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THE NAVAL POSITION

Free Movement of British Ships And Troops Possible

LOSSES WILL NOT VITALLY AFFECT BRITISH WAR EFFORT

(BY LORD STRABOLGI)

THE basic fact of the naval situation is that maritime lines of communication all over the world are controlled by the British Fleet. The only exception is the Baltic Sea. There, owing to the seizure of Denmark the entrance is effectively controlled by Germany. This control does not extend to within range of enemy shore batteries, so that the eastern entrance to the English Channel by the Straits of Dover is in dispute. Everywhere else, the control is effective and this despite two major events since the present war broke out, the capitulation of France and the intervention of Italy.

Effective control does not mean that occasional blockade runners cannot enter enemy controlled ports nor that surface raiders suitably disguised, such as the vessel recently engaged by the armed merchant cruiser *Carnarvon Castle*, cannot escape to trade routes, usually by way of the Norwegian coast which is itself held by the Germans. Furthermore, submarines, owing to their facilities for evasion, can operate against British merchant shipping as they did right through the last war. What it does mean is that, apart from a certain percentage of loss by enemy action, British merchant shipping can sail the seas and carry on export and import trade and that troops and their equipment can be moved freely in any theatre of war in British Convoys.

It would not be practicable, for example, for the Germans to send an army by sea anywhere except in the Baltic. The invasion of the British Isles, if ever attempted, would be hazardous and, indeed, would only be possible at all if such air ascendancy could be obtained by the Germans over the English Channel or the North Sea that British warships could be driven away for a long enough period for the invading

troops and their equipment to be landed and for their lines of communication to be kept open for further supplies. In the Mediterranean, the Italian Fleet has been so reduced by the air attacks at Tasanto and naval action off Sardinia that their armies in Libya are now in peril. While the battle of Sidi Barrani was being fought, British warships were able to support the advancing army and bombard Italian positions and the coastal road without interference from the Italian Navy. The defence of Egypt and the counter attack of the invading force were made possible because convoys of troop ships and supply ships could be taken through the Mediterranean to Alexandria under cover of British naval forces. It is true that, although much of equipment and store has been sent to Egypt round the Cape of Good Hope for convenience, at any time a large convoy can be sent from one end of the Mediterranean to the other facing only the usual hazards of war. In the same way, the British are now garrisoning Crete and have stationed naval and aerial forces on that island, thus preventing any Italian naval action in the Aegean to aid their campaign against the Greeks and blockading the Dodecanese islands. The often debated problem as to whether Italian air power could counterbalance British naval power in the Mediterranean would appear to be solved. Similarly the Italian garrisons in Abyssinia and East Africa can neither be reinforced nor supplied by sea and, therefore, are living on their accumulated stores.

German naval losses since the outbreak of the war, and especially in the Norwegian campaign, have been so heavy that only two large warships of the original German fleet survive. These are

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NEW WORLD SYNTHESIS

SPIRITUAL MESSAGE OF THE EAST AND THE WEST

(BY ELIOT C. CLARK)

THE realistic conception of the world of to-day which is based upon power and its material manifestation does not take into consideration that other less apparent and invisible power which is latent in aspiration and the spiritual inheritance of different peoples. That its manifestation may differ is but the differing mode of its expression. Fundamentally it is the eternal quest of Reality. The will to live is in the liberation of life.

At no time in the history of the world has material production been greater, and probably at no time has there been greater unrest. The solution cannot be merely by domination or economic exploitation.

Progress is so inseparably associated in the popular mind with mechanized convenience that we do not realize that man may progress towards the abyss as well as towards the heights.

The dazzling spectacle of modern invention has been so outwardly alluring that man has lost relation with his inner self. In consequence he has been victimized by incessant desire and drowned in the labyrinth of his own delusion. The realization of life and the mode of living have lost their reciprocal relation. But man in his potential Being has remained unchanged.

It is apparent that whereas modern means of communication and industrial distribution tend to standardize and delocalize the mode of living, that the biological and historical development of varied peoples is in a different and often disparate state of evolution. The East is suddenly confronted with an industrialized world which is not born from its integral evolution and is quite apart from its natural tradition. Its new leaders are endeavouring to assimilate and utilize this mechanized civilization and traditional culture is everywhere in retreat.

In the Western world materialistic quest of Reality has ended in its illusion. Money power has been unable to coin contentment. Inherited wealth

has demonstrated its dangers and turned its gold into sensuous dross. Economic disintegration is but an indication of the inefficiency of human co-operation. The search for the hidden treasure begins anew.

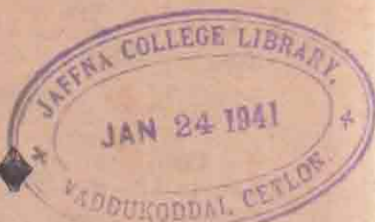
It is in this quest that the ancient wisdom is being re-discovered. The outward lure of life is returning to the inner light of realization. For what can the world mean apart from experience and what the experience apart from the experience? 'Know thyself' echoes from the silence of the past, echo of the eternal recurrence.

The 'mystical' East is being transformed by the 'material' West; whereas the invisible undercurrents of the East are permeating the thought of the West. Thus the traditional distinction of the East and West is losing its theoretical significance and transformation ends in meeting.

This is far other than the orientalizing of Western thought or the materialization of the East. It is rather a new orientation. This can arise only from the living quest of Reality, not in the fixity of theoretical belief. Science has been the search-light of the West. Its revelation has given new meaning to ancient wisdom. Its light has cleared away the debris of barren accumulation and pierced the shadow of theological tyranny. Having reached the theoretical point of the unknown, its inquiry is finished, and metaphysics posits again its livingness in faith rather than doubt which is death. Science remains confined to the phenomenal world of manifestation and theoretical conclusion, while spirit is released in its living realization. This knows no orientation other than its own realization.

What is the genesis of this awakening? It is the renewed awareness of the limitations of the analytical mind and the recognition of that which is the Source of mind. Mind is both a projection and a reaction and in consequence is in a ceaseless charge, the victim of its own

(Continued on page 4)



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(Y. 19. 2.5-40 to 1.5-41.)

NOTICE

I Alagoo daughter of Veerakathipillai of Pathaimany, Atchuvally, Jaffna, do hereby cancel the Power of Attorney granted by me on the 6th day of June, 1939, to Vyramuttu son of Kasippillai of Brown Road, Neeraviady, Vannarponnai East.

வீ. அழகு

20-1-41

(Mis. 178. 20 & 23-41)

Notice

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வீ. சொர்ணம்,

வீ. அழகு.

20-1-41.

Mis. 179 20 & 23-1-41.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1941.

A MONROE DOCTRINE FOR THE EAST

THE JAPANESE PREMIER in his speech on Monday insisted on Japan's right to create a New Order in the East which should free the various peoples of the East from Western exploitation. There can be nothing objectionable in this claim provided the Order that is to be set up is one based on the inherent right to self-determination of the peoples concerned, and not on the domination of Japan. The white races whose colonial records are all tainted by exploitation, forceful annexation and the denial of equality to coloured races have the least right to question such a claim if it is genuine. Even as the United States which is dominant in America has asserted the Monroe doctrine since early Nineteenth Century which opposes the acquisition of territories in the Americas by any European

power, in the same way Japan which is the dominant power in the East has a right to oppose the transfer of any territories in the Far East to any new power. The question of a Monroe doctrine for the East came to the fore-front with the occupation of Holland by Germany in May last. The Dutch East Indies on which both Japan and the United States depend for their supply of rubber and tin was in danger of being seized by Germany or some other foreign power. So long as the Dutch Government in Holland exercised sway over the East Indies a free supply was assured to both these countries. It was after the fall of Holland that Japan expressed her concern for the safety of these colonies and asserted her right to prevent their annexation by any foreign power and even to take them over during the pendency of the War. But Japan is not the only power interested in the East Indies. The United States also has interests as vital as Japan's. The Dutch East Indies not merely supplied tin and rubber, but also had a certain strategic importance because of its close proximity to the Philippines. The United States lost no time in making it plain that she would not countenance any attempt on the part of Japan to disturb the status quo in the East. Japan desisted thus from her intention to make capital of the difficulties in Europe.

Japan's military and economic power gives her an indisputable right, as we have just mentioned, to create a New Order in the East free from foreign exploitation or domination, provided her motives are genuine and not suspect. Japan's record in Manchuko and China makes her motives particularly mixed and suspect. She is nothing but a free-booter of the Twentieth Century, just as European States were previously and Germany is even today. The order which she creates will be one based on economic exploitation and political and military domination by Japan and not on justice, and free opportunity for self-expression and development for the Asiatic peoples concerned. If it is a case of choice between Western and Japanese exploitation, it cannot make matters better. The white peoples will naturally insist on the maintenance of the Open Door policy in the East as a condition precedent to the creation of any such order. They cannot allow that door to be banged in their face by Japan.

Jaffna Hindu College

The Jaffna Hindu College reopened yesterday after the Pongal holidays and there was a large number of new admissions.

RS. 5000 BURGLARY

Householder Not To Be Found

On a complaint of house-breaking and theft of cash and jewellery to the value of Rs. 5,000 from the house of Mr. R. Velupillai, of Meesalai North, the Chavakachcheri Police produced before Mr. Richard de Silva, the Chavakachcheri Magistrate, a man named Kesthambay Ponnun and nine others of the same village, and led the evidence of a man named Ambalavanar Balasingham, described as an eye-witness, in view of the fact that Mr. Velupillai was said to be missing from his house since the date of the incident in question.

Balasingham stated that on the day in question at 7 p.m. the witness went to the house of Mr. Velupillai to sleep, as Mr. Velu-

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

The Intermediate class in Arts & Science, preparing for the July 1942 Examination has been already formed. Provision is made to teach Botany & Zoology.

(Mis. 182. 23-1-41—30-1-41)

pillai was alone. At about 9-30 p.m. some persons entered the house. One of the men got hold of the witness, while another sat on his chest. Another held Mr. Velupillai by his legs.

The intruders, after having tied up the witness and Mr. Velupillai, forcibly opened a wooden box and removed the cash and jewellery. He identified three of the men by a lamp that was burning.

Later on, said the witness, he informed the son of Mr. Velupillai. He made a statement to the headman.

The accused were allowed bail in Rs. 500 each, and further hearing was postponed till January 23.

Mr. V. S. Karthigesu appeared for the accused.

Matriculation Exam On Tuesday

The January London Matriculation examination which was postponed indefinitely from January 14th owing to the delay in the arrival of question papers will now begin on Tuesday in the various centres in Ceylon.

New Pump for Jaffna Farm School

When the State Council meets on Tuesday after the Christmas vacation, the Minister of Agriculture and Lands will apply for the provision of a new engine and pump for the Jaffna Farm School, costing Rs. 8,600.

Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Jaffna

Mr. S. K. Appadurai, Chief Clerk, Badulla Kachcheri, has been appointed Kachcheri Mudaliyar and Town Manager of Jaffna, in place of Mudaliyar C. Manapathipillai who has been recently promoted to the Civil Service grade and appointed Office Assistant, Karunegala Kachcheri.

LAW EXAM RESULTS

Eight Advocates and 15 Proctors

Fifteen new proctors and eight new advocates are in the pass list of the Ceylon Law College, following the tests held last month.

The following is the full pass list:—

Advocates Final Examination New Rules

Class I.—Honours: V. Jonklaas*
*Examined under Rule 46.

Class II.—Pass (in alphabetical order): S. P. Amerasingam, J. de V. N. Fernandopulle, S. J. Kadirgamar, S. Nagaratharajah, D. P. Nissanga.

Final Examination Old Rules

P. Ragupathy, R. C. Santiago (in alphabetical order)

Intermediate Examination

Class II.—Pass: J. G. Jayatilake.

Preliminary Examination

Class I.—Honours: V. Tennekoon.

Class II.—Pass (in alphabetical order): *T. A. Dunuwille, K. Jagakkody, *N. Karunaratne N. D. M. Samarakoon, *W. H. Wickremasinghe, G. W. Wijayarathne.

*Examined under Rule 46.

Proctors Final Examination

New Rules

Class II.—Pass (in alphabetical order): A. Ameresekere, V. A. Jayasinghe, S. Nadesapillai, R. Namasiyayam, D. A. E. C. Perera, K. Velauthan, T. D. J. Wijewardene S. de S. Wimalasooriya.

Final Examination Old Rules

A. M. G. de Silva, A. R. de Silva, D. Q. C. Jayatilake, V. M. Malachias, E. Rasiah, S. Sivabramaniam, C. D. Thillawasan (in alphabetical order).

Intermediate Examination

Class II.—Pass (in alphabetical order): C. Arumugam, S. Coomata-swami, E. P. E. K. Corea, A. F. H. de Alwis, S. Dharmalingam, C. Jayasundera, N. Kanaganayagam, F. L. T. Mar'yn, M. C. S. Mohamadu, V. Rasanayagam, N. C. J. Rustonjee, M. Samarakody, E. A. J. W. Serasinhe, S. Siva Rajah, S. E. Spencer, A. Theruganasothy, A. F. B. de W. Tilekeratne, M. A. J. de S. Wijeratne, D. A. H. R. de S. Wijeyeratne.

Preliminary Examination

Class II.—Pass (in alphabetical order): N. S. C. Allagumuthu, C. Arumugam, A. R. H. Barrie, T. S. Doole, L. Fernandopulle, R. C. Mahadevarayan, A. Mahesan, W. S. Richards, R. J. Rodrigo, R. Sivamandasothy.

DOCTORS SHOULD KNOW LANGUAGES

Minister Insists on Immediate Action

It is understood that the Minister of Health has instructed the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services that no officer who has not even a colloquial knowledge of Tamil should be appointed to districts where the spoken language is predominantly Tamil.

Similarly, no officer who has not even a colloquial knowledge of Sinhalese should be appointed to districts where the spoken language is predominantly Sinhalese.

It is learned that the Minister has called for immediate action in the matter.

It is understood that a knowledge of Sinhalese and Tamil is to be insisted upon in respect of officers of the Department.

"DEMOCRACY CANNOT DIE"

Mr. Roosevelt's Inaugural Address

THE TASK OF THE U.S. PEOPLE

Washington, Monday.

THE United States would never retreat and would not be content to stand still, declared Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the course of his inaugural address yesterday after taking the oath as the first President of the United States for a third term. "As Americans," the President declared, "we go forward in the service of our country, by the Will of God, to the end."

Before going to the Capitol to take the oath, says Reuter, Mr. Roosevelt with his family went to Church and joined in prayers for world peace and for the defence of American liberties. He drove from the White House up broad and be-flagged Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol amidst vast cheering throngs.

Mr. Roosevelt took the oath at five in the evening, the oath being administered by Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Henry Agard Wallace, the new Vice-President, took the oaths a minute earlier. Great cheering and applause acclaimed each ceremony.

Inaugural Address

"On each inauguration Day, the American people have renewed their sense of dedication to the United States," declared Mr. Roosevelt in his inaugural address today.

He said: "On this day, the task of the people is to save the nation and its institutions from disruption from without. To us there has come a time in the midst of swift happenings to pause for a moment and to take stock—to recall what our place in history has been and to re-discover what we are and what we may be. If we do not, we risk the real peril of inaction. Lives of nations are determined not by the count of years, but by the life-time of the human spirit. The life of man is three score years and ten, little more, little less. The life of a nation is the fullness of the measure of its will to live."

"There are men who doubt this. There are men who believe that democracy as a form of government and as a frame of life is limited or measured by a kind of mystical artificial fate—but for some unexplained reason, tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future—and that freedom is an ebbing tide. But we Americans know that is not true."

Cannot Die

Mr. Roosevelt continued: "Democracy is not dying. We know it because we have seen it revive—and grow. We know it cannot die because it is built on the unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise—an enterprise undertaken and carried through by the free expression of a free majority. We know it because democracy alone of all forms of

government enlists the full force of men's enlightened will. We know it because democracy has constructed an unlimited civilisation capable of infinite progress in the improvement of human life. We know it because if we look below the surface, we sense it is still spreading on every continent—for it is the most humane, most advanced and, in the end, the most unconquerable of all forms of human society."

"A nation like a person has a mind—a mind that must be kept informed and alert, that must know itself, that understands the hopes and needs of its neighbours—of all other nations that lie within the narrowing circle of the world—and a nation, like a person, has something deeper, something more permanent, something larger than the sum of all its parts."

Product of Centuries

"It is that something which matters most to its future and which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present. It is the thing for which we find it difficult, even impossible, to hit upon a single simple word, and yet we all understand what it is—the spirit, the faith of America. It is a product of centuries. Democratic aspiration is no mere recent phase in human history. It is human history. It permeated the ancient life of early peoples, it blazed anew in the Middle Ages, it was written in the Magna Carta."

"In the Americas its impact has been irresistible. Those who first came here to carry out the longings of their spirit—and the millions who followed and the stock that sprang from them—all have moved forward constantly and consistently towards an ideal which in itself has gained in stature and charity with each generation. We know we still have far to go and that we must more greatly build security and opportunity for the knowledge of every citizen in that measure justified by the resources and the capacity of the land, but it is not enough to achieve these purposes alone, for there is also the spirit."

Will Go Forward

Mr. Roosevelt proceeded: "If the spirit of America were killed, even though the nation's body and mind, constricted in an alien world, lived on, the America we know would have perished. That spirit, that faith speaks to us in our daily lives in ways often unnoticed. It speaks to us from other nations of this hemisphere and from those across the seas—enslaved as well as free. Sometimes we fail to sense or heed these voices because to us the privilege of our freedom is such an old, old story."

Recalling President Washington's first inaugural address in 1789 when he spoke of the "preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of Government," Mr. Roosevelt declared: "If we lose that sacred fire, if we let it

Tributes to Retiring D. M. O.

Farewell Function At Matara

Matara, Tuesday.

A large gathering was present on the Urban Council grounds to bid farewell to Dr. K. Rajah, D. M. O., who is retiring from service and will be leaving the town shortly.

Mr. W. Balasuriya, Chairman of the Urban Council, said that the doctor had endeared himself to many a Sinhales, Tamil, Burgher and Muslim. He did not differentiate among communities nor form his own clique as officials sometimes used to do. His departure was a loss to the town as he had evinced a great interest in the betterment of the hospital. He hoped that the doctor in his retirement would remember Matara.

Dr. K. Rajah referred to the inadequate accommodation in the hospital. There were 157 beds for 300 patients. He thought that the Chairman and other influential persons could remedy this state of affairs.

"We are all one community of Ceylonese," he continued, "and we have been living side by side and there is no necessity for communal feelings."

Mr. G. P. Keuneman presented a silver tray on behalf of the public, Mr. J. C. Handy also spoke.

CIVIL WAR IN RUMANIA

Attempted Coup d'etat by Germany

Sofia, Tuesday.

Heavy casualties are reported on both sides, many Germans having been killed as the result of an attempted coup d'etat in Rumania which began at Bucharest yesterday, spread throughout the country and is said to be continuing. The present situation is, however, uncertain as all communications between Rumania and Bulgaria appeared in this morning's newspapers. They say that the revolt was led by communist elements and Iron Guard dissidents and was directed against the present regime and the Germans in Rumania.

New Asst. Chief Secretary

It is understood that Mr. Herman E. Peries, C. C. S., Assistant Commissioner of Motor Transport, has been appointed Assistant Chief Secretary.

be smothered with doubt or fear, then we shall reject the destiny which Washington strove so valiantly and so triumphantly to establish. The preservation of the spirit and the faith of the nation does and will furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice we may make in the cause of national defence. In the face of perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and to perpetuate the integrity of democracy. For this, we must muster the spirit of America and the faith of America. We do not retreat; we are not content to stand still. As Americans, we go forward in the service of our country, by the will of God, to the end."

DEATH OF WOMAN COUNCILLOR

THE LATE MRS. NAYSUM SARAVANAMUTTU

THE FIRST TAMIL WOMAN COUNCILLOR

MRS. Naysum Saravanamuttu, the only woman member of the State Council and wife of Dr. R. Saravanamuttu, Mayor of Colombo, died on Sunday at her residence in Retreat Road, Bambalapitiya. She was the first Tamil woman to be elected to the State Council.

Mrs. Saravanamuttu had been ailing for a few months and because of her illness she had been granted special leave by the State Council.

Mrs. Saravanamuttu entered the first State Council in 1932 at the second by-election for Colombo North. Her husband, Dr. Saravanamuttu, who had been returned for the constituency, was unseated as a result of an election petition. Although Mrs. Saravanamuttu was returned at the first by-election this was declared void. She was, however, again returned at the second by-election by a large majority.

She was a member of the Executive Committee of Education in the first State Council.

In the present State Council she was in the Executive Committee of Health.

The late Mrs. Saravanamuttu, who was educated at Vembadi Girls' School, was well-known for her social work.

She was a daughter of the late Mr. C. Arunachalam, District Engineer, Passara, and of Mrs. E. T. Arunachalam, First Cross Street, Jaffna. She married Dr. R. Saravanamuttu in 1915.

She leaves, besides her husband and her mother, two daughters, the Misses Sita and Chandra Saravanamuttu, two sons, Mr. A. V. Saravanamuttu and Mr. R. Saravanamuttu and two brothers, Dr. R. Arunachalam and Mr. A. Arunachalam. Two sisters and a brother pre-deceased her.

BENCH OF FIVE JUDGES

First Since Criminal Court of Appeal

A bench of five judges, the first of its kind since the institution of the Court of Criminal Appeal, will sit on Friday to hear the appeal of Ama Sheriff, on a question of law against his conviction on two charges including one of abduction.

His appeal will be heard before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Moseley, Mr. Justice Hearne, Mr. Justice Keuneman, and Mr. Justice Cannon.

Police Transfers

Mr. P. R. Krishnaratne, Superintendent of Police, Northern Province, has been transferred to Ratnapura as from March 1.

Mr. S. G. de Zoysa, Acting Superintendent of Police, Ratnapura, succeeds Mr. Krishnaratne in Jaffna.

THE LATE LORD BADEN POWELL

MEMORIAL SERVICE
AT JAFFNA

ADDRESS BY THE
DISTRICT SCOUT
COMMISSIONER

AT the Memorial Service held in memory of the late Chief Scout Lord Baden Powell at the St. Peter's Church, Jaffna, Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, District Scout Commissioner, in an address said:—

Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden Powell one of the sons of Prof. Baden Powell of Oxford was born on February 22nd 1857 and was educated at Charterhouse, Oxford. He joined the 13th Hussars on which he served in India, Afghanistan and S. Africa. He took part in the operations in Zululand in 1888 and was Asst. Military Secretary at Malta from 1890-1893, and later was sent to Ashanti in charge of the native levies. He was the Chief Staff Officer in the Matabeleland Campaign and Colonel of Irregular Horse in S. Africa, until 1897 when he was promoted to the Command of the Dragon Guard.

It was as head of this small force that he made his stubborn defence of Mafeking against the Boers and thereby won for himself and his soldiers imperishable fame and was promoted Major General. During this period he organised the S. African Constabulary.

From 1903-1907 he was Inspector General of Cavalry and in 1908 he was made Lieutenant General.

The Boy Scout idea was first put into practice at Mafeking where the boys of the town were organised into a Corps. The experiment proved a very great success and in 1907 Baden Powell had a sort of a trial camp for 20 boys on Brown Sea Islands in Pool Harbour and when he found that the results were excellent he decided to go ahead. From its earliest days the movement has grown with extraordinary rapidity. In 1908 it did not exist. 3½ years later the Duke of Connaught was able to announce that it has spread to all parts of the world with a world membership of a quarter of a million and in 1912 it received the grant of a Royal Charter. (It was in this year that he got married to Olive daughter of the Hon. Sir Soames of Dorset and has one son and two daughters.) Not many public organisations have attained that dignity at so early a stage in their career. But the Boy Scout Movement is something more than an organisation. It is a living organism, the off-spring and the constant care of a living man. Its real origin dates far back in the boyhood of Baden Powell, at School and in the holidays. His scouting then actually was Boy Scouting, born and bred in the Country. At first it took the primitive form of tracking small animals and hiding from possible enemies in the shape of masters or keepers. By degrees he began to learn in the town as well as in the country, on water as on land, to find for himself, to observe and to make mental note of what he saw to find out how things were done and in small ways how to do some of them, with his own hands. In later life the idea

came to him that the practical knowledge he had picked up in this way might be used in helping to teach others.

In June 1908 he published "Scouting for Boys" a book which appeared in most book stalls and made such an appeal to the youth of the nation that troops and patrols sprang up in all parts of the world. It was indeed astonishing how rapidly the idea spread. Therefore it became necessary to regularise and put on a proper footing the new organisation. There was only one man who could do it. It was the originator.

So Baden Powell retired from the army at 53 and devoted his whole time and attention to the formation of Boy Scout Troops. He gave the boys a law founded on the Old Knight's Code of Chivalry, lore which embraces Charity, Courtesy, Thrift, Honour, Cheerfulness and general helpfulness. He gave them a uniform based on that of the old corps—the S. African Constabulary,—he gave them badges for working at hobbies and out-door games, to practice and he gave them a watchword, "Be Prepared". This motto keeps us constantly reminded of him, because the letters "B. P." form his initials. He laid it down as essential that each boy should do at least one good deed a day. He put this ideal of the good turn as the paramount duty of service to our fellow beings. In July 1920 at Olympia there was a first International Jamboree. On this occasion Baden Powell was acclaimed 'Chief Scout of the World'. In July 1929 when the coming of age of the Boy Scout movement was celebrated by the largest International Jamboree in Arrow Park Birkenhead, in which I also happened to represent Jaffna, a Peerage was conferred on him by His Majesty the late King George the 5th. This was a unique occasion when 50,000 scouts out of the 2,000,000 from 25 different parts of the British Empire and 41 separate nations came together not to accentuate their difference through bloodshed but to improve their resemblance by friendly intercourse round the campfire over a cup of coffee. The spirit of brotherhood prevailed, "for the spirit of comradeship is the world's best safeguard for peace." The whole world was on the camp and there the Geographical facts were ignored. If one were asked in camp the way to America from England he was told to go to Scotland from there to India and then find America on the right. No man on earth commanded greater respect and love of the youth of the world as our beloved chief.

At the march past all the 41 flags of the foreign nations and the flag of Great Britain were dipped at the saluting base where the Chief stood. Few men had rendered greater service to the cause of humanity than Baden Powell, and none deserve a higher place in the temple of fame and in esteem of their fellow men.

As a token of fore a beautiful Motor Caravan was presented to him on this occasion by all the scouts of the world each of whom contributed to its cost.

Before closing I like to mention the personal touch I had with him. I am proud to say that I am a member of the 1st Gilwell Troop of which he was the Group Scout

Master, and today I am wearing this Wood Badge which is a personal token of the Chief. The first time I met him in person was at Arrow Park where we were wrapped up in blankets in the open camp. He was going round the camp incognito but we were able to recognize him from his broad smile and he said to us "Sunny Ceylon must be quite warm my boys" and spoke to us as though he had met us a number of times before that. Then I met him a second time in Colombo in 1934 when I was introduced to him as the Commissioner for Jaffna. Then he remembered my face and asked me whether I was one of the lads whom he met in the Ceylon Camp at Arrow Park. Then I finally met him in 1937 at the Delhi Jamboree, where the officers of all the Jamboree Contingents were given a Garden Party by Lord Linlithgow—the Viceroy of India—in honour of the Chief Scout's visit. This was the last time I met him and on this occasion too he referred to the meeting at Arrow Park. He had a wonderful memory, and he had a soft concern for all scouts and all countries. He was much interested in the doings in Jaffna and expressed his regret at having had no time to visit the place when he passed through Colombo. Most of his palmy days were spent in Africa and when he found his health failing last year he got back to Africa and built a bungalow to spend his latter days there quietly and passed away from there to eternal bliss.

He fought the battle of life for 83 years and 11 months. "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as myself" is an adequate quotation from the scripture to illustrate our Chief's life.

It is the duty of every follower of Jesus Christ to endeavour to live his whole life in the light of this twofold precept of his master.

Everything in this world must be regarded in this light of the love of God and of our neighbour. And we are seeing today the fruits of the labour of Baden Powell in the Boy Scout Movement. His great legacy to us is the conviction that we should follow the voice of our conscience and worship God as we best know how, and that is why we have come here to pay our universal allegiance to the memory of our beloved Chief. Baden Powell is not dead but he lives. The only way that we could honour our chief is to live up to his ideals of Service for humanity at large.

Shall we in our own hearts breathe a word of prayer to this effect:—

O! Lord accept this our humble service of prayer and praise to the departed soul of our Chief and bless our scout Association which may prosper for ever a living movement for that noble soul—and be with Lady Baden Powell at this hour of stress and strain and help her to guide herself through life's way for Christ's sake.

(Continued)

emergence, but the recurrence of that which does not either go or come, for ever constant. The face of Truth is covered with a brilliant golden lid; that do Thou remove, O Fosterer, for the law of Truth, for sight."

In the face of present tribulation is this but a fable? Count not the law by numbers. Without the numeral One, can numbers be? (Prabuddha Bharata.)

New World Synthesis

(Continued from page 1)

manifestation. It becomes bound by the world of phenomena and is freed by the noumena or the realisation of its own substraata or Self. Analysis is regenerated by synthesis. Thus instead of the rigidity of abstract conclusions and the tyranny of tradition the spirit soars again in the empyrean of the unknown, the infinite air of freedom. God is re-born not as an ecclesiastical conclusion but as a living verity, the Source of life.

The 'mystical' East which was for the West but an image of its own aspiration and longing for escape, re-appears as the eternal present; the psychical meeting of the East and West as the changeless and the changeable, the hidden treasure discovered in the debris of disintegration. Old mental boundaries have passed away; ancient impetus has spent itself in habit. Life is in transformation. The scientific quest of Truth leads again to the dark chamber of the mind whence it began, wherein faith rather than doubt, can alone enlighten it.

Is the spirit of the East compatible with that of the West? Is spirit limited by its locale, chained for ever to the subconscious self? These abstractions are in fact but names, a generic distinction based upon mental habits the degenerate result of a once living genesis.

In the West mysticism came to be associated with occultism and other-worldliness, the psychic gratification of unfulfilled desire, the transposition of the will to be, to the illusion of the Beyond. But in the East, mysticism is the recognition of the eternal Presence, its indwelling bliss, the everlasting Now.

For nearly two thousand years the civilization of the West has been endeavouring to assimilate the revelation of the East in the universal symbol of the Christ Spirit. Now from the ruins, as once upon a time in ancient Rome, comes the rebirth, the eternal recurrence, the timeless voice: 'It is here; It is now; It always was; It always will be.'

It is not in outward sign that the new revelation is announced but in the radiation of living realization; not in the dogma of political prohibition and wilful domination; not in suppression but in emergence. Destruction ends in transformation. The modern tyranny is but the aggrandizement of the egoistic will to power, the maturation of its own past. Destruction is the end of a series and therefore the beginning of a new succession.

Like stars which shine forth when the mists pass away, so in the spiritual firmament that surrounds the world, innumerable guiding lights illumine the darkness and indicate the way. Souls separated by distance but transcending space; separated in time, the voice of the timeless uniting.

This is the spiritual message of the East and the West of to-day, the new world synthesis, not the inseparable barrier of prejudice and mental preconception; not the finality of estranged dogmas; but the nostalgia of the soul, the quest of Reality, the search for hidden treasure.

What is the meaning of
(Continued on previous Col.)

Letter to the Editor

Help Wanted! Science in Distress!!

Sir,—In a certain village in Jaffna, on the occasion of a Guru-puja, it appears that a lecturer, in the course of his lecture on a subject, indulged in what to him appeared devastating criticisms of modern science. It is rather surprising, if not ridiculous, that at a time when modern science has made such stupendous and dazzling advance in the greater part of the world, an advance which has opened up untold prospects and possibilities to mankind everywhere, there should still be individuals (and "learned" lecturers at that!) who are still, from certain "backwaters" of civilisation, going into oratorical flourishes (or rather hysterics!) about the futility (imagine that!) of modern science. That certain undesirable and dangerous results have been the by-products of this tremendous scientific development no one wishes to question. But I think such defects are to be laid at the door of those who utilise it rather than at that of science.

Further, I should think that on a religious occasion, which is commonly admitted to be an occasion for discussing and explaining non-material questions, questions concerning the spirit, such an intrusion of materialistic subjects should not have taken place. At the recent All-Ceylon Young Men's Hindu Conference, the learned religious leader from India, Mr. Sachithananthampillai, definitely admitted that an enormous advance had been made in knowledge about matter and the world (and that is what science deals with) but that the reason for the terrible disasters that have accompanied this scientific development was lack of a corresponding development in spiritual values, especially love, for which he said a good mind was needed. And he emphatically urged that this defect, this lack of spiritual development, could be rectified by following and explaining to the people the tenets of one's religion, no matter what that religion may be. Such a measure, he said, would ensure a well-balanced order of things in the world and thus mankind could peacefully carry on the development both of science and of religion. In accordance with the specified request of that learned religious leader from India, what we would expect from religious propagandists (who are at all sincere in their convictions) is the explanation and amplification of the tenets of Hinduism or whatever religion the lecturer belongs to. But what happened on the occasion alluded to? Instead of confining his talk to describing, and explaining the significance of the life and teachings of the saint concerned, the lecturer (who I am sure attended the All-Ceylon Young Men's Hindu Conference) seems to have utilised the subject assigned to him exclusively for the purpose of "establishing" the "futility" and "meaninglessness" of Science (alas, poor Science!)

I am sure that all readers of this paper, who recognise the existence of a wide world, incomparably bigger than that concerned by people like our lecturer, and who further recog-

Book-Review

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY by V. S. Ram B. A., F. M. C. (Lond), Accountant and Auditor.

Book-keeping by Double Entry the first of the Made Easy Series on Commercial Subjects—is useful to students learning book keeping. So numerous are the exercises worked out and so complete and clear are the explanations that a good knowledge can be acquired even without the aid of a teacher. Numerous illustrations are given which explain the difficulties that the students would otherwise find to be serious stumbling blocks. We recommend it as a useful and cheap manual on the subject.

New D. M. O. For Chavakachcheri

Dr. V. Duraiswamy, D. M. O., Chavakachcheri, has been appointed J. M. O., Kandy.

Dr. Duraiswamy left for his new station on Friday evening. He was seen off at the Railway station, Chavakachcheri, by a large number of friends.

Dr. J. T. Amerasingham succeeded Dr. Duraiswamy at Chavakachcheri.

Ban on Medical Students' Picnics

Students of the Ceylon Medical College have been banned from organising picnics and other social activities during 1941.

This is as a result of the inquiry into the behavior, of the students who went on a picnic to Ratnapura, about which the residents of the town made serious representations.

nise the irrefutable and immeasurable advance made by science in that world, will view with dismay the reactionary tendencies of this person. They will equally agree with me that scientific development has progressed, does progress, and will progress much more tremendously than in the past, in spite of the unutterable trash that may be said about science by a host of such lecturers. But what will alarm them is that instead of helping to bring about a well-balanced order of things by supplying the deficiency spoken of by Mr. Sachithananthampillai, religion should be used (as it has been by this lecturer) merely for a negative purpose. If such were the attitude of religious leaders, then I am sure the only result we will achieve by such "religious" teaching will be hatred towards, and an unwillingness to utilise, science in addition to the spiritual deficiencies we are ready suffer from. What this will result in, I leave it to the imagination of the readers to conceive. My only desire is that people, who are interested in religion and religious development, must undertake activities which will have positive benefits and not take up to nonsensical vapourings about the "futility" and "danger" of science.

Also, I shall be very grateful if the President and Secretary of the All-Ceylon Hindu Youth's Central Committee will let the public know what they think of such activities.

Yours etc.,
"PROGRESSIVE".

Neervely North, Kopay,
Jan. 20, 1941.

HITLER AND MUSSOLINI MEET

Full Agreement of Views Reported

London, Monday.

It is officially announced that Hitler and Mussolini met today.

The meeting took place at an unnamed spot, Count Ciano and Joachim von Ribbentrop being present.

There is no information in London on the meeting and no inclination to speculate on its purpose. A certain incredulity is noticeable regarding the Breimen wireless announcement that the "usual cordiality prevailed at these talks", as it would seem most probable that Hitler had summoned Mussolini to a meeting which the Italian dictator, with his record of failure in Greece and Africa, is not at all likely to have desired or relished.

When the dictators last met, Hitler had just been making progress in Europe as a term-dictating conqueror to Marshal Petain and as a beneficent visitor to General Franco on the Spanish border, while Mussolini was at the start of a campaign to reduce Greece by a lightning stroke, and, thereafter, the partners were triumphantly to march through the British army to the Suez Canal.

Although Mussolini's disappointments have been more spectacular, the fruits of Hitler's tours have not, apparently, ripened to Nazi expectations and it may be presumed that the phrase "usual cordiality" was felt to be especially necessary in the inspired German wireless comment in the present circumstances when cordiality was less to be expected.

A Berlin official statement confirming the meeting says: "The Fuehrer and the Duce had, on the occasion of their meeting in the presence of the Foreign Ministers of the Axis, a thorough exchange of views on the situation. The talks were conducted in a spirit of cordial friendship between both Government chiefs and as a result of the close military ties between the German and the Italian nations. They resulted in a full agreement of views on all questions of mutual interest".

Matrimonial

VEERASINGAM—THAMBYA

The wedding took place on Saturday the 18th inst. at the Church of St. John, Chundikul, of Mr. P. M. J. H. Veerasingam, elder son of Kumarakula Singam Mudliar P. M. Rasiah and Mrs. Rasiah of Mannar to Miss Mary, Isabella Ratna Jothy Thambyah, eldest daughter of A. P. Thambyah, President, North Ceylon Workmen's Union, Jaffna, and of Mrs. Thambyah of "Jothy Vasam" Jaffna.

The bride was given away by her father Mr. A. P. Thambyah. Very Revd. Fr. S. G. Hillary O. M. I. superior of the Jaffna Cathedral solemnised the wedding and tied the nuptial knot. He also preached a very appropriate Sermon.

The attesting witnesses were Mr. F. J. R. Wickeramasinghe, Chief clerk of the Provincial Road Committee, Jaffna and Mr. V. Ramanathan Agricultural Instructor, Trincomalee.

Sir Waithilingam Duraisamy, Speaker of the State Council, proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom and the bridegroom replied suitably. Chief Medliar Muttatamby of the Jaffna Kacheri proposed the toast of the host and hostess.

Mr. A. P. Thambyah replied. There was a very large attendance. The new couple received several presents and congratulatory messages from several members of the State Council and high Govt. Servants from all over Ceylon. (Cor.)

Spread Of Tuberculosis At Kankasanturai

Maritime Association Expresses Alarm

A request to Government to adopt precautionary measures against the gradual influx of tuberculosis patients from Jaffna and other parts of the Island into Kankasanturai and its suburbs was made at the first annual general meeting of the Jaffna Peninsula Maritime Association.

The meeting which was held at the American Ceylon Mission school hall at Kankasanturai was presided over by Mr. N. Sinnatamby a Vice-President of the Association.

The gathering included representatives from Point Pedro, Katkivilam, Valvettiturai, Tondamanar, Myliddy, Oorany, Tellippallai.

Among the resolutions passed unanimously were:

1. In view of the lack of port facilities for passenger traffic in North Ceylon and the consequent hardships and inconvenience to the public, this Association requests the Government to reopen without further delay the ancient port of Kankasanturai for passenger traffic to India, Burma, and the Federated Malay States.

2. This Association views with alarm the gradual influx of tubercular patients from Jaffna and other parts of the Island into Kankasanturai and its suburbs.

This Association requests the Government to adopt such precautionary measures as to prevent tubercular patients from residing in any private building at Kankasanturai other than the Sanatorium.

3. This Association strongly protests to the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Administration, and the Chairman, Sanitary Board, Jaffna, against the increase of conservancy tax from 3 to 4 per cent in the three maritime and Sanitary Board Divisions of Point Pedro, Valvettiturai, and Kayts.

A fourth resolution was passed requesting the Government to extend the present Dispensary building at Kankasanturai to enable better accommodation for the great number of patients that daily visit the Dispensary.

The election of office bearers for the ensuing year then took place and resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. V. Sivaprakasam (Valvettiturai)

Vice Presidents: Messrs. K. Muttukumaru Iyer (Point Pedro) & M. Subramaniam (Kankasanturai)

Secretary: Mr. M. Rajendram (Tondamanar)

Asst. Secretaries: Mr. J. P. Selvadurai (Katkivilam), Mr. A. Duraiswamy (Kankasanturai) and Mr. S. Arunasalam (Colombo)

Treasurer: Mr. K. Kumaraswamy (Valvettiturai)

Executive Committee: Messrs. V. Suppiah, V. M. Kandasamy, V. S. Somasundaram, N. Sinnatamby, V. Sivaguru, K. Ratnasingham, M. Arambamoorthy, M. Kandiah and A. Vinayagamoorthy. (Cor.)

CUSTOMS SALE

Notice is hereby given that the confiscated goods mentioned below will be sold by public auction at the Jaffna Police Station on Wednesday, January 29, 1941, at 11 a. m.

Motor Car No. Z. 9833.

A. O. Wirasinghe,
for Collector of Customs, N. P. H. M. Customs,
Jaffna, 20th January, 1941.
(G. 40. 23-1-40.)

THE NAVAL POSITION

(Continued from Page 1)

the battle-cruiser *Scharnhorst* and the *Lutzow* a "pocket battleship" formerly the *Deutschland*. One heavy cruiser of the *Hipper* class and at the most four light cruisers survive. One heavy cruiser, the *Prinz Eugen*, may be ready next year and two new battleships, the *Bismark* and *Tirpitz*, will be completed soon. The line of battle of the British Navy consists of fourteen dread-noughts out of fifteen at the beginning of the war and certain important reinforcements which have since been added. The balance of naval power would not be affected by the completion of new German warships. A certain proportion of the French fleet is manned by the adherents of General De Gaulle and is co-operating with the British Navy, and these include the old battleship, *Courbet*, which was completely reconstructed and reboilered in 1929. Even if Germany obtained the use of the French war-ships, which adhere to the Vichy Government, Britain would still have a sufficient margin to maintain effective control of the sea routes.

To meet this situation the Ger-

man High Command is attempting to counter the British blockade by sinking merchant ships with submarines, long-range aircraft, surface raiders and by laying minefields, usually from aircraft at night. This counter-blockade is aided by the use of French ports, notably Trest and Lorient, giving direct access to the Atlantic, and also by making use of the considerable Italian flotilla of submarines. Sinkings of merchant ships reached a serious level in the months immediately following the French capitulation. These sinkings have now been reduced and are well below the losses inflicted by the German submarine campaign in 1916 and 1917. The long winter nights aid this form of attack and it has taken time for British counter-measures to be brought into play.

Unless there are unforeseen developments in this counter-blockade, the losses it inflicts will not vitally affect the British war effort. Thanks to the merchant shipping of Norway, Holland, Belgium and France, most of which escaped capture when those countries were overrun, and heavy additions, by new shipbuilding and purchase, the shipping at the disposal of the British Government is not substantially lower than in September, 1939.

(Roy's Weekly)

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