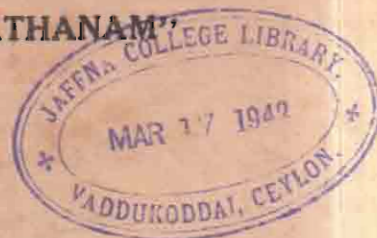


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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JAFFNA, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1942.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Public Holiday on March 30

The Governor has declared Monday, March 30, to be a public and bank holiday on account of the birthday of the Prophet Mohamed.

Balapitiya By-Election

April 10 has been fixed for the nomination of candidates for the election of a member to the State Council for Balapitiya in place of the late Mr. Francis de Zoysa, K. C.

Nominations will be received at the Galle Kachcheri.

Foe's Heavy Odds if Ceylon Attacked

Any Japanese action against Ceylon will be a somewhat perilous undertaking as their transports would have a thousand miles of sea to cover.

The suggestion that Madagascar may be used as a naval base has even greater odds against it as it would involve over 2,000 further miles of ocean to cover.

All Elections Put Off

A circular letter has been issued by the Local Government Commissioner intimating that all municipal and urban council, village committee and similar elections which would usually take place in November and December, should not be held owing to the present situation arising from the war.

The Legal Secretary had been requested to prepare legislation for the postponement of elections in all existing urban councils, village committees and municipal councils, thereby extending their life for a further term.

Punishment for Looting

A Gazette Extraordinary issued on last Friday states that the Governor has ordered the application of the provisions of Defence Regulation 27D to the whole Island.

The regulation deals with the punishments for looting after an air raid and with kindred offences.

If the offender is tried by a Police Court, he may be sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and if tried by the Supreme Court, to penal servitude for life.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S INDIA ENVOY

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS' TASK

London, March 11.

THE following official statement on India was made in London today: "The crisis in the affairs of India arising out of the Japanese advance has made Britain wish to rally all the forces of Indian life to guard their land from the menace of the invader. In August, 1940, a full statement was made about the aims and policy which we are pursuing in India. This amounted, in short, to a promise that, as soon as possible after the war, India should attain Dominion status in full freedom and equality with this country and the other Dominions under a Constitution to be framed by Indians by agreement amongst themselves, and acceptable to the main elements in Indian national life.

"This was, of course, subject to the fulfilment of our obligations for the protection of the minorities, including the Depressed Classes, and our treaty obligations to the Indian States, and to the settlement of certain lesser matters arising out of our long association with the fortunes of the Indian sub-continent.

Avoiding Alternative Dangers

"However, in order to close these general declarations with precision and to convince all classes, races and creeds in India of our sincere resolve, the War Cabinet have agreed unitedly upon conclusions for present and future action which, if accepted by India as a whole, would avoid alternative dangers, either that resistance of a powerful minority might impose an indefinite veto upon the wishes of the majority, or that a majority decision might be taken which would be resisted to a point destructive of internal harmony and fatal to the setting up of a new Constitution.

"We had thought of setting forth immediately the terms of this attempt by a constructive contribution to aid India in the realisation of full self-government. We are, however, apprehensive that to make a public announcement

at such a moment as this might do more harm than good. We must first assure ourselves that our scheme would win a reasonable and practical measure of acceptance and thus promote the concentration of all Indian thought and energies upon the defence of the native soil. We should ill serve the common cause if we made a declaration which would be rejected by the essential elements in the Indian world, and which would provoke fierce constitutional and communal disputes at the moment when the enemy is at the gates of India.

"Accordingly we propose to send a member of the War Cabinet to India to satisfy himself on the spot by personal consultation that the conclusions upon which we are agreed, and which we believe represent a just and final solution, will achieve their purpose. The Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House, Sir Stafford Cripps, has volunteered to undertake this task. He carries with him the full confidence of His Majesty's Government, and he will strive in their name to procure the necessary measure of assent, not only from the Hindu majority, but also from those great minorities amongst which the Moslems are the most numerous and on many grounds pre-eminent.

Paramount Responsibility

"The Lord Privy Seal will at the same time consult with the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief on the military situation, bearing always in mind the paramount responsibility of His Majesty's Government by every means in their power to shield the peoples of India from the perils which now beset them.

"We must remember that India has a great part to play in the world struggle for freedom, and that her helping hand must be extended in loyal comradeship to the valiant Chinese people, who have fought alone so long. We must remember also that India as one of the bases

FOODSTUFFS FROM INDIA

MR. D. S. SENANAYAKE'S SUCCESSFUL MISSION

"Ceylon is assured of receiving ample and regular food supplies from India," said Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, on his return on Friday from his mission to Delhi to negotiate for food supplies for Ceylon during the present emergency.

Mr. Senanayake said that as India herself is a deficit country on a small scale in the matter of her foodstuffs, Ceylon has to share the deficiency proportionately.

Subject to this the Indian Government has undertaken to supply Ceylon's rice and grain requirements through normal trade channels as far as practicable, and to assist in every way in the transport of the foodstuffs regularly to Ceylon from the districts from which the foodstuffs will come.

Mr. Senanayake was accompanied by Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Director of Food Purchase, and on arrival at the Fort Station, was met by Mrs. Senanayake and Mr. Dudley Senanayake and Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke.

Ceylon's Difficult Plight

"We went to Delhi," said Mr. Senanayake, "in order to place before the Viceroy and the Government of India the difficult plight in which we were placed in Ceylon with regard to our food supplies, particularly rice and grains which form the staple food of our people after the disappearance of Burma as a source of supply in view of recent war developments.

"Our desire to make good from India the imports of rice and grains that have ceased to come from Burma and other countries was entertained with the utmost sympathy by the Government of India, and they have now agreed to treat Ceylon as falling within the economic orbit of India in so far as our primary food requirements are concerned."

Sympathy all Round

Mr. Senanayake added that they were very grateful to Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the Commerce Member of the Government of India, and the

Continued on page 4

Continued on page 6



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1942.

AN IMPORTANT MISSION

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS HAS undertaken one of the most important missions in the history of Britain. It has been compared to that of Lord Durham when the latter proceeded to Canada to inquire into the causes of the unrest there, but there is a difference and a big one too. Though Canada was on the brink of revolt, she was not threatened with invasion, as India undoubtedly is. It is because of this difference the feeling is widespread that a settlement of the Indian question is imperative. That Sir Stafford is faced with immense difficulties is recognised on all sides, the most serious difficulty being the attitude of the Muslim League towards the demands of the Congress. Mr. Jinnah wants a partition of India on the lines of religion. The charge has frequently been made that British officialdom is responsible for the intransigence of the Muslim League. A similar charge has been made in Ceylon too. We are afraid, however, that causes more powerful than the intrigues of British officials have operated to bring about and sustain the present lack of unity in both countries. But the imminence of invasion, which has compelled Mr. Churchill to revise his attitude towards India, should be expected to exert on the Muslim League and its leader a sobering influence which nothing else can. As for the Indian National Congress, the fact has to be admitted that the Congress leaders, unlike their prototypes in Ceylon, have gone to extreme lengths to conciliate the Muslim minority.

The Prime Minister has wisely refrained from publishing the proposals of the War Cabinet, but the fact must be borne in mind that the unity of India is not merely a political question. It is a question that affects vitally the defence of the country. Divided into two independent parts, India cannot be defended. Since defence is the one issue that is now dominating the public mind, it is difficult to see how the British Government, or, anybody else, could countenance a policy which must inevitably lead to disaster. What the moderate leaders have demanded, subject to this important reservation, is that the Government of India should be national in

every sense of the term—in its composition and its aspirations. This is a change which can be brought about without encountering those difficulties over which the Tory wisacres are still shaking their heads. Greater difficulties have been overcome in the government of other parts of the British Empire, and if the Indian politicians, who are now fully alive to the implications of the present situation, do not succeed in overcoming these difficulties with the assistance of Sir Stafford Cripps, they will never get a similar opportunity again. Muslims and Hindus will then realise, when it is too late, that the Japanese way of arranging other people's thoughts for them differs in certain fundamental respects from the British way of doing things.

And the Indian people have much to lose if their leaders miss the present opportunity. To England, the loss of India would mean nothing more than the loss of a great dependency. It would not necessarily mean the destruction of the English people and their institutions. England will survive her present trials, because the spirit of the English race will deem no sacrifice impossible or unworthy in the defence of its liberty. But, in the event of a successful invasion by the Japanese, the people of India and Ceylon stand to lose much more. During the last one hundred years, England with all her faults has communicated to us something of the spirit of her ideals. She has built up a new sense of values which can never be discarded without grievous injury to our outlook on life. Her literature is still, in spite of political differences, one of the things we cherish most. It is inconceivable that anyone with a sense of responsibility should risk the loss of all this because English reactionaries—and there are reactionaries everywhere—have tried to evade their obligations and the greatest democracy in the history of the world is now fighting for its very life without any previous planning or preparation. No nation or individual can do great things in a moment of mere anger or pique. Indignation at the causes of the British defeats in Asia and the smug complacency of British officials and politicians is not without justification. But we cannot solve our present problems unless we face them calmly and with unswerving loyalty to truth. We cannot permit political partisanship to determine our course of action, or our future for perhaps the next two hundred years.

To us in Ceylon the present plight of India has a lesson which we cannot afford to ignore. There is, we regret to note, a good deal of partisanship, even vindictiveness, in political circles, which bodes ill for the future of the coun-

try. Many of our leaders persist in looking at vital problems from a purely political angle. In times of peace this might do no harm and might be overlooked, but now the position is radically different. A new situation has developed which is full of menace to all communities and interests. This is not the time to remember past grievances or to indulge in petty intrigue for position or power. Let there be, by all means, criticism of administrative defects, but let there be an end to all personal or communal vendetta. The debates in the State Council have become even more acrimonious than they were in normal times. It is time that the press and the public recognised this and exerted themselves in the direction of fostering a greater spirit of reasonableness and goodwill.

THE FOOD POSITION

We congratulate Mr. Senanayake on the success of his mission. Subject to the reservation that Ceylon must share proportionately with India the deficiency in Indian production, the Government of India has undertaken to supply Ceylon's rice and grain requirements through normal trade channels as far as practicable. The Indian Government has also promised to assist in every way in the transport of the foodstuffs regularly to Ceylon from the producing districts. The concession is a generous one, in view of the recent dispute between the governments of the two countries over the status of Indians in Ceylon, and it will help the island to tide over present difficulties so long as transport is available and supplies are not cut off by the enemy. There is some danger that, if the Japanese intend to attack Ceylon, their first objective will be to drive a wedge between the island and India and to sever all communications between the two countries. This possibility has to be borne in mind, and a determined and well-planned attempt has to be made to increase food production within the island itself.

As we have pointed out more than once in these columns, the task of increasing the island's production of food is by no means easy. It cannot be done overnight, and the consumers who are now clamouring for more rice automatically presented with all that they want in the matter of food. While, however, we are fully alive to the difficulties of the task, we feel that the Minister of Lands and Agriculture can do something far more effective than what is actually being done to encourage cultivation. While the position in the developed areas is fairly simple and should be attended to without delay, more particularly in the matter of providing increased facilities

for irrigation, it would be a mistake to suppose that this alone would add appreciably to our output of grain and other foodstuffs. The resources of the dry zone have to be tapped immediately on some definite plan which would take into account the difficulties that stand in the way of food production. The greatest difficulty is the unwillingness of the population to move into these areas that await development. The dry zone is intensely malarial and its irrigation is not fully developed. The possibilities of artesian and sub-artesian wells have not been ascertained. It is impossible to charge Mr. Senanayake with the responsibility for all this neglect, but the Ministers can no longer go on tinkering with a problem which can never be solved in this way. There is not the slightest doubt that the attempts made by them to encourage peasant colonisation and middle-class settlements have failed to provide a comprehensive and certain solution, though the schemes already in operation or contemplated are good enough by themselves for a start.

Besides, in our opinion, before the Government takes steps to deal with the matter on an island-wide scale, it has to make up its mind as to whether it is going to depend entirely on private enterprise for the development of backward areas, or to act on the principle that, in the circumstances of the case, the State must take the initiative in development and then attract the population. Another alternative is a combination of private and State enterprise. In this country private enterprise has its drawbacks. No capitalist would care to bury his money in undertakings of this sort unless his supply of labour of the right quality is guaranteed. The policy of the Ministers towards the question of Indian labour makes it almost impossible for private agencies to take up land in the dry zone. Even if the labour difficulty is removed, we have grave doubts as to the possibility of attracting private enterprise on anything like a large scale to schemes of development that have to suffer from many handicaps right from the start. In these circumstances the only thing for the Ministers to do is to see to it that the State takes the initiative in the matter of development. The Government owns the railway, the roads, and the land. It can very well go a step further and open up the land for cultivation and provide it with all the amenities necessary for settlement. This has been done in Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and there is no reason why it cannot be done in Ceylon. The only difficulty is the dog-in-the-manger policy of the Ministry which does not seem to know its own mind. If the Ministers persist in their present attitude, a starving population may resort to drastic remedies in order to obtain more food.

JAPAN'S NEXT MOVE

Ceylon or Australia

London, March 8.

With news pouring in of the Dutch defeat, Americans fear that an attack on Ceylon or Australia will follow immediately. Australia's alarm is indicated by the news of speedy dispatch of Australian Ministers to Britain and America.

American newspapers seem certain, however, that an Allied counter-blow is coming. An Allied offensive from Australia and India is reported to have been planned, according to the *New York Post*.

There is also growing criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet. Messrs. Stimson, Hull, Knox and Jesse Jones are thought to be too old for key positions.

Mr. Cordell Hull is under fire for the St. Pierre-Miquelon affair and for continued appeasement of the Vichy regime. There are indications, however, that the relations with Vichy are nearing breaking point. Only thirty per cent of the French in Unoccupied France are estimated to have any confidence in Marshal Petain. The State Department has asked for assurances from Vichy about supplies to Rommel, Axis use of Martinique and Guadeloupe as submarine bases and Japanese use of Madagascar. Since it is realised that Vichy assurances are worthless, these requests may be designed to inform the French people of the reasons for the coming break between America and Vichy.

GEN. WAVELL ON THE MILITARY POSITION

New Delhi, March 14.

Speaking at a Press Conference yesterday Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, outlining the military position said:—

"We have little means of judging to what extent the Japanese propose to exploit their successes by a further advance. They have a wide choice of objectives ranging from Hawaii to Australia, Manchuria, Burma, China, India and Ceylon. Whatever else they do, I think there is little doubt that they will endeavour to push their advance into Upper Burma to cut the link with China and obtain bases from which India may be attacked or threatened. That is the immediate danger we have to meet."

Japan and Russia

Questioned about the possibility of Japan attacking Russia, Gen. Wavell said that it was one of the possibilities from the Japanese point of view that Russia was a danger close to her home which she might, if she thought herself strong enough, decide to remove at once; but there was also danger from Japan's standpoint, of air attacks from Russia if she stirred up that country. As long as she kept Russia quiet she would be comparatively safe from this form of attack. "The Japanese will not attack Russia unless they felt thoroughly certain of quick easy success," declared Gen. Wavell and as for Russia herself he personally thought that as long as she was engaged in her struggle against Germany she would not move against Japan unless she actually attacked or thought she was going to be attacked.

PURANAS: THEIR PLACE AS RELIGIOUS SCRIPTURES

BY "VYASA"

VII

SAIVA PURANAS

Matsya Purana

THIS is one of the oldest Puranas and has preserved most of the ancient Text. It commences with the story of the great flood out of which Vishnu in the form of a Fish saves Manu. The Purana records the conversation between Manu and Vishnu in the form of the Fish. Creation of the world is treated in detail, then follows genealogies. The list of kings in the Purana is particularly reliable for the Andhra Dynasty. Chapters 103-112 deals on the glorification of Prayaga; Chapters 180-185 on Varanasi (Benares), Chapters 186-194 deal with the river Narmada. There are chapters on the duties of a King, ceremonies at the building of a House, the erection and dedication of Statues of deities, temples and palaces, and the sixteen kinds of pious donations. Although the religious content of the Purana is Saivite, religious festivals of the Vaishnavas are also described side by side with those of the Saivas, and both Vishnu and Saiva legends are related. The date of the present Matsya Purana is assigned to the 4th Century A. D.

Kurma Purana

The original Kurma Purana consisted of four Samhitas—Brahmi, Bhagavati, Sauri and Vishnavi. But the present Purana is only a part of Brahmi Samhita. This is divided into two books—Purva and Uttara, and contains a good number of chapters on Customs which deal with the duties of the four castes and asramas, with the daily duties, with eatable and non-eatables, with funeral ceremony, with impurity due to births and deaths, with gifts, with expiation, with holy places, with Yoga Dharma and the nature of Kali Yuga.

The earlier portion of the Kurma Purana belonged most probably to the Pancaratras and that afterwards it was appropriated by the Pasupatas. The Purana is said to have been narrated by Vishnu as Kurma to Indradyumna. In the first two chapters of the first part Vishnu also is called as Narayana, Krsikesa, Vasudeva, and is identified with the Supreme Brahma. He is described as imperishable, eternal, indivisible and higher than the highest. Here Vishnu is described as Visvatman, Paramatman, Nirguna, Niskala, Visvarupa, Nirvikara, Nisprapanca, Adhimadhyantahina, Shedabedha Vibhina, Ananda rupin etc. and is called Brahma capable of being experienced only through Knowledge. There is also a distinction made between Vishnu-Brahma and the inferior Vishnu of the Trinity. The former is said to be "Aksara" and the latter is under the influence of Kala and manifests himself before worshippers. Sri, the wife of Vishnu, is glorified and she is said to be the main source from which Brahma, Siva and other Gods derive their own Saktis. In the supreme state Vishnu and His Sakti are indistinguishable and constitute the supreme Brahma, but in creation the latter manifests herself as Maya Sakti and is vested with the three Gunas. It is this Mahamaya who deludes the people and compels them to undergo rebirths. Vishnu is also addressed as

"Mahesvara," Parameshvara, Siva, Isa and Paramesthin.

There are chapters in the present Kurma Purana which deal with Jnana Yoga and constitute the Ivara Gita. Scholars are of opinion that the extant Kurma Purana was originally a Pancaratra Text, but later changed into a Pasupata one. The Pasupatas not only rewrote some of the original sections, but also introduced much new material in the form of myths and legends for the glorification of Siva and the Pasupata Vrata and Yoga. In chapter 25th of Kurma Part 1, Vishnu is presented as worshipping the Siva Lingas and accepting the Pasupata Vrata and Yoga for obtaining a son through Siva's favour. According to this Purana, Svetasvatara is said to have formulated the Pasupata Order. This Svetasvatara is said to be identical with the first incarnation of Mahadeva, according to Nakulisa Pasupata. The Pasupatas spoken of in this Purana, hold the Vedas in high esteem and look down upon those who deny them. Regular study of the Vedas is one of their main duties. They cite only the Vedic Hymns; perform the Agnihotra, use the Vedic Mantras, follow Vedic rules and meditate on the Syllable Om. The Pasupata vow consists in besmearing the body with ashes, putting on the sacred thread, living on roots and fruits, bathing thrice daily, bearing strange signs, holding a torch in the hand, singing and dancing. Those who enter the Pasupata Order are required to observe Sannyasa and practice Pasupata-Yoga which is described in the Ivara Gita. The Pasupatas hate those who are guided by the Tantras. These scriptures (Tantras), according to them, were originally promulgated by Siva with a view to delude the sages cursed by Garuda. Pasupata Saivas are different from the Agamic Saivas. The non-Vedic Pasanda Sastras are Kapala, Bhairava, Yamala, Arbata, Kapila, Pancaratra, Nakula, and Pasupata (Agamic). In the Kurma Purana Part II, there is a treatise known as Vyasa Gita. The date assigned for the Kurma Purana is between 500 — 800 A. D.

Skanda Purana

This Purana is named after Skanda son of Siva, who is said to have related it and proclaimed Saivite Doctrines. This is the most voluminous of all the Mahapuranas and contains very many Mahatmyas. The ancient Purana of this name is said to be lost.

The present Skanda consists of Six Samhitas namely: Sanatkumara, Suta, Brahmi, Vaisnavi, Sankari and Sauri and fifty khandas. The Suta Samhita consists of four Khandas; the first of which is devoted wholly to the worship of Siva. The second section deals not only with Yoga, but also with the duties of the castes, and asramas. The third section teaches the ways of attaining Moksha, and the fourth section with the rules about Vedic-Sacrifices, with meditation and devotion to Siva. The second part of the Suta Samhita contains a Saivite Brahma Gita and the Vedantist Suta Gita. The Sanatkumara Samhita contains legends relating to Benares. The Sauri Samhita contains cosmogonic theories, Kasi-

TRANSFER OF POWER

British View of India's Demand

New Delhi, March 9.

The announcement of Sir Andrew Clow's appointment as Governor of Assam in succession to Sir Robert Reid seems to be regarded in certain quarters as an indication that all portfolios in the Viceroy's Council now in European hands may be transferred to Indians as a result of the forthcoming declaration by Mr Churchill.

Certain reservations will probably be made in regard to Defence, on the lines suggested by the Sapru Conference, so as to make it clear beyond controversy that the Commander-in-Chief's functions continue intact.

There are reports that both Sir Reginald Maxwell and Sir Jeremy Raismon may be retained as Advisers, the former in charge of the Intelligence Bureau and the latter as Financial Adviser to the Governor General. Both will be outside the Executive Council, but will be in the Governor-General's Secretariat.

At one time the question of dividing Finance into two, one dealing with revenue and the other with expenditure, was receiving consideration, so that revenue could be handled by an Indian Member and expenditure continue to be in the charge of a European. It is probable that that particular suggestion has now receded into the background.

India Government's View

No one is in a position to say definitely how far the British Cabinet is disposed to go. The fact that there have been two delays in the announcement being made—and there is no certainty that it is coming next Thursday—suggests that the Cabinet is not agreed even in regard to the fundamentals of its policy and modifications are still going on. How far Delhi and the Provincial Governments are being kept informed it is difficult to say. There seems little doubt, however, that official advice, which has been going out of India in recent weeks, has not been in favour of any radical departure. Broadly the point of view here has been: How far can we go without running the risk of making the offer sufficiently attractive to the Congress? Of course, all sorts of considerations can be urged in favour of a policy of extreme caution—the danger of swapping horses in mid-stream, of alienating many sections of the people who have lived in the confidence of never again seeing the Congress in power, demoralisation of the public services, opposition of the great majority of Provincial Government, etc.

Opinion in England

London, on the other hand, seems to have been looking at develop-

Continued on page 4

khandas deals with the Siva Temples in the neighbourhood of Benares. There is also a "Gangasahasranama" in this section. The present Skanda is considered not earlier than 700 A. D. The Skanda Purana may be said to be an encyclopaedia of Saiva tradition and legends. The Tamil Kanthapurana of Sri Kachiappah Sivacharya is a Tamilised version of the stories of Skanda in relation to Lord Subramanya and His Leelas.

ALLIED STRATEGY IN FAR EAST

NO OFFENSIVE FOR MANY MONTHS

London, March, 6

While certain amounts of reinforcements of supplies are being sent to Java, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, China and other threatened areas in the East, there is a belief here that several months must elapse before the tide of the Pacific war turns and Japan is driven to the defensive. Japan's shattering blows at American warships and American bases and the present deficiency of shipping have enabled Japan to overrun territories in the South Pacific and threaten India and Australia.

Even more important is the priority that Britain and America have given to the liquidation of Germany by assisting Russia and preparing to meet further German offensives in the Middle Eastern arena. There is a school of thought in America among the isolationists and those who live on the Pacific coast that the United States should throw its full strength against Japan but Mr. Roosevelt's announced policy is that Hitler is the primary menace. Behind this is the fact that the only really successful counter-attack can be instituted against Japan from Vladivostok and the Aleutian Islands and America is already improving the military routes to Alaska.

This year appears to be the year of Germany's crisis. This spring and summer Hitler will make his final bid for world power. If Hitler succeeded in cutting Russia off from the outside world and reached his oil objectives, he might succeed in defeating the U. S. S. R. in which case the invasion of Europe by Britain and America would become almost impossible.

These possibilities lie behind the resolve of President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill not to subtract anything from their engagements in the West.

"AIR RAIDS AND YOU"

We are in receipt of a useful and instructive booklet entitled "Air Raids and You" from the pen of Mr. A. C. Nadarajah, Advocate, and Dr. T. Nalinathan of Colombo. The book starts with a short description of air raids and the different modes of air attacks to wit Machine guns, poison gas, incendiary bombs and explosive bombs the last of which is the most dangerous causing damage by splinters blast and shock. Then follows a section giving the reader a rough idea of the precautions that should be taken to guard against such damage to person and property including the construction of refuge rooms, trenches underground shelters etc. The chapter on first aid gives valuable advice in simple language as to what one should do to help air raid victims who may suffer from shock, burns, suffocation, haemorrhage, wounds, dislocation and fractures. A section of this book deals with evacuation: An instructive portion of this booklet treats of the duties of air-raid wardens. The book concludes with a summary of the main

AUCTION SALE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Case No. 11649

Ponniiah Rajasundram of Chulipuram Plaintiff.

Vs.

Sinnappah Appadurai of Chulipuram presently of F.M.S. by his attorney Thailmuttu wife of Ampalavanar Kandiah of Chulipuram Defendant
Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna I shall put up for sale by public auction on Saturday the 11th April 1942 commencing at 2 p.m. at the premises of the lands mentioned A. B. and C. respectively in the property Schedule referred to below to recover the full amount interest costs etc. mentioned in the Commission.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY

A. An undivided one half share of all that piece of land situated at Chulipuram in the parish of Changanai called "Kallavalavu" in extent 14½ Lms. V. C. with houses well cultivated and spontaneous plants and bounded on the East and South by lane, North by the property of Swaminather Sellappah and West by the property of Maimuthupillay wife of Appadurai and others.

B. An undivided Three Lms P.C. (3) and four Kalies of all that piece of land situated at Chulipuram aforesaid called "Kallivayal" in extent 32 Lms. P. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Ponniiah Subramaniam and Ponniiah Rajasundram, North by the property of Sinnappu Nalliah and others, west by the property belonging to Murugamoorthy temple and south by the property of P. Subramaniam and others.

C. An undivided 5 Lms V.C. of all that piece of land situated at Chulipuram aforesaid called "Kallavalavu" in extent 12 Lms V. C. with palmyras and share of well and bounded on the East by byelane and the property of P. Subramaniam and others, North by the property of Sinnappa Appadurai and sister, West by the property belonging to Murugamoorthy temple and South by the property of Meenadsipillay wife of Vythilingam.

M. KUMARASURIYAR,

Chulipuram, Commissioner.

12th March 1942.

(Mis. 205, 16-3-42)

WANTED

Wanted a reporter for the "Inthusathanani" and the "Hindu Organ" who can report news in English and Tamil equally well. Apply stating qualifications to the Secretary, Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, for terms before 10th April, 1942.

M. MELVAGANAM

Jaffna, Secretary,
15th. March, Saiva Paripalana
1942. Sabha

recommendations detailed in the book.

This book is a timely publication and can be read with advantage by one and all, when the thought of air raids is uppermost in everyone's mind. The thanks of the public are due to the writers and to the publishers Messrs. Mohan and Bhatt of No. 98 Hultsdorp Street, Colombo, from whom (and other booksellers) copies can be had at the modest price of 20 cents per copy.

TRANSFER OF POWER

Continued from page 3

ments from a different angle. The Japanese advances in Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and the thrust into Burma have brought out the supreme necessity of strengthening the people's will to resist through their own leaders. Sir Stafford Cripps, who showed a more radical tendency in his approach to the Indian problem at the commencement of the war, has since been in Russia, where he has seen such will power in magnificent action. How far Sir Stafford will succeed in carrying his point through the Cabinet is the question. British Press comments and parliamentary opinion have doubtless adopted a more sympathetic line than the powerful section in the Cabinet seems inclined to accept. Agreement among the major political parties would, of course, remove the most formidable weapon which the opponents of reform are now using. But, it seems, failure to come to such an agreement will not be allowed to be regarded as a final argument, as the Viceroy and Mr. Amery have done during the last two years. In other words after the British declaration, should differences still persist such as render the formation of a National Cabinet impracticable, some member of the Cabinet may come out to study the situation and help to smooth them out.

Mr. Amery's address to the Oxford Union is a fairly clear indication of his reactions to any large change of policy in India. Will he continue in office should it be decided upon, is a question which is being widely discussed.

British Public Favour Big Change

London, March, 8.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru's statement to the *News Chronicle* with its insistence on India's right to freedom, and the strong line taken by the Indian nationalist press, has had a salutary effect here and the British public is not likely to approve of minor concessions. As against this, there is reason to believe that certain circles are pointing out that it would be dangerous to transfer power on the eve of the enemy threat to India.

The collapse of Java even more quickly than the British anticipated will, however, do much to reinforce the arguments of those who believe that colonial peoples must enter hundred per cent into the war effort and the Government will not be facing an apathetic Parliament when they announce their proposals regarding India.

Discussing the immediate danger to India, a correspondent of the *Sunday Observer* urges the adoption of a speedier training scheme and the abandonment of the time-wasting ceremonial drill. Unfortunately, he says, Indian war industries were brought to the south, away from the North-West Frontier and are now within the coastal belt. The correspondent suggests the speedy creation of an Indian Home Guard. Indians often go shooting and they are good marksmen. Another supply of manpower are the tribes of the Frontier Province. He suggests that Chinese instructors should be welcomed to train Indian recruits. The distance from India to China is great, but it could be shortened by a more extensive use of large bombers, which have had to remain idle elsewhere.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S INDIA ENVOY

Continued from page 1

from which the strongest counter-blows must be struck at the advance of tyranny and aggression.

"Sir Stafford Cripps will set out soon as convenient and suitable arrangements can be made. He will command in his task the heartfelt good wishes of all parts of the House, and meanwhile no words will be spoken or debates held here or in India would add to the burden he has assumed in his mission, or lessen the prospects of a good result. During Sir Stafford Cripps' absence from Parliament, his duties as Leader will be discharged by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden".

After the Prime Minister had given the new British declaration on India Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence (Lab.) said: "The House will have listened with very deep interest to the Prime Minister's statement. On my own behalf and on behalf of my friends I express our agreement that it would be inexpedient to have an immediate discussion on the step which Government is taking. We should like to have the full Prime Minister's statement and reserve our judgment until that time."

Mr. E. Shinwell (Lab.) asked: "Will the consultations and discussions for which Sir Stafford Cripps will be responsible in India proceed on the basis of the Government declaration of August, 1940 or will the matter be left on the basis of the new conclusions at which the War Cabinet have unitedly arrived?"

The Prime Minister replied that it will be on the basis of the new conclusions.

A member asked: Will Sir Stafford Cripps in India have contact with all sections of the Indian people, including agreement with representatives of the Indian State?

The Prime Minister: "Yes. We have to Sir Stafford Cripps the full discharge of his mission."

Sir Percy Harris (Lib.): "The great bulk of the House will wish the Lord Privy Seal goodwill in his tremendous task. I believe that he has the confidence of the vast majority of us. (Cheers)."

GROWING DEMAND AMONG M. P.'S

London, March 9.

"Final proposals on India have not yet been formulated by the Government and no date has been fixed for the Prime Minister's promised statement in the House of Commons," write the Political Correspondent of the *Reynolds's News*, who is generally exceptionally well-informed, in today's issue of the paper. The Correspondent adds, that while the Cabinet is prepared to make far wider concessions to the Indian nationalists, an influential section is opposed to any substantial transfer of power to the people of India.

The deadlock now facing both sides is that the Indian National Congress cannot accept any mere promise of ultimate Dominion Status unless specific powers are

Continued on page 6

THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

SIDDHIYAR—AN INTRODUCTION

(By a Science Graduate)

XII. More 'Purvapakshams' or Prior Sides

There is generally more than one view to every question, and this is particularly so in the realms of philosophy and religion. There is generally an original side, the view taken at first sight or after the bestowal of some thought to it, but on more mature consideration after the exercise of one's powers of observation and reasoning the first view is often found to be wrong and discarded and a better view follows. This is quite natural, man being limited in his intelligence but always striving after something better. This is indeed the method of the modern scientist, but it is only the everlasting method resorted to by man from the earliest times, which the modern scientist has adopted to advantage. The first or original view that is subsequently refuted is known as Purvapaksham (literally the previous or first side) and the view finally proved and upheld is known as Siddhantam as we said in a previous article. A large number of Purvapaksha views of the riddle of life dealt with in the Parapaksham of Siddhiyar were briefly explained in the last article and we proceed now to give a rough idea of other Purvapaksha views which we meet with in Saiva literature.

Of the heterodox systems, which are not reviewed in Parapaksham, Tharukkam has two sub-divisions: Vyseshikam and Naiyayikam. The Vyseshikas postulate seven Padarthas: Draviyam (substance), Guanam (quality), Karmam (action), Jathi (common nature), Visesham (special nature), Samavayam (the inseparable relation between a thing and its constituents or qualities) and Apavam or Inmai (non-being). Draviyam is of nine kinds: Earth, Water, Fire, Air, Akasam, Kalam (time), Thisai (place or direction), Atma (soul) and Manas (mind). The first four of these are transient. Their Paramanus (or ultimate atoms) with Akasam and the rest are eternal. Akasam is one and pervading as are also Kalam and Thisai. Atmas are pervading and of two kinds, Paramatma (God) who is one, omniscient and omnipotent and Jivatmas (souls) which are many and subject to pleasure and pain and which have no knowledge except when in conjunction with Manas. Manas is atomic and separate in each Atma. Gunas are of 24 kinds: shape (Rupam), taste, smell, intelligence (Buddhi), &c., ending with tendencies (Vasanai), being qualities of substances (Draviyam). Karmam is said to be of five kinds: Contracting, expanding and proceeding in upward, downward and horizontal directions, Apavam is of four kinds: prior non-being, later non-being, ever non-being and non-being of one in another. When these various Padarthas, their general, special and distinctive characteristics, &c. are clearly understood, the nature of Atma which is different from the body, &c., will be duly perceived, false notions will disappear, and with them all action and the results thereof. Birth and death cease to be, there is no suffering of misery and, there being no reason (சுத) to associate with the mind, the soul lies (dormant) like a stone. This is the state of Mukti (Liberation).

According to the Naiyayikas there is Anandam (bliss) in Mukti. They postulate 16 Padarthas: Pramanam (proof), Prameyam (objects proved), Aiyam (ஐயம், doubt), Prayosanam (பிரயோசனம், result or produce), Dristhantham (திரிதந்தம், example), Siddhantam (conclusion), Avayavam (அவயவம், members or premises), Tharukkam (reasoning and disproving the existence of a Vyapaka or pervader by disproving the existence of Vyapayas or what are to be pervaded.) Nirnayam (நிர்ணயம், ascertainment), Vadam (வாதம், argumentation with a view to arrive at the truth), Setpam (செத்பம், sophistical wrangling or argumentation for the mere pleasure of winning when really satisfied that the opponent's view is correct), Vitandai (விதண்டை, cavilling or purposeless disputation), Hetupoli (ஊத்புலி, plausible reasoning), Saram (சரம், quibbling or equivocation), Jati (சாதி, plausible reply) and Tadvutthanam (தேவவத்தானம், defeatist attitude). A formidable array of Padarthas indeed this is, a motley crowd of real substances and empty words of rhetorical warfare. They are certainly not all of them Padarthas in the ordinarily accepted sense of the word.

As we have remarked more than once, no word should be taken as having an inflexible cast-iron significance only, immutable like the laws of the Modes and the Persians. Every word (and expression) has to be understood and interpreted according to the context. When for instance the Purvapakshin and the Siddhanti both speak of the impermanency of the world using the same sets of words ஞாலம் போய்ததோ போல அநித்தியம் (the world is transient like a mirage) or saying that it is the result of Maya, the former (a Vivarta Vadi, விவர்த்தவாதி) means that it is all an illusion or illusory appearance while the idea which the latter (a Sat Kariya Vadi, சத்கரியவாதி) means to convey is that it lasts in its present form for a time only and then disappears being resolved into its primordial cause which itself is eternal, in other words that the world in its manifested form is non-eternal. Similarly this word Padartha (literally the idea conveyed by words, from Pada=word, and Artha=meaning) as used by the Naiyayikas seems to indicate the various Vishayas (விஷயங்கள்) or topics of discussion or subject headings of the contents of the book, and not entities or categories as understood in the Saiva Siddhantam and other systems of philosophy.

Thus then we find that there are 16 Padarthas or subjects discussed in Niyaya Shastram. It seems unnecessary to tax the minds of our readers with detailed explanations of all these Padarthas, though the principles of reasoning of the Tharkikas are of very

FOODSTUFFS FOR CEYLON

PLEA FOR REMOVAL OF BAN ON EXPORTS

Bombay, March 7
Mr. D. S. Devendra, Secretary of the Sinhalese Association, Bombay, in a statement to the press expresses the hope that Indian merchants will unite with Ceylonese in making a joint appeal to the Indian Government to lift the ban on the export of foodstuffs to Ceylon.

Mr. Devendra says that the Government of Ceylon made various efforts at the commencement of hostilities to build up a reserve stock of foodstuffs. Vested interests in Ceylon made strong protests against these defence measures through the Indian Merchants' Chamber and appealed to the Indian Government against a measure that was likely to drive, in their opinion, the Indian merchant out of trade.

The statement refers to the difficulty experienced in securing shipping space for the transport of food grains into Ceylon, the panic in the Burma market and how at last the Ceylon Government was forced to come to India. The Government of India had put a ban on the export of foodstuffs, such as grains, pulses, etc. Today a ban was operating against the export of rice.

The statement concludes with an appeal to the Government of India to lift the ban on the export of foodstuffs to Ceylon.

India Govt.'s Assurance

New Delhi, Mar. 7.

The United Press learns that an assurance has been given by the Government of India to Mr. Senanayake, the Ceylon Minister, that arrangements would be made to tender as much help as possible to meet Ceylon's shortage of foodstuffs in the present conditions created by the cutting off of the supplies of rice from Burma to that country.

It is learnt that Mr. Senanayake's mission to New Delhi did not include the question of lifting of the ban on unskilled Indian labour or the sending of fifty thousand Indian labourers to Ceylon.

great use generally in philosophical argumentation. We content ourselves here with just touching on one or two points only. Pramanam (or proof) is of four kinds: Pratyaksham (or direct perception), Anumanam (or inference), Upamanam (or analogy) and Sabdam or Apta Vakkiyam (ஊதவாக்ஷியம், the word of God or of a trustworthy person). These we have dealt with at some length in a previous article. Prameyas or objects of knowledge are said to be of 12 kinds beginning with Atma (or soul), body, &c. and ending with Apavargam (or Veeedu, liberation). Aiyam (or doubt) is said to be of three kinds, Avayavam of five, and so on.

The Yoga system of Patanjali has much in common with Sankhyam, its chief distinguishing features being the acknowledgment of an Iswaran (or God) in addition to Prakriti and Purushan and the elaboration of the spiritual exercises known as the eight-stepped Yoga practices (அட்டாங்கயோகம், Astangayogam). The 25 bhavas of Kapila's system (Sankhyam) are readily admitted and over and above these is Iswaran forming the 26th bhava. Iswaran is omniscient, reveals Shastras and imparts Gnanam (knowledge) to souls, being different from them. The eight steps prescribed for the practice of Yogam are: Iyamam (ஐயம், abstention from killing, stealing and other vices), Niyamam (நியமம், observance of virtues like purity, contentment, 'Tapas' or austerities, learning the Shastras, &c), Asanam (ஆசனம், postures or modes of sitting), Pranayamam (பிரானாயாமம், regulation of the breath), Pratyakaram (பிரத்தியாகாரம், ab traction of the mind, restraining it from roaming about with the external senses), Dharanam (தாரணம், fixing the mind firmly in one place), Daiyamam (தையாமம், concentration of the mind or contemplation on the Deity to the exclusion of all other thoughts) and Samadhi (சமாதி, perfect rest or a sorption into the Deity). The goal of Yogam is Samadhi or Kaivaliyam (கைவலியம், literally aloneness). This completes the list of the heterodox systems.

(To be Continued)

STATEMENT REGARDING EVACUATION

ADMIRAL LAYTON'S INSTRUCTIONS

Admiral Layton, Commander-in-Chief, has issued the following announcement:—

In view of the unsettled state now existing and the problems relating to food supply, etc, the following instructions regarding evacuation are issued for the guidance of all concerned.

(a) All persons not normally resident in Ceylon and who are not employed in essential war work must arrange to leave as soon as passages are available for them. This includes the wives and children of Naval, Military and Air Force personnel.

(b) With regard to residents in Ceylon, non-Ceylonese women with young children who are not employed on war or important Social Welfare work are advised to leave as soon as they can conveniently do so.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS

London, March 11.

Replying in the Commons to the Rev. R. W. Sorensen (Lab.) who expressed anxiety with regard to rice supplies for Ceylon, Mr. MacMillan, Under-Secretary for the Colonies said that the Government of India was co-operating closely in arranging for supplies both now and in the future. In normal times about 30,000 tons of rice were imported into Ceylon monthly, but this amount should be considerably decreased by rationing. The population of Ceylon had increased in recent years. No representations had been received from the State Council or from private organisations on the matter.

Mr. Sorensen asked whether the Colonial Secretary was satisfied that adequate rice supplies existed in Ceylon for some time to come.

Mr. MacMillan replied that the Colonial Secretary could never be satisfied in view of the many dangers which beset them, but Mr. Sorensen could be satisfied that we were proceeding with the greatest possible urgency to deal with the problem raised.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S INDIA ENVOY

Continued from page 4

at once transferred to an Indian National Council, responsible to the elected Indian Legislature, particularly regarding the Ministries of Defence and Finance.

The section of the Government, which is opposed to this course, takes the view that before offering "progressive proposals" some guarantee must be secured that the concessions will not lead to an increasing demand for complete independence.

The demand in Parliament for a swift settlement of the deadlock is growing. A Sub-Committee of the Labour Party has reported that the acceptance of the right of Indians to independence must be preliminary to any solution. This view has been endorsed by the Executive of the Party and will strongly be pressed when the subject is debated in the House of Commons.

Future of India Office

London, March 9.

India's political future has dominated the news-columns, since yesterday's and to-day's morning papers reveal that the War Cabinet has at last come to the final decision on India. Indianisation of the Viceroy's Executive Council seems to be the only concession likely to emerge from the expected statement early next week.

It is believed that the debate will be largely in Sir Stafford Cripps' hands. It was revealed that the promise of Dominion Status immediately after the war, probably three years, will be announced.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, saw His Majesty two days ago. This fact has given rise to the rumour that Mr. Churchill is replacing him by some other more suitable member, but the rumour lacks confirmation. The probability of abolishing the India Office is widely talked about but here again quarters directly concerned seemed unconcerned. The significant point was that the India Office will be abolished only if the new policy meant the Government's readiness to recognise India as an equal with the other Dominions.

Oxford Indians' Letter To Sir S. Cripps

London, March 9.

Mr. Churchill was expected to make the statement on India on Thursday, but it was proposed until the next sitting of the House of Commons, when a White Paper will be issued.

There are great expectations because of Sir Stafford Cripps' repeated assurance that he is approaching the Indian problem most sympathetically. Following his acceptance of the leadership of the House and a seat in the War Cabinet, many of his Indian admirers have sent telegrams and letters of congratulations to him.

A joint letter to Sir Stafford Cripps from his Indian admirers from Cambridge and Oxford says: "Your sympathy for India's aspirations and your record of friendly support to the Indian national movement give us unflinching confidence that, under your direction, the British Gov-

ernment will follow a policy whereby India, side by side with the U. S. S. R., China, Great Britain, the U. S. A. and other democratic powers, will be able to pull her full weight for the destruction of Nazism, Fascism and their sinister partner in the East. The visit of Marshal Chiang, his farewell message to India and your participation in the War Cabinet can be taken as a prelude to the solution of the Indian political deadlock, enabling India's anti-Fascist leaders from the nationalist movement to take an honourable place in the life and death struggle for world freedom."

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS' INDIA MISSION

London, March 11.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, is proceeding to India on a special mission. The purpose of his visit to India is to seek assent to the proposals the British Government had agreed on to meet the Indian situation.

Sir Stafford Cripps will take the British Government's constitutional proposals with a view to securing agreement. He will consult with the Viceroy of India and the Commander-in-Chief on the military situation.

Egyptian Model for India?

Allahabad, March 4.

The impression prevails in political circles here that the British Government will adopt the Egyptian model for independence for India. This is said to be one of the formulas discussed in London.

In any case, it is hoped that Mr. Chu-chih's announcement will declare India's equality of status with Britain, thus lifting India from the status of a Dependency. Some leaders, however, anticipate that the British Government will not be prepared to depart from the principal of mutual agreement between Parties in India, and this may yet leave the power of veto with Mr. Jinnah.

FOODSTUFFS FROM INDIA

Continued from page 1

officials of his Department for their active sympathy, co-operation and assistance in securing this satisfactory result of the negotiations.

"We must not, however, overlook," he added, "the possible interruption of our lines of communication and the dislocation of transport in spite of India making supplies available to us to the fullest possible extent."

Mr. Sumanayake urged that while taking full advantages of the assistance from India, Ceylon must redouble her efforts to increase food production in the Island several fold not only of bringing every available inch of land under cultivation, but also by making every land brought under cultivation produce the highest possible yield.

"Every garden, every patch of bare land and every piece of available jungle land, Crown or private, must be brought under intensive food production at once," he said.

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