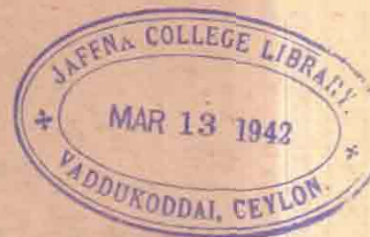


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1942.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 91.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### China Orders War Supplies From India

China has ordered war supplies for 1,125,000 sterling from India. The order placed by the Chinese Government includes several million yards of cotton cloth for uniforms and a substantial quantity of cotton yarn. The possibility is being examined of obtaining other supplies such as medical stores, industrial equipment, hand tools, electric goods and miscellaneous stores from India.

### "Japan No Nearer Her Objective"

London, March 6. Commenting on the Far Eastern developments, the Turkish newspaper *Ulus* states that the policy of the Allies is a war of attrition, and adds that the field of Japanese operations is so vast that, as with the occupation of Singapore, Hong Kong and Manila, that of Java would strengthen the Japanese position but would not end the fighting. "She will still have to deal with India and Australia. In spite of the victories she has won in the past three months she is no nearer her objective."

### Refusal to take Small Notes

Action is being taken by the Police against traders, shopkeepers, transporters and others who refuse to accept the new fifty-cent and twenty-five cent notes as legal currency.

The Police have been instructed not to wait till complaints are made to them in regard to this matter but to go in search of such cases and bring offenders to book immediately.

Revenue-earning departments of the Government have also been instructed to see that these notes are readily accepted as in the case of other currency notes and under the same conditions, and to forward such notes to the Treasury as are torn or rendered dirty as a result of bad handling.

Instances have been reported where even Government institutions have asked for a fresh note or other change when the note tendered was slightly frayed on the edge.

## MIGHTY ALLIANCE AGAINST FASCISM

### TOTAL EFFORT CERTAIN TO BRING VICTORY

BY SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS  
(In a recent Broadcast Talk)

"IN taking stock of our position at this grave moment in the fortunes of the British Commonwealth of Nations, do not let us allow our view to be obscured by the dark clouds that at present engulf us, dimming the more distant, but none the less certain, hopes of the future. Nevertheless, the clouds are there, a deep and brooding signal and a warning that we should strain our every effort if we are to fight through to victory and freedom."

"At the beginning of December last, we were already heavily engaged with the Germans and their satellite nations. We were already extended, watching and fighting over many quarters of the globe. The forces of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and India as well as our British soldiers had already been sent from their own countries far overseas to battle in North Africa and in the Near and Middle East. The British Fleet and Air Force, assisted by a complement from the great Dominions, were engaged throughout the oceans, protecting vital traffic passing to and fro. The struggle in the Atlantic, in the North Sea and in the Mediterranean was keeping our Navy fully occupied. We had little to spare and we were doing our utmost to help Soviet Russia with materials of all kinds. Suddenly, as is the way with the Fascist aggressor, the Japanese hurled themselves into war choosing as they reckoned their opportunity to invade the Pacific with their fleet and with their armies while we were fully occupied elsewhere. This sudden onrush of fresh troops and a new and powerful navy and air force employing blitz tactics has already carried them far and we have for the time being lost many important territories and strongholds in the East. The tide has not yet reached its highest level and yet more areas will be

inundated before it starts to recede.

### "Don't be Faint-Hearted or Apathetic"

"Were that the whole story, it would perhaps appear disheartening—but it is not. We have mighty Allies on our side. We do not fight alone. The United States has been brought to our side as a fighting ally by the treacherous attack of the Japanese. China, too, is with us—that new China, which has for nearly five long years, resisted the aggression of the Japanese and resisted it with superb courage and determination though fighting alone. In Europe, the Soviet Union is beating back the armies of the Germans and their forced allies, which Hitler once claimed to be invincible. Great Britain and the Dominions and Colonies, with India, are alive as never before to the danger which confronts them, not cowed or fearful of the future but strong, stubborn and resistant in the knowledge of the justice and rightness of the values for which they fight. This mighty alliance of the people that is to-day battling with the forces of evil from one end of the world to the other cannot be defeated unless they allow faintheartedness or apathy to sap their strength.

"You and I know what hard and difficult times lie ahead of us. Through these we must pass but that very knowledge will steel our hearts against our enemies, for we know too, that from the trials and tragedies of war will be born the possibility of that new and happier civilisation that we shall found upon our victory. It is for no new Nazi order, no so-called 'prosperity sphere', built up on the suffering and slavery of the peoples of the world to the dominant races which think to proclaim their superiority by their inhuman and brutal acts of cruelty—it is not for that that we and more than half the population of the world are to-

## WAR EMERGENCY AND PRISONERS

### QUESTION OF RELEASE BEING CONSIDERED

It is understood that the proposal to release certain classes of prisoners from the Welikade Gaol and other prisons in "target" areas has been submitted to the Governor for final decision.

The proposal was made as a part of the A. R. P. measures to be adopted in respect of prisons.

The Executive Committee of Home Affairs, while agreeing that prisoners who had not been convicted of serious offences should be released in the present circumstances, referred the matter to the Legal Secretary.

It is learned that the Legal Secretary has recommended that only first offenders, who have not been convicted of serious crimes, should be released.

The Inspector General of Prisons has, it is learned, expressed the opinion that the release of prisoners, who have not fully served their sentences would swell the criminal population at a time of emergency.

He has recommended that even from among the first offenders, those who have been convicted of certain offences should not be released.

### FINED FOR FELLING JAK TREE

A man named K. W. A. Thegis Singo, of Bogambara, was fined Rs. 35 by the Gampaha Magistrate, Mr. P. Sri Skandarajah, for felling a Jak tree. The accused was charged under the Defence Regulations.

The Governor's order, which was published in a "Gazette" Extraordinary on February 2, prohibited the felling of any land in Ceylon, other than Crown land, of any of the following trees: Jak (kos) and breadfruit (gamdel or rata del).

day fighting. No—we fight and will fight on through all setbacks, all defeats and disappointments to gain that free and equal world in which alone

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## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1942.

### THE PAST AND THE PRESENT

THERE ARE MANY PEOPLE whose minds are too full of the past to permit them to think about the present. There are also others who cannot open their mouths without saying things which unhappily show them to be far worse than they really are. Mr. Amery belongs to this company. He has made many speeches in recent times, which afford a convincing demonstration of the process of fossilisation to which the British political mind has, with certain exceptions, succumbed. Some weeks ago Mr. Amery spoke very fully and convincingly of Britain's work in Malaya. There would be no difficulty in agreeing with him that British pioneers and the British Government had succeeded in bringing prosperity and the blessings of a settled government to a country which was then mostly forest and swamp and which the indolent race that inhabited it was too ignorant and unenterprising to develop. Mr. Amery's facts are perfectly correct, so far as they go. He spoke in a similar strain more recently. Mr. Amery felt called upon to repeat his performance because, he complained, it had become the fashion, after the recent defeats, to decry the British colonial system. Mr. Amery assured the members of the Oxford Union that Britain had no reason to be ashamed of this system. Subject to certain reservations even the critics of Mr. Amery's ideas of what is good for the British colonies and dependencies would gladly subscribe to a good deal of what he has said about British rule and British enterprise. The trouble with Mr. Amery, however, is that he is so wrapped up in the contemplation of the past that he has become absolutely impervious to the vital needs of the present. The question facing us all is, not whether Britain could not have done better in the past, but whether something cannot be done now to meet what Mr. Amery very properly calls the "world revolution" which has got the world in its grip. Mr. Amery has not given a direct answer to this question, but it is easy to perceive the trend of his thoughts. Assuming, he asks, that Britain had acted differently and resolutely prepared the outlying parts of the Empire for the crisis that has overtaken them, would it have

made any difference? He answers this important question with a glittering half-truth so dear to the Tory soul. "The examples of Siam next door", he says, "or Denmark at the other end of the world, show well enough that independence by itself offers no guarantee of the power of a nation's resistance."

It is obvious that Mr. Amery has a very poor opinion of the intellectual capacity of the Oxford Union and of that large body of Asiatics whose appreciation of the blessings of British rule is as keen as Mr. Amery's but certainly more discriminating, and whose views on the obligations of the ruling power towards the subject races are the direct result of the new situation that has arisen. While we agree that it would be waste of time to convince people of the type of Mr. Amery, one is naturally inclined to ask how long the British Prime Minister is going to allow responsible Ministers of the Crown to indulge in the old game of suppressing the truth and entirely misleading the British public with regard to the ferment that has been created throughout the British Empire in Asia by the recent disasters. The ferment is not entirely political; it is political only in so far as it is the inevitable consequence of the explanations given by the British Prime Minister himself regarding the causes of the British defeats. It is possible, as Mr. Amery says, that, even if India, Ceylon, Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies had been independent, it would have been impossible to resist the Japanese onslaught. But, which is better from the point of view of the population concerned—to be handed over like a bale of goods to the victorious enemy as Java has been or to have fought and lost everything? A country with a population of nearly forty million people and possessed of great natural resources has been overrun in a week under the system which Mr. Amery is unable to forget. Could anything worse have happened if the Japanese had been independent? After all, it is not a question of independence either. It is a question of self-government with the help of the ruling power freely and willingly given; it is a question of mutual friendship and assistance; it is—or rather was—of allowing the Asiatic nations to grow up in their own way with their future safety assured by their alliance with the British people.

And the sorry tale is not yet over. While Mr. Amery is repeating the old shibboleths as ever and while the "Daily Telegraph" is making facetious references to the suggestion that someone should be sent to India to deal with the situation there, the Japanese advance in Burma continues relentlessly. If Northern Burma goes, the invaders will have no difficulty

in reaching the Indian frontier. And then? It is nonsense to talk airily of lengthened communications and what not. Has Mr. Amery asked himself what will happen to his own theories and the theories of those Indians who have always believed in the British people? In the event of an invasion of India by Japan, the Indian Congress, which is undoubtedly loyal to England, will cease to exist or will be captured by those elements which are not as enthusiastic in their appreciation of the British rule as Mr. Amery. In the face of these dangers to sit still and indulge in academic quibbles is a crime. What England wants today is not Mr. Amery but a true Englishman of the type of Oliver Cromwell who would clean up the cobwebs of foolishness and incompetence, and who would give the British Empire in Asia what it wants—ruthless defence against the invader, and not the questionable expedient of "destroying and retreating" referred to by Dr. Van Mook recently.

### THE DEADLOCK IN URBAN COUNCILS

#### Law Amendment As Solution

The impasse created in the Jaffna and Chilaw urban councils has brought home to the members of the Executive Committee of Local Administration the necessity for amending the Urban Councils Ordinance if they are to remove from office a chairman under certain circumstances, writes the Political Correspondent in the "Times of Ceylon" of the 11th instant.

The Committee met today and had before them the opinion of the Attorney-General on "their position in relation to these two chairmen, and that was that the law as it stood at present did not permit the Minister to call upon the chairmen to resign in the present circumstances.

The Committee thereupon decided to empower the Minister to introduce early an amending ordinance incorporating the provision in the Urban Council Ordinance where a Chairman of an Urban Council can be removed if a vote of no-confidence has been passed by a two-thirds majority.

### CEYLONESE IN MALAYA

#### NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C., writes:—

I have been in communication with the Chief Secretary to the Ceylon Government on the subject of the position of and communication with Ceylonese nationals in Japanese occupied Malaya at the instance of a number of appeals made to me particularly from my people in the north. As there is a great deal of anxiety I wish you to state that a telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that no information is yet available regarding persons and conditions in Malaya and that the Swiss Government have already done their best to obtain such information but so far without success. The Secretary of State states that he is continuing his efforts to obtain information by all possible means.

### FOOD PRODUCTION

By  
A. Arulambalam

#### Neglect of Agriculture

"உழுதண்டு வாழ்வாரே வாழ்வார்  
மந்தெல்லாம்  
தொழுதண்டு பின் செல்பவர்".

NO country can afford to neglect its food problem. The necessity for each country to maintain self-sufficiency in the cultivation and production of food becomes all the more clear and important at a time as this when a horrible war is waged all round us. In peace time an agricultural country is able to send its surplus food to an industrial country which does not produce sufficient food for its own requirements. But owing to the nature of the war which is waged today this is no longer possible, and those countries which neglected or refused to be agriculturally minded have a heavy price to pay.

#### Money not Everything

IN Ceylon rice rationing, famine and starvation glare us in the face. Is there a way out of the difficulty? We shall all be safe if we only wake up our minds to go back to the land and appreciate the dignity of labour. Our forefathers fully realized the dignity of labour, cultivated all the food which they required and enjoyed a vigorous and healthy life. The lure of money and the desire for easy and "fashionable" living, brought about by circumstances over some of which we have little control, have led us to this predicament. Now with all the wealth which we have earned we are unable to buy the necessary food stuffs which we require. Those of us who thought that money was everything are disillusioned. It begins to dawn on us that people in every walk of life have to look up for help to the farmer. His career becomes the career and all others secondary and subsidiary. It is therefore up to us to produce that which money cannot procure.

#### Garden Crops

SOME of us may not possess the necessary vigour and health to become sturdy agriculturists. To those of us who are unable to stand the heat of the tropical sun there are small garden crops, which can be easily cultivated. Two or three hours a day in the garden, at a time when we play cricket, foot-ball or tennis, or do nothing but only watch others play, or walk aimlessly from one end of the street to the other, will be time usefully and profitably spent. The fresh air which we breathe and the little exercise which we give our limbs will make us healthy, and give us a bunch of plantains or a few pounds of sweet potatoes to appease our hunger.

#### Co-operative Farms

THOSE who are strong and sturdy can cultivate a few acres of land. A band of young men can join together and run a co-operative farm. Here one can help the other in more than one way, and to some extent our unemployment problems will be satisfactorily solved. If a co-operative farm is started the State might be persuaded to extend to the enthusiastic agriculturists some substantial help by giving them irrigable fields, seeds, and a small loan if necessary.

#### Produce At Any Cost

THE food problem in Ceylon has become so acute that it no longer serves any useful purpose to

Continued on page 5



## PADDY AND OTHER GRAINS

### Restriction on Sale And Purchase

Regulations have been made by H. E. the Governor for the purpose of making Government the sole purchaser of paddy and other grains in the Island.

No person, other than an authorised officer of Government, can sell or buy more than five bushels of paddy or more than two and a half bushels of grain on any one occasion. Transport of quantities in excess of the above, at any one time, is forbidden except by permit.

Persons infringing any of the regulations will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,500 or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months or to both fine and imprisonment.

The maximum price per bushel of paddy is fixed at Rs. 3-50, while the minimum price is fixed at Rs. 2-50.

Country rice per bushel Rs. 5 50 (minimum), Rs. 7-50 (maximum).

Kurakkan per bushel Rs. 4-50 (minimum), Rs. 5 50 (maximum).

Meneri per bushel Rs. 4 75 (minimum), Rs. 5-75 (maximum).

### WAR-TIME PROTECTION SOCIETY, THUNNALAI SOUTH

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Thunnalai, under the auspices of the War-time Protection Society, Thunnalai South, was held at Kasinather Vidyalayam, Thunnalai North, on Sunday the 8th inst. at 5-30 p. m., with Mr. S. Periatamby, Retired Deputy Chief Clerk, State Council, in the chair. Mr. C. Regunathan, the Deputy A. R. P. Warden, Jaffna, and Mr. V. Thambiah, Lecturer, Farm School, Jaffna, delivered lectures on "Air Raid Precautions" and "Food Production" respectively.

Mr. S. Periatamby was unanimously elected A. R. P. Head-Warden, Thunnalai, and the following were elected as A. R. P. Wardens:—Messrs. K. Kanagasabapathy, M. Somasuntheram, K. Kanthasamy, V. Thammotharupillai, N. Sennar, A. D. Suppramaniam, S. K. Arasaratnam, V. Vekumailum, K. Vadivalu, and N. Chiniah.

A vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening was proposed by Mr. M. Somasuntheram, the secretary of the Society. (Cor.)

### ALL-CEYLON RELIGIOUS EXAMINATION, APRIL, 1942

The Hon. Secretary, Vivekananda Society, Colombo, writes:

Owing to representations made by some Schools to the effect that they are busy with food production drive and A. R. P. work on account of the present situation, the above examination conducted by the Colombo Vivekananda Society annually in April, has been postponed this year to another date, due notice of which will be given to the schools who have already sent in their applications.

## BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM RANGOON

### BATTLE FOR AUSTRALIA HAS BEGUN

London, March 9.

It is announced that our forces have been withdrawn from Rangoon. A communique issued at New Delhi says that the decision was taken last Saturday after the carrying out of essential demolitions.

A Japanese communique mentions that Lieut. General Shojiro Iida is Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in the Burma area. He was formerly Commander of the Imperial Guard Division and also served as Director of the Military Affairs Division of the War Ministry in 1937.

### Fall Of Bandoeng

Bandoeng has fallen but the Dutch are battling on, said Dr. van Mook, Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, who has arrived in Australia from Java. He is accompanied by fourteen members of the N. E. I. Governing Council.

The news of the fall of Bandoeng though the public had been prepared for it, came as a great disappointment to Washington. However there is no disposition at present to believe unsubstantiated Japanese reports that 100,000 men surrendered. Washington has no official news at present of the latest events in Java, which is awaited anxiously. Java has been wiped off the slate for some days, as the base for large scale operations against the Japanese, but it had been hoped that another "MacArthur" stand would be possible there.

The question now being asked in Washington is when and where the Japanese can be stopped, and it is hoped Australia will provide the defence on which the Japanese will break their teeth.

The Japanese Imperial Headquarters announce that the Allied troops in Java surrendered at 3 p. m. Tokyo time, today.

There is no confirmation of the above Japanese claim from any other source.

### No General Surrender In Java

No confirmation of the Japanese claim that the Dutch in Java have capitulated has been received by the Netherlands Government headquarters in London today. "It is quite possible that in some places where resistance was hopeless, our people have surrendered," said a Dutch Government spokesman to a Reuter reporter, "but I am convinced that there has been no general surrender."

Java's dying struggle is being watched with the deepest sorrow by the Australians, who now realise that the time has come when they too must emulate the stubborn Dutch offensive spirit. The Japanese are penetrating too deeply into Australian soil. Landings at Lae and Salamaua, from where they can attempt to invade North Queensland, have caused the calling of a further sudden meeting of the War Cabinet and quickening action by the service to be ready for all emergencies. The public is becoming more serious and more interested in the role it must play when called upon.

estimated in the role it must play when called upon.

### Battle for Australia Begun

The newspaper "Sydney Sun" says the battle for Australia has begun. In the coming struggle on her shores there would be two great factors in ultimate success. These are the support of the Allies, particularly the United States, and the Australians' own determination and ability to hit the Japanese harder than they could hit Australia. "That is our spirit," the newspaper says. "All we need to translate it into action is aggressive and experienced leadership."

### "We Can Beat the Japanese"

Major General Gordon Bennett in a speech at a civic reception at Sydney said: "When we meet the Japanese in Australia—I am definite that we shall meet them—I am definite that we shall meet them—I am confident the fighting spirit of the Australian people will be paramount and win through. We shall not surrender. We will fight to the bitter end."

The Australians must keep Japanese planes a long way from the populous districts, Major-General Bennett added, congratulating Sydney on its A. R. P., which, he said was vital in meeting such attacks.

A "Melbourne Herald" leader headed "We Can Beat the Japanese", states that Australia is the last base from which the Allies will have suffered a defeat from which recovery will take many weary years of tremendous effort. Wherever the Japanese try to gain a foothold, we must drive them into the sea. Invasion is a most dangerous venture, but we no longer under estimate the enemy. Neither need we under rate ourselves or our Allies.

The U. S. War Department states that General Yamashita, who captured Singapore, is the new Japanese Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines as successor to Lieut. General Homma, who is reported to have committed harakiri.

### BATTLE FOR ASIA AXIS PROGRAMME AGAINST INDIA?

London,

The London Correspondent of the Madras "Hindu" writes:

Reports from Ankara say that the fall of Singapore shocked Turkish opinion and the general situation, raises a variety of questions. Turkey's spring movements Turkish opinion is that Japan will act during the spring and the summer in conjunction with Germany, but whether their attack will be against Russia or India or both, it will be in close relation for the so-called campaign of Asia.

The Times' correspondent says that the Turks entertain no doubt that the Germans will make a rush for the Caucasus. Inevitable comment on this is that if the Russians maintain their counter-offensive, the Nazis' freedom of movement towards the Asian campaign must be severely restricted.

## DEATH OF DR. S. C. PAUL

### Distinguished Surgeon

The death occurred of Dr. S. C. Paul in his seventieth year at his residence, "Rao Mahal" Colombo on Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Paul was acknowledged to be one of the most skillful surgeons of his time in the East. He was born in February, 1872, a son of Mr. William Paul, of Jaffna.

After his education at Central College, Jaffna, Wesley College and St. Thomas' College he proceeded to Madras to prosecute his medical studies. At the Madras University he came first in the First Class in the M. B. C. M. examination. Subsequently he proceeded to England, joined King's College, London, and was one of the earliest in the East to gain the F. R. C. S. distinction.

Dr. Paul entered the Government medical service in 1902 and retired as Senior Surgeon of the General Hospital, a post which he held with distinction for many years. He was also for many years connected with the Ceylon Medical College and was also Lecturer in Surgery. He commanded the C. M. C. and on his retirement was made Honorary Colonel. He was a past President of the Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Association and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine. He made many valuable contributions to Medical Journals.

### Other Interests

Apart from his career as a surgeon Dr. Paul took an active interest in planting and business enterprise. He was at the time of his death Chairman of the Low-Country Products Association. He also served as a member on the Ceylon Banking Commission. He was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon Insurance Co., Ltd.

Dr. Paul was also an active Social Service worker. As a student of Ceylon history and anthropology he read many interesting papers at meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch) with which he was closely connected for many years. He took a prominent part in the movement for the establishment of a residential University for Ceylon and was a member of the Riddell Commission on the University.

He married a daughter of Dr. Simon de Melles Aramppana, who predeceased him. He leaves six sons—Dr. Milroy Paul, Professor of Surgery, Ceylon Medical College; Dr. W. R. C. Paul, of the Agricultural Department, Mr. P. Jayaratne, of the I. C. S.; Mr. E. C. S. Paul, of the Commerce Department; Dr. A. T. S. Paul and Mr. R. E. Paul; and three daughters—Mrs. Gunaratnam Unka, Mrs. R. R. Crossette-Thambiah and Mrs. V. Ruzaratnam.

### JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

Notices have been issued for a meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council to be held at the Office of the Council on Friday, the 13th inst., at 5 p. m.



## FOOD POSITION VERY CRITICAL

### HOME MINISTER URGES CONTINUANCE OF "DRIVE"

**T**he first public pronouncement regarding the actual state of the Island's rice supply was made on Saturday by Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Home Minister, at a meeting to discuss the subject of food production at the Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri, when he said that if Ceylon's present stocks of rice could not be replenished, the position of the country would be very, very critical.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka met members of the local assistance committee in order to gather first hand information of what is being done in Nuwara Eliya district in respect of food production.

Mr. V. C. Modder asked what was the security of tenure which lessees of land for food production had? It would be grossly unfair for a person who took up land to be told immediately the war was over to clear out. A lessee should be given at least a year's notice.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka replied that the same question had been raised at Ramboda. He thought that the Land Department might be asked to consider some scheme. If a lessee wanted to continue in occupation he should be allowed to do so after the crisis was over on easy terms. In other cases he should be given long notice of the termination of the lease.

#### "Critical"

They ought, Sir Baron said, to continue the present scheme of food production until the country was self-supporting. The seriousness of the present position was realised only by those who knew the exact situation with regard to the rice supply. In 1940 Ceylon imported rice to the value of about 6½ million rupees and in 1941 still more. More than 70 per cent of that rice came from Rangoon and unless India now came to their rescue he did not know what their position would be a few months hence. When the available supply was distributed, if stocks could not be replenished the position would be very critical.

Mr. Modder asked whether the Government proposed to lease out Crown land for food production to groups of people or syndicates?

Sir Baron said the policy would be to serve individual needs first. He did not think the Government would have any objection to giving land to syndicates or groups as such. He added that the local assistance committees should take upon themselves the responsibility of finding out the people who required land.

#### Thefts and Cattle Trespass

Mr. Modder said that it was very desirable that a certain time-limit should be placed within which all individual applications should be considered and settled; otherwise groups or syndicates desirous of taking up land for food production might never get any.

Dealing with the question of

thefts, Sir Baron said that magistrates now realised the necessity for imposing heavy penalties on food thieves, but prosecution would not stop thieving.

The remedy he would suggest was that local assistance committees should institute a system of night patrolling. He was convinced that if an efficient night patrolling system was put into operation for three months food thieving would stop entirely.

Sir Baron also had a remedy to offer to counteract the evils of cattle trespass. He did not think village stockades and the employment of herdsmen would be of much practical benefit. Shooting too should be resorted to only as a last resort. He was aware, he said, that 90 per cent of the cattle belonged to headmen and members of village committees, and if they decided to safeguard their neighbours' crops from spoliation the danger would be obviated. This was another of those problems which could be solved by the local assistance committee.

There was a provision in the relevant ordinance hitherto ignored which was now being put into operation. Under that provision a cattle owner would be liable to a fine of Rs 5 per head of straying cattle even though the cattle had not caused any damage to property. Half of the fine went to the owner of the land. He thought that would be a strong deterrent.

#### Food Profiteering

When the question of profiteering was raised Sir Baron laid the blame for much of its incidence at the door of the consumer. He said that if people who had been exploited came forward quickly and made their complaints to the Police the situation would not be so bad.

Mr. Modder said that to his mind the Government had the remedy in its own hands. Granted that what Sir Baron said was correct, and the Government for good reasons could not enter the import trade, the Government could still buy all stocks from the importers and through retail depots, act as distributor for the whole Island.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka mentioned that arrangements had been made to get stocks of flour from Australia and that unless communications were interrupted, the Island would have a good stock of flour soon.

#### MATRIMONIAL

##### RATNATHICAM—

RAMANATHAN

The marriage took place on the 7th instant at Wellawatte of Miss Senthyl Selvam, of the staff of Sarda Mangapur Kalaguru and daughter of Mr. V. Ramanathan of Varnapornai West, with Mr. Nesa Singham Ratnathicam of the staff of St. Thomas College.

## RELIEF FOR CEYLONESE EVACUEES

### ARRANGEMENTS IN INDIA

The President of the Ceylonese Association of India writes:

"At an emergency meeting of the committee of the Ceylonese Association of India, held on Thursday the 26th February, at 6 p. m. at the premises of Messrs. Singham Bros. & Co. (India), Bell Building, Sir Pairozshah Mehta Road, Bombay, it was unanimously decided to form a sub-committee to receive the Ceylonese evacuees from Singapore or any part of the Empire countries to afford comfort and relief, as well as arrange any other facilities to any deserving cases brought forward to the notice of the association. Further a volunteer corps of ten members has been appointed to attend to the reception as well as the send-off of the evacuees.

Any Ceylonese at home requiring any information about their relatives or kith and kin, please communicate with Mr. V. S. O. Singham, President, Ceylonese Association of India, P. O. Box 894, Bombay or with Mr. David Pieris, Vice President, by letter addressed to the Grand Hotel, Mount Lavinia, Colombo."

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA held at Point Pedro

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 170 P.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late K. Velupillai of Point Pedro. Deceased,

Thyalmutthammah widow of K. Velupillai of Point Pedro

Vs. Petitioner,

1. Velupillai Logeswaran
2. Kovindapillai Kandappah both of Point Pedro Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of January 1942 in the presence of Mr. K. Ramanasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 1st day of November 1941 having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent to represent him for all the purposes of this action and that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 26th day of February 1942 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 24th day of January 1942.

Sgd. L. W. De Silva

Addl. District Judge

Time to shew cause extend till 19-3-42

Intld. L. W. de Silva

A. D. J.

(O. 75. 9 & 12-3-42)

## IN DEFENCE OF LANKA

### QUESTION

If an enemy force landed near my home what should I do?

### ANSWER

I shall remember that my countrymen in the Ceylon Defence Force have been reinforced by many sailors, soldiers and airmen from Britain and India and that they are all working together to defend my homeland. It is up to me therefore to play my part in helping them and this is how I can do it:-

1. I will keep the roads absolutely clear for the troops by staying quietly in my house or garden (or, if I am away from home, in somebody else's) and so enable them to move quickly. This will also save me from the dangers of air attack, of being run over by lorries or being shot in mistake for the enemy.

2. If I should happen to be driving a bullock cart I will drive it off the road into a lane or plantation, there loose the bullock and make him fast to a tree or post. This will save my bullock as well as myself from danger and will keep the road free for our troops.

3. If I should be driving a motor vehicle I will drive it off the road into a lane or plantation and there take the motor out of the distributor. I will take the motor away with me to my home or to some neighbouring house and there stay quietly.

4. If I possess a bicycle I will deflate both tyres and then hide the cycle in one place and the pump in another. This will prevent the enemy stealing it for his own use.

5. If our troops wish to dig trenches on my land I will do my best to help them.

6. If any person whom I suspect to be an enemy asks me questions I shall not give him the information he asks for.

March 4, 1942.

A. CALDECOTT.



## EARLIER NEWS OF THE WAR

### JAPANESE LAND ON NEW GUINEA

London, March 8. IT was officially announced at Canberra this afternoon that a Japanese force landed at a point on the north-east coast of the Australian mandated territory of New Guinea, 170 miles from Port Moresby.

There is no confirmation in authoritative quarters in London today of the Japanese claim that the Dutch in Java have capitulated, but the situation there has been serious for some days. British forces have been in action, but there has been no communication to the War Office about them since the Japanese claims were made.

The Netherlands Government Information Bureau has issued the following statement: "The Royal Netherlands Government emphatically deny stories emanating from enemy sources to the effect that Japan has been asked for armistice terms. As the Japanese have at present full control over all channels of communication with the N. E. I. it is to be expected that similar stories will be put out from various enemy sources for the purpose of creating confusion. No credence should be attached to any of them."

There has been no cable communication with the Dutch East Indies since yesterday afternoon.

#### Danger to Australia

Major-General Gordon Bennett, broadcasting from Australia regarding the great danger to the country if the Japanese attacked in force, said the Japanese would probably make a beginning on the weakest spot on the north coast.

"In my opinion the enemy will try to capture suitable air bases, such as Broome, Wyndham, Darwin and those of Northern Queensland, and then progress inland from air base to air base. We must prevent them from setting foot in Australia. We must not allow them to bomb our cities from northern bases and must not retain all our strength and our population in the south," he said.

#### Japanese Occupy Payagyi

A report from Rangoon indicates that the enemy have occupied Payagyi and established a road block at Pyinbon. Their intention appears to be to move westward.

Payagyi is ten miles north of Pegu on the main road. Pyinbon is eighteen miles north of Pegu on the same road. Military quarters in London this afternoon surmised that the Japanese may next attempt to cut the Rangoon-Prome road.

Payagyi and Pyinbon are villages on the Burma Road, and the Japanese are thus astride the Burma Road at certain points.

The news in today's Rangoon communique is not regarded as suggesting any great deterioration in the situation as compared with that of the past few days.

#### Smashed by American Artillery

American artillery smashed an advancing motorised Japanese infantry regiment north of Abucay in the Bataan Peninsula.

The Japanese Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homa, according to reports, committed harakiri in February because of the

Japanese failure to overcome the defenders of the Philippines.

A Middle East communique states: "Our artillery successfully shelled the enemy during an engagement between our mobile columns and enemy detachments. Enemy aircraft were active in the forward area but our casualties were light. Our own air force carried out interception flights."

The Air Ministry states: "Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked the enemy naval base at St. Nazaire. One of our aircraft is missing."

#### Soviet Success on Leningrad Front

As a result of active operations on the Leningrad front, the Soviet forces accounted for about six thousand German officers and men in the last few days, states the Soviet News Agency this morning.

The enemy's centre of resistance was broken and the Red Army destroyed eight tanks, seven guns, and two armoured cars, silenced one mortar battery, and destroyed much equipment, machine-gun emplacements, pill boxes and dugouts. Much booty was captured.

Three artillery batteries were destroyed by the Soviet air force in the last two days along with thirty five mortars, anti-aircraft guns, a hangar and an airplane on the aerodrome. On an undisclosed front sixty-five German officers and men were killed.

A German communique states that in the Donetz region and west of Kharkov numerous Soviet attacks with strong forces were repulsed.

## FOOD PRODUCTION

Continued from page 2

calculate everything in rupees and cents. Even for gold we cannot buy rice and other foodstuffs, so that it has now become necessary to cultivate and grow food products at a cost which even exceeds the controlled prices. It must be clearly remembered that prices of certain foodstuffs are controlled not because the cost of production does not exceed the controlled price but rather because the poor man will be unable to pay the cost of actual production and may be starved to death.

#### Rise to the Occasion

THE present situation demands not only increased food production but also the necessity of making the greatest use of the food products that are available and which are neglected and wasted. The eatables which can be obtained from useful trees such as the palmyrah, the coconut, the jak, the breadfruit and the papaw should be exhaustively tapped. From these a balanced and substantial diet can be obtained. The hour demands more work and less talk. It is no use grumbling that two-cut measures of rice per week are insufficient. A century of neglect in agriculture has brought about the present crisis. We must rise to the occasion. With a will to work, mother earth will yield all that we want and more.

"தலைமேல் நடைத்து விடுபாணைக்கான னில மென்று கல்லாணகுடி."

## THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

### SIDDHIYAR—AN INTRODUCTION

(By a Science Graduate)

#### XI. 'Parapaksham' or the Other Side

(Continued from our issue of 9-3-42)

Having disposed of these sects of Ekanma Vadam one by one, we meet with the Nirichchura-Sankhiyan (நிச்சுராசங்கியன்) or atheistic Sankhiyan (—so called to distinguish him from the Yogin who is sometimes referred to as Seswara-Sankhiyan, as the latter acknowledges the existence of an Iswaran or God,—) whose teachings are very briefly touched upon. The Sankhiyas postulate two entities, Purushan (புருஷன்) and Prakriti (பிரகிருதி). Prakriti, in which the three Gunas Satvikam (சாத்தவிகம்), Rajasam (இராசம்) and Tamasam (தாமசம்), generally translated though rather inaccurately as goodness or serenity, passion or activity and badness or dullness, respectively, are equipoised, is eternal, insentient and formless, and from it emanate the 23 tatwas (or elemental principles of mind and matter) from Buddhi to Earth, Prakriti itself being the 24th tatwa and Purushan the 25th. Purushas are many, formless, pure and eternal and are of the nature of intelligence. They are neither the cause nor the effect of anything and are changeless. Ignorance (Avidya) or non-discrimination (Avivekam, அவிவேகம்), the result of conjunction with Buddhi and other products of Mula-Prakriti (மூலப்பிரகிருதி), constitutes bondage, and liberation consists in right knowledge (Vivekam), differentiating between Mula-Prakriti and Purushan. Unlike Ekanmavadies who propound the illusion theory, the Sankhiyas are pre-eminent for their enunciation of the doctrine of Sat Kariya Vadam (சத்தகரியவாதம்) known to the modern scientist as the law of the conservation of matter.

After examining this, the system of Kapilar, we alight upon Pancharattham (பஞ்சரத்தம்) or Vajhnavaism which stands at the top of the heterodox systems. This system is so called as Vishnu is said to have revealed the shastras in five nights (—Pancha=five, and Ratri=night.—) According to this creed, Mayan (மாயன்) or Vishnu is the original, formless, omnipresent Being whose nature is pure Intelligence. He stands at the top of the 24 tatwas and assumes forms out of His own free will. He is the God of Gods who first begot Brahma to create the world, Himself assumed the role of Protector and had Haran created to to fill the office of Destroyer. There are ten Avatars or incarnations ascribed to Him, all intended for the protection of the world, for upholding righteousness and destroying evil. As a Fish He bore the seven seas on His gills, as a Tortoise He supported on His back the mountain that was used for the churning of the ocean to get Ambrosia for the gods, as a Boar He lifted up the Earth at the time of the deluge, as a Man-lion (சாமிச்சம்) He killed the Asuran (demon) Hiraniyan, as a Dwarf He measured up the three worlds and chastened the emperor Mahabali, as the three Ramas (பரசராமன், ஸ்ரீராமன், பாலராமன்) He punished evil-doers and became king of kings and as Krishnan He manoeuvred to free the world of the burden of the wicked. His tenth incarnation in the form of a Horse for protecting the world is yet to come. From His manifestations proceeds all the Universe of sentient and insentient beings, which he pervades. Mayan Himself is of the form of Maya, which fetters the soul and this bondage cannot be got rid of except with His help. If one conforms himself to the teachings of the Pancharatra Shastras and worships Vishnu to the exclusion of all other Gods with true devotion, he would get rid of his Maya and become pure and reach Vaiguntam the abode of Vishnu.

With the refutation of the Pancharattham's system the Parapaksham of Siddhiyar comes to a close. We have not here entered into the criticism of these systems but merely attempted to give a skeleton idea of their teachings to the best of our knowledge for the benefit of our readers, the object of our articles being, as stated before, that they are to serve as a sort of introduction only to the study of Siddhiyar and not as a substitute for the study of that master-piece of Saiva literature in the Tamil language.

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[Q. 115 23-1-42-22-4-42.]



## MIGHTY ALLIANCE AGAINST FASCISM

Continued from page 1

we, free peoples, can live lives that are worth while.

### America will Help the Anzacs

"We can feel with searching realism the anxieties that must to-day beset you in the Dominions and especially our comrades in Australia and New Zealand, where danger now threatens them so closely. We realise how vital is the defence of Australia and New Zealand to the future defeat of our Japanese enemies. We recollect with pride and gratitude the help that you have given in other parts of the field of war and are still giving. We praise wholeheartedly the total effort that you are now summoning to the protection of your homeland and we welcome the knowledge that you have, as we have, a strong and ever stronger ally in America, who can and will come to your help.

"Modern war on the gigantic and far-flung scale upon which it is now being waged is not finally won or lost as the result of territorial gains here or there. It is eventually won by the resources in manpower and in materials that can be mobilised behind one side or the other. It is not merely the number of heads that is decisive but the number of man-hours that are actually worked and the amount of power in the form of human endeavour that is expended by one side or the other. That is why we must judge the scale of our own effort against that of the enemies we are fighting and compare it with that of our Allies. Time, too, plays its part, for an effort made too late may lose its value or lose a great

part of its effectiveness. But given full mobilisation of effort and its timely application, victory will go to the best equipped group of nations and to those who can count upon greater man-power in industry and in the armed forces.

"America, the Soviet Union and China, with great Britain and the Dominions, are the most powerful combination in the world. Each setback and each delay may perhaps put off victory but in the long run, if our effort is made total and immediate, it will be crowned with victory. Failure can only come from neglect of effort or leaving it till it is too late."

### Hitler Myth Smashed

"Our Russian Allies have gone all out and we see great results from that well-concentrated and well-timed effort by the whole peoples of the Soviet Union. They have fought and worked as never before in their history. They have suffered dangers and deprivations gladly for their country and its honour and safety. They have stuck at nothing to make their individual contribution a hundred per cent in effort and they have set a high example to all their Allies. Let us follow that example through total effort to victory. They, too, had their reverses to suffer. They had great areas of their country overrun by a brutal and ruthless foe but they never lost heart. They fought the harder, the more difficult and critical their situation became and then the tide turned and their sacrifices won their reward. The myth of Hitler's invincibility was smashed by Marshal Timoshenko at Rostov and by the gallant troops on the Moscow front.

"We are now all Allies together to drive aggression and Fascism from the world. After victory, let us rebuild the stricken world upon foundations of justice and equality that will secure for us, for them and for all the peoples of the world a happier, sinner and more peaceful future."

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Y. 20. 1-2-41—31-3-42. (T)

Printed, and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai East, Jaffna for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna on THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1942.