Eastern expansion of Tsarist Russia and won for Japan status as a Great Power; internally, it put the Army on top, just as the war of 1870 enabled Prussian militarism to get the better of the German liberals.

Another point to this German parallel. However nationalist the Japanese Army leaders might be, they had to go to the West for a pattern of modern administration and technique. And of Western nations they chose Bismark's Germany for a model. Why?—because it was a country after their own heart. The General Staff of the new Japanese army was trained by a pupil of the famous Von Moltke and it has always kept its admiration for German efficiency and ruthlessness. In the war of 1914 Japan was for special reasons of international power politics on the side of the Allies, but a large part of the Army was openly pro-German in sympathy; the victory of the Allies in 1918 meant a strengthening of the democratic trend in Japan and a decrease of the Army's power. Between 1918 and 1931 it looked for a time as though Japan might develop into a real democracy and co-operate with Britain and the United States for a peaceful settlement of Far Eastern problems. But the great world-wide economic depression of 1930, enabled Hitler to smash the Weimar Republic, and gave the Japanese Army its chance to get back its power and launch out on a great war of conquest.

THE PANNAI TRAGEDY

PUNGUDUTIVU DEMANDS COMMISSION

A resolution requesting His Excellency the Governor to appoint a Commission to inquire into the causes of the Pannai Tragedy was passed at a special general meeting of the Pungudutivu Mahajana Saba held on the 24th May, 1942 with Mr. S. Ampalavanar in the chair.

The following were among the other resolutions passed:—

"This saba is of opinion that much hardship and many deaths could have been avoided if the authorities connected with the Pannai Ferry Service had taken all necessary steps promptly."

"This Saba is of opinion that the Pannai Ferry Renters, Messrs. Tiruchelvam and Ponniah, very influential persons in the Jaffna Town, he prevented in any way whatsoever from influencing the commission that may be appointed to inquire into the causes of the tragedy by remanding them."

"This Saba regrets to record the apathy of the authorities of the Ferry service at Pannai Thurai to the several representations made against the menace of overloading the boats and launches."

A telegram was despatched by the Pungudutivu Village Progressive Association requesting His Excellency to appoint as early as possible an independent commission to inquire into the causes that led to the recent Pannai ferry tragedy.

RESISTANCE TO AGGRESSION

Continued from page 3

ernment could be strong against an aggressor and against enemy infiltrations unless it was in touch—close, immediate and sympathetic touch—with the people of every village in our province. The province of Madras, not to speak of India, could not be guarded against Japanese infiltration unless there was a National Government in Madras and a very popular National Government without any opposition to it from any quarter.

It was necessary, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, to protect the people, apart from defending the country against aggressors. Evacuation of people, regulation of trade and agriculture, control of prices, safeguarding people against starvation and famine—these and many more things had to be done and these could not be done by the present Government but only by a Government which the people loved and regarded as their own. The Japanese were near about and the National Government should soon come into existence. Was it mere greed of power to indicate such a course? Could it be said that he urged this because he wanted to be Prime Minister again? (Cries of No, no). It was no great thing to have held authority during normal times. It was not bearable to any honourable man to shirk responsibility and lead a private life in times like these. It was easy for him to get into prison and remain in the nurturing care of a Superintendent, but it was difficult to offer to take responsibility on such occasions (cheers). The people would be ruined, would suffer untold misery, if there be no national popular Government here.

THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

SIDDHIYAR—AN INTRODUCTION

(By a Science Graduate)

XV. Concluding Remarks

(Continued from our issue of 1-6-42)

Before concluding we would reiterate once again the all-inclusive nature of the Saiva Siddhantam. Just as in speaking of God we say that he is all the world (Visvarupi, விசுவரூபி) and still above all (Visvadhikan, விசுவாதிகன்), even so may we say of the Saiva Siddhantam that though it transcends by far the various systems expounded by various teachers, yet it embraces them all underneath its spreading wings. All that is best and noblest, wherever it may be found, we may be sure of finding it in the Saiva Siddhantam in some form or other,—only it may appear in a better or more improved (or we should rather say, undeteriorated) form. And we may well take to heart the dicta already quoted. (It seems unnecessary to repeat the quotations here.) Hence it is that many scholars of the present day, both Indian and Western,—and some of them but little disposed to speak of Indian philosophy with much regard,—have pronounced the Siddhanta philosophy to be an eclectic system, one formed by selecting and adopting from various systems of philosophy and religion whatever is good and valuable in them. Of such intrinsic value it is and its position so unassailable that they are unable to account for its existence in any other way. And well may they say so. In the Sankhiyam for instance, the best trait that can be noticed is the principle of Sat-Kariya-Vadam; and nowhere is this principle more emphatically declared than in the Saiva Siddhantam. The modern scientist is simply stricken with awe to find that his much vaunted discovery of the laws of 'conservation of energy' and 'conservation of matter' was anticipated by these Indian philosophers thousands of years ago. The spirit of independence of the Lokayatan insisting on the production of conclusive evidence in proof of the truth of any fact before he could accept it, the ideals of the annihilation of egoism (Nirvanam) of the Buddha and of compassion to all living creatures (Ahimsa) of the Jains, the principles of reasoning of the Tarkikas and Mimamsakas, the doctrines of the realization of Brahmanhood and oneness in bliss of the Ekanmavadies, the conception of Sat-Kariya-Vadam (உண்மைத் தோற்றம்) and spirit of research and investigation into the tatwas (elemental principles of mind and matter) of the Sankhiyas, the eight-stepped Yogam of Patanjali's system and the tenets of monotheism and devotion to God of the Vaishnavas, not to speak of the notions of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man of the foreign (not indigenous to this country) creeds of Christianity and Islam, and a host of other features of these and other systems and creeds,—all find a place in the Saiva Siddhantam.

As for the contention, however, that the Saiva Siddhantam is an eclectic system and therefore new, we have no desire to discuss the matter here. Suffice it to say that it is a system as old as the Himalayas. Nay, it is older yet. It is eternal, immeasurable in time. Well does Professor Max Muller say in his "Six systems of Indian Philosophy" in respect of certain so-called later systems that "it is difficult to decide whether such ideas were actually borrowed from these systems in their finished state or whether they were originally common property which in later times only had become restricted to one or the other of the six systems." And again "it cannot be urged too strongly that there existed in India a large common fund of philosophical thought which, like language, belonged to no one in particular but was like the air breathed by every living and thinking man. Thus only can it be explained that we find a number of ideas in all, or nearly all, the systems of Indian philosophy which all philosophers seem to take simply for granted, and which belong to no one school in particular." These words from the pen of a European scholar who had no knowledge of Tamil and who certainly had not read the Siva Gnana Siddhi seem to be but faint echoes of the following and other words of Arul Nandi Deva: அருமை ஆகும் முதல்தூல் அனைத்தும் உரைக்கையினால், அன்புபரிதாம் அப் பொருளை அன் அருளால் அணுகின் தருவர்க்கு பித்தனித்தனிதய தாம் அபிதே அனலில் தருக்கம் ஓடு உத்தரங்களினால் சமயம் சாத்திது.....(The Vedas and Agamas are the prime books as they form the substratum of all knowledge, from which immeasurable source men morsel out portions and formulate religious and philosophical theories by making investigations to the best of their ability by the Grace of God...) To say that the Saiva Siddhantam, the system of Nandi Deva, Sankar and Sankarumarar, of Agastiyar and Upamanyar, of Krishnar and Arjunnar, of Tirumoolar, Tiruvalluvar and Nakkirar, of Ammayiar and Ayyaiyar, of Tiru Gnana Sampandar, Appar, Sundarar and Manickavachagar,—to say that it is a concoction of today or yesterday or that it was invented in the Tamil country in the thirteenth century or that it drifted to our land from Cashmere or Bombay or from Mysore after the ninth, tenth or eleventh century of the Christian era, is but to make an exhibition of one's own ignorance. It is the one system which is finally upheld in all the Shastras, the Agamas and the Vedas, forming—as it does the cream of the Vedantam (வேதாந்தத்தெளிவாம் சைவசித்தாந்தம்), and it has come down to us in a most perfect and concise form from the earliest times in the Siva Gnana Bodham and the Swetaswatara Upanishad.

Praise be to Sivaperuman,
Praise Uma, Ganaraja,
Praise Suddha-Brahman-Iya,
Praise all praise Aum.

Letter to the Editor

MOTOR BOAT TRAGEDY AT PANNAI

AN OPEN LETTER TO SIR W. DURAISWAMY, MEMBER FOR KAYTS

Sir,—The news of the Pannai disaster must have been a real shock to you and I have no doubt while reading the news in detail your emotional feelings must have brought down tears.

As one born and bred among the people of the Island division you are fully acquainted with the hard life the poor people lead. The majority of them, say ninety per cent, are farmers who have to sweat from morning till evening for their living. They have neither the time nor the required knowledge and experience to deal with public questions or how to protect their own interest. As their chosen representative these poor people look up to you to protect them from such a tragedy as has now resulted in terrible loss of life and property. There were numerous complaints previous to this with regard to the irregularities that were going on at Pannai and I am sure you would not have failed to observe personally these irregularities at least during your evening walks when you were in Jaffna. It will be admitted by one and all that this sort of thing will not prevail for one day at a place where there are a few European residents.

The first and foremost thing, Sir, you can do in this matter is to get a Public Commission appointed to go fully into this tragedy and into the Rules and Regulations that govern the ferry service. There is no use of an official inquiry. We know how it will end.

Secondly, it is suggested that all the ferries should be taken over and managed by Government by appointing less paid officials and labourers as in the case of Postal Receiving Offices and Railway Halting places.

The Public convenience will always be jeopardized when the rents are sold to individuals. The renter will always look to his own interest and public concern will be no business of his.

Last of all, Sir, you will admit

OBITUARY

MR. R. NAMASIVAYAMPILLAI

The death occurred on Thursday last at his residence at Malla-kam of Mr. R. Namasivayampillai (83). He was the author of *ஊர்ப் பெயர் உட்பொருள் விளக்கம்* and several other works.

He leaves behind two sons, Messrs. R. N. Sivasambu, journalist, of the Modern Publicity Company, Madras, and R. N. Sivapragasam, of the Education Office, Jaffna, and two daughters, Mrs. Meenk-sbi wife of Mr. S. Tar-by-Rajah, J. P., of Seremban and Mrs. Sathiyavathy, wife of Mr. S. Nadarajah, Proctor. The three daughters who predeceased him were Mrs. Roopavathy, wife of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, B. A., Mrs. Potpathy Ramupillai and Miss Poopathy.

the greatest service you can do for these people is to have the Pannai Causeway constructed during your lifetime in Council. Of course the war would be put forward as an excuse to say that such works cannot be undertaken at present. Well, if Government cannot help in meeting the expenses, let the income derived by the Ferry service at least be spent annually in filling up and extending certain portions of the road on either side with metal.

The sea is very deep only at Al-lapidly end to a distance of less than quarter of a mile. The rest of the distance can be filled with rubble stones. At present a certain amount is spent annually to deepen the channel. Let this money be spent in filling up. Failure to deepen the channel would only result in the impossibility to run the ferry boat with vehicles. Well, in the past we did not have the ferry boat service. Similarly let us put up with that inconvenience till the roads are extended to the deepest portion of the sea.

I hope and pray that this tragedy unprecedented and unheard of even during the time of our fore-fathers would not be repeated and that you would leave no stone unturned to do whatever possible to remove the existing anomalies.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Yours truly,
Valanai, "A sufferer"
1st June 1942.

MATRIMONIAL

SELVARAJAH—VELUPILLAI

The marriage was registered on Monday the 1st instant of Mr. Saravanamuttu Selvarajah, Proctor, of Nallore, with Miss Vallinayaki, daughter of the late Mr. S. Velupillai (of Maradana) and of Mrs. Velupillai, presently of Urumpirai.

NOTICE

I, Velauthar Kanapathipillai Muttulingam of Pungudativu, Jaffna, do hereby give notice that I intend applying to be admitted as a Notary Public to practise in the Tamil Language in the District of Jaffna.

V. R. MUTHULINGAM,
Pungudativu,
1-6-42.
(Mis. 50. 4-6-42.)

Blessed be the Ved'Veantas,
Blessed be the Ag'mas holy,
Blessed Adwaita Siddhantam,
Blessed all blessed Aum.

Prosper mother-Tam'l and Saivam,
Prosper T'ru-Murais and Shastras,
Prosper Readers and Jivas all,
Prosper all prosper Aum.

Praise be to the blessed name
of Saint Arul Nandi Sivam.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Case No. 522 P.

Kandiah Veluppillai of Alway West
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Parupathy widow of Veluppillai Kandiah of Alway West
2. Mailu Kathirgamar presently of Singapore
3. Wife Rasamma Do.
4. Kandiah Kiddinappillai Do.
5. Kandiah Kanapathippillai of Alway West
6. Kandiah Nadaraja of Do
7. Murugupillai Kanagasabai of Do
8. Wife Annappillai of Do.
9. Maheswari daughter of Veluppillai Kandiah of Alway West

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed respondents be substituted in the place of the deceased 3rd added-defendant Veluppillai Kandiah coming for disposal before L. W. De Silva, Esquire Additional District Judge on the 13th day of May 1942 in the presence of Messrs. Kandiah and Mailvaganam, Proctors

NOTICE

Assistant Sanitary Board Clerk,
Sanitary Board, Mannar District.

Applications will be received by the Chairman, Sanitary Board, Mannar District for the vacant post of Assistant Sanitary Board Clerk till 12 noon on Wednesday 17th. June 1942, with copies of testimonials.

Qualification:—Office Routine and typewriting. Junior School Certificate or equivalent qualification.

Salary:—Rs. 360.—Rs. 30.—Rs. 600 plus temporary war allowance.

Sgd. W. HOLMES,
Chairman, S. B., Mannar.

The Sanitary Board Office,
Mannar, 1st June, 1942.
(G. 10. 4 & 8-6-42.)

on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed respondents be substituted in the place of the deceased 3rd added defendant unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 4th day of June 1942 show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of May 1942.

Sgd. L. W. De Silva,
Additional District Judge.

Drawn by
Kandaiya & Mailvaganam.
Proctors for Petitioner.
(O. 17. 4-6-42.)

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