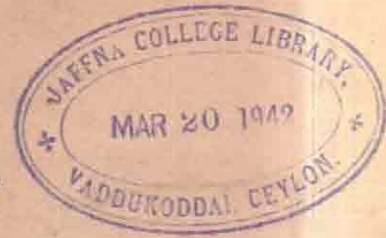


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Medical Supplies from India

It is understood that the Government has approved the scheme submitted by the Minister of Health for the importation of medical supplies and surgical appliances from India so that a reserve of these essential requirements may be created.

### Million Gas Masks

It is learned that about a million gas masks are being obtained for use in the event of an emergency. A large number of medical men and others engaged in A. R. P. work attended a lecture given on Monday at the Medical College premises on the effects of the poison gas. This is said to be the first of a series of lectures to be given to doctors and other members of the A. R. P. personnel on the nature of poison gas and how to combat it apart from the use of masks.

### News of Those in Malaya

Mr. A. O. Haller, Delegate for Ceylon of the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, has received cable advice from Geneva to the effect that urgent enquiries regarding people in Japanese occupied territories may be sent by cable, at the expense of the inquirer.

All such enquiries should be addressed to Dr. Fitzroy Keyt, Honorary Secretary, Central Council Branch of the British Red Cross Society, "Royden," Green Path, Colombo.

### More Than 150 Japanese Ships Sunk

A communique announces: "A United States submarine has sunk an enemy freighter in the course of extended operations in Japanese waters. A 3,000-ton enemy petrol tanker has also been sunk in the Philippine area. These sinkings are in addition to those reported in the previous communique."

The communique does not say whether the petrol tanker was also the victim of the submarine. Enemy losses in sunk or damaged craft at the hands of the United States forces since the Pearl Harbour incident shows a total of more than 150 of all types.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE REAL JAPAN

### JAPANESE ATTITUDE TOWARDS ASIATICS

(BY P. SESHADRI, M. A., M. B. E.)

MY visit to Japan in 1937, to attend the World-Conference of Education at Tokio, as a representative of the Government of India and as the President of the All India Federation of Educational Associations, was an eye-opener in many respects. One of the outstanding impressions of the visit was, however, a realisation of the numerous misconceptions held in this country, regarding the Japanese character and the nature of the people of the Land of the Rising Sun.

Though I was personally treated with considerable deference, as a representative of the Indian Government and the teaching organisations of this land, it was quite easy for me to penetrate behind the outward show of courtesy and good manners and noticed that they had not the slightest sympathy with other Asiatics. There is a general feeling that their kinship is with Western people and they are much superior to all other Asiatics. In fact, they are not quite certain if they are not even superior to all foreigners, Eastern or Western, and if they have not been born under the auspices of their celestial emperor to rule over the entire world. They have a firm conviction that they are the chosen people of the East and their ideas of racial superiority are not very different from those of Hitler and the Nazis with their notions of the so-called Nordic races being destined to rule the earth.

The prejudice in favour of Japan so widely prevalent some years ago in India was due to the victory of the people in the war with Russia. It was almost the first victory in recent times, of an Asiatic power over a European people and Indians thought that a nation which had demonstrated such a triumph deserved a good deal of sympathy, especially from a country in Asia. Indians did not realise that the Japanese have no sense of kinship with India or China

and it is only by a geographical accident that Japan happens to be an Asiatic country. All other Asiatic people are looked upon by them only as possible victims of their future rule, a dream which has been realised in the case of Korea, Manchukuo and part of China.

It is also not known generally in India that Japan's success in the Russo-Japanese War was not the result of any definite military or naval superiority. The Czar of the Russia was involved in differences with his own people, not for the first time in the history of Russia, and Japan took advantage of the internal disorders in the country to realise her imperialistic ambitions by delivering a treacherous blow from the East. Her conduct was exactly similar to her activities to-day when taking advantage of Britain's pre-occupations in Europe and America's absorption in helping the War elsewhere, she has attacked an unsuspecting and unprepared enemy. The enthusiasm of the other Asiatic people might have been tempered if these facts had met with wider recognition.

One of the eminent persons in India who saw the Japanese triumph in a wrong perspective was the late Rabindranath Tagore. Visiting Japan soon after, he hailed the country as a representative of the higher patriotism, very different from that of the aggressive nations of the West, and hoped that she would set up a new civilisation in the modern world of "live and let live." But Rabindranath lived long enough to realise the sad mistake and recant publicly in the newspapers, sometime before his death, the opinions he had expressed on the occasion. Horrified by Japan's conduct in Manchukuo and more recently in China, he did not hesitate to denounce the country as aggressively imperialistic, no better than Hitler and the Nazis, actuated by a base and intolerant philosophy.

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## THE FUTURE OF INDIA

### "UNDULY PESSIMISTIC ATMOSPHERE CREATED"

New York, March 14.

"Despite the clouds overhanging the political horizon of India, I am optimistic about the future of my country," said Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Head of the Indian Purchasing Mission, in a speech at the India-China Friendship Rally here today.

"The hesitancy of the British to part with power and the lamentable disunity prevailing among certain leaders of Indian public opinion have created an unduly pessimistic atmosphere. I feel, however, that the tremendous forces of world history are too powerful to stem the political tide in India. In the mighty torrent of world events, the hesitancy of the British and the disunity of the Indians will both be dissolved and washed away. Soon India is bound to emerge a great and free country.

"There has been a great deal of acrimonious talk about independence and Dominion Status. In the light of what is taking place in the world today, such discussion now seems academic, almost futile."

Sir Shanmukham Chetty declared that he had often stated that he would be content with Dominion Status for India with no limits to India's freedom.

### Guardianship Must Go

"I am satisfied that the measure of freedom and liberty enjoyed by the people of Canada, for instance, would be comprehensive enough for the people of my country." He emphasised that neither India nor China had any illusions about the fate of Orientals under Japan's new order, but pleaded that the statesmen of the United Nations should not forget that there should be no distinctions based on colour or creed.

"The European races—and I include the Americans—must realise without any equivocation or mental reservation that the days of guardianship over Asiatic people have most decidedly come to an end. Whatever might be their drawbacks or limitations, Oriental people must be allowed to manage their own affairs. No enduring world peace is possible except on these terms."





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1942.

### THE PROBLEM OF EDUCATION

THERE IS ONE ASPECT OF the struggle now proceeding in Asia which recent events in the Far East and Burma have emphasised. It is the appalling ignorance of the masses and the utter failure of the system of education that had obtained in these countries during the last century to prepare the people for the calamities that have overtaken them. The situation in India and Ceylon is no better. One tragic feature of that situation is that we have succeeded in bringing into existence a community of men and women educated in English whose knowledge has not percolated to the masses, who remain, for all practical purposes, where they were a century ago. This curious consequence of a century of English education is nowhere more apparent than in the field of agriculture and industry, and the requirements of a total defence against the Japanese invasion have thrown into bold relief the utter tragedy of the whole system. It is true that, in spite of the obvious shortcomings of this system, the masses of today have developed a capacity for thinking which affords an encouraging contrast to the conditions that existed when the system was introduced, but this must be attributed, not so much to the system of education, as to the educational process which modern civilisation has set in motion in spite of that system. The press and the radio have to a great extent served to correct the obvious deficiencies in the present system of education, but undigested and, in the circumstances, indigestible information garnered through these agencies can never be a substitute for a true system of national education designed to bring into existence a generation of men and women ready and willing to respond to the spirit of the times. Perhaps the greatest and most glaring defect of the present system is that it has managed to divide the population into two classes—the English-educated section, which represents only a fraction of the total population and whose interest in the concerns of life is formed and derived through the medium of English, and the mass of people who have not availed themselves of the so-called education provided by the State. It is true that there is a bond of sympathy between these two classes, due to personal, racial or local affinities, but intellectually and spiritually a wide gulf separates them. The dif-

ference is noticeable more particularly in the various branches of administration, in our courts of law, and, strangely enough, in our schools and colleges. The official language of the Government is English; in the courts we have the curious spectacle of an interpreter giving what passes for the English version of the evidence given by a witness before a Tamil or Sinhalese Judge; and in our schools, with the exception of the Vernacular schools, instruction is given through the medium of English. There is no higher education through the medium of the vernaculars.

A system like this and the state of things which it has brought into existence do not certainly make for national efficiency, to say nothing of the deeper things which one is entitled to expect of any system of education. Such a system was bound to produce, and it has in fact produced, a community of weaklings weighted with ignorance, prejudice and superstition. We consider it a grim tragedy that at the end of more than one hundred years of this education, in the midst of a war which threatens to wreck even the little we have got, the errors of the past even in the field of education confront us on every side. These errors are reflected, as we have said, even in the daily routine of administration. The situation is further complicated by the fact that, as a direct result of the present system, vested interests have come into being which have to be humoured and conciliated at every turn. Recently a body of persons called the Education Commission or Committee had been going round trying to ascertain the views of everybody on certain vital questions affecting the present system of education.

But the fact seems to have been overlooked, as it has been overlooked during the last one hundred years, that there is one question of principle that admits of no discussion. It is the right of every country to transact the business of its administration in its own language or languages and to insist that, in its schools and colleges, these languages shall be the media of instruction. Once the principle is recognised, the difficulties in the way of its application can be overcome. There are many in this country to whom Japanese aggression and Japanese efficiency have come as an unpleasant surprise. Do they know how Japan has managed to arrive at her present position? Her factories, her shipyards, and the very amenities of Japanese civilisation are directly and obviously traceable to the wisdom of the Japanese Government in introducing a system of education which was national in the true sense of the term and which, combined with the easy

adaptability of the Japanese people, has proved remarkably effective. It is a system which, by making the Japanese language the medium of instruction, has made knowledge easily accessible to the masses. Trends of thought and standards of judgment, which are essential for the strength and stability of a modern State, have not been confined to a privileged few possessing little opportunity of utilising them. Even in the Japanese Army, the Japanese officer does not mind his broken English, but he knows as much of the tactics of Hannibal, Caesar or Napoleon as anyone who has passed through Sandhurst. The secret of Japan's rise to power lies, not only in the intense patriotism of her people, but also in their remarkable fidelity to the knowledge they had newly acquired. On the other hand, the population of other Asiatic countries including our own never submitted themselves unreservedly to the guidance of the little knowledge they managed to acquire. There was always some reservation or other at the back of their minds which kept them down to their former level in more than one respect. They never surrendered themselves completely to the guiding hand of the truth that was always accessible.

The result is to be seen in the incredible weakness, squalor and poverty of our society and its utter unfitness to take its proper place in the modern scheme of things. There is a tendency to blame the British for all that has happened. It is true that British rule cannot disclaim part of the responsibility for the tragedy of our present situation, but, when the matter is looked at closely, it will be found that our own people are as much responsible for it as the British. They simply prostrated themselves before the miserable delusion of prosperity and enlightenment that prevented them from knowing where all this inevitably tended. No indictment of Macaulay's system of education would be complete without an indictment of the people who succumbed to it willingly and who are still proud of their achievement. Only on Tuesday last the Colombo papers published, under suitable headlines, the usual list of those who had passed some examination of the University of London. This has been our goal and our greatest curse. Let the Ministers who are in charge of the government of the country see to it that the University they are at last going to establish does not perpetuate the present parody on education, and that, at least for the future, we adapt our system of education to the needs of the people. They can see for themselves that the attempt to persuade the people to adapt themselves to the system of education thrust on them has failed.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY

By  
T. Kathira Vellu

### Evacuation

INDIAN Ocean's pearl, Lanka, is today very much in the news. Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton's evacuation "order" to non-essential, non-Ceylonese has been splashed even in elite London newspapers. Our poor Colonial Office was unaware of this measure. While the press had a scoop, red-tapism lost a few marks! Though the man-in-the-street swallows stories of Jap atrocities with the proverbial "pinch of salt," he realises that Ceylon may soon become too hot for women and children. I recall Japanese acquaintances in Singapore (Shonan to the Nipponese) boasting, in the past decade, of their anti-white complex. Their hatred of things white can only be compared to Hitler's hatred of things Jewish. Australia balances the scales by being white colour-conscious. I believe the Dutch are the only modern Europeans who identified themselves with their native subjects in more senses than one. America, however, went a step ahead with her policy in the Philippines; that is why the Filipinos are such doughty defenders of their soil. While on the subject of evacuation, I notice that a fair proportion of Indians are closing shop—a piece of news to gladden Messrs. Senanayake and Bandaranaike. The former went to the extent of growing a beard during his latest Indian "food-supply" tour. But the landscape got spoiled by a shave (literal sense) on Ceylon soil!

### Scorched Earth?

SIR Parshottandas Tharkudas, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, disfavours the "scorched earth" policy if it is to be applied to his native land. Many Indians no doubt subscribe to this capitalistic view. "Scorched earth" is appropriate only in countries like Soviet Russia, China or Britain, where the common people (average civilians) are determined to prosecute the war to the bitter end, with the assurance that their respective governments will back them to the last. Even Curtin of Australia has criticised British colonial war strategy as being hitherto a strategy of retreat and temporary defeat. With strategy of this type I fail to see how the Ceylonese people stand to gain from a ruthless "scorched earth" policy. I am not a pacifist and I admit that anything of military value should be destroyed before it gets into enemy hands. But a distinction must soon be made between things to be destroyed and things to be preserved.

### A. R. P. Effort

RESPONSE to the call for A.R.P. volunteers has been so disheartening that Civil Defence Commissioner, Oliver H. Cronetilleke, wishes to make A.R.P. service compulsory for government servants. This is a step in the right direction though somewhat belated. A.R.P. should not be confused with military service. Another good idea would be to close more schools forthwith and absorb the free teachers for food

Continued on page 3



## A. R. P. IN JAFFNA

### Steady Progress Being Made

[Contributed]

The A. R. P. services in Jaffna are slowly, yet steadily increasing in volume and efficiency. The Jaffna man is proverbially slow in adapting himself to changed conditions and in sponsoring new ideas and movements. He 'looks before and after' and then makes up his mind to give any movement his support. At first there is rank scepticism "Those things are all right elsewhere, but not in Jaffna," that is what he says first. To those who do not know the psychology of the Jaffna man, this attitude knocks the bottom out of all hope and endeavour. But if one perseveres and carries on, the sceptic becomes a loyal adherent and then his tenacity is hard to beat. This is the story of every movement in Jaffna, movements which today are flourishing. This has been the tale of the A. R. P. Services in Jaffna. It has taken more than six weeks for the A. R. P. Controller and his Staff Officers to feel their way and win popular support. The response to the call for volunteers for manning the various branches of the services, judged from non-Jaffna standards, was anything but encouraging.

But if one scans the figures of the various branches one will see a steady rise week by week. To give a brief resume:

1st of Feb.	No. of volunteers	15
15th "	"	30
29th "	"	40
7th March	"	465

In the next fortnight, these figures will mount up to 1239 judging from the applications received.

### The Warden's Service

In the Warden's Service in the Urban Area, some wards show a better response than others. A comparative survey will not be out of place and may be a way of stimulating enthusiasm.

Ward No.	Number of Wardens	16
Ward No. 1	"	9
Ward No. 2	"	6
Ward No. 3	"	12
Ward No. 4	"	7
Ward No. 5	"	7
Ward No. 6	"	17
Ward No. 7	"	10
Ward No. 8	"	

If one studies these figures with the size and population of the various wards the figures are very inadequate for some wards. In the Rural areas the number enrolled so far is 184. This is also too much on the low side.

### DEPARTURE OF ESTATE LABOURERS

The statistics issued by the Labour Department reveal that 2,276 Indian estate labourers left the Island last month as against 347 arrivals.

In January the departures numbered 1,532 as against 344 arrivals.

During the first two months of this year 3,808 Indian estate labourers left the Island of whom 1,322 were repatriated on Government account.

## CHINA CAN NEVER FORGET!

### HOW JAPAN HAS UNITED THE CHINESE

(BY MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK)

THE political disunity that had so disfigured the first two decades of our national endeavour to inaugurate a democratic system of government, in place of the old oligarchic misrule of the Manchus, disappeared in a flash before Japanese aggression.

#### Cowardice Gone

Instead of ancient China falling prostrate and grovelling before the Japanese invaders, its ill armed people, unsupported by other nations stood on their feet in stalwart defiance, and were mowed down in their millions by the most ferocious and inhumane type of warfare that had ever been let loose upon human beings.

#### League's Shilly Shally

When she invaded Manchuria in September 1931 we refrained from resisting because the League of Nations undertook to adjust matters. They lost the region for us. There was difference, however, when the Japanese repeated the invasion of China proper in July 1937. We abandoned faith in international undertakings and we fought.

#### Appeasers

They seemed to be striving to avoid difficulties and evade obligations, by obeying the dictates of Japan. The American Government ordered aeroplanes, bought by China before the opening of hostilities to be removed from an American steamer then at a port on the west coast of the United States; the Australian Government refused to permit even the part of a private passenger aeroplane to be assembled in Sydney and flown to China.

But both countries eagerly supplied war materials to Japan for the furtherance of aggression. The British and French Governments were meticulous in preserving 'neutrality' in every possible way, as well as in avoiding actions of any kind calculated to give umbrage to Japan.

#### British Refusal

The British Government refused to allow British military or air exports to aid China; the American Government threatened its technical instructors working with the Chinese Air Force with loss of citizenship. A similar fate was to befall any American who volunteered to fight in the air for China.

All this our people had before their eyes while they saw their homes being blown to pieces by bombardment from air, land, and sea; and their few-beings slaughtered, robbed, reduced; to beggary, or made victims of opium and other narcotics.

#### China's Service

In engaging in a long and costly war with Japan, instead of compromising as she might have done, China has served the democracies in a remarkable and unprecedented way if contempor-

ary judgment does not accord her credit for that, then history surely will. But this reflection is cold compare every day the toll of our mutilated men women, and children, the destruction of the means of livelihood of our surviving population and the ruin of our institution of learning and culture mount ever higher.

#### Soviet Part

Comparisons are invariably odious, but sometimes circumstances compel the marking of them. This is one of the times. Intellectual honesty constrains me to point out that throughout the first four years of resistance Soviet Russia extended credits to China for the actual purchase of the war materials and other necessities several times larger in amount than the credit given by either Great Britain or America. Both these countries indeed, circumscribed their advances with conditions which prevented even one cent of the money being used for badly munitions, equipment or war material of any kind.

#### Redoubtable Champion

Furthermore at the meetings of the League of Nations it was Russia who took an uncompromising stand in support of China's appeal that active measures should be adopted to brand Japan as the aggressor. Russia acted similarly during the Brussels Conference. On both occasions Britain, France, and other member nations compromised their consciences. When Japan protested through her ambassador in Moscow that the aid extended to China by Russia was a breach of neutrality, Russia did not waver or surrender, or compromise, but continued to send supplies of arms to China.

#### The Conspiracy

What the future holds no one can tell of course since international entities seem to be imitating globules of quicksilver on a shaking table in their seemingly uncontrolled collapses their circuminations and their coalescences. If unhappily for the democracies as well as China, we were defeated in the end at least the world ought to know that we were beaten not because of lack of courage either moral or physical—but because by the concerted action of the democracies, China was strangled to death by an economic noose fashioned by Japan out of British appeasement, American profiteering and French fear.

### SHORT ALERT IN LONDON AREA

London, March 16.

A short alert was sounded in the London area during the morning. It was followed shortly after by the all clear. The last general alert to be sounded in the London area was on Saturday night, November 1, 1941.

## CEYLON UNDER CONTROL OF C-IN-C

### Admiral Layton's Appointment

It is officially announced that in the present emergency His Majesty's Government has decided that Ceylon should be placed under the supreme control of a service officer with the title of "Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon."

Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton has been selected for this appointment and all naval, military, air and civil authorities in the areas will be subject to his direction. He will be responsible for ensuring that all measures necessary for the defence of Ceylon are taken and that military and civil measures are fully co-ordinated.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has made the following statement:—

"I intend to leave the civil administration of the Government in the hands of the Governor, his Ministers and the State Council until such time as I might see fit to intervene, which I hope will be never; but if I do intervene it will be in an earnest and sure opinion that such interference is necessary in the best interests of our Empire."

### TOPICS OF THE DAY

Continued from page 2

production and A. R. P. work. Our biggest enemy in Lanka is famine with all its stark horrors.

#### Swaraj for India?

**S**Ocialist Sir Stafford Cripps comes to India on a delicate mission, almost as if he were on a bomb-handling expedition. If he succeeds in placating modern India, he automatically becomes the best statesman of this war. Already he is billed as the next British premier, for, many are getting weary of Churchillian growls and platitudes. Cripps has a difficult task to settle, not with the Viceroy but with Young India's leader, Nehru. I have grave doubts till India's Secretary, Leopold Stennett Amery, (a relic of Victorian Colonialism) goes. Where he goes is his schoolmate Churchill's concern.

#### Wound Up

**A**S 'official Assignee', Sir Andrew Caldecott has liquidated the activities of the United Socialist Party and the Sama Samajist Party. The parties were not financially bankrupt but probably proved deficient in other ways. I thought that these two parties were useful for the war effort so long as Soviet Russia remained Britain's ally. In spite of Sir Thomas Wilkes and Mr. H. R. Freeman, Imperialism and Socialism do not apparently mix.

#### Today's Prediction

**M**Y pet saying has been that if ever the Japs visit Ceylon it would be in May. I arrived at this solution after an elementary process of mathematical calculation. Astrology had nothing to do with it. Australia should render a historic account of her capacity to defend, by which time Lanka may be spontaneously bombed.



## A MENDICANT MISSION

By  
**R. Sivapathasundram**

Beg, Borrow or Squeal is the economic order prevailing today in our little Island where everyone from the Minister of State to the menial seems to accept this ignominious state as something inevitable. The Minister of Agriculture has certainly succeeded in persuading British India to generously permit the export of a reasonable quantity of paddy and kurakkan to Ceylon. Much as the taxpayer is beholden to the Minister for this arduous mission, he ruefully broods as to what he should do when this supply is exhausted or fails to reach his shore. His reflections vary with his digestion.

Will the Minister again take up his bowl and stride across to India? Certainly he will. But, is India self-supporting in the matter of paddy? No. She herself annually imports 650,000 tons of rice from Burma, Siam etc. Then, what is Ceylon doing to meet her own needs? What has she done in the past? Nothing to ensure production but everything to kill all enterprise. Who has been obstructing or intimidating Ceylon not to grow her paddy? The Minister raves that it is due to the neglect of a century. Is this not unimaginative and puerile? It is the century old game of blind man's bluff. Is there no capital? That cannot be. For, even as the war broke out a million rupee vote was obtained by this Minister. We are aware that this is not the only million he managed to run away with. Are there, then, no irrigation facilities? Only stone blindness will deny the existence of flowing rivers, abandoned tanks, convertible lagoons and inexhaustible wells in different parts of the Island. Is there a lack of labour? Is there no land? Not at all. Ceylon is essentially an agricultural country with a population of peasants. To sum up—Land, Capital, Labour and Water necessary for production are all available and yet production does not take place. These and other very elementary questions agitate the minds of the burdened taxpayer who sees that the reincarnation of Parakrama the Great has impishly blamed the other fellow as if this accusation were an appeasing lollipop to a starving stomach. The truth of the matter is that captains of industries such as Tea, Rubber, Plumbago and Coconut constituted the homogenous Board of Ministers and majority of our Councillors. To say this is not to sublimate a hysterical desire to indulge in recrimination but to expose the real causes of agricultural decay and consequential appeal to New Delhi. This is our past. But, what of the present?

To map out Ceylon into self-supporting and non-self-supporting areas, to prevent the transport of paddy from the former to the latter without a permit, to fix prices arbitrarily, to ration consumption to ensure rice to the rich—for, the poor are automatically denied credit facilities—by a fair distribution, to restrict dealers, to appoint Emergency Officers under a solemn allegiance to the Red Tapeism and to resent all queries and correspondences touching Seed Paddy, Grains etc. and yet for our Councillors and Ministers to draw

monthly handsome allowances of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1500, all these will never usher in an era of self-sufficiency. This vital danger must be understood in its proper perspective by our Councillors. But, is there a beam of intelligence in eighty per cent of our Councillors today? If you have any serious doubt, walk in to their parlour to behold the whole array of our representatives looking at one another and at the spectators as if none of them had ever heard that all over the Island they were a bitter jest, were held in universal contempt and indignation, were known for their flagrant delinquency, that little short of a violent bombing could bring any good out of them to anyone. Are these moribund members aware of the conditions or problems in agricultural North or other areas in the South and East? Do they ever burn midnight oil to study questions of national importance?

There are, for instance, in the North many villages clamouring insistently for many years for amenities of irrigation, for deepening the capacity of the Iranamadu Tank, for the harnessing of the inexhaustible supply of water from the Puttur well in Vadamardchy and for the conversion of the Vadamardchy lagoon into an irrigation tank. An immediate consummation of these schemes will with luxuriant splendour bring under intensive cultivation a minimum of 80,000 acres of fertile land which are lying fallow in spite of the proverbial industry, extreme poverty, undaunted perseverance and age-worn battle against Nature cruelly cynical in this part of the Island. Here man and beast have always been willing to work. Yet the majority of our Councillors and the Minister of Agriculture are bent in a most determined manner to dump the revenue of this Island in malarially infested jungle tracts and call such wild cat schemes euphemistically 'Colonisation Schemes.' It will do good to the conscience of the Minister to read literally the parable of the sower in the Bible which he could borrow from any school boy. "Of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble bush gather they grapes." Yet we find the Minister weeping and gnashing his teeth that circumstances beyond his control have dictated his mendicant mission to India.

It is no small wonder that Ceylon has become non-self-supporting on account of this criminal wastage of public money whilst private moneys of these avaricious patriots were for the last two decades or so invested with circumspection in "Big Business", in the purchase of shares in commercial undertakings, in prospecting for plumbago, in timber trade, in opening up Tea, Rubber and Coconut estates. Why did these zealous nationalists not open up paddy fields? The answer is clear. A Minister or State Councillor is not concerned with 'what is needed for the poor man?' He simply asks, "How much can I get for my money?" This is the reason why men with money bags nor their parasitic sons ever went back to the land and the death knell of agricultural enterprise tolled heralding the beggary of Food.

### Letter to the Editor

#### STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Sir,—Your correspondent who wrote under the caption 'All Jaffna Students Conference' in your last issue seems to be much perturbed over the rejection of his resolution which he moved at the Conference. The resolution proclaiming cut-and-dried theories of 'absolute honesty, absolute unselfishness, absolute love and absolute purity,' as the creed of the Students Conference certainly aims at an impossible perfection. But it is undoubted, Sir, that the House was not devoid of the 'basic principles of decency and morality' which are essential to the success of the conference. To bring such a resolution as the correspondent brought at the conference which knew what it was to be decent and moral was sheer buffoonery. No wonder the 'severe pleadings' of the correspondent fell flat before the House.

Yours etc.,  
'A Delegate'

Vannarponnai,  
11-3-1942

[This Correspondence is now closed—Ed. H. O.]

#### OBITUARY

##### MR. E. KATHIRAVELU

We regret to record the death of Mr. E. Kathiravelu, retired Chief Clerk, Police Office, Jaffna, which took place at his residence at Aiyankovilady, Vannarponnai, on the 17th instant. The funeral took place the next day and was largely attended.

Mr. Kathiravelu was a member of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College and the Managing Committee of the Home for the Aged. He leaves behind a widow and a host of relatives and friends with whom much sympathy will be felt.

#### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testy No. 951

In the matter of the estate of the late Ponnampalam Nagalingam of Vannarponnai Deceased. Nagalingam Amirthalingam of do Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagalingam Sanmugalingam
2. Sambanthar Namasivayam and
3. Ponnambalam Selvadurai all of do, the 1st respondent is a minor by his guardian-ad-litem the 2nd respondent.

#### Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge on the 19th day of November 1941, 16th March 1942 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read; It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as one of his heirs and one of his sons unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 25th day of March 1942 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the contrary.

16th March 1942

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 76. 19 & 23-3-42.)

### MINISTER'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

#### RECEPTION BY CEYLONESE ASSOCIATION

(From a Correspondent)

Bombay, March 10.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture, Ceylon, and Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Director of Food Supplies, Ceylon, were the guests of Mr. V. S. C. Singham, President, The Ceylonese Association of India, and its members at a Tea party held on Sunday the 8th March, at Prince's Chamber, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

After the tea was over, Mr. Singham welcomed the Mr. D. S. Senanayake and Mr. V. Coomaraswamy on behalf of the Association and spoke briefly about the achievements of Mr. Senanayake's Ministry in Ceylon, as well as the services rendered by him in general to the welfare of the Ceylonese. Mr. Singham touched upon the food supply policy of the Government, as well as the obstacles created by a group of Indian merchants at Colombo in order to prevent the Government from free supplies to Ceylon.

Mr. Singham appealed to the Government of India to permit free supplies, stating that Ceylon being the first frontline of Indian defence should be considered as one of the units of defence of India. Further, Mr. Singham explained the present situation in Ceylon stating that the people are faced with starvation and the threat of invasion by the aggressive powers.

In reply, Senanayake, thanked the Association and appreciated its progress. He assured the members that adequate food supplies would be secured for the people of Ceylon and he pleaded for unity between India and Ceylon.

Mr. Coomaraswamy also spoke in brief and thanked the Association.

Mr. Kantawala, Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India, also spoke.

#### NOTICE

That certain Karthigesu Assaippillai of Chulipuram is making arrangements to sell the land called "Endiran" in extent about thirty four lachchams of paddy culture situated at Chulipuram. This land belongs to the late Nanniar Vyramuttu of Chulipuram, who in his life time had transferred this land to the said Assaippillai to hold it in trust for the said Vyramuttu and to his heirs. All intending purchasers are hereby informed that the said Assaippillai has no manner of right to sell the land as it is the lawful property of the heirs of the late Vyramuttu and his wife Sithamparanachchi whose estates are being administered in Cases Nos. 1039T and 962T of the District Court of Jaffna.

த. கந்தையர்

Attorney of Pavalakody wife of Kandiah Ambalavanar of Chankanai presently of the Federated Malay States.

(Mis. 207. 19-3-42.)



# THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

## SIDDHIYAR—AN INTRODUCTION

(By a Science Graduate)

### XII. More 'Purvapakshams' or Prior Sides

(Continued from our issue of 16—3—42)

Proceeding to the next group, the inner heterodox (அகப்படிமம்), we may observe that according to Pasupatham, Maviratham and Kapalam souls are many eternal and pervading. They enjoy pleasure and pain, being under the bondage of Pasam which is of two kinds, Maya and Karmam. When abhorrence of these appears and Dikshai in accordance with the Shastras is obtained, the Pasupathas hold, Isan imports Gnanam and, like the father who transfers all his worldly responsibilities to his son and retires into the forest, He imparts all His powers to the Mukta. Maviratham enjoins Dikshai and the performance of Sariyas such as the wearing of garlands of bones, &c, to attain Mukti. In Muktas arise all the attributes ascribed to God. The follower of Kapalam gets Dikshai in due course, eats of Piksai (offerings) received in human skulls and is 'mad,' being possessed with the Lord, all whose attributes he imbibes. Pasupatham is said to be a very ancient Saiva sect prevailing in some parts of Bombay, and some people assert, on what grounds we do not know, that it is one of the parents of Saiva Siddhantam which, these wiseacres aver or rather theorize, is of very recent origin. The wish perhaps is father to the thought.

Vamam, like Patkariyam, postulates the transformation theory (Parinama Vadam). According to this sect, all the world of sentient and insentient beings is a transformation of Sakti and Mukti consists in merging into Sakti by living in the manner prescribed in Vama Shastram. This creed in its practical aspects seems to have much in common with the pleasure-loving Lokayatam, but seems to be placed here in the inner heterodox group (அகப்படிமம்) as, unlike Lokayatam, it accepts the existence of God, souls and Karmam in addition to the material world which alone is accepted by the Lokayatan. Vairavam has much in common with Vamam and its Lord is Vairavan.

Aikkiyavada-Saivam, which completes this group (அகப்படிமம்) postulates Pathi (God) who is Ekam (one), Pasu (soul) which is Anekam (many) and Pasam (bond) which is of two kinds: Maya and Karmam. God endues the soul with a body, &c, fashioned out of Maya, in accordance with its previous good and bad Karmam. And the soul is ensouled by these like the Sun hidden by clouds. Iruvinai Oppu and Saktiipadam lead on to Mukti, in which there is complete union with God like the mixing of water in water.

One of the subjects of Ekanmavadam (heterodox group), Aikkiyavadam (inner heterodox group) and the six sects of the orthodox group (அகம்) together with Saiva Vadam are reviewed in the last of the 14 Siddhanta Shastras known as Saakatpa-Nirakaranim. This is a very useful treatise and may very properly be regarded as a fit supplement to the Parapaksham of Siddhiyar. In this work, Umaphathiyar the fourth of the Santana Achariyas verifies a religious philosophical conference that is said to have taken place at a meeting of learned men at Ohidambaram. It was in the year 1235 of the Saka Era (corresponding to the Christian year 1313) in the month of Ani (June-July) on the sixth day of the annual Grand An Festival of the Temple. The meeting was held in the car stand hall. There were ten speakers at the meeting. An enquiring student, a seeker after truth, ascends the stage and sets the ball rolling by greeting the learned savants and asking for enlightenment regarding the nature of God and His mysterious ways. The irrepressible exponent of the so-called "non-sectarian" subject of Ekanmavadam gets up immediately as is his wont and delivers a discourse on his system of thought, which after all appears to be aimless (as far as we can see with our limited intelligence) being an errand of mercy which benefits neither him that preaches who is no other than the Supreme Brahman nor him that hears who too is naught but the self-same, identical, immaculate Brahman that does not stand in need of being lectured to. The Aikkiya Vadi then comes forth criticising the "non-sectarian's" system and his arguments in detail and making a statement of his own case. The Pasbanavadi follows, criticising his predecessor and stating his case and so on till the end, Saiva Vadam being examined by the Saiva Siddhanti, for whose teaching, the proved conclusion, the student is referred to the Sivaprakasam.

The work begins in characteristic vein with the following lines:

பெரும் கடல் உதவும் கரும் களி வாங்கிக்  
கந்தரத்த அமைந்த அந்தம் இல் கடவுள்,  
பாலரை உணர்ந்தும் மேலவர் போலக்,  
கேட்போர் அனைவக் கோட்படு பொருளால்  
அருளிய கலைகள் அங்கு இல் ஆல், அனை  
பலபல சமயப் பாண்டமத்த அன்பே... ;

Like teachers who teach children different sets of books in the different classes to suit their varying degrees of maturity, the Endless Lord with the Poison-throat caused innumerable Shastras to be brought out with teachings varying according to the varying standpoints of different people, and hence religions are of many many kinds

The substance of the lectures of the first two speakers at the conference referred to above, we have already given when speaking of the heterodox and the inner heterodox systems. And it remains for us to give a brief resume of the teachings of the remaining eight speakers only, who are all treated as "orthodox." —(To be continued)

## LOCAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

### PUBLIC MEETING AT KADDUDAI

A largely attended public meeting was held under the auspices of the Local Assistance Committee at Kaddudai, Manipay, presided over by Mr V. Veerasingam, the Chairman. Miss, M. V. Hutchins, M. A., Principal of the Uduvil Girls Training College, Messrs. C. T. Oorloff A. G. A. (E), K. Somasundaram, B. A. and N. Thambiah, lecturer, Farm School, Jaffna, addressed the gathering." Miss Hutchins speaking in chaste Tamil urged the ladies present to give the lie direct to the traditional nervousness attributed to women in times of danger. She requested them to hide fear at least for the sake of their children and avoid creating panic. She was aware of many young women willing to offer their services to the country but who are prevented by their mothers and their old customs. She pleaded for the safety of the people and the country and begged of the parents not to stand in the way of their children's desire to be of service.

Mr. Oorloff spoke of the dangers from enemy attacks and from starvation. After exhorting the people to produce more of cereals and other food crops, he dwelt on the fear entertained by the people that their surplus paddy would be taken away from them. He said that Rs. 2-50 minimum and Rs. 3-50 maximum prices for paddy per bushel were a fair amount and that they should not think of exploiting the situation for selfish purposes while others are starving for want of food. He assured that all paddy of the Jaffna District would be stored in Jaffna and Jaffna's needs would receive prior consideration in the distribution of any foodstuff produced in Jaffna. He explained the advantages of Food Control in securing fair distribution among all inhabitants irrespective of their means. He volunteered to clear any doubt raised by the audience and explained that the recent Gazette notice about sale and transport of 5 bushels of paddy is applicable only to those districts exempted from Food Control Ordinance.

Mr. K. Somasundaram, B. A. spoke of Ceylon as the ancient granary of the East and of the hardships endured by peasants now. He wished to see in the newspapers a column devoted to A. R. P. measures of which many people are either ignorant or have confused notions. He also urged a daily publication of the stock of food available for the whole of Ceylon which would prove a real incentive for people to cultivate more and overcome suspicious rumours of all kinds.

Mr. Thambiah briefly surveyed the present condition of agriculture in Ceylon and urged intensive and scientific cultivation of crops. He gave a re-survey of the two lectures delivered by him at Sathusalai and Annicot-ti. He dwelt in detail on the usefulness of cultivating "Kambu" as an emergency crop.

Mr. P. Sinnadurai explained to Mr Oorloff the fallacy of thinking that Rs. 2-50 per bushel of paddy was a fair price. Mr. Oorloff asked him to give a memorandum on the subject for his consideration.

The Chairman in conclusion explained the purpose of the L. A. C. and requested the audience to secure

## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE REAL JAPAN

Continued from page 1

phy of prosperity at other people's expense.

The mere fact of belonging to the same continent does not necessarily imply union or sympathy and it is good to realise this fact in connection with Japan as people in Europe have realised in the case of Hitler. Their being brother Europeans has not prevented Poles from suffering ruthless persecution at the hands of Hitler. Even community of religion does not ensure the result, as was noticed in the case of Abyssinia, which in spite of its being a Christian country met with such unjust treatment at the hands of Italy.

Japan is not predominantly Buddhist as people imagine. In the first place, the Japanese have no sense of religion or the sanctity of spiritual life, being grossly materialistic and intoxicated by the ambition of world-domination. Their national religion is Shintoism which consists of a servile worship of the Mikado, who is the only God they know, mixed up with superstitious reverence for the so-called spirits of their ancestors supposed to reside in their temples. Any Buddhism is only nominal consisting of conformity to some ritual. China introduced Buddhism into Japan and the treatment she is receiving at her hands is proof enough of the scant consideration paid to Buddha's immortal message of Love in modern Japan. It is no exaggeration to say that there is no Asiatic country where Buddha's message of *ahimsa* has such poor response as in Japan.

Some of the other aspects of Japanese national life will be examined in subsequent articles to enable Indians to shed some of their misconceptions about the country and see the enemy approaching our shores in the nakedness of his brutish nature. There was never an enemy to freedom and civilisation, more deserving of relentless opposition, than this Asiatic power which has ventured to disturb the peace of India and the Far East, in the guise of working for "co-prosperity".

(Roy's Weekly)

### WANTED

Wanted a reporter for the "Inthusathanaru" 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. MYLVAGANAM  
Jaffna, Secretary,  
15th March, Saiva Paripalana  
1942. Sabha

for the needy farmers the facilities provided by Government. Speaking of the difficulties of control of prices and its incidence on the economics of production, he expressed the hope that soon the prices would receive a readjustment. He also assured the A.G.A. (E) that the Jaffna man was by nature a hospitable individual and would not refuse to share any surplus with his brethren in the south. Mr. K. Kanapathippillai proposed a vote of thanks." (Cor.)



## WARNING AGAINST "PANIC"

### PANIC IS PERDITION

It is needless to say that the modern total war has come dangerously near our hearths and homes. To combat the attendant evils of war, a local Civil Defence Organisation was formed in Ceylon some months ago. In Jaffna we have the representative of this Civil Defence Organisation in the A. R. P. Service set up two months ago. During this period the embryo of this seed of A. R. P. Service has been germinating, slowly and effectively building up its sub-services such as War dens Service, Casualty Service, Rescue Service, Communications Service. To give wide publicity to the working of the A. R. P. Service, a Propaganda Service has been added whose duty will be to educate the masses through bulletins, pamphlets, market day meetings etc. to real but sober sense of the danger that is ahead. It is hoped that the public will co-operate with the Propaganda Service in disseminating the knowledge that will be sown as widely as possible through these channels.

The first article of the bulletin is about "Panic". There is no use mincing words about this. People in every land and town that have come under the ravages of war have given way to panic and have dearly paid for it. If man learns by experience, if man profits by the blunders of his fellow-beings, here then his chance—perhaps his only chance. In case aerial bombing takes place let us all profit by the sad lesson our panicky brothers in Penang and in Rangoon have learnt. Most of them are no more to tell us how hard the lesson was. The few who were fortunate enough to escape have told us that the dangers of "Panic" are infinitely worse than the dangers of bombs, or bayonets. Panic has killed more people than splinters, or incendiaries. Panic has made many people neurotic. Panic has precipitated the fall of many a stronghold. Let us, therefore, be not panicky about the war and the dangers of the war. Let us have reasonable fears. Yes, let us take reasonable remedies, by all means. But let us "Banish Panic and be

preserved." To give way to Panic is to Perish.

#### Causes of Panic

The causes of Panic or unreasonable excessive fear, are too many to enumerate. We point out a few outstanding ones. Perhaps the foremost cause is idle gossip. In the street, in the market, and in every place where people congregate "War" is no doubt the first topic. But the way in which war is discussed may give a subtle injection of Panic to the ignorant. The idle go sippers who pose to be such great strategists leave the impression on their listeners that all is finished the United Nations, and by the next meal the Swastika or the Rising Sun will be waving over our homes. Such scare-mongers if not scandal-mongers ought to be silenced if possible, or ought not to be listened to. To get near such neurotics is to be infected. These jaundiced people listen into foreign broadcasts. Our patriotism should be such as to taboo the disciples of Goebbels and Haw-haw from our Society. They are not of us. Let us not gossip or encourage gossiping. Let us not listen in to foreign broadcasts, for they broadcast panic into our hearts.

Too much selfishness is another cause of Panic. There is no denying, as we have said above, that the possibility of Total War is a blight covering all of us. Then why hoard for ourselves alone and give the impression to the poorer man that he will have to starve? This will lead to riot, looting, theft or even murder. The enemy wants these. The selfish persons who hoard for themselves do the work of the enemy. Hoarding by a few creates panic in the many. Let the few have the good sense not to cause panic.

We have dealt sufficiently long with the causes of panic before the danger comes. But it is when the danger is here that the dangers of Panic are greatest. Let us all get into the habit of getting on with our work as if nothing has happened around us even when bombs fall thick and fast. What we should do during a raid will be the topic of another bulletin. But what we should do before that is the topic of this one. It is not to give way to Panic. Be cool as a cucumber. Panic is perdition.—(A R. P. Press Bulletin No. 7).

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