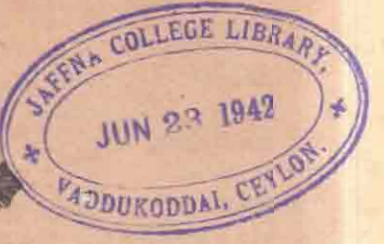


THE Hindu Organ



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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Japs Pursued by the Chinese

In Central Kiangsi, the Chinese force which captured Ihwang has pursued the Japanese to the outskirts of Linchwan, 50 miles south-eastward of Nanchang, the Kiangsi capital. Fighting is reported to be raging in the suburbs east and west of the town.

Schools To Get Subsidies

Assisted schools in "target" areas which have re-opened are to be granted subsidies by the Department of Education to make up their losses in fees. For this purpose certain particulars, with regard to the number of pupils in attendance and the amount of fees collected, have been called for.

Only One Mail Lost

"Ninety-nine mails have been dispatched from Britain to Ceylon since January 1st and thus far only one is known to have been lost," the Postmaster-General, Mr. Morrison, stated in the House of Commons on Wednesday in reply to a question. "Sixty-four have arrived safely and the safe arrival of the others may be expected in due course," he said.

Ten-Cent Pieces for 'Phone Calls

Small deposits of ten-cent pieces are to be provided in every Post Office of the Island where public telephones have been installed. This action is to be taken by the Post and Telegraph authorities after consultation with the Treasury in order to meet numerous complaints made by the public that, because a ten-cent coin is not now readily available, they are unable to make use of the public telephones.

Change In Village Administration

A number of changes are to be made in the Village Communities Ordinance, and a draft ordinance is now being considered by the Minister of Local Administration. These changes are expected to enable the smooth working of village committees. They will also enable sanitary board towns which have been converted into village committees to be run efficiently without losing their positions as built-up areas.

SHE SAVED OTHERS RATHER THAN HERSELF

A CORRECT READING OF INDIAN HISTORY

BY THE EDITOR OF THE "PRABUDDHA BHARATA"

(Continued from our last issue)

LET us now look at India as she emerges as a colonizing power. Colonization, like all other inter-regional problems, is nowadays studied from the European point of view, and it is tacitly assumed that the technique followed by Europe in her colonies must have been substantially followed by India, as well,—there must have been forcible mass conversion, destruction of old relics, political serfdom, and cultural denationalization of the natives. With regard to the Europeans it has aptly been said that "where missionaries go to-day, the gun-boat follows to-morrow". But this is hardly the case with regard to the Indians. Europe has forced her own languages and cultures on her colonies, but India evolved her own method fully in keeping with her high philosophy and outlook on life. Her missionaries, Kashyapa, for instance, during the reign of emperor Ming Ti of China, proceeded to different countries, often on invitation, and seldom went beyond teaching to the few that hankered for the new religion. Preaching was a never a subterfuge for or a precursor of political hegemony. Colonization often followed in the wake of trade just as it did in the case of foreign nationals who made India their home. Political conquest was hardly in evidence, or even if it did take place the localities were left free to develop their native languages and cultures, the colonizers exerting their influence on them only so far as the native people chose to have it so. We cannot, of course, dogmatically assert that there was no ambitious expedition beyond the natural boundaries of India; such sporadic occurrences may naturally be expected in a history extending over thousands of years. But what we want to emphasize is that such conquests were few and far between, and even then the colonies never lost their individuality.

Let us take up concrete cases.

It is scarcely realized what a bold and adventurous nation the Indians were. Historians forget that it was no mere laziness that checked their rapacity. We have to remember that a world-conqueror like Alexander had to turn away from the very gate of India; that the irresistible Sakas and Huns were held at bay for long centuries till they slowly infiltrated into the country in doses small enough to be absorbed for ever; that the Muhammadans before whom kingdoms fell like nine pins, had to wait beyond the Indus for hundreds of years till Indian philosophy was sufficiently divorced from activism to rob her of her independence for ever. In olden days, in addition to a vast and well-organized army, India had her navy protecting a seaboard studded with innumerable ports from the mouths of the Indus to those of the Ganges, from which parties after parties sallied forth to people distant islands and continents. This spirit of naval adventure can be traced even in the Vedas, and later Sanskrit and Pali works are replete with reference to such voyages, while ethnology, archaeology, numismatics, and foreign histories are throwing fresh light on the subject.

Prince Vijaya of Bengal sailed from Tamralipti with seven hundred followers and an equally big number of women and children for Ceylon in about 543 B. C. It is surmised that Vijaya forcibly installed himself king of the island. To give any semblance of truth to such a theory, each of those seven hundred heroes must have been more than a giant of the nursery tales, and the islanders must have been less than the Lilliputians of Swift. The marriage of Vijaya with Kuveni, the native princess, is significant, explaining as it does the mode of peaceful settlement. However that may be, Ceylon never gave up her native tongue, and there are

Continued on page 4

NEW RATES FOR TELEGRAMS

FIFTEEN CENTS TO BE SURCHARGED

The rates for ordinary inland and Indian telegrams, which were suspended on April 8th, were restored with effect from midnight Friday, June 19th, with an increase of 15 cents per telegram, irrespective of the length of the message.

Simultaneously, the rates for inland urgent and Indian express telegrams have been increased by 30 cts. per telegram, irrespective of the length of the message.

The new rates are as follows:—

Inland ordinary telegrams: 50 cents first 10 words, 5 cents each additional word.

Inland urgent telegrams: 80 cents first 10 words, 10 cents each additional word.

Indian ordinary telegrams: Rs. 1.15 first 12 words, 10 cents each additional word.

Indian express telegrams: Rs. 2.30 first 12 words, 15 cents each additional word.

Prepaid replies to telegrams, re-direction of telegrams and such other services are charged for at the rates indicated in the above paragraph.

ISSUE OF NEW RATION BOOKS

New rice ration books to residents of the Colombo Municipality will be issued before July 6th.

Prior to that date, however, officers of the Colombo Municipal Council will visit all houses in the city, beginning next Monday to prepare the householders' lists. No name will be entered in the list unless the ration book of the person concerned is produced.

The chief occupier of each house is requested to have ready a signed list of the names, ages, and occupations of the members of his household as well as their ration books for the inspection of the enumerators. Names of children under one year of age should not be entered in the list.

LORD MAYOR THANKS CEYLON

A telegram has been received from the Lord Mayor of London acknowledging receipt of a further sum of £3,500 from the Government War Purposes Fund. He wishes to convey his thanks and deep appreciation of the continued support of the people of Ceylon.

IMPORTANT

Recruits wanted for the Jaffna Battalion, Ceylon Auxiliary Pioneers. Free food, clothing, and accommodation provided. Pay Rs. 1/- per diem with chances of promotion to higher rates of pay.

Apply to

MAJOR E. A. LAURIE,
Recruiting Office,
Town Hall,
Jaffna.

(Mis. 64, 22 & 25-6-42)

Hindu Organ.

MONDAY JUNE 22, 1942.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

THERE IS A CURIOUS FEATURE of life in this island that often escapes attention. The Ceylonese has, as a rule, shown a good deal of partiality for Western ways: from the latest top-hat from London to the most recent instance of Anglo-Saxon adaptability to democracy there is little that has failed to fascinate us. Only in recent times people in the South began to revolt against the tyranny of the West in respect of clothes and what they were pleased to call a national costume came into fashion. In our zeal for reform our leaders advocated among other things the Ceylonisation of the Public Services and the closing of the judiciary to the Civil Service. These two demands have been conceded and for some time the people of this country have had the opportunity of finding out for themselves to what extent they have been benefited by these changes. The experiment of a judiciary solely recruited from the legal profession has not proved an unqualified success. An experienced and able lawyer with the requisite temperament and character is no doubt the best man one can possibly have to administer justice according to law. The new policy has, however, introduced into the judiciary a fairly large number of persons whose careers in the legal profession were as uninspiring as their doings on the bench. With regard to the Public Services, the position, as compared with the state of things that immediately preceded the reforms, has deteriorated. There is something wrong with the Public Services. In spite of Ceylonisation, these Services are now less reliable than they were. We do not refer merely to the manner in which these pampered servants of the public deserted their posts on a recent occasion. This is certainly bad enough. But what we have in mind is the far greater degree of laxity that now prevails in the matter of discipline and efficiency. This is certainly not an argument against the policy of Ceylonisation but it shows that the policy must be pursued with caution and with due regard to the integrity and effi-

ency of the Public Service. Only recently in the State Council complaints were made about the corruption that prevails amongst the Railway staff. One can understand what this means at a time of emergency like the present. If these allegations are true, there must be a very brisk trade going on in the booking of wag-gons for goods traffic. We hope that every effort will be made to bring the culprits to book and to instil into the minds of the entire Railway Service a greater sense of responsibility.

Of all the Public Services, we believe it is the Police Force that had the most unsavoury reputation in Ceylon. It had specialised in methods of investigation quite unknown to the statute-book. An attempt was made to improve the tone of the Force. The policy of Ceylonisation was applied to the Police Force as well. The results have not been quite satisfactory. There are, of course, Ceylonese Police officers whose efficiency and honesty need not be doubted and whose sense of duty is beyond question. But, in spite of all this, violent methods of investigation have not disappeared. Some time ago a man named Thambirajah from Kalvayal in the Thenmaradchi Division complained that he had been badly assaulted by one of the officers at one of the stations in the Northern Province. The man had been suffering from malaria and was under treatment. He informed, we believe, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jaffna, of the occurrence. We do not know what happened afterwards and whether anything was done to find out whether there was any substance in the complaint. We are reminded of this particular instance by the facts that came to light in the course of an appeal that was recently argued before Mr. Justice de Kretser. One Mr. E. B. Wright of Galle Road, Bambalapitya, was charged in the Colombo Municipal Court, with behaving in a disorderly manner on the public road by assaulting a constable. The accused was convicted but the conviction was set aside in appeal on grounds that reflect great discredit on the Police Force as a whole. The Judge has refused to accept the Police version of what happened. The accused's story was that he had been assaulted at the Police Station and it was definitely found that he had a number of injuries. The Police, who had prosecuted the accused under the Vagrants' Ordinance, were in a quandary and they tried to explain away the injuries by alleging that the accused and one of the Police officers fell on the pavement near a telegraph post and that the accused hit his head against that post. Unfortunately for the Police, the telegraph post that came so handy did not suffice to explain the other injuries on the ac-

cus'd's body and His Lordship has accordingly come to the conclusion that "it is impossible to believe that the accused came by his injuries except by assault at the hands of the police."

We agree that the Police Force is entitled to all assistance and sympathy from the public in the discharge of its duties, but the officers responsible for the work of the Force owe it to themselves to see that those who serve under them avoid violence and short cuts in the performance of their duties. If there is any public servant in this country who ought to set an example to others by restraining his temper it is the police officer. The latter holds a position of responsibility carrying with it a certain amount of prestige. Courts of law very properly refuse to believe that every police officer appearing before them is a prospective perjurer, and it is but right that it should be so, though the facts of the case argued before Mr. Justice de Kretser show that this attitude should not be persisted in when the facts decidedly point the other way.

NOTES & COMMENTS**Recruits for the Jaffna Battalion**

RECRUITS are wanted for the Jaffna Battalion of the Ceylon Auxiliary Pioneers. This is a good opportunity for the people of Jaffna to demonstrate their willingness to help the Army. We believe that the response to the appeal appearing elsewhere will be more satisfactory if the military authorities obtain the co-operation of the Government Agent and his staff as well as local bodies in the villages. The prospects offered are satisfactory. There is a good deal of want in the villages where the majority of the able-bodied population live. These people are at present unable to buy enough food for themselves. The military authorities are offering free food, clothing and accommodation in addition to the pay. The problem of the village labourer is automatically solved by the terms offered. We hope that the Recruiting Officer will get all the men he wants.

Currystuffs and Kerosene Oil

WE referred in a recent issue of the "Hindu Organ" to the profiteering that is rampant not only in places like Jaffna but also in the self-supporting areas. It is not only paddy that is sold above the control price. The prices of kerosene oil and currystuffs are also soaring. We understand that a pound of dried chillies is being sold at forty cents when the maximum controlled price is thirtyfour and a half cents. A pound of garlic is being sold at eight cents above the control price and a bottle of kerosene oil at nine cents above the control

price. Poor people in particular are bound to suffer if things are allowed to go on as they are. The remedy is, of course, to catch the profiteer red-handed. This is, however, in the circumstances not always possible. We would urge that strong and immediate action should be taken against greedy merchants. It is not enough to send the Inspector of Price Control round. It is also necessary to secure the effective co-operation of village headmen and heads of local bodies. Otherwise it would be almost impossible to bring the culprits to book. Those who are in league with the profiteer should be removed from office, and whenever an offender is caught the maximum penalty provided by the law should be imposed.

Air Power will Decide

AT the present stage of the war it is a truism to say that Air Power will determine the issue of the war. The initial successes of the Japanese have underlined the effectiveness of the air arm. In a recently published book on air strategy, Major Alexander Seversky, the famous aircraft designer, says that armies and navies are useless unless complete air control is first assured. The Germans too owed their successes to their superiority in the air: their bombers simply blasted the way for the Panzer divisions. There is reason to believe that this lesson has not been lost on the Allied General Staff. The Midway battle has demonstrated once more the effectiveness of the bomber. The battle appears to have been fought by the opposing fleets outside one another's range of vision, with the bombers roaring down to the attack at a speed far beyond that of any warship. At a time when the opening of a second front is being eagerly canvassed, it would be well to remember these facts and see that no section of the Allied Army is sent forth to do impossible tasks without adequate air support. If the Japanese have learnt their lessons so well from their German tutors, surely the Allies can do it themselves.

The Libyan Campaign

AT first the belief certainly prevailed, thanks to the language of the communiques that were issued, that the German Panzer Corps would be smashed by General Ritchie's forces. This has proved to be premature. General Rommel has met with undeniable success in the face of stubborn British resistance. It remains to be seen whether the German commander will be able to follow up his success. In the meantime, it would be as well for the British Prime Minister to find out the causes of the present setback. It is also stated that reinforcements and supplies for General Rommel have got through in spite of the Navy's vigilance. General Ritchie has proved himself to be a resourceful leader and it is to be hoped that he will yet succeed in not only holding up the Germans but also driving them back beyond Benghazi.

FOOD SUPPLIES IN CEYLON

Substitutes For Rice

A press communique issued by the Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon, states:

The general position in regard to food stocks and the availability of supplies has been subjected to careful review by the Ceylon War Council.

For reasons of security it is not permissible to publish statistics or to state areas or ports of supply. All seaborne imports are liable to enemy interference, so that information concerning volume, times or routes of shipping, must be kept secret. We must not subject our crews and ships to any avoidable risks.

It is however both possible and necessary to state two facts: the first is that there will be no need for the people of this Island to go short of food; the second is that there is a definite and pressing need for the majority of them to go on changed diet.

The reason for the latter necessity is that in India, as elsewhere, production of rice is seasonal and there will therefore be a gap in supply between harvests. Our present stocks of rice are not sufficient on the present ration to bridge over this gap.

The practical alternatives consequently are

(a) to continue the present rice ration and later face a period without any rice at all, or

(b) to reduce the rice ration now and make up the difference with other foods, e.g. wheat, which are available.

The latter alternative is plainly preferable because

(i) it enables a gradual and progressive change in diet instead of a sudden one, and,

(ii) it will ensure consumption of locally grown foods which might otherwise prove unmarketable and perish on our hands.

The partial change-over from rice to other cereals requires that all who are in a position to set an example should set it. Those whose diet contains many items besides rice should eliminate it altogether. For them it is by no means a necessary ingredient.

The series of articles now in course of publication regarding the relative food values of rice and various available substitutes therefor, and the best methods of preparing the latter for the palate, is most useful; and such articles should be regularly continued.

In addition exhibitions of how to cook and prepare the substitutes should be organised in every district and sub-district. The women of Ceylon can assist greatly at such exhibitions, as well as in their home kitchens.

In all schools teachers must impress on pupils that a mixed diet is not inferior to, but far better than, a rice diet; and that our Food Production Campaign is aimed not only at seeing us through a period of short supplies of rice, but at setting the physique of future generations in Ceylon on a broader and stronger dietary basis. It will also have the effect of retaining in the Island in future years much of the money that has in the past gone out of it for the purchase of foreign rice.

The control of food and of

"NEHRU AND JINNAH MUST JOIN"

A SETTLEMENT MOST URGENT, SAYS MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI

Madura, June 15.

ACCORDING to the insistent and unanimous desire of the members of the Madura District Board, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari received an address from the Board this morning.

Replying Mr. Rajagopalachari expressed his gratefulness to the Board adding Madura would not be Madura if it did not drown him in a flood of affection. While expressing his appreciation of their avoiding all controversy in the address, he observed that did not mean they might be or were indifferent to the terrible danger to which the country was now exposed. A fresh alien domination threatened to continue and confirm the tenure of national humiliation. Over and above alien domination a way of life wherein all civil liberties would be at an end threatened to become their lot, and they could not be indifferent to this double danger.

Inaction not Non-Violence

Mr. Rajagopalachari wished he had the courage to practice true non-violence, but self-deception and make-believe were not an approach to non-violence but was contrary to it. Indifference and inaction were not non-violence. They were a terrible snare and temptation. Escape to a British prison was no fulfilment of our duty nor was it at all heroism. It was far too easy and far too routine to be either.

Continuing, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "Britain is guilty of many crimes against us, the greatest one being that of emasculating a people full of potential military strength. Britain has misjudged her own trust and exaggerated her capacity to defend a country without the people's assistance. She has now realised the error. She cannot possibly add to her crimes by the crowning offence of leaving this country in chaos to become a certain prey to foreign ambition. There is no reality in the fond expectation that Britain will leave the country in simple response to a Congress slogan and that a vacuum will be created wherein we can begin with the fundamentals of national organisation. Every inch vacated by Britain will be occupied by Japan. The enemy will deliberately foster and exploit the existing chaos to make his own work easy and reduce the country to hopeless subjection."

"Let us Realise our Potential Strength"

"We must give up the notion that Japan is a mere nightmare. It is a most real and serious danger.

prices is vested (by the Statement of Administrative Procedure gazetted on the 5th June, 1931) in the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce. The War Council has made its review only from the general standpoint of the Island's defensive preparedness, and has authorised the issue of this Communique in order that all concerned may realise the necessity of a situation which affords no ground whatever for alarm, but does imperatively demand immediate dietary reform.

Our long subjection and enforced irresponsibility make it difficult for us to realise that danger is really to us and to our daily lives, not to those that have usurped authority over us. Again, we must give up the notion that it is impossible for us to resist Japanese aggression. If we do not blind ourselves through anger and if we make up our minds to resist, we can prevent our land from becoming the property and slave factory of Japan. To carry out plans in an enemy country is not as easy for Japan as people picture to themselves in despair. It is only if we allow this country to become more or less friendly and people living in it are submissive and accommodating, that Japan can reduce the land to her possession. Japan's strength and military readiness will come to nothing if India resolves to present real and universal opposition to Japanese occupation. Let us realise the advantages of our position and our potential strength and not give way to defeatism.

"Lay Aside Mutual Suspicion"

"Let us touch earth and walk on solid ground if we have to do our best and save the future generations from confirmed enslavement. Is there anything more real and urgent than a settlement immediately to be achieved between the Congress and Muslim League? Let us set aside as false and unworthy all mutual suspicions. Let us take people at their word and do our best in this crisis. We shall succeed or failing we shall gain by such failure and be stronger for it.

"Gandhiji's position is out of question, Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Jinnah should come together and save the nation. Incitement or organisational wrath against me is not action. It is not an alternative programme. I do not care what happens to me; it is enough if Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Jinnah bestir themselves and achieve the one thing that is now needed in this crisis and which will save the country and land the nation on the shore of stable honour and freedom."

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR CEYLON

Mr. V. S. C. Singam, President of the Ceylonese Association of India, is touring on behalf of the Association, South India and Sind to investigate the possibilities of securing adequate food supplies for Ceylon and to appeal to the Provincial authorities and district Collectors to grant permission for increased quantities of food supplies to Ceylon. (Cor.)

ALL-CEYLON SAIVA CONFERENCE

An All-Ceylon Saiva Conference will be held at the "Vaitiluga Madam," Keerimali, on Sunday, the 28th instant, commencing at 8.30 a. m. Mr. S. Natesapillai will preside.

PERSONAL

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, J. P., has been appointed to be an Unofficial Magistrate for the judicial district of Jaffna.

MR. CHURCHILL IN UNITED STATES

Third Meeting with Mr. Roosevelt

Washington, June 19.

Mr. Churchill's visit to the United States, following so soon after that of M. Molotov, is not likely to give Berlin and Rome any comfort, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent.

London reports that he has come here strictly on business "to make lightning decisions" and will make no broadcasts or public appearances, are interpreted here as meaning that his third meeting with Mr. Roosevelt in a year will be brief and to the point.

It is recognised that with the war reaching a crucial stage the need for speedy decisions is urgent. In addition to the second front, which will be a paramount feature of the discussions, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt will exchange notes on their respective conversations with M. Molotov and views on the war situation as a whole.

The public here will be disappointed at being robbed of the opportunity of seeing a man for whom they have so much admiration, but the disappointment will be tinged with the realisation that his time is more precious now than it has ever been.

Mr. Churchill was accompanied by General Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Major-General Sir Hastings Ismay, Secretary of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, Brigadier-General Stewart, Sir Charles Wilson, Mr. John Martin, his Secretary and Commander Thompson, his A. D. C.

Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt are now conferring on the conduct of the war and the winning of the war, according to the President's Secretary, Mr. Stephen Early.

"I think it perfectly justified to asume he came for that purpose," said Mr. Early, asked if a second front was on the agenda.

Mr. Early stated he was not expecting any further statement from Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Churchill, this week.

Mr. Churchill's visit to Washington is being made at a time when the United Nations are facing the most momentous decisions of the war, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent in London.

Four Big Questions

The four big questions of the moment are:—

- (1) The opening of the second front.
- (2) Shipping.
- (3) Strategy in the Near and Far East.
- (4) American supplies to Britain, Russia and China.

Press Comment

The "New York Times" commenting on Mr. Churchill's visit says:

"It is not necessary to bid welcome to a guest so deeply loved in this country as Mr. Churchill and so long since adopted as our own. The whole country will hope that the consultation with Mr. Roosevelt will be fruitful, that agreement will be reached in the shortest time on all major points and that the decisions made will be wise, forthright and courageous."

SHE SAVED OTHERS RATHER THAN HERSELF

Continued from page 1

still millions of the original people passing their lives in their own way. In the *Mahabharata* we read that the magnanimous Sahadeva conquered and brought under his subjection the Melechha kings and hunters and cannibals inhabiting the several islands in the sea, including the island called Tamra. But we are not told that there was any colonization in the exact sense we understand the word to-day. On the contrary, there were instances of fraternization and matrimonial alliances with the people of the colonies. Kaundinya, for instance, is believed to have acquired a kingdom in Cambodia through his marriage with a Naga princess. At home the Hindus were noted for their spirit of assimilation and absorption, and in the colonies also, these national characteristics never left them. In the *Dashakumaracharita* we are told that Ratnodbhaya went to an island called Kalayavana and married a girl there. In the *Ratnavali* one reads of a ship-wrecked princess of Lanka who was brought to Kaushambi. Lower Burma or Pegu was colonized by emigrants from the Telugu kingdom; but they got merged in the Burmese population. Java, Sumatra, and Bali were colonized by people from Gujarat, Sind, Kalinga, and Bengal; but now there are only the Javanese, the Malayas, and the Balinese with their distinctive cultures. The same process went on in all other theatres. In Khotan have been found traces of extensive Hindu colonization, but there was no Indianization. Kabul was for centuries a part of India, and yet Afghanistan is so different from the latter! Tharakhetra near Prome in Burma and many parts of Malaya, Siam, and Indo-China may yield evidence of Hindu influence and colonization, but there is hardly any trace of deliberate denationalization. In later days Buddhism had its sway almost all over the whole of the then known world. But Buddhism did not mean Indianization, rather was the new religion changed at every turn to suit the needs of the people; and the little influence that Indian culture exerted was a matter of deliberate choice of the otherwise independent peoples of those countries. That the Indian colonies were no mere appendages of the mother country based on force exerted by a central government, will be evident from the fact that though India fell a prey to her Muhammadan conquerors her colonies across the seas continued their independence for centuries thereafter. During their heydays those colonies had their independent foreign policies, and their arms were often carried to neighbouring countries, irrespective of what India might think.

It has been proved almost conclusively that there were colonies of Indian merchants not only all along the shores of the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea and that the westward thrust reached not only as far as Egypt, Phoenicia, and Rome, but also that the eastward pacific penetration passed through Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, China, Korea, Japan, and Polynesia; and the advance guards of these colonizers reached the distant shores of America, giving shape to newer expressions of life through a veritably fertilizing influence. India had no 'white man's burden' or 'brown man's burden' to save the souls of other nations by bringing them round forcibly to her way of thinking. Like the gentle morning dew that falls imperceptibly and yet brings to blossom the fairest roses, was the influence of India on the world around. She gave out of the fullness of her heart without any thought of recompense. It was not for nothing that Arrian wrote that the 'sense of justice prevented any Indian king from attempting conquest beyond the limits of India', and even within her limits the Digvijaya of a mighty emperor was but a fitful act, laissez-faire being the dominant policy in inter-territorial dealings. All the same, the cultural influence was the mightiest possible even without the support of big guns and navies, and one is still amazed to find the echoes as it were of the Vedic hymns reverberating from isle to isle over the broad Pacific waters when the Maoris sing:

I dwelt within the breathing-space of immensity
The universe was in darkness with water everywhere.
There was no glimmer of Dawn, no clearness, no light.
And He began by saying these words,
That He might cease remaining inactive:
'Darkness, become a light-possessing darkness.'

IV

This is all very good. But what arrangements did India make for saving this high idealism of international service? The answer is, Practically none. A race of spiritual heroes inspired by a spirit of renunciation exhausted the national life a pathetic endeavour to save others, only to find themselves outwitted in the long run. We are reminded of a parable told by Sri Ramakrishna of a certain very aggressive, venomous snake which being initiated by a monk and instructed to give up its cruel habits, became so docile that the urchins of the neighbourhood took hold of its tail and gave it a sound thrashing. A few days later the monk happened to pass that way, and remembering his snake disciple called it by its name. At first there was no response. But slowly a faint sound from a hole apprised the monk of the snake's presence. 'Well, what's the matter with you?' inquired the monk, and being told everything that had happened, he added with a rebuke, 'I asked you not to bite any one, but I never told you to cease scaring away your enemies by raising the hood.' The parable has a very apt application in our national life. Generosity may often be overdone, particularly so when the giver is not aware of the limit of his strength.

Ashoka with unparalleled insight carved on rocks the indelible edict that 'true conquest consists in the conquest of men's hearts by the law of Dharma.' But this was scarcely Rajadharma. The noble sentiment, so sincerely expressed, was accepted by few world-conquerors, and the magnificent edifice built so ardu-

ously by the Mauryas crumbled to pieces within a decade of that emperor's passing away. Ashoka's universalism saved the soul of the world, but it killed India's national unity and checked her political progress for ages to come. Kushan glory did not long outlive Kanishka who did so much for the advancement of Buddhism. The imperial Guptas, who, by the way, were Hindus, restored and maintained India's glory for a time. But the rot set in over again, because the tendency was there all along. Hrishavardhana, though evidently a Shaiva, had an outspoken bias for Buddhism and at the quinquennial ceremonies depleted his treasure of everything and put on a hermit's robe. But his magnanimity, his erudition, his personal heroism availed nothing—the vast empire broke into pieces soon after his death, and was even overrun by the Tibetan forces. The Pala dynasty had a predilection for Buddhism. They began brilliantly, but after Devapala the empire fell into the hands of weaklings like Vignahapala and Narayanapala who preferred ascetic life to an active kingly career. The kingdoms of the south, however, leaned mostly towards Hinduism, though Jainism influenced some of them. In general they fared better, Indian culture being best preserved there. It was not a mere accident that the Hindu revival was inaugurated by the South Indian saints like Shankara, Rama tija, and Madhva. The North like the South, however, lacked sustained and co-ordinated effort for making India politically strong, and though she never ceased to minister to the spiritual and cultural needs of the world, she herself was tottering on her last legs without any strong figure to reinvigorate her. Thus 'about the same time that the Huns were opening a chapter of savage onslaught on her bosom, India was sending her sons Kumarajiva, Gunavarmana, Sanghasena and Gunavidha to China to preach Buddhism, while the Chinese pilgrims like Fa-hien, Chih-mong, and Fa-mong, were coming to India to drink at the fountain-head of spiritual wisdom.'

This eagerness for spiritual ministrations continued till the establishment of Muhammadan domination. India made advances to the conquerors as well to carry out a rapprochement by giving up their aggressive habits, with what result, history alone can tell. The rebuffs met with in almost every field made India revise her policy, and that for the worse. From the height of selfless generosity she climbed down to the depth of selfish self-preservation. In fact, as already pointed out, the process had begun earlier with the Sena dynasty in Bengal. But it was carried to rigorous perfection during the Muhammadan period. Almost all vigorous national activity and expansion were banned. India was sought to be preserved in a glass-hous of negatives.

With the advent of the British and a freer touch with the world and the realities of life, India is just beginning to move about. But it is doubtful if she has yet made a proper diagnosis of her disease and discovered the true medicine, which may be summed up in a few words: Generosity there must be but no quixotic self-immolation.

SAIVA PARIPALANA SABHAI, JAFFNA

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Board of Management of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, held on 14-6-42 at the Sabhai Office, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Pannai Tragedy

(1) This Sabhai expresses its heartfelt grief and sympathy to the relatives and dependents of the deceased in the above tragedy.

(2) This Sabhai resolves that a public inquiry be held regarding the above tragedy and requests the government to do all that is necessary to improve the means of communication between Jaffna and the Islands of Velanai and Mandaitivu.

(3) This Sabhai further resolves that the dependents of the deceased be given reasonable financial and other assistance.

Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer

This Sabhai regrets very much the demise of Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer, who has done invaluable service to Tamilakam.

Vannarponnai Post-Office

This Sabhai resolves that at least one additional assistant Post-master be appointed to the Vannarponnai Post-office in order the public may have little delay in transacting their business at this office in view of the fact that the only officer in charge at present is unable to cope with the heavy work.

JAP AIRMAN CAPTURED IN BENGAL

STORY OF ENCOUNTER WITH 'INVADER'

Calcutta, June 18.

The credit of dealing with the first Japanese airman, so far known to have landed in Bengal, goes to a Chukidar of Chittagong (Abdus Syed), according to a Press Note issued to-day.

The Note says: 'On May 21, 1942, a Japanese army 97 fighter, flying westwards near the borders of Burma was seen to catch fire and crash. A search was immediately organised and the plane was located; but there was no sign of any occupant. The next day, however, Abdus Syed came upon a Japanese airman in a desperate condition and, although the Japanese was armed, with considerable courage and presence of mind, he apprehended him and took him to the residence of the president of the local Union Board, Maulvi Jafar Alam Chaudhuri, where he was detained until the local police took him in custody and finally delivered him to the military authorities.'

'The enemy airman, who was unable to understand English, French, Bengali, Hindusthani or Burmese, in all of which he was questioned by the local officers, nevertheless managed to convey an attempt to secure sympathy by invoking the name of Mr. Gandhi and claiming to have seen Subhas Chandra Bose in Tokyo. He also appears to have attempted an appeal to racial feeling by indicating that both he and his captors were alike Asiatics. The local people, however, realised that there is no prospect of advantage for them from the extension of any enemy influence in Bengal.'

PANNAI TRAGEDY INQUIRY

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE EXPERT

Messrs. Tiruchelvam and Ponniah, toll-renters of the Pannai Ferry, were added as accused at the Magisterial inquiry yesterday along with Kurunathy and Ponniah, the driver and tindal respectively of the motor launch that was involved in the recent Pannai tragedy in which nineteen persons lost their lives.

The evidence of Mr. H. Nightingale, Acting Ship Engineering Surveyor, giving five reasons for considering the boat unseaworthy was recorded. Mr. Nightingale in the course of his evidence yesterday stated that if not for the unseaworthiness of the boat, it would have required a gale of 100 miles per hour to sink it if loaded to capacity which he estimated on the area to be 15. He further stated that if a licence for a boat was applied for, licence would be given only for that number of passengers who could be accommodated even in imitation panicky conditions. The absence of the reverse gear could have contributed to the incident, as it would not permit the driver avoiding any obstruction. When questioned whether some parts of the Board of Trade Rules did not contemplate launches without reverse gear, he replied that he had yet to see a launch without such gear; and in any case he would not have licensed such a launch.

It transpired in the course of evidence that 45 to 50 passengers were on board at the time the tragedy occurred.

Further inquiry was fixed for 1st July.

The 3rd and the 4th accused, the toll-renters, were allowed bail in Rs 7500 each.

An application on behalf of the 2nd accused, the tindal, to reduce bail was refused as also the subsequent application on behalf of the 3rd and 4th accused to reduce bail, the Magistrate remarking that although the charge was one of causing death by rash and negligent acts, the fact remained that 19 lives were lost and he would have to commit the case to the higher court.

Mr. M. Balasundaram with Mr. P. Ragupathy instructed by Mr. V. K. Subramaniam assisted by Inspector Wijeyasekera appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Sam A Sabapathy appeared for the 1st accused; Mr. A. Swampillai for the 2nd accused and Mr. J. A.P. Cherubim instructed by Mr. R. R. Nalliah for the 3rd and 4th accused.

TELLIPPALAI MAHAJANA SCHOOL

FOUNDER'S DAY

The Founder's Day Celebrations of the above school will take place on the 24th inst. Among the important events of the day, there will be a memorial service at which Mr. K. E. Thamby, B. A., Proctor, will be the speaker; a trial scene by the students of the school and a Katha-pirasangam to the accompaniment of instrumental music by Sangeethapooshanam Miss R. Paranchothy Ammal of the Kuala Lumpur Sangeetha Sabha. Lady L. Ramakrishnan will preside at the Katha-pirasangam which will commence at 7 p. m. (Cor.)

THE ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY

A Press note issued by the Department of Information states:—

The Treaty is the logical outcome of Mr. Elen's visit to Moscow last December, one of the objects of which was to exchange views on post war organization, peace and security in Europe.

The terms of the treaty provide a plain and categorical assurance that its two signatories will collaborate in maintenance of peace and restoration of security and economic prosperity in Europe. That this has real and practical significance is seen in the fact that events during the 20 years following the last war were due in considerable part to the absence of understanding and confidence between Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Collaboration between these powers is a paramount necessity for the future wellbeing of the Independent peoples of Europe.

The signature of the treaty is a first step towards translating the aspirations in points VI to VIII of the Atlantic Charter into concrete terms.

The fact that Anglo-Russian negotiations have been in progress shows that the two countries have been thinking ahead regarding their commitments in post-war Europe, and publication of the treaty shows that they think it is desirable that the world should know that they are prepared to take the share of their obligations in this respect.

The Dominions, United States and other countries most closely concerned have been consulted or kept informed during the negotiations and the Polish, Turkish and other Governments have been informed in advance of the signing of the treaty.

The whole agreement has been made public and there are no secret clauses or understandings.

All questions relating to frontiers are left for settlement until the end of the War.

The possible adherence of the United States Government to the treaty is a matter for that Government alone to decide. Such adherence would naturally be welcome to the signatories.

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON WAR PURPOSES FUND

(List of Contribution No. 70—up to 11th June, 1942.)

Since the last list up to 28th May, 1942, a sum of Rs. 8,800.24 has been received.

Previously Acknowledged: (1) General Public Rs. 753,569.70; (2) Ceylon Chamber of Commerce Rs. 252,000.00; (3) Social and Sports Clubs, Rs. 1,357,290.38; (4) Tea and Rubber Producers Rs. 737,060.99; (5) Public Services and Government Pensioners Rs. 1,196,831.22.

Total Rs. 4,296,752.29

General Public: Kurunegala District War Purposes Committee Rs. 289.25; Superintendent, Murray Rs. 58.16; Mr. D. N. Upatissa Rs. 5; Mr. V. T. Muttunayagam-pillai Rs. 5; Staff, pupils, servants and others of the Mission House, Gampola Rs. 36; Assistants & Sub-Ordinate Staff M/s Forbes & Walker Rs. 49.70; Mr. U. V. Nandiyane & etc. Rs. 100; Superintendents, Clerks, Kanganies, Contractors and Labour Force of The Colombo Commercial Co. Rs. 170; Mr. J. L. P. Punchisingho Rs. 6.65 Salaried Brothers of the Christian

TERRIFIC DUEL IN THE CRIMEA

GERMAN EFFORT TO BATTER WAY IN

Moscow, Friday.

A Terrific gun duel is now going on in the northern sector of the narrow Sebastopol front. At the beginning of the offensive, the Germans tried using planes to blast a breach in the city's defences and last week General von Mannheim threw in waves of tanks hoping that his armoured forces could dash through the Soviet lines.

Both these proved unsuccessful and now the German general, who has already sacrificed about three divisions killed in this offensive alone, is trying to batter his way in with his guns.

The Sebastopol garrison has gathered together its guns to stop him and is launching counter-attacks.

The weight of the German attack, however, is still heavy and the position is tense, although the Soviet lines are unbroken.

A new attempt by the Germans on the Kharkov front to cross a "certain river" at an important strategic point has been repulsed by Marshal Timoshenko's forces. The Germans used a large force of infantry, tanks and artillery which managed to get close to the river before Soviet tanks and infantry fell on them. The Germans lost about 1,500 killed and wounded and a large quantity of material, including anti-tank guns and artillery. The river is not named, but previous reports spoke of similar attempts by the Germans to cross the Donetz as part of their strategic plan to encircle large forces of the Red Army which moved against Kharkov in the previous battle.

The latest reports from the Kharkov front say that the struggle is still stern, but all the German attacks are being beaten off with heavy losses to the enemy.

A battalion of the Hungarian 6th division sent against guerillas near the Briansk front mutilated, says the "Red Star" today. The Germans sent a punitive expedition and shot large numbers of Hungarians, while others escaped and surrendered to Russian bands. The mutiny was due to lack of food and the precarious position in which the Hungarians found themselves after guerillas had wiped out nearly 3,000 of them in fierce fighting.

Schools Rs. 58.70; Staff U. C. Kotte Rs. 11.20; Mr. W. L. Jayasundera Rs. 10; Sale of War Stamp Labels Rs. 2.70 Other Small contributions Rs. 6.20.

Total Rs. 808.56.

Social and Sports Clubs: Kandy Association Football League Rs. 11; Shell Sports Clubs Rs. 301.18; Lee Hedges & Co. Ltd. Sports Club Rs. 198.29. Total Rs. 510.42

Public Services & Government Pensioners: 7,481.27 Total Rs. 4,305,562.53

Less payments to various local funds Rs. 670,614.59

Nett Total - Rs. 3,633,947.94

Note:- From the above total Rs. 3,634,937.94 Rs. 3,373,666.66 have so far been remitted to the United Kingdom and further remittances will follow.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 922

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kandasamy Mudaliar Durairajah, Rangoon. Deceased.

Kanthappar Vaithilingam of Vannarponnai East, Petitioner.

1. Kandasamy Mudaliar Rajaretnam of Vannarponnai East.
2. Katpagavally daughter of Durairajah of Rangoon. Respondents.

This matter of the abovenamed petitioner praying that letters of administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esqr, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 30th August, 1940, in the presence of Mr. R. Sinnajuray, Proctor for the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner: It is ordered that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner, unless the Respondents abovenamed appear before this court on the 12th day of February, 1941, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of February, 1941.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

This Order Nisi is extended to 20-7-42.

V. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 21, 22 & 25 6-42.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1084

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mrs. Rajaledchumy Perayerawar of Manipay wife of Arumugam Sabapathipillai Perayerawar of 33rd lane Colpetty. Deceased.

Arumugam Sabapathipillai Perayerawar of 33rd lane Colpetty.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagendra
2. Padmavathi
3. Kamalawathy
4. Seelawathy
5. Rajendra
6. Theivendra, all minor children of A. S. Perayerawar appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
7. Mathiaparanam Sambathammoothy all of Manipay. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of November, 1941, in the presence of Mr. S. R. Ariyanayagam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read, it is ordered that the 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1-6th Respondents and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased as her husband unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 30th day of January, 1942 and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended for 1st July, 1942. (O. 22, 22 & 25-6-42.)

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Half-yearly	4	50	4	50	7	00
Quarterly	2	50	2	50	4	50
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