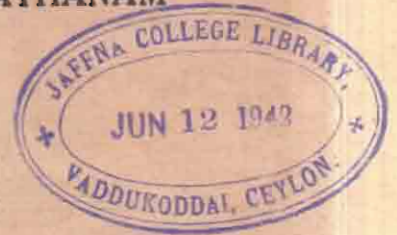


THE Hindu Organ.



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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Prices of Jap Textiles

The price control order relating to Japanese textiles, which had been in operation for some time, has been revoked, according to a Gazette notification of Monday.

What Britain is Doing

To tell the world what Britain is doing—how she looks and what she is thinking under the stress of war—the Ministry of Information is dispatching an average of 160 shipments of film to over 50 territories each week by bombing plane, air mail and surface craft.

London University Exams Postponed

The examination for B. A. Honours (History), B. A. (General) and B. Sc. (General) which were to have been commenced next week have been postponed. The examinations for B. A. Honours except in History, the L. L. B., the B. Sc. Special, the B. Sc. (Econ.) and the B. Com. will be held next week as arranged earlier.

Japanese Army Losses

Imperial Japanese Headquarters announced on Sunday that the losses of the Japanese army from the outbreak of the 'greater East Asia War' on December 8th last to the end of May, totalled 9,174 killed and 20,720 wounded. The number of planes lost was given as 348, while 31 ships totalling 160,000 tons were also lost.

Jap Gas Attacks

The Government Office of Facts and Figures, U. S. A., quoted the Chung-king radio for the statement that in the last five years the Japanese had made not less than 1,000 gas attacks in China. "With inadequate protection against such inhuman warfare," it added, "the Chinese suffered considerably." The statement said that India and Australia who might be the next objectives of a Japanese attack, must not assume that Japan would not extend gas warfare beyond China.

JAPAN'S IMITATION OF THE WEST

HOW SHE BORROWED RELIGION AND SCIENCE

BY ARTHUR WILSON
(In a Recent Broadcast)

G. K. Chesterton says in one of his essays that 'the only moral beauty to be found in modern Japan is that she has humbled herself in order to be exalted.' Japan has humbled herself quite deliberately twice in the course of her history: once when she acquired Chinese civilisation in the Vth century A. D., and again at the end of the last century when she set out to master Western technique. On the first occasion she took over not only the outward trappings of Chinese civilisation, but also the principles which guided China at that time—notably the Confucian ethic, and the complex structure of Mahayana Buddhism. These she adapted and fitted into the pattern of her life. However, when Japan elected to acquire Western technique, she mastered with astonishing success our scientific inventions and even the conventions of our visual art; she did not make a very serious attempt to examine the mainsprings of our attitude to life. There was a moment when she considered adopting Christianity wholesale, as her men adopted the bowler hat; but this project was abandoned. There are two reasons for this; in the first place the West with its scientific discoveries presented very real material danger. Japan perhaps rightly felt that she might be conquered. She therefore made the decision to acquire Western military arts, and, at the same time, in order to brace herself to this effort, she turned to the most profound and primitive instincts of which she was conscious—namely to the cult of her land, her Emperor and her tribe. This satisfied her religious aspirations, and she did not take on Christianity. But there was a secondary reason, which points a moral to us: the Japanese in search of knowledge who come to Europe were not long in discovering that scientific materialism and the higher criticism were bidding

fair to undermine the Christian foundations of Europe. Perhaps, too, they may have sensed that material success and power were, in fact, the twin gods of nineteenth century Europe? In any case, they did not take over our religion, as they had once assimilated those of China; on the contrary, for a new religion they turned back to a dim past; they stripped the meagre and intellectually immature figure of the primitive Japanese of his Chinese dress, and reconstructed from their ancient chronicles his pitifully limited views on life.

Revolution or Restoration

We think of the impact of the West on Japan in the second half of the last century as having caused a revolution; they rightly speak of it as a restoration. Not only did they restore their Emperor to his former position in the limelight, but also they restored their ancient tribal cult to its former prominence. This cult, known as Shinto, the Way of the Gods, is therefore the religion of Japan; its Bible, the ancient chronicles of the race. It is the birthright of every Japanese. It had long been overlaid by Buddhism, but a revival of interest in it towards the end of the XVIIIth century paved the way for its reinstatement. Shinto was born of the isolation of the Japanese in a beautiful land. Cut off from mankind, the Japanese contrived to regard themselves as a race apart differing from other races as one species of animal from another. Their realistic outlook taught them to see in their ruling family the highest beings conceivable. They regarded them as the symbol of their race, the descendants of their legendary foundress, the Sun-Goddess. At the same time they exulted in the beauties of their land, and paid attention to the spirits of its rivers and mountains; in particu-

Continued on page 4

PERISHABLES IN NORTHERN PORTS

WAGGONS DESPATCHED TO JAFFNA

Horse-boxes and carriage trucks are being despatched by the Railway from Colombo to Jaffna to clear the accumulation of goods that have been brought by sea from South India to Northern ports.

The horse-boxes and carriage trucks are to be used particularly for the transport of onions, potatoes and other perishables which are liable to go bad in the godowns and warehouses in Jaffna if adequate facilities for their transport to Colombo are not immediately forthcoming.

A fairly large number of horse-boxes and carriage-trucks could, it is stated, be set apart for this transport work at the present juncture as the demand for the transport of horses has declined considerably owing to prevailing conditions.

Priority Measures

Measures are also being devised to provide satisfactory facilities for the transport of goods brought from India to Jaffna to be conveyed to Colombo and other parts of the Island. The Priority Committee that has been appointed to allocate waggons has also been instructed to attend to the requirements of this transport service with promptness and all practicable despatch.

The Priority Committee meets daily and decides upon the number of waggons needed for the day for the transport of the requirements of the Food Control Department, the Marketing Department, the Civil Defence Commissioner, the Military and other essential services, leaving the rest of the waggons for the transport of goods belonging to the public.

Needs of the Public

It is only three or four days since this committee began to function, and it is expected that as it gains experience in the allocation of waggons more waggons will be made available for the transport of goods belonging to the public. Action has already been taken to restrict the number of waggons needed by each department to its minimum essential requirements so that more waggons may be available to the public. Waggons are also being released faster than before, the loading and the unloading of goods having been expedited to avoid congestion and consequent delays and inconvenience.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY JUNE 11, 1942.

THE NEED FOR TRUTH

IT IS ALWAYS BEST TO KNOW the truth, even if it goes against us. Those who want to know why Singapore, Penang and Rangoon were lost are not, as a rule, prompted by the spirit of idle curiosity. They are vitally interested in all that has happened. They have lost as much as anybody else. It is perfectly natural for them to try and understand the background of the defeat. At the same time the fact has to be admitted that the number of amateur strategists is very much on the increase. Everybody has got a plan for winning the war; everybody knows quite well how, for instance, Singapore could have been saved. It is, however, easy to distinguish between these two classes of persons, and there should be no difficulty in meeting at least half way the apprehensions of those who are only anxious that the causes of defeat should be ascertained and that there should be no repetition of the mistakes that had undoubtedly been made. During the whole course of their history the British people never countenanced a witch-hunt in search of Admirals and Generals who had failed to make good. The modern newspaper is, however, a serious complication in as much as it cannot exist for a single day without distributing praise and blame among the leaders of the fighting forces. Nevertheless the British public is still keeping true to tradition by refusing to join in the hunt for scapegoats. This does not mean that the British people are satisfied with all that is being done. There is grave dissatisfaction over more than one recent event in this world-wide war. The official position in the course of the recent debate in Parliament was that more information could not be given without assisting the enemy. It is a position that admits of no compromise on the face of it. It may, however, be permissible to ask whether some of the "sunshine" stories that emanated from Singapore did not assist the enemy who, it is safe to assume, knew all that there was to be known about the defences of Malaya. The excuse that a particular piece of information would assist the enemy is one that can be used for the purpose of unconsciously assisting the enemy by preventing the public from knowing vital facts that ought to be

known. Take the case of the Far East. The Prime Minister asserted that it was impossible to do more for the defence of this part of the world without damaging Britain's chances of victory on other fronts. It has now been revealed that, after this speech, reinforcements were rushed up to Singapore but it was too late. Some of the troops who were sent to Singapore had to surrender a few days later to the Japanese. Considerable reinforcements to the Army and Air Force were fortunately diverted in time to Ceylon and India. There is no doubt that this was the right thing to do under the circumstances, but why, it may be asked, were not these reinforcements sent in time to save Malaya? An additional one hundred thousand troops and one thousand aeroplanes could have saved the entire Malaya Peninsula if they had been stationed on the spot to meet the onslaught when it came. The fact remains that, in spite of Mr. Churchill's categorical statement that it would have been impossible to do more, reinforcements were, after all, sent, though they arrived too late. It is interesting to note that in a recent speech Sir John Anderson repeated the same fatuous remark about the sanctity of the other fronts. There has never been any question of depleting other fronts; the question has always been whether something more could not have been done for the defence of those hapless lands that have been overrun by the enemy without prejudicing the interests of the other fronts. This vital aspect of the matter is ignored by Sir John Anderson when he asks: "Is it not well for the whole Allied cause that we are able at this juncture to launch those tremendous attacks on the German armament centres we have just witnessed? Not until the last chapter is closed will it be possible to judge whether some other distribution of resources might not conceivably have given better results; but at this particular moment, when we are approaching the climax of the battle in Libya which had to be fought and on which most tremendous issues depend, when Russia may be settling the fate of Germany's last summer campaign, I, at all events, could not range myself with those who say that our resources could have been better disposed." This, however, is no answer to the question why the reinforcements that were actually sent were not sent in time. Why was not the necessity for these reinforcements foreseen while there was yet time to do so? The question is a simple one, and Sir John Anderson's speech does not certainly add to the prestige of the War Cabinet. The members of this Cabinet seem to be concerned more about their own defence than about the

truth of the matter, which is all that is needed. They seem to have forgotten the words of Burke who reminded the leaders that the nation had "in all things reposed an enduring but not an unreflecting confidence. That confidence demands a full return; and fixes a responsibility on the Ministers entire and undivided...They are not to fear a responsibility for acts of manly adventure. The responsibility which they are to dread, is, lest they should show themselves unequal to the expectation of a brave people."

NOTES & COMMENTS

Eat More Wheat

THE Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce proposes to tell the Ceylon public how to boil wheat in order that it may be eaten as rice is eaten. A large quantity of wheat and wheat flour is available, according to Mr. Corea. While it is obviously necessary that all this valuable stock of food should be consumed somehow, would it not be more helpful in the present situation to use wheat flour as it has always been used and to have the available stocks of wheat grain converted into flour? It would be better to let the people eat their food in their own way. To recommend new ways, however palatable these may be to the Minister, is to court disaster in the midst of a population which always looks askance at changes. Wheat flour is used by most people in Ceylon in various ways, and there need be no difficulty in persuading them to buy it.

The Railway

SOME weeks ago we referred to the ways of the Railway Department, which came in for a good deal of criticism recently in the State Council. One of the allegations made was that Station Masters were receiving considerable sums of money in the allocation of waggons for goods traffic. This is a matter that deserves investigation at the hands of the higher authorities. We hope that every attempt will be made to get to the bottom of these charges. The Railway is, as it is, a doubtful proposition, but, with graft on the lines complained of in the State Council, it will most assuredly go to perdition unless something is done to stop it. Corruption would only aggravate the inefficiency of the Railway.

Who Is Responsible?

WHO was responsible for the delay in the arrival at Jaffna of the day train from Colombo on Monday last? The train reached Jaffna at about 8.30 p. m. It had, however, reached Kilinochchi almost at the proper time. Then it got delayed at Pallai for over half an hour, waiting for a missing lo-

cal train with a handful of passengers to turn up. It was again delayed at Kodigamam because the night mail was at the platform and the officer concerned was unable to muster up sufficient resolution to admit the day train to the other line. If the Traffic Manager wants to know, he can get the full details from the driver and guard of the day train in question. Of course, excuses will be given, the usual excuses with which we in Ceylon are familiar, but they must be subjected to a close scrutiny. How does the Railway Department propose to get more custom by holding up trains in this fashion?

One Remedy

ONE remedy would be to get rid of those officers who have been found to be inefficient and who had been promoted to higher posts solely on the ground of seniority. There is no merit in seniority unless it enables an officer to do his work better than the younger men. Seniority is no justification for retaining the services of anaemic-looking officers who are unable to improve the pace of their walk even while trying to hand over the tablet. The truth of the matter seems to be that the Railway is looked upon as the patrimony of Ceylonese with a smattering of English education. These gentlemen want careers and the Railway exists to meet this national demand. As for the public, let it crowd the buses, since this is not going to affect the present or future prospects of the Railway officer. We are afraid that a root and branch reform is necessary.

The Midway Battle

THE Japanese Navy seems to have received a severe trouncing in the battle off Midway Island. Following closely on the Coral Sea engagement, it shows that the American Fleet is getting too uncomfortably active for the Japanese. In the Midway battle the Japanese are reported to have lost some of their biggest aircraft-carriers in addition to other ships. This is indeed a serious blow to Japan's original carrier-strength which undoubtedly contributed largely to her initial victories. As a result, it is even suggested that the naval balance of power in the Pacific has been radically altered in favour of the Allied nations. With Lieutenant-General Arnold, Chief of the American Air Force, predicting that by the end of 1942 the United States will have over 60,000 officers and close to a million men, there seems to be ample justification for Admiral King's confidence that "we shall win this war and not only our own freedom will be preserved but also that of untold millions will be restored to them".

NAVAL BALANCE OF POWER

Radically Altered Against Japan

Washington, Tuesday.

The naval balance of power in the Pacific, once heavily weighted on the side of Japan, has now been radically altered as the result of the result of the Battle of Midway Island, following, as it does, the Japanese losses in the Coral Sea and the Macassar Strait.

Particularly gratifying is the fact that three to five enemy aircraft-carriers and their planes have been accounted for, which may mean that half Japan's original carrier strength has been destroyed—a serious blow in view of the valuable role this type of ship is playing in modern warfare.

The significance of these losses is shown by Admiral Ernest J. King's emphasis of the fact that the enemy's ability to produce new ships is less than that of the United States.

Nevertheless, Japan's total naval strength is still sufficient to tax the resources of the United Nations, and experts point out in this connexion that not more than half of Japan's forces were engaged in the attack on Midway.

Thus, though she has been weakened by heavy losses, Japan still possesses sufficient ships to carry out other offensives.

At the same time, an encouraging factor is that she has a tremendous area to guard and therefore cannot concentrate all her power at any one point.

All commentators here underline the fact that Japan's early victories and also defeats have been effected mainly through air power. They point out that air superiority will have to be established before an offensive is undertaken against Japanese strongholds and the country itself.

The situation in the North Pacific where Admiral King said that something was "going on" had not been clarified up to a late hour yesterday evening. No news of what is happening there since the Japanese carried out two air raids on the Aleutian base of Dutch Harbour last Wednesday has been issued. Admiral King's statement that the position was obscure still holds.

NO MAJOR OFFENSIVE IN RUSSIA AS YET

BOTH SIDES POISED FOR ATTACK OR DEFENCE

London, Monday.

Although news from the Russian front is still confused, there are indications that there has been a German offensive against Sebastopol. It is possible that the German High Command would like to liquidate the position in the Crimea where the big garrison at Sebastopol would be a constant menace to any offensive movement to the east.

There is nothing to suggest that a major offensive has opened, although it would not be surprising if a storm blew up in the near future. Both sides are poised for attack as well as for defence.

From a spot 75 miles from Kalinin, I have just heard German and Soviet guns booming faintly in the distance. That is how "near" the Germans are to Kalinin despite some radio claims a few days ago that they were fighting on the

EXPANSION OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL

IMPORTANT CHANGES IMMINENT

New Delhi, May 31.

Important developments in the political field are foreshadowed, though how long they will take or what final shape they will assume are points beyond computation at the present movement. The need for urgency cannot be overstressed during the present critical phase of the war and the stage of negotiations cannot, for the reasons stated in a previous message, be prolonged endlessly.

The Departments of Information and Communications have been without Members for some time now and these appointments must be made as soon as possible. Communications will probably be split up into Transport and Communications. The name of Sir Edward Bentham continues to be mentioned in connection with one of these, while the other, it seems, may be amalgamated with Law under Sir Sultan Ahmed.

The persistence of the report that Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar will go to London as a member of the War Cabinet suggests the likelihood of its proving well founded. For the present Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai will probably carry on as India's representative on the Pacific War Council in addition to his duties as Agent-General until other arrangements are made. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's departure from the Government of India will leave the Commerce Department without a Member. One solution under consideration is the transfer of Mr N. R. Sarker, Education Member, who would feel obviously more at home in the Commerce than the Education Department. The Education portfolio may, in that case, be assigned to Sir Faizur Rahman, until lately a Member of the Federal Public Services Commission. Sir Faizur Rahman was Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University and those who know him have high regard for his abilities, independence and freedom from communal bias.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham to be Included

Another possibility is Sir R. K.

outskirts of the city, says a writer in the "Red Star". Only at one point are the Germans any nearer, namely, on the outskirts of Rzhev, 70 miles southwest from here. In most sectors of this front, the Germans are constantly "feeling out" the Soviet positions and strength, sometimes using a whole division with tanks and aircraft. This process has cost the Germans dear in the past few weeks for the Soviet troops have held good positions on favourable ground.

Kalinin's population of 170,000 today compares with a normal population of 225,000. Electricity and trams have been restored for some months. Much has been done towards restoring the wrecked water supply and sewage systems, but 60 per cent. of living quarters are damaged or destroyed. The Soviet troops holding the line west of Kalinin are a permanent threat to the Germans. From their positions, drives could be launched southwest and northwest, but at present the ground is still rather wet for major operations.

Shanmukham Chetti, who, it seems, may be given either the Education or the Information Department—unless a new Department of Production is created in accordance both with public demand and the recommendation of the American Technical Mission.

"Will Madras have another representative," is the question regarding which there is much speculation. The principle of an Indian Defence Member having been conceded during the Cripps negotiations, it is hardly likely that it will be withdrawn. Sir Mahomed Usman, who has been a member of the National Defence Council will prove, if selected, a very acceptable first Indian Member for Defence.

Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao may relinquish his post as Member in charge of Civil Defence very shortly. The choice of his successor is still under consideration.

Another point on which a decision is still awaited concerns the retention of Sir Jeremy Raisman and Sir Reginald Maxwell as Finance and Home Members respectively. Should the Executive Council be completely non-officialised, obviously they must vacate their seats. But will there be some compromise—such for instance, as advisers, strictly speaking, outside the Executive Council. His Majesty's Government have vast and growing financial commitments in this country on account of the war and may prefer that the Viceroy should have a Financial Adviser of their own choice. Incidentally Sir Jeremy Raisman, having worked under Sir James Grigg during the latter's term of office in the Government of India, enjoys a definite personal advantage.

Sir Reginald Maxwell is regarded as an authority on all problems connected with internal security, whose services the Viceroy might want to retain in a similar capacity.

Representation for Minorities

But apart from elimination of the I.C.S. element from the Government of India, two important minorities remain to be mentioned—the Depressed Classes and Sikhs. Dr. Ambedkar is considered almost a certainty, but about the Sikh nominee there seems some doubt. All these ideas are undoubtedly receiving serious consideration, both here and in London. The Government of India do not accept the view, which Sir Stafford Cripps indirectly propounded, that only the Congress and the Muslim League matter and the co-operation of other parties, while welcome, is indispensable. The breakdown of the negotiations should not, therefore, penalise the country as a whole. Should the names mentioned above receive final approval the result would be an Executive Council of twelve consisting of four Hindus, four Muslims, four from other minorities, namely, Depressed Classes, Sikhs, Parsis and Europeans. But this cannot be a complete team since it does not include any representative of the Hindu Mahasabha.

ROYAL ARMS

The Public and Military Sentries

1. The public are reminded that Military guards on important places are responsible for the safety of the property entrusted to their charge.

2. Members of the Fighting Services providing guards have the right of arrest and search in protected places and areas, and the co-operation of the public is desired in this respect.

3. On being challenged by a sentry with the words "Halt. Who goes there?", a person should immediately halt, stand still and answer "Friend." He should remain halted until he receives the order "Advance one."

The person challenged should then approach the sentry slowly so that he may be examined and his identification established. When a party is challenged, only one person should approach the sentry. The sentry will then point in the direction he wishes the person or party to go. They should then immediately move in this direction without making any attempt to run away. It should be noted that the safety of the property which is guarded is of paramount importance to the sentry and that he must take action to prevent himself being rushed or any hostile action being committed by the person who has failed to halt. If necessary the sentry has orders to fire.

4. At night or in mist any person failing to halt runs the risk of being fired at, and the greatest care should be taken while approaching a sentry post under these circumstances to avoid any action which might be open to suspicion. It is MOST IMPORTANT that no hurried movement should be made which might be misunderstood to indicate an attempt to produce a weapon from the clothing with which to attack the sentry. Any action of this sort will probably cause the sentry to fire. Any person, in possession of a Pass, therefore, approaching a sentry should have his pass in his hand before he is challenged.

5. It is emphasised that by night the best thing is for civilians to avoid entirely areas occupied or patrolled by the Military Forces.

Department of Information,
June 8, 1942.

(Mis. 56-11-6-42)

WHEAT INSTEAD OF RICE

EXPERIMENTS PROVE SATISFACTORY

Experiments have been made with wheat and it has been found that it can be boiled and eaten as rice is eaten. The boiling of wheat for this purpose has to be done in a particular way and that way, the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce (Mr. G. C. S. Corea) informed a reporter of "The Times of Ceylon" would be explained in pamphlets to be issued shortly.

"It is necessary," Mr. Corea said, that people should make use of other foodstuffs in addition to rice. A large quantity of wheat and wheat flour is available and that will have to be distributed. Steps will be taken to explain to the people how wheat can be used."

SOME HINTS ABOUT SELECTION OF FOODSTUFFS

KAMBU A VERY NUTRIOUS FOOD

ALTHOUGH not widely known until recently in Ceylon, Kambu or the Bulush millet is one of the most important millets in India, where in certain parts it is the staple food.

It is a crop which grows well on poor soils with a low rainfall and its nutritive value is high. A tall plant, it produces an erect ear-head in the form of a cylindrical spike varying in length from about six inches to two feet depending on the variety.

Season and Method of Cultivation: A light, well-drained soil in the dry zone is most suited to the requirements of this crop. In the wet zone, up to an elevation of about 2,000ft., it can be successfully grown provided the rainfall during the season does not exceed 40 inches and at flowering time fairly dry whether prevails. It is adaptable to adverse conditions.

For the maha season, sow in November in both the wet and dry zones and for the yala season between May and June in the wet zone and from the end of March to April in the dry zone.

The seed may be broadcast or, better, drilled in rows one and a half feet apart, the seedlings being thinned out to about one foot apart in the row when they are about eight inches high.

It is an advantage to sow kambu as a mixed crop with a pulse such as green gram or the bush cowpea in alternate rows spaced one foot apart.

With dhal, kambu should be sown in three rows one and a half feet apart between every two rows of dhal spaced six feet apart.

As a broadcast crop sown pure, the seed rate is eight pounds per acre, and in rows two feet apart with a pulse crop between it, six pounds per acre.

The land should be hoed once or twice to keep down weed growth.

The ripening seed is very subject to attacks by birds and special attention is necessary to scare away birds when the ear-heads are ripening.

Harvesting: The crop takes three to four months to harvest from germination according to the variety. The ear-heads are cut with about six inches of their stalks, and are heaped and covered over with straw for two to three days in a shed, after which they are threshed by trampling with cattle or buffaloes or by beating with sticks.

The seed should be winnowed and dried thoroughly in the sun before being stored. The giant Jamnagar variety matures unevenly and is harvested in two or three instalments.

Yields vary from about 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Under intensive cultivation as much as 35 bushels per acre can be obtained. One bushel of seed weighs about 60 lbs.

Utilisation: The grain is chiefly used in the form of flour to make roti or chapati. It is also used as pop corn; or the tender ear-heads with the grain in the milk stage may be parched and eaten.

CURRY AND RICE DIET

"Wars have frequently produced reformation and if this war reforms the diet of the labouring classes of Ceylon it will have, for this country, a blessing in disguise," said Dr. Lucius Nicholls, the nutrition expert, in a broadcast talk on Sunday from the Colombo Station on the nutritional aspect of Ceylon's food production drive.

Diagnosing the defects of Ceylon diets, particularly in relation to the masses, he said: "The diets of the poorer classes are too rich in starch, that is they contain too much rice, they are deficient in certain vitamins and minerals and they are too highly laced with curry stuffs."

"There are many good old Sinhalese customs but the use of the present type of 'curry and rice' is not one of them, because its most important ingredient is the chillie, which is of South American origin. It was first cultivated in Mediterranean countries some years after the voyages of Christopher Columbus to America, from then it spread to many parts of the old world.

"In India it was first grown by the Portuguese in Goa, and doubtless brought by them to Ceylon. I am not condemning condiments, they have a useful place in human dietary as digestive stimulants, but the abuse of them when taken in great excess must be condemned almost as much as the abuse of alcohol.

"Rice has too little protein, but the protein is of good quality and highly digestible, and its value is enhanced when many proteins from other sources also occur in the diet. There are a number of millets which can be grown in Ceylon, they are not as digestible as rice but they contain more protein and minerals. The commonest of these is kurakkan, others such as cholam and kambu are fairly widely used in India. Every attempt should be made to use one or other of these as a breakfast cereal.

Roots and Tubers

"There are many good roots and tubers grown in the Island. The best of these are the climbing yams (d'scorea), the sweet potato which will grow in all parts of Ceylon and the Irish potato which will grow only in the hills. The big leaved yams are called by various names such as Coco-yam, Taro in the Pacific Islands, Tannia Eddo and Da-beem in the West Indies. These also are good tubers.

"Manioca is the easiest of all to grow and it will produce many tons of roots in every acre which is planted up.

"The roots and tubers are rich in starch and therefore will supply the needs for work and large quantities of them up to a pound or more daily can be consumed by labourers. They should also appear in the diets of the sedentary workers but in smaller amounts.

"Cereals and roots must be fortified by foodstuffs rich in proteins,

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JAPAN'S IMITATION OF THE WEST

Continued from page 1

lar they made much of the lustral properties of water. Shinto is therefore the cult of the Japanese race, of its foundress the Sun-Goddess, of her descendants the ruling family and of the beauties of Japan, together with the legends and divinities which that land has inspired. Shinto encourages fanatical devotion to the race, land and Emperor. It encourages the Japanese to view themselves as a race apart of peculiar sanctity. Moral codes and ethics are for lesser mortals; the Japanese has only to consult his own heart for infallible guidance! Blind loyalty is necessary and desired; hence in the name of loyalty anything may be done in Japan. The rebellious young officers who took part in the 1936 revolt murdered the Finance Minister in the name of loyalty, while that poor man saw himself pursuing a loyal policy. Public opinion in Japan would condone the most atrocious crime on that plea, and is in fact condoning the treacherous attacks on the U. S. A and Britain on those grounds. To a Japanese, what the aggregate of his Tribe does cannot be anything but right, absolute and sacred. To him, no one has the right to criticise the Japanese, since he conceives of no common criteria by which a member of another race could judge his own. Further, to the Japanese, right and wrong are not of universal application; they are Japanese-Right and Japanese-Wrong. This as the religion, if it is worthy of the name, to which those guiding the destinies of Japan turned as a reaction to the impact of the West; this they set up as their State cult. Its priests became state officials. Worship at its shrines became obligatory for every Japanese. Every device known to modern science was and is being used to foster it. The military are its f remost devotees; its narrowest and most benighted adherents. The military advisers at the schools take the lead in inculcating its perverse principles into the receptive minds of the young. Fantastic are the claims made on its behalf: 'The shrine-are religion,' writes a Japanese authority on the subject. 'They are real religion,' he continues, 'they are perfect religion. If the statement will be permitted, it may be said that Christianity and Buddhism are side movements in religion. They are incomplete religions. They are secondary religions.' And as 'secondary religions' they are treated by the Japanese.

The Perfect Religion

It is typically Japanese that by definition State Shinto is not a religion according to the law of the land; by this, however, is meant, as Dr. Paton, the Secretary of the International Missionary Council at once saw, that it is more important than religion—that it is in fact according to the passage I have just quoted the perfect religion. Since the spring of 1940 four subsidiary 'religions' were officially recognised, that they

might be more easily regimented, and were placed under the department of education; their followers must, of course, conform to State Shinto. They are Sectarian Shinto, Buddhism, Christianity and Mohammedanism. Buddhism numbers its adherents by millions; it produced the finest flower of Japanese culture, and is by no means moribund. It has, however, been subjected for so long to regimentation that it has little difficulty in finding its place in the over-riding religion of the State. The influence of Christianity, and especially of its humanitarian and less profound aspects, has been out of all proportion to the numbers of its adherents. Now a National Church has been formed out of the Protestant sects and foreign influence has been removed. This body has shown itself so willing to toe the line that a representative actually reported its foundation to the shrine of the Sun-Goddess at Ise! Mohammedanism was included solely for political reasons; it is of course, like Christianity, directly opposed to State or Emperor Worship! Sectarian Shinto is nothing more than an offshoot of State Shinto. Certain of these sects have aimed recently at a synthesis of all religions; this they have achieved to the satisfaction of their numerous adherents, but the superficiality of their attempts is as staggering to the Western mind as is the ingenuitousness of State Shinto. There are millions of devout Buddhists in Japan—there are hundreds of faithful Christians—but, such has been their education, such their limited outlook, that they have little or no difficulty in separating their private faiths—which they appear to look upon almost as hobbies—from their all-transcending loyalty to their race, their Emperor and their Land. The Japanese Government, on the other hand, look upon these religions which they have been pleased to recognise, as instruments of policy. Buddhism can be invoked to excite the sympathy of the Burmese, the Thais and the Indians. Christianity is useful when dealing with the Western countries. They are using their pretended good relations with Catholicism at the moment to curry favour with Latin America and Southern Europe. Mohammedanism can be put to similar uses.

To quote Dr. Paton again, 'we are beholding in Japan the clearest instance in modern times of the regimentation of the State, in all its parts, round the idea of its own absolute sacredness'. The parallel with Germany is in fact exact. Both tolerate religion only so far as it is entirely subservient to the State. The State reserves for itself that absoluteness and universality of range which belong to true religion. The worship of the Tribe as practised in Germany and in Japan is inimical to all international life, since international life must be founded upon mutual respect for basic principles and tolerance for the view of others.

Both Nazism and Shintoism are, in fact, throw-backs to a murky past! They constitute the greatest actual danger to our age and to our civilisation—whether Chinese or European. They are at once the seeds of the mainstay of the ruthless aggressor that is befouling this marvellous planet!

**INDIA'S WAR EFFORT
AMERICAN MISSION'S
PROPOSALS**

New Delhi, June 5.

The American Technical Mission to the Government of India, in its preliminary report just issued, states that mass production methods must be introduced in India as well as the more rigid control of materials, priorities and prices. Out of various possibilities suggested to it, in regard to the necessary organisation, the suggestion which appeals to the Mission as being sound and feasible, the report declares, is "the establishment of a War Cabinet with a strong Secretariat to control war production in all its phases."

The Mission has recommended to the United States Government to loan to India in an advisory capacity an outstanding Railway administrator, with two assistants who will be experts in operation and maintenance, respectively.

Power Alcohol

The Mission specifically recommends a further investigation into the possibility of producing power alcohol, the expansion of the steel industry, concentration on repairs of aircraft and ships rather than new construction, the manufacture in India of a general purpose military radio set, measures to stimulate the production of aluminium, etc.

The preliminary report is not exhaustive and will be followed by a more comprehensive report written in Washington. The Mission has asked the United States Government to secure, at the expense of the Government of India, six industrial executives to act, under the direction of the Government of India, as advisers to war production plants.

Raj's Assurance

At a Press Conference, American Correspondents present suggested to Sir H. P. Mody, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council for War Supplies, that the latter's comment on the report seemed to them to be a refutation of practically all the important recommendations of the Mission. Sir Homi Mody emphatically contradicted any such impression. The recommendations were under consideration by the Government and their decisions would soon be announced. He gave the assurance that their general outcome will be the expansion of India's war effort.

**UNIVERSITY OF
CEYLON**

**APPOINTMENTS BY
VICE-CHANCELLOR**

In order to give effect to elections held at preliminary meetings, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon has made the following appointments under section 64 of the Ceylon University Ordinance:—

Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies: Professor G. P. Malalasekera.

Dean of the Faculty of Arts: Professor S. Whiteley.

Dean of the Faculty of Science: Professor A. Kandiah.

The Faculty of Medicine has been constituted at a preliminary meeting of the Senate and will meet shortly to elect a Dean.

Representatives of the Senate on the Council (in addition to the Deans): Professor W. A. E. Karu-

**OPINION ON BURMA CAMPAIGN
MISTAKES REALISED TOO LATE**

(From the "Hindu" Correspondent)

New Delhi, June 1.

WITHIN the last ten days four Commanders have spoken, all connected with the Burma campaign—Generals Wavell, Alexander and Stilwell and Sir Richard Pearse. Each has given his account of the loss of the Burma campaign. Gen. Stilwell candidly and without much ceremony referred to the beating the Allies got in Burma.

British military authorities have attempted to draw and give such comfort as they could from the withdrawal of the major portion of the troops from Burma and the time gained for the defence of India. A great deal of equipment had, however to be abandoned. Here again, the tendency to minimise the magnitude of the loss is manifest. Lorries and tanks when left behind, had little life left in them, it seems, and presumably, therefore, would be almost of no use, to the enemy. Oilfields in Burma have been so damaged it is claimed, that the Japanese will take at least a year to get even one ounce of oil out of them.

But there are several gaps which need to be filled and several contradictions, which must be straightened out. It is the fashion to refer to the Japanese having taken six months to occupy Burma and suggest that they have had a formidable task in achieving this. But during these six months, the Japanese had several other tasks on hand—Malaya, Dutch East Indies, Philippines. Once they concentrated their strength on Burma, British withdrawal became rapid.

Mistakes are admitted but it seems incredible that discoveries vitally affecting the campaign are so belated. Too late was it realised in Malaya that troops trained for desert warfare would not be good in the jungle. It is now admitted that mechanised forces were not suitable for the Burma campaign because good roads were very few. The enemy seemed to know it all the time because he relied on pack-ponies, human labour and bullock-carts. Surely the British who have been in Burma for over half a century should have known how to deal with transport problems far better than the enemy. But they did not, and even when they saw how they were being outmanoeuvred by the enemy because the latter utilised local conditions to his own advantage—which was in the last stages of the campaign—the task of readjustment was not at all easy.

**Chinese Left in Difficult
Position**

There was obvious difference of opinion between commanders as to whether Burma could have been held by greater supplies reaching our troops. But when it was decided that supplies could not be sent over and withdrawal became inevitable, the Chinese were promptly informed. It is a tragic irony that in the early stages of the Burma campaign when Chinese assistance was offered it was not accepted. Later when difficulties became more serious Chinese co-operation proved a valuable factor in certain sectors. Little has been heard in India of the fact that some Chinese units marched three thousand miles in order to stiffen the resistance against the Japanese. They have fought hard rearguard actions and inflicted heavy losses before yielding to overwhelming pressure. It is conceivable that had the Chinese known in good time that British plans would undergo a radical alteration and that the enemy would not be resisted their decision to send some of their best fighting units might have been different. British withdrawal from Burma leaves Chinese forces still in the country in an unenviable position from which they are hard put to it to extricate themselves with the enemy occupying strategic points on the road to China.

Delhi has spoken of considerable amusement caused by exaggerated enemy claims. Clearly, there is no room for amusement, regarding the enemy who seems to know a country, which should be hostile, far better than its rulers can and adopt infiltration tactics to confound our troops and has achieved phenomenal success.

General Alexander considers it essential that Burma should be reconquered for the British Empire. What effect such a statement will have on the Burmese people need hardly be pointed out—nor on Chinese defenders on Burmese soil.

Representatives of the Faculties in the Court: Mr. U. D. R. Caspersz (Arts) and Dr. E. L. Fonseka (Science).

Representatives of the Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers in the Court: Mr. J. L. C. Rodrigo and Dr. P. C. Sarbadhikari.

Representatives of the Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers in the Senate: Mr. S. P. Baliga and Mr. U. D. R. Caspersz,

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OBITUARY

MR. S. NAGALINGAM

The death occurred under very tragic circumstances, on Saturday at Point Pedro, of Mr. S. Nagalingam, of the Staff of the Kokuvil Hindu College.

Mr. Nagalingam was returning in a car after a lunch given to the students and teachers of the Kokuvil Hindu College by Mr. M. Karthigesu who recently retired from the principalship of the College. It is reported that near the Puloly Hospital a car coming from a cross-road dashed into the car in which Mr. Nagalingam and a few other teachers were travelling and that after the collision the latter car was hurled against a post. As a result of the severe jerk, the doors of the car opened and the occupants were thrown out. Mr. Nagalingam sustained serious injuries and was removed to the Puloly Hospital where he succumbed soon after admission. After the post mortem his body was removed to his residence at Sandilipay where a largely attended funeral was held and the remains were cremated at the Sandilipay crematorium.

He leaves behind a widow and an only daughter and a host of relatives and friends with whom much sympathy will be felt.

**SOME HINTS
ABOUT SELECTION OF
FOODSTUFFS**

Continued from page 4

the best of these are those of animal origin, meat, fish, milk and eggs, but there is one class of vegetable foodstuff widely available of which all its members are rich in proteins, these are the peas and beans and the pulses and they form good supplement to rice and fair supplement to roots.

"Now let us consider the vegetable fruits. They may be placed in one of several categories. There are those which contain carbohydrate and proteins in much the same proportions as roots and tubers, and may replace or augment these at a meal. Such are the bread fruit, jak fruit seeds and the unripe plantain.

"Other vegetable fruits are mainly of value for the vitamins and minerals they contain; among these are the brinjal, bandakka, string bean, the tomato and the drumstick. They are all good vegetables and one or other should appear in the diet daily.

Green Leaves

"Another category comprehends the green leaves, and these are prominent in their values in vitamins and minerals. There are many in use in Ceylon which have far higher values than the cabbage or the lettuce but unfortunately they have not been selectively cultivated, and are somewhat fibrous and unpalatable. Among the best of them are gotukola, niviti, kankoon, tampala, spinach, agathi and mukunuenna. No green leaves should very frequently be found in the daily diets.

"The fourth and the last category are the gourds, which include pumpkins and cucumbers. Some of these have fair vitamin values and the best are the red pumpkin, the bitter gourd and the snake gourd. But some of them are almost valueless and appear to be taken with very hot curries because of their demulcent effect.

"Now let us turn to the dessert fruits; they may be divided into several categories, but the great majority fall into the category of those mainly consisting of watery juices of pleasant flavour. Almost all of them are fairly rich in the anti-scurvy vitamin and they have another valuable property in that they are antacids and help to maintain the alkalinity of the blood.

"When I state that they do this because they contain much citric, tartaric, malic and other acids, the statement may appear paradoxical, but strange to relate, the salts of these acids are quickly burnt in the body to form alkaline carbonates. Oranges and limes are good examples."

WANTED

Applications are hereby called for the post of Principal, Kokuvil Hindu College. Graduates with teaching experience and with experience as Headmasters will be preferred. Applications will close on 30th June, 1942—T. Muttusamipillai, Hon. Secretary, Jaffna Hindu College, Board of Directors.

(Mis. 55 8—15-6-42)

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