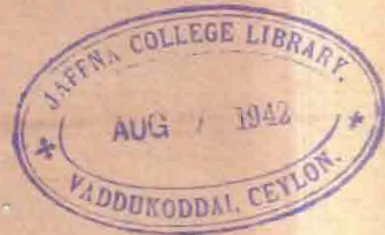


# THE Hindu Organ.

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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Chief Secretary Resumes Duties

The Chief Secretary, Mr. R. H. Drayton, has resumed duties as from Monday, relieving Mr. C. H. Collins, Deputy Chief Secretary, who had been acting for him since July 24.

### Indian Time Advanced

It has now been decided that Indian standard time throughout the country should be six-and-a-half hours ahead of Greenwich mean time. The change will take effect from midnight of August 31 from which date all clocks will be advanced by one hour.

### Singapore Radio Transformed Into "Indian Transmitter"

The Japanese have transformed the radio station at Singapore into an "Indian transmitter" and will broadcast "news and views of interest to India in Indian languages," the German radio reported last Sunday. An important feature of the programme, it was indicated, would be talks by Indians in the pay of Japan.

### Ceylon Medical Council

Dr. J. R. Blaze, Senior Physician of the General Hospital, Colombo, was elected a member of the Ceylon Medical Council on Monday, defeating Dr. A. S. Rajasingham, Visiting Surgeon of the General Hospital, the other candidate, by a large majority. Dr. Blaze thus becomes one of the two elected representatives on the Council of registered medical practitioners of the Island.

### Big Harvest in N. C. Province

A yield of approximately 95,000 bushels of paddy has been reaped from this year's meda harvest from lands cultivated under the Nachiyaduwa, Nawarawewa, Tissawewa and Basawakkulama—the four major tanks near the Holy City, says an Anuradhapura report. An equally good crop is expected from the cultivations under other tanks and, on the whole the North Central Province will be richer by at least four million rupees worth of paddy from the meda harvest.

## THE JAPANESE AS A NEIGHBOUR

### PROFITS HIMSELF BY OTHER'S MISFORTUNES

BY C. Y. HSIEH,  
(In a recent B. B. & talk)

IT is said that the people of a country get no better government than they deserve. Such indeed is particularly the case of Japan. The base treachery of her attack on Pearl Harbour and the bestial conduct of her officers and men in Hongkong should finally dispel whatever illusions may remain about Japan—a country which has copied the evils of modern civilization while missing the good in it.

As a Chinese I have had no such illusions. I have not only read in history books of Japanese aggressions on my country, but I have lived through some of them. I am going to give you glimpses of Japanese character which I personally was able to catch in China. This character is of course a complex one. It has bright aspects and it has dark spots. It contains virtues and vices such as may be found in any other people. Those vices have indeed been allowed greater scope and sway by the abnormal political relations between our two countries. But in so far as they are individual lapses, they need not be considered dangerous. What makes for grave threat to peace and international order is when the Japanese ceases to be a mere individual and becomes a national. In that mantle he shows cunning, pugnacity, jingoism, sensitivity over national honour to a ridiculous extent, a love of Japan which implies denial to other nationals of similar love for their countries.

#### Worst Form of Nationalism

I want to tell you a story which is typical of the worst form of nationalism or jingoism one finds in all Japanese residents in China and probably elsewhere for all I know. A family called Okadas were the first Japanese I came to know with some intimacy. This was in 1926 in my home town, Foochow, in South China. The Okadas—the man, his wife and two small children—took a house opposite mine. Mr. Okada was a teacher in a

school for Japanese children. He was apparently steady-hard-working, punctual. At home he was served by his wife with punctilious care—an undisputed right of the male in Japan. The family were polite, neat, quiet people,—perfect neighbours—with many friends and callers. But there was a dark side to them. For instance, they dismissed Chinese nurses in quick succession simply because these nurses could not help teaching the young Okadas to speak a little Chinese. It was difficult to find one who would not offend in this respect, but in the end they got a Formosan woman who spoke nothing but Japanese. There was the stranger case of Mr. Okada coming home one night with dishevelled hair, bruised features and torn clothes. At first the cause of his mishap was a puzzle to me. Later I knew that he and a group of 'ronin', that is Japanese bullies and ruffians, had simulated drunkenness and tried to break up a Chinese parade on China's national day. In the ensuing scuffle he got what he deserved. To him and his friends China had no right to rejoice on a national occasion.

#### Ridiculous Sensitivity

Another example, typical of the ridiculous sensitivity of the ordinary Japanese over what they regard as a matter of national honour, is this. In 1928 I was on board a Japanese steamer bound from Foochow for Shanghai. I shared a cabin with a Japanese travelling salesman who had been in China for many years and spoke broken Chinese. At first we were rather reserved, but gradually we began to talk. He impressed me as fairly open-minded. Presently our conversation touched on the subject of Japan's ruling house. I happened at that time to remember a newspaper report that Emperor Taisho, father of the reigning monarch, died of insanity and I asked him if this was true. I put the question in a

Continued on page 6

## CHURCHILL IN MOSCOW?

### "SECOND FRONT TALKS"

London, Tuesday.

Axis reports are being spread that Mr. Winston Churchill is in Russia.

A message from the Lisbon correspondent of the Axis-controlled Scandinavian Telegram Bureau reports that Mr. Churchill secretly left for Russia to meet M. Stalin. The meeting, it is said, is being held to discuss preparations for a second front.

An Ankara dispatch to the German News Agency in Berlin says that information has reached official quarters in Ankara today that Mr. Churchill is in Moscow. The news, it is stated, caused "quite a sensation" in political circles in Ankara.

In Rome the "Popolo Di Roma" publishes "an unconfirmed report" from Stockholm that Mr. Churchill met Stalin last week.

Mussolini, speaking at Gorizia, said (according to the Italian News Agency last night): "No second front will be created here and probably in no other part of the world either. The Axis has all the means of ensuring victory."

He was speaking during a visit to military garrisons on the Dalmatian border where he gave officers a two-hour report on the general war situation and the problems of Dalmatia and Slovenia in particular.

## JAPANESE AIMS IN SINGAPORE

### AN INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

Tokyo, Tuesday.

"Shonan City (Singapore) must be reconstructed as the nerve centre of the southern regions under Japanese control," said the Japanese Mayor of Shonan, Mr. Shigeo Odate, in an interview with the Domei News Agency.

"This city should become not only the permanent base to link Japan with the south for trade purpose but also a self-sufficient industrial centre".

For this reason, Mr. Odate said he was opposed to sending all raw materials produced in the south back to Japan because "Japan should not become a second England full of factories"—she should remain an agricultural country.

### MANAGER'S NOTICE

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saiva-prakasa Press will be closed on Monday and Tuesday (10th and 11th August), for the Maviddapuram Kandaswamy Kovil Ther Festival and *Adi Amavasai* respectively. There will be no issue of the "Hindu Organ" on Monday, the 10th instant.

6-8-42. MANAGER.



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1942.

### JAPAN'S NEXT MOVE

AS USUAL, THERE HAVE BEEN many predictions as to what Japan is going to do next. At one time the American press was definite that the next move on the part of the Japanese would be an attack on India. In some quarters it was even feared that Japan might attack India and Australia simultaneously. Another set of prophets predicted that Tokyo's next target would be Russia. With the occupation of certain parts of the Aleutian Islands by Japan, coupled with the despatch of heavy reinforcements into Manchuria, or Manchukuo as the Japanese prefer to call it, and into Mongolia, talk of an imminent Japanese attack on Siberia has been revived.

It is significant that the present comparative lull in Japanese activity has synchronised with the latest German attack on Russia. That the Germans would soon try to reach the Caucasus and Iran was obvious all along, unless indeed the Russian armies succeeded in stemming the tide of invasion. Once the Germans succeeded in their object, the position of Russia, for offence as well as defence, would be greatly weakened, providing Japan with the opportunity she needs for giving Russia a stab in the back. It may be safely assumed that the Russo-Japanese Pact will not deter Tokyo from trying to roll up the Russian armies in Siberia if the Japanese military leaders have reason to believe that any such attempt is likely to succeed. In this respect, the Japanese technique is not going to differ from the German or the Italian. Tokyo will tear up pacts written on nothing better than paper as readily as Berlin and Rome.

There is one reason why Japan must make up her mind to attack Siberia sooner or later. With Japan's entry into the war on the side of the Axis, it was anticipated that

Japan and Russia too would be at war. Subsequent events have, however, shown that both Russia and Japan were prepared, for reasons best known to themselves, to carry on the pretence of peace. It is not at all difficult to understand the reasons for this attitude. The Russians have more than enough to do in meeting the German attack. A respite in Siberia, however brief, is not therefore to be despised. The Japanese, on their side, did not want a Siberian campaign on their hands while they went on with their southward drive. For the present, with the occupation of Burma, Japan is in a position to rest and consolidate her gains. But the air attack on Tokyo and other Japanese towns has served to remind the Japanese of danger nearer home—the danger from hostile air bases within range of Japanese cities. This is why the Japanese are straining every nerve to occupy those parts of China that have been or are very likely to be used as bases for bombing Japan. This is why, according to competent observers, a Japanese attack on Siberia with Vladivostock as the immediate objective can no longer be postponed. Vladivostock is the one base available to the Allied nations from which Japan can be effectively bombed. If Japan attacks Russia, it follows that Allied aeroplanes will be available in large numbers to give the Japanese a dose of their own medicine.

### SOLVING THE FOOD PROBLEM

It is understood that in future the purchase, supply, control, distribution, and pricing of foodstuffs will be dealt with under the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce by the Civil Defence Commissioner in addition to his present duties, and that the departments at present dealing with these subjects will continue to function under the latter's direction. We hope that the new arrangement will enable the authorities to get a firmer grip over the question of food. There is not the slightest doubt that the present position is quite unsatisfactory. The manner in which the food problem has been tackled hitherto has lacked imagination and drive. The present Civil Defence Commissioner possesses both these indispensable qualities, and he may be trusted to do everything possible to give the people of the island the food they want.

The import of paddy and rice from India suffered, not by reason of the impossibility of purchasing these commodities in India, but by reason of the difficulties of transport on the Ceylon side. The Ceylon Government Railway has not been able to meet the increased demand on its resources. The obvious course would be to en-

courage owners of small craft, such as those plying between the Indian coast and Valvettiturai, to help the railway. These small boats take not more than eight hours to reach Point Pedro from India. Some of these boats are now used to smuggle paddy and rice into Ceylon. Why not divert all of them to a safer and more legitimate use? Similar expedients are always available to relieve the strain on the railway.

There is also the problem of transporting foodstuffs within Ceylon itself. If the Minister had only a little more knowledge and imagination, he would have known that, long before the railway and the motor vehicle appeared on the scene, the people of this island depended on the bullock cart for the transport of their goods. About fifty years ago the transport of goods from Jaffna as far as Matabele by bullock cart was a regular and profitable occupation with many people in Jaffna. Some such method is needed now to prevent the accumulation of foodstuffs in provinces where transport is scarce. Only some weeks ago there was a belated official notice calling for tenders for the transport of paddy. This should have been done much earlier, and delays like this should not be repeated.

In this connection, we should like to urge on the authorities concerned the unwisdom of having too many harassing restrictions on the transport of paddy within the boundaries of each province. Some time ago the transport of paddy from Kilinochi to Jaffna was prohibited. Subsequently, this prohibition was done away with, as a result of the representations made by Mr. Natesan. We understand that it is now proposed to prohibit such transport once more. It would be on the whole safer if the Minister refused to accept at their face value proposals made by some of the new Emergency officers who do not know the difference between a plough and a walking stick. There is a serious shortage of food in Jaffna. Would it not be more reasonable to allow the Jaffna farmers who cultivate land at Kilinochi to remove their produce to their own villages? When this prohibition was introduced for the first time we refused to support the agitation against it. Since then, there has been a considerable change for the worse in the food position. As we pointed out in these columns in the last issue, more and more people are beginning to depend on the black market for their food. In such circumstances, it would be the height of foolishness to deprive the Jaffna District of a legitimate source of supply like Kilinochi.

Similar complaints are being made in Batticaloa. The members of the Batticaloa

Urban Council interviewed the Home Minister recently on the grave situation that has arisen in Batticaloa. If this is Batticaloa's plight, Jaffna is likely to fare much worse. The remedy is not restriction and more restriction but control at some point where such control would be effective without upsetting the internal economy of the provinces.

### NOTES & COMMENTS

#### Not A Second England

THE Japanese Mayor of Singapore is reported to have said that the city must be reconstructed as the nerve centre of the southern regions under Japanese control. "This city," said Mr. Odate, "should become not only the permanent base to link Japan with the South for trade purposes but also a self-sufficient industrial centre." For this reason, the Mayor was opposed to sending all raw materials produced in the South back to Japan "because Japan should not become a second England full of factories." It is only to be expected that the mistakes made by the British will be avoided by the Japanese. Excessive industrialisation of the home country is one of these mistakes. We are now confronted with the grave consequences of this policy in the dependencies of the Empire. It is a policy that has weakened England as well as the Empire. Will British statesmen realise this in time?

#### Question of Second Front

IT is impossible to say whether there is any truth in the news published in the Axis press about the arrival of Mr. Winston Churchill in Russia. One need not, however, be surprised if the Prime Minister had decided to acquaint himself personally with all the facts of the Russian situation. The German advance into the Caucasus is continuing, while elsewhere Russian resistance has stiffened considerably. Taken, however, as a whole, the situation in Russia is serious. In spite of all the materials supplied by Britain and America to the Russian armies, the latter have been forced to give up a large and valuable stretch of territory and have failed to stop the Germans in their determined drive towards the Caucasian oil-fields. Those who have been demanding a second front as the only means of relieving the pressure on Russia are becoming more insistent. The Prime Minister can no longer ignore this demand, even if he were disposed to do so otherwise.

#### Production of Matches

THERE was an interesting debate at the last meeting of the State Council over the fixing of prices of matches under the Defence regulations. Some of the speakers protested against this procedure on the ground that it infringed the rights of the Council. We do not know whether those who spoke in the Council were also smokers. If they were, they would not have protested against the use of the defence regulations if the Minister had used them to compel the manufacturers to place better matches in the market. At present the consumption of matches would almost work out at a box for a couple of cigars.

## THE CONGRESS RESOLUTION

### The Attitude Of The Masses

THE resolution of the Congress Working Committee demands the withdrawal of British rule in order to enable India to feel the glow of freedom which is necessary for her to give her full measure of help to the Allies to defend China and to destroy Nazism, Fascism and Imperialism. The withdrawal of British rule, it is explained, does not mean the physical withdrawal of all Britons from India. Simultaneously with the withdrawal of British rule a "stable provisional Government" will set itself up which will call a Constituent Assembly and settle the future constitution. Just as in Eire the British officials withdrew and the Irish leaders entered Dublin Castle, Indian leaders of all parties and communities will enter Viceroy's House in New Delhi at the same time as Lord Linlithgow and his entourage departed from it in ceremonial procession. This formality will satisfy the central demand of the Working Committee resolution.

Independence is an object of national endeavour which the British Government, engaged in a life-and-death struggle for its own and the Allied nations' independence, can not resist with decency. Much less can the Americans who with far less reason overthrew British rule which was the rule of their own people and declared their independence. The British Government last week sent their warmest congratulations to the President of the United States on the anniversary of its eviction. Nor can any Indian declare that he is opposed to his country's independence without incurring the contempt of the Allies who are all fighting for it. Even Englishmen who profess to regard the demand as treason, feel in their heart of hearts, respect for those who suffer and sacrifice for national freedom. The following statement in Guedala's "Mr. Churchill" is profoundly significant: "Mr. Churchill spoke with warm admiration of an Indian who had recently been executed for a political assassination." This is the first time that this incident has been recorded in print. Mr. Churchill was Home Secretary when Dhangra was hanged in a London prison for the assassination of Curzon Wylie. The Indian Press and platform were resounding at the time with denunciations of the dastardly murder, when the British Home Secretary made this remark at a dinner-table shortly after the execution. Englishmen, however hard-boiled by service or trade in India, cannot but feel like Mr. Churchill. By placing Independence at the forefront of its demand, Congress has made dissent disreputable in the eyes of nations which are free as well as those which have been recently deprived of their freedom.

But is the Independence which the resolution postulates, true Independence? The demand for Independence in the resolution is accompanied by undertakings which deprive it of all trace of freedom. The most onerous of these undertakings is to associate India more deeply with the Allies in the prosecution of the war, to take on her shoulders nearly the whole burden of the war in Asia. On this point the resolution, in spite of a casual

## RED ARMY CHECKS NAZI ADVANCE

### GERMAN DEATH-ROLL OF 15,000 A DAY

London, Monday.

THAT the German advance south of Rostov is being stubbornly contested is evident from Soviet reports. The Don and Kuban Cossacks made bold counter-attacks yesterday and enemy columns were also raided by long-range dive-bombers.

The Germans are still attacking in the region of Tsmlyanskaya where the Russians have checked their attempt to advance southward and at Kletsckaya where they maintain their positions inside the Don "elbow."

For the sixth day in succession, the Red Army has beaten back German, Rumanian, Italian, Hungarian and Finnish troops trying to hammer their way to Stalingrad.

The Luftwaffe yesterday made an intensive onslaught on the Soviet positions in the Don bend. In the Tsmlyanskaya area to the south of the Don, dozens of engagements are ranging day and night as the Russians intercept German attempts to sneak across the Don in small groups, often by rowing-boat.

Along the Kuschchevskaya-Salsk front between the rivers Yeya and Manich, German pressure is still very strong, although it is noteworthy that the latest Soviet communique does not mention further withdrawals.

The Germans killed on all the southern fronts in the past week on the basis of very incomplete reports total not less than 60,000 men. Their total casualties are estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 180,000.

Along the entire Soviet front, the Germans are losing over 15,000 men a day. The Red Army is responding to the recent call from the High Command for stone wall resistance everywhere. The will of the Soviet Command to save the South at all costs is being translated into iron discipline throughout all ranks of the Red Army.

reference at the tail end to non-violence, is clear and emphatic. It may be doubted if the framers of the resolution had a clear view of the implication to the people of India of this tremendous undertaking. The standard of life in Britain and the United States and in most of the allied nations, except China, is higher, much higher in some, than the standard in India and there is a margin, larger or smaller, for sacrifice. In India, however, there is no margin at all or but a negative margin. The hardships which are already wearing down the Indian masses, are heavy enough in all conscience. The Indian masses, are a patient, law-abiding lot. But even the worm will turn if trodden upon too heavily. If the pressure upon the people is not relieved and if things are allowed to drift as at present, it is difficult to see how a serious internal revolution can be averted even if the enemy does not succeed in landing on our shores. The British Government may not be in a position just now to think of anything which does not immediately concern the prosecution of the War. But no Indian Government, national, pseudo-national, or even anti-national, which is not utterly blind to the plain

Reviewing the various sectors where the heaviest fighting is proceeding, a supplement to the Soviet midnight communique reports particularly fierce engagements in the Kuschchevskaya area and a heavy defensive battle with enemy tanks and motorised infantry in the neighbourhood of Salsk.

Tsmlyanskaya was also the scene of stubborn engagements, Soviet artillery fire and tanks counter-attacking in one sector alone accounting for eight German tanks and 250 officers and men killed.

Soviet counter-attacks are also reported in the area of Kletsckaya over which sector Soviet airmen destroyed 19 enemy planes.

The supplement also describes local engagements on the Briansk and Karehan fronts.

#### Caucasus Check

The German advance in the North Caucasus has been slowed down, learns Reuter's military correspondent. Fighting is still going on near Salsk, a town which the Germans claimed two or three days ago, but their claim seems to have been premature and reminiscent of their boast some time ago to have taken Voronezh. The Russians have now pushed the Germans back at Voronezh and are holding them. It is not even certain that any Germans are on the east of the Don in the Voronezh area. The Germans have not launched any sea-borne attack from Kerch, though one has been expected for some time.

The North Caucasus is one of the most densely-populated regions of Russia. The steppe terrain is fit for manoeuvres of the German Panzer divisions, but every village and city has been ordered to build up strong fortifications.

The Germans are striving not only to reach the Krasnodar and Maikop oil fields, but also to link up from the Salsk area with their forces on the south side of the Don opposite Tsmlyanskaya.

warning of events, can take such a short view. The Independence which the resolution wants, is but a shadow. It is not the substance of Independence which Gandhiji has repeatedly declared, would alone satisfy him. The Independence, which the resolution demands, would not come up to the standard of Independence of Egypt which, with the battle raging on her territory, can, without infringing the terms of the Treaty of Independence, remain firm in her determination to take no part in the war which she regards as an affair of some great Powers. It is much less the Independence which Eire maintains against strong pressure.

The present relation between India and Britain is admittedly antediluvian and humiliating to both countries. Obviously it can not be allowed to continue. The alternatives are closer union or a clean cut. The latter alternative is complicated by the fact that the present relation has lasted long and has worked itself into the national life. The former, therefore, is more immediately practicable. The recent expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council, even if it was intended only as an emergency measure and not as a deliberate attempt at closer

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## JAFFNA SAIYA PARIPALANA SABHAI

### 54th Annual General Meeting

The 54th Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai was held in the Jaffna Hindu College Hall on Saturday, the 1st instant, with Mr. A. Thillaiambalam, the President, in the chair. The meeting commenced with the singing of Thevaram. The Secretary informed the house at the out-set that the Annual General Meeting was the 54th one and not the 53rd as announced in the notice. The minutes of the 53rd Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed. Then the Secretary's Annual Report, the statement of accounts of the Saiva Prakasa Press, the Auditor's report and the statements of accounts of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai and the Punnianachchi Trust, all for the same year, were read and adopted.

The election of Office-bearers resulted as follows:-

**President:** Mr. A. Thillaiambalam.

**Vice-Presidents:** Messrs. R. Sivagurunather and C. Arulambalam.

**Secretary:** Mr. M. Mylvaganam.

**Assistant Secretary:** Mr. V. Kandiah.

**Treasurer:** Mr. S. Pasupathy Chettiyar.

The following were elected members of the Executive Committee:

Dr. S. Thuraiappah, Mudaliyar P. Rajagopal, Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Mr. T. Muttasamippillai, Mr. A. Chellappah, Mudaliyar S. Chellappah, Messrs. V. Visuvalingam, K. Sivaprakasam, S. T. M. P. Sithambaram Chettiyar, Dr. C. Sivasithambaram, Messrs. V. M. Saravanamuttu, A. V. Kulasingam, V. T. Sambandjan, S. Ponnusamy, K. E. Thanby, K. Aiyadurai, K. Ramalingam, S. S. Kumaraswamy, S. Annamalai and P. Sinnadurai.

The meeting concluded with the singing of Thevaram.

### MATERNITY HOME FOR ALAVEDDY

On Wednesday (29-7-42) at 6 p.m. the foundation stone for the proposed maternity home at Alaveddy, was laid by Dr. S. F. Chellappah, O. B. E., D.M., & S.S. in the presence of a large gathering.

Dr. S. F. Chellappah in the company of Dr. S. Tourairajah, M.O.H., Jaffna, was received at the Alaveddy Mahajana Sabhai Hall by the President and members of the Sabha. Mr. S. Sivapathasundaram B. A. (Cantab) welcomed him in an impressive speech. This was followed by the Presidential address to which Dr. S. F. Chellappah suitably replied. Dr. Chellappah was taken in procession to the spot where the foundation stone was laid.

Mr. S. Sanmugam proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the distinguished Doctor. (Cor.)

## LIBERATE INDIA FOR VICTORY

## THE CONGRESS CASE

The "Hindu" writes:—

Sir Stafford Cripps was forced to resort to extraordinary shifts, evasions and misrepresentations in trying to secure for a policy of repression the guarantee in advance of support from an America which could be only very imperfectly aware of what it was being asked to agree to. That American opinion, in so far as it finds expression in the popular press, was more than ready to fall into the trap made his task easier than it might otherwise have been. But when mass hysteria gives place to calm reflection, the vast mass of opinion in a country which is fundamentally healthy, as America is, is bound to react sharply from the hasty and foolish pronouncements which have usurped the place of considered judgment. This process should be greatly helped by the statements issued by Maulana Azad and Mr. Nehru, which constitute a dignified and unanswerable exposure of Sir Stafford Cripps' puerilities.

What is it that the Congress demands? It is recognition in action, here and now, of India's independence. Barely three months ago, Sir Stafford solemnly promised on behalf of Britain that India shall have that Independence as shortly as possible after the war. The British Government's reason for this delay was that in the midst of a great struggle for existence you could not enter into elaborate constitutional discussions. India's reply to this was that constitution-framing could wait till the end of the war, but this country must have forthwith the reality of power transferred to its own hands, and that meant an effective voice in Defence as well as complete control over Finance and all other attributes of independent government. In reply to this Britain came out with the extraordinary plea that she had the sole responsibility for defending India against all aggressors and that she could not abdicate this responsibility even if in the process the responsibility were to be placed on the shoulders of India's own son! When the argument had proceeded thus far it was perfectly natural for the Congress to point out that nobody could have possibly greater responsibility for the defence of India than her own people. And, judging from the bitter experience of the immediate past in Malaya, Burma and so on, it was sceptical of Britain's ability to fulfil her self-imposed responsibility for the defence of India, even with the united resources of all the Allied nations at her command, if she failed to harness to the cause the active goodwill and co-operation of the people most concerned, that is, of the Indian masses. The Congress urged, therefore, that the one condition of securing that goodwill and co-operation must be fulfilled forthwith by Britain telling the Indian people that so far as she was concerned, they were free from that very moment and all she desired was that they, as a free nation, should join wholeheartedly in the fight against the common aggressor. Such an attitude on Britain's part, the Congress argued, would remove the one big obstacle to internal unity by making all parties see the desirability of postponing till after the end of the war discussion of internal differences and

concentrating on the paramount task of safeguarding the independence that had been not merely promised but actually gained. It is this suggestion that Sir Stafford Cripps has construed as a demand to throw the door wide open for anarchy. He seems to forget that it is not the existence to-day of a subordinate branch of the British Government at Delhi that staves off anarchy; it is the people's sense of orderliness, their vast patience and their unquerable hope that, when all the travail and suffering has ended, they too will come into their proud inheritance some day. If such a people are, by a supreme act of statesmanship on Britain's part, proclaimed free, they will not, we may be sure, waste their energies in cutting each other's throats. All their idealism, their generous sympathy for nations fighting for freedom and honour, their longing to do great deeds and to win their rightful place in the vanguard of human progress will combine to wipe out that deadly sense of frustration which paralyses their limbs to-day and sweep them, with an incalculable energy and impetus, into the fight which would then be, without any reservations, a fight for justice and liberty for all.

So much for the potential gains that may accrue if Britain should adopt the conciliatory policy that the Congress presses for. To balance against them, are there any serious risks involved? The critics of the Wardha resolution, numerous and voluble though they have been, have been unable to point to any. Conceding India's status as an independent country can no more prejudice the Allied war effort than the concession of Egyptian independence some years ago has hampered that effort; in fact it is perfectly arguable that if Egypt had not been enjoying independence for years, she might have been a very considerable embarrassment to Britain and her Allies. As to the argument that divided responsibility for Defence might be suicidal, we can only say that those who argue thus have not read the Wardha resolution aright. It makes it clear that the Congress does not wish to embarrass the Allies in their fight against the Axis; that is why it has not only agreed that Allied armies could continue to operate on India's entire resources on the Allied side and to co-operate in a commonly organised and strategically unified drive for victory such as *The New York Post* urges. All that the Congress demands is that in place of the present forced 'co-operation'—a contradiction in terms—between a Britain that is master and an India that is a mere chattel, there should be substituted the willing and enthusiastic co-operation of equals. That is a demand the justice and reasonableness of which cannot be gainsaid. If, nevertheless, Britain chooses to resist it, making the war emergency the pretext, it is the obvious duty of America and the other Allied nations not to swallow that pretext or turn a blind eye to the realities, but to insist that Britain shall do the right thing and thus remove the one formidable obstacle to that victory which an easy conscience and the conviction that their cause is just must assuredly hasten.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE POST OFFICE,  
VANNARPONNAI

Sir,—A post cum telegraph cum telephone call office situated in the heart and nerve centre of the business activities of the Jaffna urban area is being manned, at the present moment, by a single officer. It is a pitiable sight to witness throngs of people eager to address their work to this lone officer and his retorts—rather churlish, for he can't help it—to the crowds outside. To some he says, "Go to the Jaffna office". The Jaffna office is situated on the brink of the Jaffna lagoon. It is a walk of one mile in the hot sun fighting against hard blowing and puffs of sand. To send an urgent telegram one has either to walk in this predicament or spend more than eighty cents for a rickshaw and pay for the telegram. I know of a certain gentleman who was not able to get two postcards in time to catch the mail that day though he was at this post office from 2 p. m. His disappointment and loss of temper can be better imagined than described.

After a prolonged agitation and sending numerous memorials and the un-relaxing representations made to the authorities by councillors like the late Hon. Mr. Sabapathy this post office was opened. It was originally manned by two or three officers. All these had full time ample work to attend to.

Now this office presents a spectacle of an out of the way sub-post office. Why? May I be allowed to ask the authorities whether the statistics show that the business transacted now has comparatively gone down to justify the one officer who is placed there? Or, are there no officers sufficient to be detailed for work here?

If the authorities have run short of Postal hands will they be pleased to consider the advisability of letting this office to retired postal officers on a commission basis on tendering good security.

Certainly government institutions are meant for the convenience of His Majesty's subjects and not the other way about.

Yours etc.,

Vannai: V. RAMANATHAN,  
Vannarponnai,  
31-7-42.

## PUBLIC OPINION

Sir,—In his address on the occasion of the prize-giving at a local educational institution, Mr. Justice Keeneman raised a plea for the creation of a sound, solid public opinion. The mal-practices going on in the country, His Lordship felt, could well be controlled if public opinion were definitely expressive of its condemnation of things that are unjust, corrupt, immoral or oppressive. Undoubtedly, the influence of public opinion in Ceylon as a controlling or corrective factor of human conduct is feeble, if not altogether absent.

I do not wish to be misunderstood, but still venture to ask whether 'modern' conditions and facts of life (especially as life is lived in Ceylon) are congenial for the creation of a sound public opinion? I doubt.

Does a sound, solid public opinion exist in England? There, as here, organs of so-called public opinion are partisan organs, run on business lines. Any doctrine on the propagation of which some money could be spent is sure of se-

ORDER NISI  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 10

In the matter of the in'estate estate of the late Sellammah wife of Sabapathippillai Kanapathippillai of Changanai in Jaffna

- Deceased.
1. Ramalingam Sabapathippillai and wife
  2. Thaiyalmuttu both of Changanai in Jaffna
- Petitioners.

Vs.

Sithamparanachchy widow of Pon-nampalam Karuvalthamby of Changanai in Jaffna

Respondent.  
This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 18th day of July 1942 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarappillai proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners having been read: It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioners: Unless the respondent or any other persons shall appear before this court on the 14th day of August 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 18th day of July 1942

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.

Drawn by:

Sgd. T. Sangarappillai,  
Proctor for Petitioners.

(O. 41. 6 & 13-8-42)

## FOR SALE

Good desirable building site at Chundiculi, facing the road, close to the Kachcheri. Extent 4 Lns. and 6 3/8 Kls.

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D. SAVERIMUTTU,  
Jaffna.

(Mis. 96. 6-8-42.)

curing adherents Money is the factor that controls and guides the trend of thought. Even the highest in the Church would seek to change doctrinal principles to have the approbation of the rich. The old symbol representative of British character—John Bull—a somewhat dull but downright honest, self-satisfied, patient country gentleman—has long been superseded by "the man-in-the-street" personality—an impulsive, unthinking, self-seeking individual who purveys for ready-made opinion in the street and lives on wages, doles or pickings. The translation of the character from *John Bull* to "man-in-the street" sums up the depreciated condition of public opinion in England. Political leaders are bound to reflect the character of the symbolic man-in-the-street.

Here in Ceylon, the language of the leaders is not the language of the masses. On fundamentals of life we are not all agreed. The masses are unable to impart any influence on the educated class. The economic gulf which separates them is very wide. The educated class, who are imitators of models of the West, are either ignorant or are unable to understand the fundamentals on which the indigenous society pins its faith. Our laws do not follow the trend of the people, but come like serried masses of soldiers to cut, maim and conquer.

Necessity of circumstances seems to force people individually (government servants excluded) to live a double life.

There is, in the country, sound, solid opinion, but it is simply private opinion. Will it ever reach the rank and honour of becoming dubbed public opinion? That it should soon become so is the prayer of your humble servant.

Jaffna,  
4-8-42,  
Yours etc,  
R. C. P.

**THE CONGRESS RESOLUTION**

Continued from page 3

union, may be converted into the latter if Indian leaders are determined to do so. The nominations to the War Cabinet may be made more significant from the Indian point of view if the post of Secretary of State for India be abolished. Mr. Amery as Secretary of State for Burma will have enough to do for the rest of his life. Indian leaders have already pressed for this and should continue to press for it. At the same time, they should do all they can to remove from minds of high officials like the Governor of the United Provinces, the feeling that Indians have a desire to undermine the foundations of the existing system; and to replace this impression with the conviction that they only want to strengthen the system and to regularise the ties which bind Britain and India. We want to serve the cause of humanity, and of the Empire, as an instrument for that service.

It will be idle to deny that there is room for pessimism regarding the attitude of the present British Government towards India's political emancipation. The Prime Minister is a determined opponent of Indian freedom, both on theoretical and practical grounds. He told Mr. M. R. Jayakar in the course of his examination before the Round Table Conference that, in his opinion, representative, responsible Government was suitable only for Anglo-Saxon people. It had failed in Continental Europe and Mr. Churchill was sure that it would fail in Asia and in India. That is the theoretical ethnic argument. Mr. Churchill's practical argument against Indian freedom, was—the quotation is, again, from Mr. Philip Guedala's recent book, "Mr. Churchill,"—India "was the most truly bright and precious jewel in the crown of the King, which more than all our other Dominions and Dependencies constitutes the glory and strength of the British Empire." These very words, Mr. Guedala points out, had been used by his father before him when he was Secretary of State for India with "Queen" in the place of "King." Lord Randolph Churchill had added that "the possession of which (India), more than that of all your colonial dominions, (there were no self-governing Dominions then) has raised in power, in resource, in wealth and in authority this small island home of ours far above the level of the majority of nations and States." That explains Mr. Churchill's as well as Mr. Amery's stolid refusal to part with power. Where would Britain be had for India? Dr. Besant used to urge as an argument for giving India Home Rule that without India Britain would be reduced to a third class Power like Holland. But both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Amery have radically changed their views under pressure of necessity. Mr. Churchill in respect of Soviet Russia; Mr. Amery in respect of Japan. Mr. Churchill's metamorphosis is well-known but less known is the fact that Mr. Amery was not long ago the stoutest champion of Japan among British statesmen. He concluded a fervent plea in defence of Japan in the House of Commons in 1943 with the asseveration "our whole policy in India, our whole policy in Egypt, stand condemned if we condemn Japan." A fanatical adherence to opinions once ex-

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 183/PT

In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Meenadohipillai wife of Kanthapper Kanagasabai of Karaveddy West. Deceased.

Kanthapper Kanagasabai of Karaveddy West Petitioner.

- 1 Kanagasabai Nadarajah of Karaveddy West
- 2 Kanagammah daughter of Kanagasabai of do
- 3 Manonmany daughter of Kanagasabai of do
- 4 Kanagasabai Rajaratnam of do
- 5 Kanapabhiar Alvappillai of do

Respondents. 1st-4th respondents are minors by their guardian-ad-litem the 5th respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of July 1942 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and fourth minor respondents and the petitioner be declared administrator of the estate of his wife the late Meenadohipillai and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 20th day of August 1942 show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 24th day of July 1942  
Sgd. L. W. de Silva,  
Additional District Judge.  
O. 43. 3 & 6-8-42.

pressed, is, happily not a British failing. There is, therefore, no reason to despair of even the present British Government changing its attitude to Indian emancipation. They are already doing so. The movement is imperceptible but nonetheless it can be said with certainty, in the words of Galileo, "It moves". (Indian Social Reformer)

**A. R. P. PARADE AT MANIPAY**

FIRST IN THE NORTH

The Malaria and Health Week activities organised by the Manipay Parish Social Service League came to a close on Saturday, 1st August 1942, with an A. R. P. Parade. All the A. R. P. Workers numbering 283 together with the Mobile, Fire and Rescue and First Aid Units assembled at the Manipay Memorial English School, and, accompanied by Ambulances, Mobile Cars and a Band started in a procession to the Velakkai Temple Veethi, led by the Head Warden Mr. C. Thiagarajah. At the Manipay market a Saluting Base was erected from which the Government Agent, and the A. R. P. Controller, Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, received the salute.

At Velakkai a group photo was taken. There was also a Fire and First Aid demonstration staged.

At the Public Meeting Mr. M. Prasad, presided. Mr. Prasad and Mr. Vethavanam, the Controller, congratulated the organisers of the Parade and said they were pleased at the co-operation extended by the public of the Parish. Mr. Prasad urged that people should pay great attention to food production and get used to taking substitutes for rice. The Controller said that seeing was believing and was pleased at the fine show put up that evening. He said that although everything appeared to be quiet, the enemy was very near and that constant watchfulness was necessary. He also stressed the necessity for simpler living and for adapting to changed conditions. Dr. S. C. Thuraiajah, Chief Casualty Officer, also spoke.

Mr. Thiagarajah, Head Warden and President of the League, read a telegram received from Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke, Civil Defence Commissioner, in encouraging terms of the Manipay A. R. P. Organisation.

Prizes were distributed by Mrs. Vethavanam, donated by members of the League (which included two by the Government Agent) for the best Health songs, Health plays, Dialogues, Tea Boutique,

**RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE**

The Executive Committee of the Jaffna Urban Ratepayers' Association will meet at 6.30 p.m. on the 9th instant to consider, among others, items relating to the present position of the Jaffna U. C., nominated members, members for Wards Nos. 2, 3 and 6, and foodstuffs.

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 181/P. T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late V. K. Murugubillai Rajalingam of Puloly West Deceased. Rajalingam Sivasubramaniam of Puloly West Petitioner.

Vs. Chellamma widow of Rajalingam of Do Respondents. Rajalingam Sevaratnam of Do

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire additional District Judge Jaffna on the 20th day of July 1942 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and the affidavit of the witnesses to the Last Will and of the notary having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 2nd respondent for the purpose of representing and defending him in the above testamentary proceedings that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out Probate as the Executor appointed by the said Last Will and that Probate be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 14th day of August 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 20th day of July 1942  
Sgd. L. W. de Silva  
Additional District Judge  
O. 44 3 & 6-8-42)

Eating house, A. R. P. Displays, Food Exhibition, etc.

The Health and Malaria Week was opened by the D. M. and S.S., Dr. S. E. Chellappah, on the 29th July and subsequent meetings were presided over by Dr. S. Subramaniam and Mr. G. Crosette Thambiah, District Judge.

(Cor.)

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(Q. 81. 20-7-42-19-10-42)

## THE JAPANESE AS A NEIGHBOUR

Continued from page 1

matter-of-fact way and I intended no slur. At once his manner changed entirely. He took my enquiry as a great insult to his country and told me as much. This awe over the imperial person was another lesson to me and I was not surprised later when I heard that a prominent Japanese professor had been sentenced to prison because he stated that the Emperor is an organ of the state.

### Espionage Work

The Japanese were the first to make full use of the tourists—in the German sense. Unfortunately at that time we did not suspect them of unscrupulous intentions; that was to come later. I had the first taste of their espionage work in 1931 when I was a student at a government university in Peking. Relations between our two countries were outwardly still cordial enough, so much so that a scheme of exchange of students had just been put in practice. Among the first batch of five Japanese scholars sent to my university was a pleasant looking, soft-voiced student of botany who had taken a degree at a Tokyo college. His name was Kobayashi. Being a late comer, he was assigned to share a room with another late comer who was none other than myself. He was simple and tidy in habits, studious yet not priggish, friendly without being too familiar. Although our subjects of study differed, we had quite a few things in common. We were keen on Chinese chess. We both loved reading novels. Moreover, we belonged to the cross country club and trained together. One morning in the spring vacation, however, Kobayashi disappeared suddenly, and did not return until a week after. Asked where he had been, he said he had gone to Tientsin to help a relation set up a business there. Actually judging from the hotel labels on his suitcase, he must have taken a trip to Inner Mongolia. As it was none of my business to probe into his movements, I let the matter drop but did not forget it.

### A Revelation

After this incident, things went on quite normally for three months. Then came the summer holidays during which Kobayashi, together with his four countrymen, stayed in the university. But when the summer recess was over and the university was ready to start a new academic year, all of them suddenly packed up and returned to Japan, although the exchange studentship was in each case good for two years. Their departure, for which we could not account, excited no particular attention because we thought they were free to do whatever they liked. Two weeks later, however, the revelation came in the form of Japan's premeditated attack on Manchuria. In 1933, when I had almost forgotten Kobayashi, I read his name in a newspaper report on a seditious movement in Inner Mongolia. The moving spirit of the sedition was none other than my one time room-mate. At once I saw why the Japanese, judging

other people by their own evil designs, always regard every foreigner who sets foot on their country as a spy, because they themselves make a habit of spying.

### Profiting by Other's Misfortunes

Another characteristic of the neighbourly love which the Japanese have shown to us is to seize every opportunity to profit themselves by our misfortunes. In 1934 Japan seized Manchuria, invaded and occupied Jehol and sent her troops as far south as the Great Wall. The invasion of North China was in the air. People in Tientsin and Peking were aware that they were living on the crater of a volcano which might erupt at any moment. It was in this tense atmosphere that I stayed for some time with a relation of mine in Tientsin. About ten houses from ours across the road was a Japanese firm which advertised itself as Messrs. Muto and Co, general importers and exporters, insurance brokers, shipping agents, etc. etc. This advertisement, however, was a mere facade which deceived few people. As neighbours we knew only too well what the real business of the firm was. For every now and then haggard looking drug addicts were seen sneaking in and out of its doors. The fact that Messrs. Muto and Co. were opium and narcotic dealers could not have escaped the Chinese authorities, but in those days of delicate Sino-Japanese relations discretion was practised to a vice and no action was taken against the firm.

As you know, it takes a completely unscrupulous man to run a dope ring. Such a man was Muto the Manager. He knew exactly what to do with his various customers. In turn he charmed and cajoled; he threatened and used violence. He made easy money and spending it freely on drinks, was rarely sober. One night he was stopped and cautioned by a policeman for his riotous behaviour after a drinking spree. Instead of keeping quiet, he beat up the policeman and injured three other people who came to the rescue of the law-keeper. Again his case was winked at by the authorities as appeasement was still the order of the day. Muto was prototype of many, many specimens whose job it was to undermine the moral fibre of the Chinese people and make them easy prey to Japanese aggression.

These experiences are personal. They are unfortunately not unique. If they were, the war in the Pacific would not have broken out. The dangerous characteristics of the Japanese which I have just illustrated are general because they have been fostered by a tradition older and more feudalistic than anything which Nazism or Fascism could boast. It is the same qualities which are formed in Japanese youth by an education based on beliefs in the divine origin of the Mikado and Japan's unbroken imperial line of 2,600 years. They are at odds with the basic concepts of modern civilization and incompatible with the present international order. Unless they are removed, they will continue to make the Japanese people a difficult problem for mankind.

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(Mis. 15. 27-4-42-26-4-43.)

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[Y. 115. 18-5-42—17-8-42.]