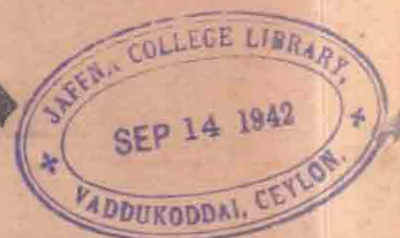


THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY



VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1942.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 36.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Nazis Building Warships In France

Work has begun in French dockyards on the building of several warships for the Germans, according to Lisbon reports to the Soviet news agency. A seven thousand ton cruiser, two destroyers and several submarines have been laid down in unoccupied France.

Manufacture of Drugs

Two officers are to be sent from Ceylon to India according to a recommendation made by the Committee appointed by the Minister of Health to report on the establishment of an organisation for the manufacture of drugs up to British Pharmacopoeia standards in Ceylon.

Eire Warned

Mr. de Valera, speaking at Ennis, County Clare, on Saturday, warned Eire that it would be foolish to slacken in their effort for preparations. If war came, he had no doubt they would stand the test provided they did not waste the time given them to prepare. Nowadays, the first intimation of war might be the booming of guns and the bursts of bombs.

More Ships Launched

Five 10,000 ton British cargo ships were launched on Sunday preceding by a few hours the launching of still another American cargo ship and two American destroyers. Workers who watched the launching of the ships were told by Rear-Admiral Emory Land, Chairman of the American Maritime Commission: "Every time you hit a rivet, think of it as Hitler and hit again—hit harder."

Japan's "East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere"

A campaign to train Japanese girls to give effective help in building up the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere is to be launched this autumn, according to the Japanese news agency. The new advanced education course, which will be applied to some half a million girls throughout the country will include a thorough training in hygiene and nursing.

'LIFE UNDER JAPANESE OCCUPATION'

A CHINESE WARNING ABOUT THE MENACE

BY HSIAO CHIEN
(In a recent BBC Talk)

AS the immediate neighbour of Japan, we Chinese have had the bad luck to be the first victims of the well-known Japanese bushido. The implication of "bushido"—to anyone other than the Japs—has never been quite clear. The Japanese translate it as "chivalry". We in China call it the blackest kind of villainy. For a time we looked upon it as a mere play on battle of words, but the recent revelation of Japanese atrocities in Hongkong and in Malaya has served as a reminder that they can turn their words into deeds. A reminder to the world that the Japanese have always been clever with the misuse of words—a favourite pastime of their friends, the Nazis. The Japs call invasion "collaboration" and domination "co-prosperity sphere." They nickname the enslaved "Manchoukuo" the "paradise of the kingly way." Now words to them are smoke-screens under which they make all their secret preparations. When their preparations are complete they then remove these poorly fixed masks, and no longer bother about words.

Mixture Of Crudeness And Subtlety

The methods used by the Japs in occupied areas is a mixture of both crudeness and subtlety. After the fall of Canton, the Japanese were anxious to have the deserted city filled up with people. To do so, they stripped the Chinese living outside Canton of every ounce of their rice and then distributed it free to any who cared to go back. That was an example of crudeness.

Normally, a conqueror would probably be content as long as the people subdued by him did not raise a finger, but the Japanese expect more than that. They take pleasure in spitting on the face of their oppressed and still demand the one being spitted on to say "thank you, Sir", and with a natural smile. When the overseas Chinese re-

turned to their homes in Amoy after that port had been occupied by the Japs, they were told to line up and strip naked. Then, these newly landed people were sprinkled with a kind of stinking water which the Japs called antiseptic. What was the reason for this or what did they gain by it? I cannot tell you. In Peking, one of their favourite games was to force the local students to celebrate the Japanese "imperial victory" by demonstrating on the streets with banners worded by the Japanese overlords—another example of pure sadism. After the capture of Hankow, by the Japanese, schools, and colleges were again forced to celebrate that "decisive victory". The students of a missionary university were so upset that they begged the college authorities to help them out. A holiday was thus announced on some religious pretext. This infuriated the Japanese profoundly. The next day, they sent an officer to the university for enquiry. He happened to see a professor from Austria who was naturalised as an American. Having listened to the vehement protest from the Japanese officer, the professor said that during the last war, he was a junior officer in the German army. He said that his division occupied several French towns which they themselves celebrated, but never compelled the local people to celebrate with them. This somehow was beyond the understanding of the Bushido officer.

Madness of the Regime

Mind you, while I speak to you about the callousness of the Japanese people, I have not forgotten their charming colour prints and their lacquer work. But bitter experience has taught us Chinese to separate cherry blossoms and the taste of a few connoisseurs from the madness of a regime. In the words of William Plomer, a former re-

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HOOLIGANISM IN INDIA

MR. C. R. ACHARIAR'S CALL TO LEADERS

Madras, Sunday

In a statement to the Press, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras, says: "It is impossible to be silent any longer. Hooliganism is raging in many places in India. The last and the worst stages are already being put into practice and arson, mischief and the deliberate dislocation of social order is afoot. It is true that Mr. Gandhi's arrest has deprived the movement of its legitimate guidance and precipitated violence. The removal of leaders in the civil disobedience movement organised against the Government is an inevitable sequence and though that it might have been otherwise had the Government not arrested Mr. Gandhi so suddenly this cannot help us. I can easily set out the grievous sins of the British Government from September, 1939, onwards up to this moment and counterpoise this appeal with condemnation of the Government. Had there been any hope that by hooliganism such as is now being practised we could achieve our political objective, we might not mind other peoples' nerves and carry on. But where it is suicidal folly, barren of any good whatsoever, it does not profit us to find explanations. Our duty is severely to discourage hooliganism. We should remove all delusion in the minds of the people that this programme of hooliganism is what the official Congress wants done on its behalf.

Worse "Scorched Earth"

"Leading Congress men have protested strongly against the 'scorched earth' policy in the defence of India. It was a policy which, in the last resort, would be put into effect by the military authorities in the event of the enemy's progress, but now in the name of the Congress, a 'scorched earth' policy, worse than what was contemplated by the military authorities, is being practised with wanton recklessness by men claiming to be patriotic. The burning down of municipal and public halls and warehouses cannot bring us swaraj of any type or further any plan of Mr. Gandhi. Assuming that

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Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1942.

MAHADEV DESAI

BY THE DEATH OF Mr. Mahadev Desai, India has lost one of the stalwarts in her struggle for liberty. The circumstances under which Mr. Desai has died should give the Government as well as the people cause for regret. His services to India are great: they will outlive the present troubles. His death has stirred the feelings of all, in India as well as Ceylon.

The faithful servant and devotee of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Desai will live in the memory of all men and women: he will live as long as India lives. In the hearts and minds of all who have worked for India's freedom his name has left behind an indelible impress that will remain for all time. In Ceylon Mr. Desai will be remembered by all who met him during Mahatma Gandhi's tour of the island in 1926.

The close association of the Master and the disciple commenced more than twenty years ago. Mr. Desai was from Guzerat as is Mahatma Gandhi. His learning and culture singled him out for the great work he did as the closest associate and friend of Mahatma Gandhi. There was practically nothing that was accomplished in the life of Mahatma Gandhi during these twenty or more years that had not the advice and knowledge of Mahadev Desai. An incident of 1930 recalls to mind the close connection between Desai and every movement launched by his Master. It was in March 1930, a few days before Mahatma Gandhi proceeded on the now famous march to Dandi to violate the salt-tax. All the leaders of the Congress had assembled in the Ashram for discussion and preparation and Mahadev Desai was in the thick of it all. The confidante and secretary knew everything that was being done and all the leaders looked up to him for information as to the next step. The regard, love and confidence that Mahatma Gandhi had for Desai was supreme, and the disciple's affection and devotion to his Master betokened one great trait in the Hindu tradition of teacher and student, master and disciple.

Lives of great men, it has been said, leave behind footprints on the sands of time. It will be so with Mahadev Desai. Poor though India is, she is rich in her gratitude to those who have served her with unswerving loyalty and devotion. Desai's service to his country lay in being a

trusted and obedient servant of the great instrument of India's good, Mahatma Gandhi, who, whatever might be said of him in the light of recent happenings, worked for the greatest good of the entire nation. This work was helped by Desai, who has served the cause of his Master till death brought his life's mission to an end. A great warrior in the cause of India's freedom, he has met the fate he eagerly sought, not only to live but also to die in the service of his motherland. He has died as he has lived, loyal and faithful to the end, unswerving in his devotion.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Discredit to India

AS we wrote the other day, the disturbances that have broken out in India after the arrest of the Congress leaders are a prompt and startling negation of the creed of non-violence, but nothing else could have been expected. Past experience shows that the masses do not believe in non-violence. Mr. Rajagopalachariar's rebuke to those who are giving a practical demonstration of their knowledge of and faith in Mahatma Gandhi is, therefore, well-timed. These disorders, he rightly pointed out, are not going to bring Swaraj. The only parties who will benefit by them are the Germans and the Japanese. The British official attitude towards the Congress is doubtless open to severe criticism, but what the hooligans are doing now in India is to do irrevocable harm to the movement for Indian independence which has been built up by farsighted Indian statesmen and patriots. Even the Congress leaders have no faith in Germany or Japan. They know as well as any of us what will happen once the Germans or the Japanese occupy India and Ceylon. Those responsible for the present disturbances are, as Mr. Rajagopalachariar says, "excluding themselves and bringing cruel discredit" on Mahatma Gandhi.

Manure "Specials"

THE manure "specials" run by the Railway for the transport of fertilisers from Colombo and Nawinna to the Kelani Valley are, we understand, to continue next month because of the urgent need for more manure for rubber estates. We would once more remind the railway authorities of the claim of paddy to, at least, equal treatment in this matter. It has become almost impossible to transport manure from Colombo to the outlying areas under paddy. A "special" now and then will be welcome by the farmers.

Cheap Education—Why Not?

WHY should not education of the right type be cheap? As a people we are poor. To make education costly would

be the best way of denying to the great majority of boys and girls their right to be educated. We are afraid that, in his speech the other day at the Chundikuli Girls' College, Mr. A. M. K. Cumaraswamy was treading, as he himself admitted, somewhat dangerous ground when he condemned cheap education. Cheap education is not necessarily slipshod.

Where the High Priests Failed

THE writer of the trenchant article appearing in another column on "Our System of Education" shows how the high priests of education in Ceylon have failed to prepare the country for the new situation that has arisen. As Mr. Nathan says, Ceylon has had enough of the spirit of snobbery that has hitherto been the hall-mark of Ceylonese education. Utterly impractical and useless, the system of education provided in our schools laid little emphasis on the creative spirit. But, we are not inclined to blame the teachers and the schools entirely for what has happened. These only met the demand from a larger circle of snobs—the public.

Manufacture of Drugs

AS pointed out by the "Hindu Organ" on more than one occasion, the manufacture of drugs in Ceylon itself is one of the most urgent needs of the moment. We trust that the manufacture of quinine will ere long become an accomplished fact. Production of food in the malarial tracts will be seriously affected by any shortage of quinine. With regard to the manufacture of other drugs, we are relieved to find the Minister of Health quite wide awake as to the need for prompt action. The committee appointed by him has made certain recommendations, and in accordance with one of these recommendations two officers are now being sent to India to study the whole question on the spot.

Raw Rice

MR. R. H. Basset, Marketing Commissioner, in a recent broadcast, emphasised the merits of raw rice. Though the majority of people now favour parboiled rice, experience shows that raw rice is far more nutritive than the parboiled variety. Among the Embhams raw rice is still used, though perhaps not on the same scale as of old, and they thrive on it. Besides, as Mr. Basset says, no rice mill can run for 24 hours if the making of parboiled rice is the sole object. The latter requires more time and labour and involves delay.

The Headman's Prestige

FROM time to time speeches are made reminding the Headmen of the honoured place they hold in the community and of their duty to their fellow-citizens. According to Col. Kotalawala, the headman is the chief man of the village,

but still he refuses to improve. The headman's role in the present emergency is important and much depends on his honesty. We would suggest that, in addition to speeches, there should be closer supervision and control over these headmen. Dishonesty and neglect of duty should be punished.

Handcuffing of Prisoners

PRISONERS should not object to being handcuffed if there is the slightest possibility of violence or escape, but the indiscriminate handcuffing of all prisoners is undesirable. On several occasions recently the ex-Mayor of Galle was taken to the court-house handcuffed. We understand that the Executive Committee of Home Affairs has recommended a change in the present practice. It would appear, however, that existing rules will have to be altered if the recommendation is to be carried out. One great principle of the law is that every man is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved. The treatment of accused persons should be in keeping with this principle.

Redemption of Mortgaged Lands

THE "Hindu Organ" has, on a former occasion, questioned the wisdom of the proposed ordinance for the redemption of mortgaged lands. It was pointed out by us that the Board of Ministers were intent on using the tax-payers' money to prop up owners who had been foolish enough to lose their lands. We are glad to find that the discussion in the State Council on this Bill was not so favourable as the Minister of Agriculture and Lands expected. Mr. Senanayake complained that, if the speakers had read the bill, they would have supported him. All that he could say about Mr. Wille's plea on behalf of the mortgagee who is to be relieved of his property under the Bill was that Mr. Wille's argument was illogical. It is only fair to say there was no lack of logic in Mr. Wille's argument which is identical with the views expressed in these columns. After all, mortgagee-owners are also persons who have certain rights under the law, and the Council would be guilty of laying down a dangerous and vicious precedent if it insisted on passing the proposed Ordinance. The Minister was, we think, more surprised when he found Mr. Dudley Senanayake saying that a man who had lost his property owing to his mismanagement of it did not deserve any sympathy. As for Mr. Siripala Samarakody, he charged the Ministers with conspiring to bring up a Bill intended to benefit a few capitalists who had come to grief. This is undoubtedly the intention and effect of the Bill, and the Ministers need not be surprised if their example is followed by others.

A DELEGATION TO INDIA URGED

Sir T. B. Sapru May See Viceroy

Bombay, Monday.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in a statement urges the British Government to send a delegation to India immediately to negotiate and settle the Indian question.

A meeting between Sir Tej and the Viceroy is understood to be likely during Sir Tej's forthcoming brief visit to Delhi. Sir Tej who was to have left for Delhi on Friday has postponed his departure for a couple of days.

The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League resumed its sitting today. The following statement was issued at the end of today's sitting: "The Working Committee discussed the present political situation and the developments which have taken place recently. The Working Committee has appointed a Sub-Committee to draw up resolutions to be placed before the meeting tomorrow for consideration."

MR. MAHADEV DESAI DIES OF HEART-FAILURE

Bombay, Saturday.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Gandhi's secretary, died today, according to a Bombay Government communique. He was under detention with Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Desai was engaged in conversation with Colonel Bhandari, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Prisons, and two fellow prisoners when he complained of giddiness. Colonel Bhandari advised him to lie down and found his pulse low and he seemed cold. Dr. Sushila Nair, Mr. Gandhi's doctor who was detained in the same building, was sent for and arrived at once. Injections were given to stimulate the action of the heart and everything possible done to keep up Mr. Desai's strength but he died from heart failure only 20 minutes from the time he first complained of feeling unwell.

OBITUARY

MR. S. R. MUTTUKUMARU

We regret to record the death of Mr. S. R. Muttukumar, retired Head Clerk, Batticaloa Kachcheri, which occurred on the 15th instant at his residence at Kurmpahaddy, Tellippalai. Mr. Muttukumar was a scholar of repute and he contributed a number of learned articles on Ancient Civilisation of the Tamils to the "Hindu Organ."

The funeral took place on the 16th instant and was largely attended.

MISS R. GNANABETNAM

We regret to record the untimely death at Vannarponnai East of Miss Gnanabettam, eldest daughter of Mr. M. A. Rajendram, Photographer on Wednesday last week. The remains were cremated at Villoondy crematorium the next day. She leaves behind her parents and three sisters to bewail her death.

OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD WAR

BY S. A. NATHAN

I

"The ordained agencies for education have been mumbling little else but dead formulas"—Spencer.

War is an evil. But it is not an unmixed evil. It has its values. It eggs man, individually and in the mass, to pause and think and revalue old and accepted values. If adversity has its sweet uses, to a greater degree than adversity has war its uses and ultimates. A time of war is a time of adversity. Therefore war and adversity may be equated, though war is an intensely concentrated form of adversity. Adversity does not solely consist in, as Bacon says, the paucity of worldly goods. It has within its purview the paucity of intellectual and moral "merchandise". It is indeed this form of adversity which is at the back of this terrible world war, as it was behind the world war number one. The first world war was not half so intense and inimical to mankind as the present one. The causes that operated towards the first catastrophe were not effectively laid to rest and their resuscitation was largely due to a faulty system of education in the various countries of the world directly or indirectly involved in the present carnage. That is the opinion of Keynes, the economist.

Ceylon Too

We in this small island home of Ceylon are as much victims of a general world disorder as any other part of the world. We had, and do yet have time, to realise the rock-bottom truth that apart from the subtler values of life, we can, and could, so reorder our life and affairs that any eruption of violent feelings, may little affect our internal economy. But the question is, do the powers, that be, realise the need for a general reordering of life so that we may be the least affected in regard to the vitals of sane, not to say civilised, life; and we may be a balancing factor in the see-saw of any world strife?

A small country that we are, we may not be seriously regarded if we proffer sage counsel to the world at loggerheads. We may not be so ambitious as that. We can well indeed so reorder our domestic affairs that we may gradually eliminate our economic dependence on the world outside. Our position and its potentialities may well serve as a model lesson to others who are also drawn into the vortex of world-wide trouble. It has taken a century and a half of British rule to help us realise that we have so long valued what is vain and valueless. The systematic weaning of the people from the bosom of the field and flower into the promiscuity of the town and city, has gone on apace for such a long time that if the brake is not applied effectively now, the result may be far too disastrous to be stemmed.

A Wrong Conception

From the very inception down to date the policy and the system of education have been wrongly conceived and organised. The authors of them have been well-meaning blunderers. The so-called education officers, products of the faulty system themselves, in many cases were cram products, who are charged with the onerous duty of safe-guarding and conserving educational theory and practice, have had neither the imagination nor the common human sense to soften the rashes of the system. They have, with a few exceptions, placed the emphasis on the wrong side. It is a constitutional truism that even a bad system could

be induced to yield good results if those who manipulate it are men of vision and vitality. Our education officers have attached more value to the husk than to kernel. They have ignored the valuable for the ornamental. The wrong and disastrous emphasis on the outward, has progressively tended to throttle the effort for substantial knowledge. They would rather admire a pupil who twists his tongue to a pattern to produce a novel sound than give credit to a pupil for some solid bit of knowledge.

All bungling indulged in for over a century of "modern education" stands unmasked at the touch of a crude reality. We are supposed to be "elevated and civilised." But we don't know the elementary arts of life and living. If our forbears knew them, we have been sedulously directed away from them to new conceptions which the World War has revealed as chimera. On the problems of food and clothing stand pilloried our system of education and the education officers who have operated it. The idiosyncracies of the English language and the ineptitude of the Department of Education and its officers are indeed well matched and present a ludicrous picture.

Solomon's House

Bacon's ideal of "Solomon's House" was practised in these lands. India and Ceylon were homes of peace and plenty. The bold and intelligent peasantry of Goldsmith flourished in these lands. Can the ideal be recaptured? The great evil of modern life in centering the activities of a nation in towns and cities and in spreading urbanised modes of life to villages and the equally great evil of placing an exaggerated importance on the knowledge of a foreign language have sapped the vitalities of the people and stunted their growth. The English educated snob in borrowed garments struts in the corridors of public life doing an incalculable harm to the race and its abiding interests.

The Mother Tongue

Until the language of the people is restored to its rightful place and the ruler's, is assigned the position of a window in the scheme of education nothing of permanent value can be created. A century of English education with a vengeance has created only a race of snobs whose ecstasies over their petty-fogging ways, knew no limits. Beyond their marionette parades of self-importance, they have not created anything. They have not produced any literature. They could not even write a few suitable school books with local colouring. What emptiness! and what petty, noisy show!

It is hoped that the establishment of the University will usher in a new era of education. The elementary and secondary school education should be completely overhauled and a new national and creative orientation given to it so that the crown of university education may securely rest on it, and in the fullness of time may produce stable and sedate men and women who will and can guide the destiny of the country. The whole edifice of education and training should have symmetry of utility and beauty. When Herbert Spencer says that utility is the essence and measure of art and beauty he only paraphrased the old saying, "Handsome is that handsome does." The World War, however terrible and deplorable it may be in its incidence, has created opportunity for brushing away the cob-webs of complexes, national, racial and individual, and recreating a saner structure of Society, the enduring basis of which is a sensible system of education.

CHURCHILL MEETS STALIN

Important Decisions Taken

Two great European war leaders, Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin, who have never before met each other, have been engaged in momentous conversations involving decisions of the utmost importance to the Allied world wide war strategy. Mr. Churchill flew part of the way to Moscow in a Liberator four-engined bomber.

Mr. Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek have been kept in daily touch as the conversations proceeded. They have been informed of the decisions reached and of the inter-Allied strategic, political and supply and production arrangements which have been made.

The following is the complete text of the communique regarding Mr. Churchill's meeting with Stalin in Moscow: "Negotiations have taken place in Moscow between the President of the Council of the Peoples' Commissars of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, J. V. Stalin and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Winston Churchill, in which Mr. Harriman, representing the President of the United States of America, participated. There took part in the discussions the Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs, V. M. Molotov Marshal K. E. Voroshilov from the Soviet side. On the British side were the Ambassador, Sir A. Clark-Kerr, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Sir Alan Brooke, and other responsible representatives of the British armed forces and the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Alexander Cadogan. A number of decisions were reached covering the field of war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe. This just war of liberation both Governments are determined to carry on with all their power and energy until the complete destruction of Hitlerism and any similar tyranny has been achieved. The discussions which were carried on in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete sincerity provided an opportunity of reaffirming the existence of close friendship and understanding between the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America in entire accordance with the Allied relationship existing between them."

MATRIMONIAL

KANAGARATNAM—

GUNARATNAM

The marriage of Mr. T. Kanagaratnam, (visiting Apothecary, Dimbulla Hospital, Kottagala), son of Mr. T. Thillampalam (Retired Overseer P.W.D.) and Mrs. Thillampalam of Alaveddy, with Miss Mangalapoopathy, daughter of the late Mr. R. R. Gunaratnam, B.A. (Vice-Principal, Hartley College) and Mrs. Gunaratnam of Tellippalai, will be solemnised according to Hindu rites at 8 p.m. on Friday, 21st August at the bride's residence. All friends and relations are cordially invited, "Kadalkeeri Walauwa."

Alaveddy.
(Mis. 102. 20-8-42)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PRICE CONTROL AND PROFITEERING

Sir,—The price control introduced for certain articles of food and other necessities of life has given considerable relief to the people of this place who have every reason to be grateful and thankful to those who were responsible for it. But there are two other matters of vital importance which require careful investigation and immediate action. The traders who were profiteering to their heart's content refuse to sell certain articles whose prices have been controlled under the pretext that they are not in their possession. It is a well known fact that they stock these articles, but do not like to sell them at the controlled rate which is very much less than the one at which they were selling these articles formerly.

The other matter which calls for immediate action is that certain articles whose prices have not yet been controlled should be brought under control at once, as the prices of these articles are soaring high by leaps and bounds almost daily. The traders are all united in this matter, and the poor consumers are obliged to pay any price asked for them. Some of the articles which should be brought under the category of articles of controlled prices are as follows:—

Coffee, tea, arecanut, sugar candy, pepper, coconut oil, dhal, pinnac, camphor etc.

Some traders sell at exorbitant rates certain articles whose prices have been controlled on account of their desire for indiscriminate profiteering. Unless this is checked forthwith by the authorities concerned, there is no hope of affording any relief to the helpless people of this place. The traders are clever enough to treat the members of Local Assistance Committees, Anti-profiteering societies, the Chief and Minor Headmen and the officers of the Police Department with a certain amount of consideration and, therefore, they are not likely to take any drastic action in the case of traders who carry on profiteering on a large scale. It is at a time like this that those who are responsible for checking profiteering should endeavour to do everything in their power to give relief to the people of this place, so that they may not be compelled to be instrumental in promoting profiteering which goes on at an ever-increasing rate, as there is no effective agency to check the nefarious practices of heartless traders. There is no doubt any amount of agitation in the country that profiteering should be checked and that unscrupulous and avaricious traders should be brought to book. But no effective action has yet been taken, and consequently profiteering is as rampant as ever before. May we hope that something effective will be done before long, so that there may be peace and happiness among people at a difficult time like this?

SPECTATOR.

Kankasanturai,
22-8-1942.

KANDASWAMY TEMPLE FESTIVAL

Sir,—I understand that the Minister of Home Affairs recently proposed to ban the festival at the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple this year on account of war conditions and that our popular Government Agent had to fight hard and use his good offices not to do so. The Kandy Perehera was stopped by the authorities of the Malighawa voluntarily and the Commander-in-Chief highly appreciated it. But the Kandaswamy Temple Festival attracts actually pious worshippers and not sight-seers as at a perehera. All the Jaffna Hindus throughout the Island are greatly indebted to the Government Agent, Mr. Prasad, for his foresight not to wound the religious susceptibilities of the people.

Manipay, Yours etc,
Aug. 11, 1942. C.N. DEVARAJAN

ADVANCED TIME

Sir,—Will some more intelligent reader kindly enlighten through the medium of the "Hindu Organ" why it is necessary to advance the time by another half an hour as from 1st September 1942.

Before the time was first advanced by half an hour in April last, the Government office hours were from 9 a. m. to 4-30 p. m. Instead of meddling with the clock and advancing the hands by half an hour, would it not have served the purpose of Government were the office hours fixed as from 8-30 a. m. to 4 p. m., thus giving more leisure period in the afternoon for those requiring more time for physical exercise, etc.

If that were done then instead of advancing the hands of the clock, what is necessary to be done on this occasion when it is desired further to advance by half an hour is to fix the working hours as from 8 a. m. to 3-30 p. m.

When the hands are advanced as proposed as from September 1942, the future office time though theoretically remains the same, 9 a. m. to 4-30 p. m., is really the old 8 a. m. to 3-30 p. m. of the period prior to the first advance made.

The almanacs were cast according to old time. Now lot of mental calculation is necessary to fix the auspicious hour. The sun too does not appear to have taken note of our manipulations, and seems to move unconcerned and unaffected. The cock crows exactly according to the old time table and people get up as usual at day break, regardless of the advanced time.

"Perplexed"

RELIGIOUS TALKS OVER THE RADIO

The Hindu Public of Ceylon will be pleased to know that the Vivekananda Society is making arrangements with the Broadcasting Station for opportunities for discourses and other items to be given on days of religious significance to the Hindus. As the first of a series of such items, Mr. S. Natesan, M.S.C., President of the Vivekananda Society, broadcast an address over the radio on Adi Amavasai Day between 5.45 and 6 p. m.

'CIVILIANS IN THE BATTLE LINE'

SINK ALL DIFFERENCES

In a Broadcast Talk, Mr. George R. de Silva M. S. C. said:—It is quite clear to every right thinking person that this war is being waged for the preservation of everything that we hold dear. An Axis victory will only mean the putting back of the clock for centuries. Under guise of what is called a New Order, a desperate bid has been made by the Axis Powers for world domination. The audacity of their programme made the world laugh at them. Europe was lulled into a sense of false security by the belief that what they heard were the ravings of mad men whose balance of mind had been upset by the constant exercise of arbitrary and almost absolute power. Men endowed with sound judgment and keen insight even when they read the Mein Kampf were disinclined to accept the possibility that real danger loomed ahead. The free peoples of the Americas scoffed at such ideas being capable of operation in the twentieth century. It was only after the actual outbreak of War that the world realised that the Dictators meant what they said. They acted on the maxim that the end justifies the means. All moral values which the world held sacred were brushed aside. Treaties in their view were meant to be broken. The time honoured custom of a declaration of war which even the most uncivilized nations adhered to was thrown to the winds. They attacked friends and foes alike and their attack was of such a ruthless nature that women and children were often their chief victims. Cities were wiped out to satisfy the blood lust of these War Lords. Small nations were trampled upon and their most cherished and inviolable rights obliterated.

It is therefore very necessary for us in Lanka as a small nation to realise fully our position. My appeal to my countrymen in this hour of crisis is to lay aside for the time being their differences—which though vital and even fundamental must be left for solution under more favourable auspices—and to stand firm now with the United Nations of the world. No one country whether big or small, strong or weak, free or dependent can afford to take an isolationist attitude at the present juncture. The interdependence of all the nations and peoples of the world was never made more apparent than today. When final victory comes to our cause it must bring for every man, woman and child in this country an economy that will not leave in its wake poverty and suffering side by side with ostentatious wealth. We must once and for all realise that the rule of class and privilege has to cease. We must see that the workers in our midst, who are today doing their utmost for the common cause, are not let down. A planned programme must therefore be worked out to make the life of every citizen, young and old alike, not one of drudgery but of contentment.

The leaders of this country have therefore a big task before them to guide the people to give the maximum effort to the cause of the War and at the same time to evolve an adequate Scheme for Post War reconstruction. True

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 9
In the matter of the estate of the late Ponnuru widow of Kandiah of Chunnakam

Deceased.

Achimuttu widow of Ramu Kandiah of Chunnakam

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Vairamuttu Veluppillai
2. Vairamuttu Chelliah
3. Suppar Vaitilin: am and wife
4. Ammah all of Chunnakam

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 17th day of July 1942 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents shall on or before the 28th day of August 1942 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 11th day of July 1942

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

(O. 45, 20 & 24-8-42)

leadership is very essential at this moment. The partial exodus from the City of Colombo which took place after the raid on Easter day reflected no credit on the strength of purpose and high sense of duty which animated those who claimed the right to direct public affairs in Ceylon. The people found to their surprise that some of those to whom they had looked up to lead them had already left the city. Thus stranded, the poor man sought safety in following that example. Fortunately a recurrence of those conditions will not take place. The working man was not slow to perceive the mistake he had made which result was no doubt hastened by his discovery that evacuation was not an unmixed blessing, if it is a blessing at all, and that it was much better and safer to remain in Colombo during trouble than to run away. This same outlook of the worker has not left those of light and leading uninspired. So much so the general atmosphere has come clarified and instead of the earlier feeling of dejection a spirit of quiet confidence now pervades the air. The leaders have therefore just the opportunity to pursue the path of courage and high endeavour. May they prove equal to their responsibilities this time.

Finally I would like to tell my civilian friends that they are no longer non-combatants but in the front line of the fight. Let each one perform his duties and accept danger as a part of his normal life. Easterners, as a rule are fatalists, and it is easy for them to take things calmly. But I want them to be calm not for that reason alone but through a sense of their common obligations. If they play their part conscientiously, they will enable those who are fighting for them to do their job more thoroughly.

We are living in epoch-making times. Let us show ourselves worthy of the traditions which our past has transmitted to us and to which we have now an opportunity of adding a fresh lustre amidst a world which is not only suffering but which has every promise of being moulded anew.

WHEAT & WHEAT FLOUR

CONTROLLED COMMODITIES

In April last Government commenced importing large quantities of Wheat Flour from Australia and the total quantity imported during the three months, May to July, 1942, was as much as the quantity imported by private importers during 8 months of 1941. In order to supplement the rice ration, large quantities of the Wheat Flour so imported were made available to the public through various distributing agencies and the public were encouraged to purchase and maintain adequate stocks of Wheat Flour to supplement the rice diet.

Recently, however, owing to delays in the arrival of shipments from Australia, the stocks of Wheat Flour became low and it was not found possible to issue Wheat Flour in unlimited quantities as before. It was therefore decided to restrict and control the issue of Wheat Flour. Wheat and Wheat Flour are now controlled commodities and issues from Government stocks will be made only against permits or coupons. Supplies to bakers are, however, being maintained and arrangements have been made to issue limited quantities to Tea boutique keepers for the baking of rotti and pittu. Though it has not yet been found possible to make Wheat Flour available to all rice coupon holders, if in any rice supply station there are adequate supplies of wheat flour, it is being issued as part ration against the rice coupon. Where wheat flour is not available, paddy or whole wheat is being issued as part of the rice ration.

It is expected that the supply position of Wheat Flour will shortly improve when it is hoped to issue Wheat flour as part of the rice ration throughout the entire rationed area.

HOOLIGANISM IN INDIA

Continued from page 1

the authorities fail to check these disorders, what is it that is to be established? Not freedom, not happiness, not courage or mutual confidence, not the power of the spirit to resist brute force, but sheer mob rule of the worst type.

"If this goes on and the authorities fail to check it, our towns and our countryside will be ruled by leaders of goondas (hooligans) and decent people will have to live under blackmail and the trembling fear of insult and outrage. God forbid that our intelligence should be so clouded as to encourage what may lead to such a disastrous result. It is well known that I have disagreed with Gandhiji's plan in the present crisis and strived to deflect him from it and I am not seeking to argue and justify myself now. I write this only to say that if any believe they are helping Gandhiji in his plan by doing or directing these ruinous activities, they are deluding themselves, bringing cruel discredit on him, destroying our progress and postponing the day of our salvation."

HEALTH AND FOOD EXHIBITION AT SANDILIPAY

This exhibition was opened on the 29th day of July by Mr. S. J. Gunasegaram, M. A., Inspector of Schools, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. This exhibition was a unique one in this part of the country in as much as more than two hundred dishes were prepared from kurakkan, edible products of palmyra and millets. Dr. S. F. Chellappah, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, visited the exhibition later in the day and tasted some of the dishes. He had high praise for the dish of manioc chips and pronounced it good if not better than potato chips both in taste and flavour. Other exhibits worthy of mention were the jam and pittu dishes prepared from the palmyra fruit, alva from the palmyra roots, string hoppers from wheat, kurakkan and other cereals and syrup prepared from ripe melons.

In the course of his address, Mr. Gunasegaram said that it was a great achievement for a single school to have done so much as to create a taste for indigenous products.

The exhibition was organised by the Head Master of the school, Mr. V. Velautham, with the co-operation of his staff and parents of the pupils. Special mention should be made of Mr. C. Chelliah and Miss V. Rasathiammah, both of the tutorial staff of the school, for the chief part they played in making this exhibition a great success.

In concluding his address Mr. Gunasegaram praised in high terms this exhibition and referred to the benefits accruing therefrom and emphasised the educative value of the exhibitions of this kind. He recalled the several previous achievements of the school and laid particular stress on the fact that this school succeeded every year in winning the Denham scholarship.

Practical demonstrations were given for the benefit of the visitors of preparations of the different kinds of dishes exhibited.

(Cor.)

TEACHERS URGE NOMINATION SYSTEM

At the eleventh annual general meeting of the Valikamam East Teachers' Association held on 6-8-42 at the Urumpirai Hindu College, Mr. J. S. ThiruRajasingham presiding, the following were elected office-bearers and committee members for 1942-43:—

President: Mr. J. S. ThiruRajasingham (re-elected); Vice-President: Mr. G. S. Chellaiah (re-elected); Secretary: Mr. T. Kathira Vellu (re-elected), Treasurer: Mr. A. Sinnathambay; Committee members: Messrs. A. Sitaraman, K. Padmanapan, C. Saravanapavan K. C. Perera, M. S. Changarapillay, S. T. Goneretnam (all re-elected), E. R. Williams, V. S. Thuraisingham, M. Sellathuray, A. C. Selvarajah. Messrs. A. Sitaraman and T. Kathira Vellu were re-elected representatives to the N. P. T. A. Executive from the V. E. T. A.

The following five resolutions were duly moved and unanimously passed:

(1) The V. E. T. A. recommends to the Director of Education to pay grants to the Sri Somaskanda English School in twelve equal monthly instalments inasmuch as education is given free in that school and as the Managing Trustee is prepared to pay his contribution monthly to government;

(2) The V. E. T. A. resolves that, pending the appointment of a new manager to a school, war allowances should be paid direct to the teachers of the assisted school through the Head Teacher, thus eliminating unnecessary delay in these times of emergency;

(3) The V. E. T. A. recommends to the District Associations for ratification (through the N. P. T. A.) a system of nomination by District Associations for the N. P. T. A. election of A. C. U. T. Executive members; and the V. E. T. A. resolves that each District Association nominate five A. C. U. T. Executive members (chosen from the list of N. P. T. A. members), the election proper to take place at the next N. P. T. A. annual general meeting.

USE OF MILK RESTRICTED

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

A Press Communique issued by the Department of Information on August 13 states:—

The attention of the public is drawn to an order made by the Governor under the Defence Regulations in Gazette Extraordinary No. 8986 of Thursday last by which milk, condensed milk, or milk powder are declared controlled articles and their use in the preparation of manufacture of ice-cream is prohibited.

This step is taken in order to conserve present stocks and supplies of milk for the essential needs of the community. It is also intended to check profiteering in milk as those who buy milk for preparing ice-cream are prepared to pay high prices because they can recoup themselves by charging exorbitant prices for their products.

While it is unnecessary to recapitulate the definition of condensed milk or milk powder, it should be noted that milk means Cow's Milk, Buffalo Milk or Goat's Milk and includes Cream, Skimmed or separated Milk, and reconstituted milk. It is also emphasised that no ice-cream can be made out of milk, condensed milk or milk powder whether for domestic use, or for sale or any other purpose.

An appeal is made that everyone will while appreciating the purpose that necessitates this regulation, loyally co-operate in its observance.

(4) The V. E. T. A. is in favour of the S. P. T. A. that an Incorporated Society of Teachers be formed and urges the A. C. U. T. to expedite the formation of such a Society. Furthermore, the A. C. U. T. is urged to arrange with the Ministry of Education to introduce an Incorporated Society of Teachers' Ordinance into the State Council.

(5) The V. E. T. A. recommends that, considering the qualifications of teachers, no teacher in an English Assisted School should earn a salary of less than Rs. 50 per month.

(Cor.)

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'LIFE UNDER JAPANESE OCCUPATION'

Continued from page 1

sident in Japan, "shy fingers end in claws, behind soft lips are teeth that bite." It is true that there are even connoisseurs among the army, such as General Matsuke, commander of the garrison forces in Soochow in 1938. As soon as he arrived at the city, he produced a list of collectors and their collections to be requisitioned. He probably learnt that from Goering or Ribbentrop. Then again, in 1937, the Japanese pilots bombed to bits every building of Nankai University in Tientsin. Why?—well, they later mentioned quite unnecessarily in their communique that those buildings had got to be punished since Chinese students used to experiment on poison gas in them.

Now, a word about the subtle side of the Japanese in China. The Japanese militarists realised long ago one soft corner of us Chinese, namely, our love for home and our traditional respect for our parents. We call it filial piety. Well, long before there was any sign of war between our two countries, the Japs, under the pretext of "cultural collaboration," gave a number of scholarships to the sons of some Chinese who they thought might be of service to them at some future date. After the outbreak of the war those sons became, in reality, hostages. Others fell into the hands of the Japs because they were told that if they worked for Free China, their aged parents in occupied areas would be punished. Quite a number were trapped in this way. In spite of all this, in 1938, the daughter of Wang Keh Min, the head Quisling in Peking, escaped to Free China to do her share. No one would hesitate to denounce the whole of Chinese Quislings who now work for the Japs for whatever reason.

Poisoning of the Race

Perhaps the most sinister and most disgusting of all is the Jap's systematic poisoning of our race in occupied China—opium and other narcotic drugs have been their weapons. In Peking alone, there are now over 800 opium dens, licenced, run by the Japanese, with cabaret music and pretty waitresses to attract the population—this also has its Nazi counterpart. In Nanking, the daily sale mounts over six thousand ounces raising for the Japanese garrison forces a monthly revenue of two million Chinese dollars. A Chinese official who made several secret inspection tours in the occupied areas told me that the best way to hide one's identity there was to pose as an opium dealer. You were then exempt from all the examinations and cross-examinations, and you would enjoy many privileges denied to a plain civilian, such as getting a seat in a coach.

I have refrained from telling you how the Japanese soldiers cut the ears and bayonet the

stomachs of the harmless civilians in the areas under their occupation, though everyone, except the Japanese themselves, finds it difficult to understand why they persist in harming the common people. Once in Tientsin, the Japanese garrison forces were building a secret funnel. For months, they engaged a number of Chinese workers. Over 80 corpses at a time were discovered at intervals in the White River. Soon it was established that those corpses belonged to the workers in the secret tunnel. To keep their military secret intact, the Japanese had killed them all off. Doesn't it sound fantastic? But you must know that bushido implies a particular kind of fanaticism. That is the measure of our common enemy.

Menace to the World

Each time when I was asked by friends abroad about Japanese barbarism, I tried to change the subject, because of the futility of words when deeds were the only things that could prevent such cruelties being repeated. Once in Hongkong, I was shown some pictures of the raping, killing and looting of my people by the Japanese in the parts of China under their occupation. No picture of inferno could be more terrifying. Instead of scrutinising each one of them, I handed the whole lot back to my friend and left him. When you are too deeply concerned with something, you cease to be curious.

As to the menace of Japan to the world, the Chinese cannot be blamed for failing to give warning. On the other hand, no one could accuse us for having made too much propaganda about the brutal behaviour of the Japs. Two classics on the subject containing first hand observations were both written by Westerners; one is Mr. Vespa's 'Secret Agent of Japan', and the other, Mr. H. J. Timperley's 'What War Means'. Future historians will have to admit that the Japanese and the Nazis have made our present period darker than your Dark Ages. There is no better word than the one used by the Foreign Secretary of Britain—"ousteating". Even to finish listening to or reading through such stories, one needs to be quite cold blooded. When we heard of the wholesale massacre in Nanking in 1938, just as you have heard of Hongkong atrocities, we asked ourselves in China, "are we capable of revenging this?" Oh no, the Japs have done so much and so repulsively that no decent and self-respecting human being could ever repeat their role. One does not become a mad-dog to catch a mad-dog. One makes every effort to catch him and make sure that he is safely chained. All a Chinese wishes and desires is that no such evil power should be let loose again.

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Printed, and published by PANDIT V. T. SIMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarpunnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Salva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Salva Prakasa Press, Vannarpunnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1942.