

# 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

### Experiments to Make New Foodstuffs

Experiments are being carried out by the Nutrition Division of the Medical Department with the object of finding out whether a mixture of manioc flour and desiccated coconut would form a suitable base for the preparation of a variety of wholesome foodstuffs.

Experiments are also being carried out to find out whether a combination of the two products would make an adequate substitute for wheat or rice flour.

### Japan and the Vatican

Japan is to be represented at the Vatican, according to the Vatican Correspondent of Berne's leading Catholic newspaper, the "Neue Zuercher Nachrichten."

He predicts that the Japanese request for representation at the Holy See will be granted, mainly because the Japanese have threatened to ill-treat the Catholics in the Philippines if their request is not granted, says the writer.

### Director of Transport

The Government is considering a proposal that Mr. S. W. Nelson, the transport adviser, who recently arrived in the Island, should be immediately appointed Director of Transport with instructions that he should make recommendations to the Government as to how to make the best use of existing Transport Services for the maintenance of the essential services of the Island.

It is urged that in view of the present emergency the fullest co-ordination of road and rail transport should be effected as early as possible.

### Danger to Malayan Securities

The danger that British subjects in Malaya may be forced under Japanese duress to transfer valuable securities was the subject of a question in the House of Commons. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Harold Mac Millan, promised an examination of this subject. He stated: "The Governor of the Straits Settlements was advised on December 15 to send away or destroy securities held in Malayan banks, but no details have been received as to what action was taken."

## A VISIT TO THE ENGLAND OF TODAY

### WHAT LIFE IS LIKE IN THIS BELEAGUERED ISLAND

BY SUSAN ERTZ

(In a recent Broadcast Talk)

I Have just returned to England after more than a year spent in America, and I want very much to tell you how things look to me. When I was in America, in spite of letters from friends, in spite of all the newspapers I read and the people I talked to, I failed, somehow to visualise very clearly what life was like in this beleaguered island. Try as I would, I couldn't picture to myself the day to day existence of my friends or get the feel of things. Well, now all that is changed. Now I am one of those who know, one of those who have seen, and I am going to try very hard to impart some of this newly-acquired knowledge to you.

I have not had time yet, of course, to see half of what I want to see. So far my journeyings have been chiefly in the south-west of England—and up to London. I'll speak first about the south-west.

#### American Generosity

The city I refer to is grateful—and has very good reason to be grateful—for American generosity. Indeed, it was badly needed. My heart sank, at first, at the scenes of desolation, at the wanton orgy of destruction that had been going on. It is hard sometimes, to force oneself to look at the shattered buildings, at the houses with fronts torn out, at the pathetic fire-places high up on blank walls, at the noble churches, blackened and gutted, at the great spaces—already cleared of rubble and quite tidy—which were once busy shopping centres. There is something utterly indecent about it all; something that deeply shocks one's sense of propriety. What a cruel, what a wanton smack in the face of the civilisation man has toiled so long to build up! One feels shame and disgust. It is as if a troop of maddened gorillas had been let loose in a nursery. That is totalitarian war.

But one thing I noticed very soon. The citizens of this south-western city, no longer

look at the ruins. They pass them without a glance. Women do their marketing at shops which have devastation on either side of them. People have adjusted themselves. Life goes on. Guns may roar at night, into the dark, but, by day, life goes on. Errand boys on bicycles go whistling along the streets; elderly ladies exercise their dogs; babies are taken out for airings; shop assistants are behind their counters at the usual hour; letters—brought by postwomen nowadays—are delivered at the proper times; buses, with women conductors, run on schedule; orderliness and punctuality are maintained, by a sort of general consent, as a necessary part of the country's morale. Even in the midst of such a war as this, the amenities are carefully observed. The fishmonger still comments on the weather, and its seasonableness for the time of year is as beloved a topic as ever it was.

#### How did they Fare?

Don't get the impression that this city I speak of is in ruins. Very far from it. You may walk for blocks and blocks without seeing a sign of war. And then, suddenly, something seems to clutch at your heart. How fared the people in that house, you wonder? What happened up there, in what was once a room, where on the remaining walls you can still see Mother Goose pictures? Better not think of that. Avert your eyes, and look instead at those church spires still pointing at the sky. For though many churches have been destroyed here, others still stand. And, looking into people's faces you would swear that this last year has been no worse for them than other years. They talk and smile just as before. Their clothes, perhaps, are a little more worn; you see few smart hats, and the young girls prefer to wear none at all. Low heeled walking shoes have replaced high-heeled shoes, and uniforms

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## CEYLON A NODAL POINT FOR ATTACK?

### LIKELY NEXT OBJECTIVES OF THE AXIS

London, Wednesday.

Discussion is rife in British informed quarters over the next objectives of the Axis and the Allied plans for frustrating them. "The Times" considers that the Japanese, knowing that their ultimate success depends on a simultaneous German victory, must, as an essential part of their policy, contribute to that victory. "Japan can pursue this part of her programme in many ways, such as preying on the British sea routes between India and the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Cape of Good Hope. She can seek to interrupt the traffic of Australia and New Zealand with the rest of the world."

She might attempt to seize some nodal point, such as Colombo, or even extend her arm as far as Madagascar. She might embark on an invasion of the Ganges valley or more probably subject it to heavy bombing. An attack on Australia might be either the main objective or a strategic diversion."

"The Times" continues that in order to establish a front with Germany, a Japanese advance into the Arabian Sea would coincide with great attacks on Egypt, Syria, the Caucasus and the Middle East as a whole. The junction of the two hostile powers would be a "major disaster for the British Empire and the Allies, and not least for Russia."

"It would pour into the lap of Germany many Asiatic products of which she is in urgent need and would lead to mastery by a pair of confederate military tyrants over an extent of the world's surface, both land and water, such as has rarely perhaps in the world's history fallen under similar control."

But the obstacles to such a vast ambition are formidable. The Russian advance would have first to be stopped along the whole front and then the reorganised Soviet armies would have to be overcome in the south. The powerful forces in the Middle East would have to be eliminated.

Such operations, says "The Times," would entail overland

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## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1942.

### AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR

THE JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO occupy New Guinea is regarded in Australian circles as a prelude to a full-scale attack on Australia herself. It must be remembered that Japan has already occupied other islands lying off the Australian coast. The attack on New Guinea is Japan's latest attempt to seize points of vantage near the mainland. There are many reasons why Japan cannot at the present moment afford to entangle herself in an all-out attempt to occupy Australia. The Japanese have been no doubt heartened by the easy victory they have scored in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, but, unfortunately for them, Australia is neither Malaya nor the Dutch East Indies. The Australians will fight to the last in defence of their homes. The entire population has been mobilised for defence, and the Australian factories supply most of the equipment needed, except tanks, certain types of aeroplanes, and heavy artillery. The United States may be trusted to supply the deficiency. We fully believe that the American Government will not only do this, but will also succeed in transporting a large American army to assist the Australians. The appointment of General MacArthur as Commander-in-Chief of the Australian forces is something more than a mere gesture: it is a step that commits the American Government definitely to aid Australia in her defence, and it indicates that American aid is a certainty. Australian resistance in the event of any Japanese attempt to invade the mainland is, therefore, likely to be far more effective than anything the Japanese encountered in Malaya or the Dutch East Indies. Any such attempt will prove to be a war by itself and the resources of Japan will be strained to the utmost in trying to occupy a continent. While the Japanese attempt to land in Australia, the American fleet is not going to be idle. The Japanese navy will not be able to deal with the American fleet as it has dealt with the small Allied squadron in the Java sea. The difficulties inherent in the adventure attributed to Japan show that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Menzies are right in their estimate of Japanese intentions towards Australia. It is more probable that what Japan is trying to achieve is the isolation of Australia, and the destruction of her harbours, shipping and factories. Once the Japanese succeed in

doing this, either by seizing the islands adjacent to Australia, or by combining such seizure with the occupation of points in the mainland itself, Australia will cease to be an effective factor in the war.

In any event, the Australian adventure is not likely to hinder Japan from attempting to secure control of the Indian Ocean and sever British communications with the homeland. Competent observers agree that this Japan's next objective, and it is certain that, if the Japanese succeed in occupying the whole of Burma, they are bound to attack India by land or by sea or by both in order to neutralise any British attempt to counter the Japanese moves in the Indian Ocean. Under these circumstances, Ceylon offers a tempting bait to the Japanese, and the British Press is fully expecting an attack on this country in the near future. Britain is not in a position to help Australia but she is certainly in a position to help Ceylon, and there is every reason to believe that the defence of the island in the event of such an attack is being prepared with care and diligence. The military authorities have learnt much from defeat in Malaya, where the Japanese gained their first entry into the peninsula practically through the back door. Similar opportunities exist in Ceylon, and one may rest assured that the Japanese are aware of this owing to the incredibly complacent attitude of the civil authorities in the island towards the possibility of espionage in times of peace. Every precaution must be taken against surprise landings. The equipment of the defence forces must be made to prevent the seizure of landing grounds by parachute troops or otherwise. We welcome, in this connection, the suggestion made by Lord Strabolgi that Sir Stafford Cripps should visit Ceylon and satisfy himself that everything possible is being done for the defence of the island. Some such precaution is necessary in view of all that has happened in Malaya.

The co-operation of the civilian population is essential if any attempt at invasion is to be resisted successfully, and we have not the slightest doubt that such co-operation will be given in the fullest measure by every section of the people of this country. At the same time, we would like to point out the folly of trying to make it appear that colour—white, yellow or brown—has anything to do with this war. We have noticed of late repeated references in the editorial columns of the "Times of Ceylon" to the Japanese as "yellow assassins". The "Times" does not perhaps realise that a British-owned newspaper can do a good deal of harm to the British cause by writing in this strain. We cannot simply afford to play into the hands of the Japanese in this way. As we have pointed out in these columns, Japanese propagandists are doing their best to sidetrack the real issues raised by this war by contending that this is a war between Asia and Europe, between whites on the one hand, and the browns and the yellows on the other. They are trying to create an artificial unity to serve their own purposes. It will not do to help them by talking airily of yellow or brown.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### JAFFNA FOOD CONTROL AND ONION CULTIVATION

Sir,— Will you please interest yourself in the cause of the paddy cultivator in Karachi and Pooneryn and see that justice is done to him? Only as late as 9th March 1942 H. E. the Governor in his characteristic sympathy with the lot of the paddy cultivators promulgated an order under the Defence regulations that the producer of paddy, provided he had no barn in the place of cultivation to keep his paddy, remove it within the district to the place where he usually resides and dispose of it at not more than five bushels to a person in any one day at a price ranging between Rs. 2-50 and Rs. 3-50 a bushel. The cultivators hailed it with jubilation and thought it afforded a measure of relief from the irksome regulations in vogue of the Food Controller and his deputy in Jaffna. These high officials put their heads together and came to the conclusion that the Governor's order had no application to the Jaffna district in the face of their own orders framed earlier imposing the obligation that every ounce of paddy produced at Karachi or Pooneryn can only be removed to Jaffna on a permit obtained from the Deputy Food Controller and that any excess paddy should be sold to him alone at the minimum price fixed by the Food Controller. Anyone going to the Jaffna Kachcheri will know how grudgingly this permit is issued by the officials there. An applicant has to go from one official to another and hang about the tables of various clerks before he can obtain this permit. Jaffna, Pooneryn and Karachi are not adjacent villages. To go to Pooneryn and return is not easy. It takes days. How many times has a cultivator to travel to the minor headman, the Kachcheri, the chief headman, and back to the Kachcheri before a permit is obtained. The peasant who cultivates paddy within the peninsula is fortunately free from the attentions of the Deputy Food Controller. He is at liberty to harvest his paddy and garner it wherever he pleases giving no account of what he does with the paddy. Then why in all goodness a restriction is imposed on his brother who has the misfortune to own paddy lands at Karachi and Pooneryn? Why not treat the whole of the Jaffna District as one unit and prohibit the transport of paddy and rice outside the District except on a permit. Any restriction placed on the transport of paddy from Karachi and Pooneryn should be such as to give its benefit to the Jaffna people first. His Excellency must be made aware that things are being done in the Jaffna district in direct violation of his orders just to annoy the cultivator and to make cultivation in the Wannai a thankless job. Karachi is always supplied with rice from Jaffna and therefore Karachi and Jaffna should be regarded as inseparable for purposes of Food Control.

It is well known that the Hon-ble the Minister of Agriculture in his speech in Council complimented the Jaffna District for having produced most onions during the past year. This happy state of affairs was largely due to the encouragement given by the free supply of seed onions to the needy cultivators. It is the policy of the Minister that a free supply of onions is made to all needy cultivators throughout

the Island. This he did with the view to make the Island self-sufficient in the matter of this foodstuff. But this year the poor man of the Jaffna District has been denied this concession of free supply by reason of a novel interpretation placed by the local authority, classifying onion as a money crop, and not a food crop, notwithstanding the fact that onion is one of the important foodstuffs that go to make up the food of a native of this country. The Jaffna District Agricultural Association passed a resolution that onions should as in the past be supplied free to the needy peasant. The Government Agent, N. P. is a member of this committee and is a sympathetic official. He interceded on behalf of the peasant last year. Will he allow things to drift under his very nose this year? One other alleged reason for not issuing seed onion free is that its cultivation will interfere with paddy cultivation. This is a pure myth. Paddy is cultivated in fields—Manavari—during the rainy season. No onion can be cultivated during that season. It can only be cultivated during the dry season on high lands by means of lift irrigation, usually in small patches of ground of less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre. It is not cultivated in Karachi or Pooneryn. Intensive cultivation of both products can therefore go on without any detriment to either.

Will you please help the cultivators of this District by pleading for the Governor's order to be given effect to and for the free supply of seed onions to the needy cultivators before the season is out and earn the thanks of all concerned a citizen.

Yours etc,  
A Citizen.

### OUR URBAN COUNCIL DEADLOCK

Sir,—It is time that the dead-lock was ended. The Chairman was elected on the downright democratic vote of the urban rate-payers signified by their elected representatives. The normal life of the Council is 3 years. Some members got dissatisfied with the Chairman whom they desire to be ejected from the seat before the expiry of the normal period.

A vote of lack of confidence was proposed. At the meeting before which it was moved the Chairman was not present and by a narrow margin the motion was passed. The "protestant" members called on the Chairman to resign on the "parliamentary analogy." As there was no response on the part of the Chairman, the "protestant" members cause deadlock by absenting themselves from the U. C. meetings. The abstention is called by various names e.g. non-co-operation, passive resistance, constitutional stalemate &c.

The question is asked: what analogy there could be between the mother of parliament and the tiny Urban Council of Jaffna? After the work of the Urban Council has been brought to a standstill, the "protestant" members claim

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**SIR S. CRIPP'S INDIA PROGRAMME**

**Congress Appreciate British Gesture**

New Delhi, March 19

THE expectation among lobby circles is that the discussions between Sir Stafford Cripps and representative Indians will begin early next week and unconfirmed reports in Delhi suggest that Mr. Gandhi may be here about Tuesday next.

The nearness of these vital consultations has stimulated a number of theories about how Sir Stafford will proceed with his task.

It is assumed that the first personage he will meet will be the Viceroy and thereafter he will see members of the Executive Council, particularly the new members, who must now have formed definite conclusions of great value based on six months' experience of office superimposed on years of public service.

The leaders of the political parties—Congress, Muslim League, Hindu Maha Sabha and the Depressed Classes—will be next on the list and also leading Indians like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who will reflect important sections of opinion not represented on the larger political bodies.

The Indian States' view will be represented by the special committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes for the purpose.

Reports here envisage a comparatively brief stay of not more than two weeks for Sir Stafford and stress the view that the process of consultation will not be elaborated to a point losing sight of the time factor.

**Indian States Representative**

In response to a telegram from the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer Dewan of Travancore is leaving for New Delhi, which he will reach on March 25, in connection with the conversations with Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the Indian States.

The Viceroy in the course of a telegram to the Premier of Sind, Khao Bahadur Allabaksh, President of the All-India Azad Muslim Conference has invited him to meet Sir Stafford Cripps at New Delhi sometime after March 26.

**CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING**

**Gandhiji Present at Afternoon Sitting**

Wardha, March 17

The Congress Working Committee, after passing a resolution touching the death of Seth Jamn Lal Bajaj, devoted most of the time to consideration of the reports from various provinces on the progress of the work of organising volunteers and taking steps to help people in the emergency. The attitude of the Government to the Congress Civil Defence organisation was carefully considered by the Committee, and fresh instructions may be issued on the subject to the provincial Congress organisations.

Generally, it seems, the Congress will agree to send its representatives to serve on the Civil defence organisation set up in the provinces provided the control of these organisations remains in non-official hands and they lay down the policy. As for the provinces where Section 94 is in force, the hope is expressed that

**GERMANY'S PRECARIOUS POSITION IN RUSSIA**

**MENACE OVERHANGING NAZI STRONGHOLDS**

London, March 19.

THE Russian offensive seems to be on the point of yielding big dividends (writes *Annalist*). It is reported that the important railway centre of Gzhatsk, nearly fifty miles to the west of Mozhisk, is practically encircled. This would create another important 'pocket' of Germans, as the town was an important storehouse of German munitions.

The German positions at Schlosselburg, Rzhev, Gzhatsk, Orel, Kharkov and Taganrog are all in a very precarious state, and there is evidence that Berlin is deeply concerned about the menace overhanging these strongholds.

It is probably with a view to speeding up the despatch of reinforcements that Hitler has been consulting all his senior Generals. It is probable that he will press for the earliest possible action.

Great fires are raging in Kharkov, the Ukrainian capital, as the Germans apparently realising that their occupation is at an end, are destroying the oil stocks and heavy equipment they cannot remove. Tank gun and ammunition depots are being dynamited. The Germans are destroying what they and

those Governments would soon see the wisdom of taking into complete confidence non-official organisations engaged in a similar task and as far as possible leave the work to be carried out by non-officials.

**Leaders and Cripps Mission**

Undoubtedly, the impending arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps, with proposals for a political settlement, was an important subject discussed by the leaders. Obviously, the Working Committee could not decide anything until the British Government's proposals are received by the congress authorities. Though the leaders do not wish to give room for any speculation on the subject, lest it should give room for any misunderstanding, it may be safely said that the importance of the step taken by the British Government in sending a plenipotentiary with, it is hoped, wide powers to settle the Indian issue is not under-rated. There may be a small number who would not consider it advisable that the Congress should take up the responsibility of office in the present circumstances. But a large and influential section is of the view that it is the duty of the Congress to remain in power at the present juncture. How far Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's visit to India has influenced the views of certain leaders in regard to the nature of co-operation the Congress should offer at the present juncture remains to be seen. Much will probably depend on the lead and guidance which Gandhiji will give, and the country may be sure that it will be forthcoming from him as it did at the time when the office acceptance issue was finally decided.

It is not expected that the Working Committee would sit beyond to-morrow, and the centre of gravity may soon shift to Delhi. (Hindu.)

the hordes of forced labour have created during their six months of precarious occupation.

Kharkov is virtually surrounded and communications westward are limited to one railway and road to Poltava. To the north west, the line to Konotop is too seriously threatened by regular Soviet troops and too frequently interrupted by guerillas—to be the sole supply route for the 500,000 tired men in the Kharkov zone.

**INCREASED ENEMY ACTIVITY IN BURMA**

**Attempt to Test Allied Strength**

London, March 20

The main Japanese attack in Burma has not yet developed and apparently the enemy is still probing to test the Allied strength, it was stated authoritatively in London today. The Japanese are moving up, as was expected, along two valleys one towards Pyaw and the other on the Toungoo road towards Mandalay.

There is more activity in Burma and there has been a small-scale attack on the eastern road. The Japanese were allowed to approach close to the British forces who then "shot them up" inflicting casualties and beating off the attack. The Japanese may have occupied Port Bassein, although nothing is known in London.

Future developments will be affected by what use the Japanese make of the sea. They have not yet repaired the bridges over the Billin and Sittang Rivers, which suggests that they may come up by sea. The Japanese are patrolling the river in paddle-boats and sampans. They will probably use the rivers a good deal, because these are the main local means of communication.

The Chinese now under the command of the United States General Stilwell are operating on the British left. It was stated today that the demolition carried out in Rangoon caused widespread destruction, but it was a most impossible to destroy the port to such an extent as to make it absolutely unusable. It will be possible for the Japanese to put reinforcements ashore at Rangoon, but they will have few facilities for landing material.

**PASSAGES TO MALAYA**

As a preliminary step for concerted action to secure passages on the termination of hostilities, it is proposed to compile a list of those who are on leave from Malaya and those who have vested interests there and wish to return as soon as possible. Such persons are requested to write and notify Mr. K. Srinappu of the Malayan Government Service now at Badulla, giving the following information:

- Address in Malaya
- Address in Ceylon
- Appointment held in Malaya
- Length of Service
- Date of commencement of leave
- Date of expiration of leave
- Salary per mensem
- Number of passage tickets required for himself and family.

If necessary a meeting will be called in Jaffna in due course to discuss and decide the line of action. (Mis. 208. 23-3-42)

A.R.P. Bulletins Nos. 2 & 3

**FORMS OF AERIAL ATTACKS**

**Precautions and Remedies**

In our previous bulletin we have been dealing with Panic and a few of the channels through which it flows. We suggested that fortitude of mind is an effective remedy against Panic. This fortitude ought to be preserved at all events and at all costs. We should have the will not only to win but the will to overcome the Panic. Having emphasised the cultivation of the laudable virtue of fortitude we shall discuss in this bulletin various forms of aerial attacks against which we should steel our hearts.

No one will deny that aerial warfare is the worst form of the present world blitz. In a mild way it may be by dropping leaflets that the morale of a country is broken. In a wild way the machine gun may be used against innocent civilian population. In between these two there are the intermediate dangers in increasing or decreasing details. They are the High Explosive Bombs, and incendiary Bombs. Machine gunning by a low flying aircraft may be ancillary to any one of the bomb attacks.

We shall describe each of the bombs and their effects here and suggest remedies against them in our next pamphlet. Here again we sound a note of warning against being Panicky. Some people may become panicky by reading about bombs. It is foolish. There is no doubt that an element of fear is pervading the country. Fear of what? Fear of bombs. But what are bombs? Nobody has a clear knowledge of what they are and still people are panicky. It is better and infinitely wiser to know something about them and then have a reasonable fear about them rather than grow panicky about the unknown.

The first type of bomb is known as a High Explosive Bomb. This is a heavy bomb which explodes with a terrific noise. Even its passage through the air may be heard. It may explode on impact or it may have a delayed explosion. All the same the sound of its explosion cannot be supported by naked ear. The damage by such a bomb is caused by fragmentation. A heavy bomb may burst into 4000 or 6000 fragments which will travel 1500 yds in the open. The blast fair created by the explosion is very high near the point of impact and becomes less effective with distance. All underground structures such as pipe mains, shelters etc. may be shattered on the point of impact and near about. Fire is generated by heat of explosion. This is of special danger in Jaffna where many houses and most fences are of cadjans.

The purpose of the incendiary bomb is to create a fire only. This does not explode on impact nor is there a report to indicate its fall. At night the effect of this bomb may be detected by the appearance of a white flame which becomes redder as the fire increases in volume and intensity. In daylight a mass of dense black smoke emitted by the bomb will be discernible under most conditions. Damage

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## NO NEED FOR FEAR OR PANIC

### C-IN-C'S EXHORTATION AT PRESS CONFERENCE

"THERE is no need for fear or panic. We are faced with a very obvious danger of attack by an extremely efficient enemy. We must, therefore, prepare for that in every detail that human ingenuity can conceive with a sure knowledge that if that attack eventuates we shall meet it with confidence in ourselves, in our preparations and in our cause," declared Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon, at his first Press Conference in Colombo on Wednesday.

He added: "I have no intention of introducing compulsion so long as voluntary service meets the needs of the moment, but if that failed then compulsion would necessarily follow."

He had, he said, taken up his new appointment here with a full sense of the responsibility that it carried with it and a determination that nothing would stand in his way to achieve that measure of security for Ceylon which they all wished to see.

Speaking on the question of the dissemination of false rumours, Sir Geoffrey emphasised that it was essential that anyone spreading dissatisfaction or false rumours shall be brought to book at once. "It is the duty of everyone who hears of such activity to report it at once," he added.

He knew, he said, that he could rely on the support of the public, irrespective of community, class or creed in the task before him.

"I am not going to tell you what is being done in connection with the actual preparations so far as the fighting services are concerned for very obvious reasons," continued the Commander-in-Chief. "You can leave that to those whose jobs it is to deal with."

#### Internal Affairs

"I will, however, say a few words on Internal Affairs. You will have noticed that legislation has been passed to declare the whole of Ceylon a defence area and the tightening up of certain defence regulations for offences against them and to ensure that labour shall not be interfered with. It is essential that anyone spreading dissatisfaction or false rumours shall be brought to book at once, and it is the duty of everyone who hears of such activity to report it at once. It is equally essential that everyone shall remain at work and in fact work harder than he has ever done in his life—don't think that this is the moment to select to try and impose higher and higher conditions of the reward for your labour, provided you are already getting a fair and equitable treatment."

"This is not the moment for seeking advantages for yourself whether in the form of increased pay or better social conditions. We are one body now fighting for one cause and any considerations of that sort are out of place. We must be prepared to sacrifice some of our cherished liberties when the enemy is threatening to attack us. You do not tell a robber who has broken into your house and tied you up that he really must respect the rightful ownership of your silver."

My orders regarding evacuation are reasonable precautionary orders given to advise those who need not be here to move on and who are consuming imported food—we cannot afford spectators—we want all those to stay who are useful and who can assist in any way in the defence or war effort of our Island.

#### "Cannot Afford Spectators"

"I am surprised to hear that during this last month many Indian workers have left because of rationing and their fear of attack. I am sure that the former must be the predominating reason, but even then I am surprised. Rationing is a very small sacrifice to ask of people compared to what might happen."

One of the main objects of rationing is not only to reduce the amount consumed, but to ensure a fair and equal distribution of what there is. Actually with the generous treatment that India has meted out to us, I have every hope that in a very short time the rice ration will be scaled proportionately to the degree of effort which labour has to exert—that is the heaviest manual labourer will receive the highest ration and the sedentary worker the lowest—which is fair and reasonable and as it should be.

#### One of Main Objects Of Rationing

Be not afraid. We must stand together whether we are Ceylonese or not Ceylonese with one will and determination and with God's help we will prevail and confound any enemy who dares to try and molest our pleasant Island.

#### A. R. P. IN MANIPAY

A largely attended public meeting was held at the Vivekananda Vidyasalai Hall on Tuesday the 17th instant under the auspices of the Manipay Social Service League. Mr. C. Coomarasamy, District Judge, presided.

Rev. S. K. Bunker spoke on Rumours and Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Pillai on Air Raid Precautions.

#### CEYLON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

ADMISSION 1942-43.

The New Academic Year 1942-43 begins on July 14, 1942.

Applications for admission [in the prescribed form available at the College Office] should reach the Registrar not later than April 15, 1942.

No student will be admitted to an Intermediate course or the Pre-Medical course unless he passes an Entrance Examination which will be held on May 25, 1942.

No student will be admitted to the Entrance Examination unless he has previously passed the London Matriculation Examination or secured exemption from it. Candidates who are awaiting the results of the Cambridge Senior Certificate Examination of December 1941 or the London Matriculation Examination of January 1942, will be admitted to the examination provisionally.

Candidates who do not offer a Science subject for the examination should state whether they wish to be examined in Colombo, Kandy, Jaffna or Galle. An Examination will be held in Kandy, Jaffna or Galle for those candidates only if a sufficient number indicate a preference for that centre.

W. IVOR JENNINGS,  
Principal,  
Ceylon University College,  
Colombo, 16th March 1942.  
[G. 38. 23-3-42.]

## FROMS OF AREIAL ATTACKS

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by splinters or blast is negligible in the case of incendiary bombs.

#### Mr. Public and the Black Out

Mr. Public of Ceylon does not seem to have taken to the Black Out at all wholeheartedly. Mr. Public of Jaffna with his age-old conservatism is more reluctant to toe the line on this question than on any other. There are very many people here who think that the war is an affair of another world except perhaps for the rice ration and the rise in the price of commodities. To such the Black Out is a joke. Such people may be said to be living in a fool's paradise. We do not wish the war on us at all but we cannot help emphasising underlining, italicising or what you will that the war is a grim reality, in dangerous proximity to ancient Jaffna. The Black Out is one of the war efforts to minimise war's effects. It is by no means a magic wand which will ward off war with a wave. If that were so the complete Black Out obtainable by closing One's eyes would have annihilated the Nazis and the Japanese long ago. No war effort is effective enough to eradicate war or its evils. But each one has its own merits. The Black Out at least has more merits than the sceptics think of. Those who cannot aid the war effort in any other way may at least observe the Black Out without questioning its worth or criticising its efficiency. Every country that was invaded and occupied observed the Black Out. Now what has it done for them? asks the cynic from his tub. "Every individual from Adam onwards ate food and perished. Lo do not eat food" is the reply. Some kind of protection is much better than none at all and although the Japanese spy system may have been efficient there is a real advantage in helping them as little as possible in any way. The reasons for the Black Out may be briefly summarized as follows:

#### Why the Black Out

1. In case of a night raid it will be harder for planes to hit their targets if those targets are not made visible by light which can be seen from the air. That is plain common sense. There is no certainty whatever that Jaffna will not be bombed some night, nor is there any certainty that will not be soon.

2. If the pilot of a low-flying plane can spot a lighted train, or the moving reflection on the road of the head lights of a car, he is better able to discover exactly where he is. If the entire map is dark it is very difficult for him to fly over his target or even to find out what part of the Island he is above. He is thus forced to waste much petrol and time, and may even be compelled to return whence he came without accomplishing his mission whether it be reconnaissance or actual bombing.

#### What You Can Do.

1. At all times keep well on the side of the road. All motor vehicles should take the centre of the road which must be left clear for them by bandies, bicycles, and pedestrians. During an actual air raid and for at least two hours after it is over, all streets in Jaffna town and all important roads in large villages must be clear for the use of the services. Drive your bandy or car well off the road if possible and leave it there. Don't wait for some-

## RICE RATION TO BE INCREASED

It is learned that the Government intends to increase the rice ration by half a measure all round very shortly.

The reason for the contemplated increase is not that there is any fear of existing stocks of rice deteriorating.

The promised releases of rice from India coupled with the intensive food drive in this country will, it is felt not make the grant of an additional half a measure per person per week a strain on existing stocks.

A scheme is also being considered for the granting of a bigger ration for manual labourers.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Continued from page 2

that certain other members have "crossed the floor" over to their side! Distortion has not stopped there. The "protestant" members have appealed to powers-on-high to help eject the Chairman, this way to maintain the nascent self-governing organ! A reference to the vote's does not lie in their way of thinking. The position is intolerable. Some public spirited voter may cut the gordian knot by moving the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the defaulting members to attend the meetings or to resign. The members who solemnly promised to serve their voters in the Council have no authority to sulk in the way they are doing.

Yours truly,

16 3 42.

WIE MIE NAIME,

one to ask you to do so.

2. All bandies must without fail carry a shaded lamp. Be sure to carry a shaded lamp on your bandy. A very dangerous accident is going to happen one of these nights if this is not done. Not only will the occupants of the motor vehicle be injured but your bulls may be badly hurt as well.

3. If you are walking along the road carry a shaded light and walk entirely off the road on one side or the other. Under no circumstances alter this rule. This especially applies to fishermen with long poles on their shoulders, these poles are especially dangerous of course.

4. If you are riding a bicycle make sure your shaded light shows from the rear as well as from the front and do not under any circumstances ride in the middle of the road.

5. These requests apply to the regular routes between villages and the paved roads and lanes in Jaffna Town. It is not necessary to take all these pains on minor roads and lanes.

6. When abroad after nightfall, make a practice of wearing white dress. It is easily seen even in a dim light.

7. Acquaint yourselves with the special signs and lights on service vehicles and give them the right of way instantly. The safety of your own family, and of many other families depends at any moment upon the quick passage of these vehicles, especially during a warning.

By confining the world to complete darkness at night and ourselves to our homes we help the essential services of the A. R. P. to achieve the maximum success they should. If we are forced by circumstances to be out of doors let us do so in a spirit of helpfulness to the essential services.

At present human as well as vehicular traffic is an impediment and a dead weight to workers of the essential services and a source of danger to themselves.

## THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

### SIDDHIYAR—AN INTRODUCTION

(By a Science Graduate)

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

(Continued from our issue of 19—3—42)

The Pashana Vadi, unlike the Aikkia Vadi, postulates such an entity as Anava-malam, which necessitates birth in a body, thus acknowledging the full complement of Padarthas enunciated in the Saiva Siddhantam. God gives the souls bodies in accordance with their previous Karmas. The souls thus undergo births and deaths repeatedly, reaping and sowing, experiencing pleasure and pain. This is the state of bondage. In Mukti, like the Vaiseshika and the Prabakaran, the Pashanavada-Saivan holds that the soul lies (lormant) like a stone, the senses and objects of knowledge and all enjoyment, whether of happiness or misery, ceasing to exist.

The Baha Vadi has much in common with his predecessor, but differs from him in his conception of Mukti. Just as the rust in copper is destroyed by the alchemist and the copper is turned into pure gold, even so he says are the three kinds of Pasam annihilated by God's Grace and Mukti pure and eternal is attained.

According to the Sivasama Vadi, there are three kinds of Gnanam corresponding to the three Padarthas, Pathi, Pasu and Pasam. The sensations derived through the senses form Pasu-Gnanam, and these are perceived and enjoyed by Pasu-Gnanam. In the absence of these two kinds of Gnanam, the soul resembles red-hot fuel without the flame and lies dormant knowing nothing. This soul, the Lord takes up as does the wasp the worm, and the soul, meditating on Him, is clothed with powers similar to His, becomes omniscient and enters the assemblage of Muktas.

The Sankirantha Vadi holds that the soul, though sentient, has no objective consciousness. In its presence Prana-vayu works the body in the same manner that the iron moves in the presence of the magnet, the five senses (external organs) receive the sensations, and the Antakkaranas (internal organs) perceive them. In the absence of the Antakkaranas, the five senses do not act, and when Prana-vayu disappears the body lies motionless. When the time for liberation comes, God's Grace alights on the soul and then, like the fuel in the fire and the grass in the salt-field, the identity of the soul is lost, Pasu-karanam turns into Siva-karanam, one-ness is reached, and "I" and "mine" cease to exist.

The Luvravavikara Vadi think that the soul is sentient and resides in a body with various gateways like a lamp in a pot with many holes, and through the gateways called the senses it enjoys their respective objects. On the advent of Mahaprapakam the soul obtains through Divine Grace the light of Gnanam wherewith to dispel the darkness of Anavam and reaches the feet of the changeless Lord, who may be compared to a stream of cold water or a large and shady tree in the middle of a dreary wilderness giving relief and shelter to a way-worn, weary traveller in the midday heat of the tropical sun.

The Nimitthakarana-parinama-Vadam (also known as Sivadvaitam) holds, as the name implies, that all the world is a form of Sivaperuman, though it accepts, with some reservations, the Tripadarthas, the five Avasthas, the 35 tatvas, &c. of the Saiva Siddhantam. Duality should give place to unity, and this is Sayujjiam. Until this is attained through right understanding, one should act righteously as he thinks best and dedicate every thing to the Lord. The state of Thuriyathitham, when all tatvas are extinct and there is no manifestation of intelligence is known as Kevalam. When through Divine Grace the tatvas appear the power of Anavam is reduced and there is limited intelligence displayed. This is Sakalam. When in Sakram (waking state) where the 35 tatvas are present Thuriyathitham is simultaneously attained, such state is Sutta-Avastha and, when permanent, constitutes Mukti. This completes the list of the orthodox systems.

The Saiva Vadam (also called Sultha Saivam) is generally included under the Saiva Siddhantam, from which it differs only in so far as it is unable to realise the most mystic concepts. The Saiva Vadi affirms that the soul in its essential nature is sentient, though in Kevalam there is no display of intelligence, the soul being in communion with Anavam. God provides the soul with the necessary instruments wherewith to think, know and act in the shape of the tatvas which serve like a lamp to one in darkness. With these, Prapatha-Kiamam is eaten up, and in such act is sown what is called Akamiya-Karamam. In this way innumerable births are undergone, and many and varied are the bodies assumed and deserted. Kavinayoppu (the state in which likes and dislikes disappear, when happiness and misery are looked at equally), Mahaprapakam (the mellowing of Anava Malam when it is fit as it were to be plucked) and Saktinipatham (the implanting of Divine Grace), when at last the time arrives for these to grow one after another the Lord appears as Guru and after instructing the student in Sanyasa, Kriya and Yogana imparts Gnanam,—Gnanam which was ever present in him though latent,—putting an end to Sakalam and Keval-

## A VISIT TO THE ENGLAND OF TODAY

Continued from page 1

are everywhere. Along the roads army lorries or camouflaged army cars have taken the place of private cars, of which there are very few to be seen. The barrage balloons are so taken for granted that one scarcely notices them, unless, as happened one evening recently, a red setting sun turns them to orange, when they look like a school of aerial gold-fish.

I was curious to see how the clothing coupons were managed. I was given a little folded booklet marked off into forty squares. I could hardly wait to buy something, and soon found I needed a pair of woolen stockings, for the weather has been fairly cold. The shop assistant neatly snipped off two squares, and left me with thirty-eight. A coat—a tweed coat or overcoat—takes 18 coupons. Believe me, you think twice before you buy, and you buy what you hope will last. But really, forty coupons should be ample for one's needs, and after all, we shall have another forty next May.

#### Queen's Messengers

I took a trip a few days ago to a delightful old town in the south-west to see one of the now famous flying squads, or fleets of emergency canteens. These are manned—if the word is permissible here—entirely by women. These canteens are called the "Queen's Messengers" and after a night of bombing you can well imagine the joy and relief with which weary fire fighters and bombed citizens view the arrival of this squad of gay blue-and-white cars, which are ready to dispense hot tea, hot thick vegetable soup, bread-and-butter and milk. The women drivers stand by ready for any emergency, and the whole fleet of eleven cars can be off, fully equipped with food and good drinking water as well, within two hours. After the terrible bombing of one coastal town they served no less than six thousand meals within a few days, and at the end of the time the helpers must have been half dead from exhaustion.

There are a number of the squads, these "Queen's Messengers", throughout England, Scotland and Wales and every

Continued on page 6

## MESSAGES TO MALAYA

### WARNING NOT TO HOPE FOR TOO MUCH

Dr. Fitzroy Keyt, Honorary Secretary of the Ceylon Branch of the Red Cross Society, referring to the recent announcement in the Press that news of persons in Japanese-occupied territories might be obtained through the Red Cross if inquiries were addressed to him, told a press representative that that notice might inspire hopes that would probably not be realised.

"It is true," he observed, "that a cable was received from Geneva that messages could be transmitted to Tokyo, if the Ceylon Branch of the British Red Cross Society deposited a sum of money with the International Red Cross Society there, to cover the cost of reply-paid cables from Geneva to Tokyo. This has been done for a limited number of messages."

Dr. Keyt said that the cost of a reply paid cable to Tokyo via Geneva was Rs. 60. There was, however, no guarantee that such messages would produce any result.

"It would depend on whether the Japanese Red Cross Society at Tokyo would take the trouble to obtain information of persons in Malaya or Singapore."

"There has been no reply yet to cable messages sent via Geneva early January for information of persons in Hong Kong" he said.

At present there is a postal message scheme between Ceylon and enemy occupied territories in Europe. This has not yet been extended to Japanese-occupied territories in the Pacific zone.

The cost of a letter of 25 words via Geneva is 72 cents. There is no guarantee that these letters would be delivered, but as the sum involved is small Dr. Keyt wishes those who are interested to get in touch with him.

### CEYLON A NODAL POINT FOR ATTACK?

Continued from page 1

transport problems of immense complexity. The Japanese part in the scheme would also depend on the willingness of Tokyo to engage naval forces and shipping far away from the main naval theatre against America. The deduction made by "The Times" is the necessity for maintaining the solidity of the Middle East position as a vital limb between power at Home and Allied power in the Pacific represented by India, Australia and China.

lam. Then when the soul perceives true Gnanam, all differentiation of Gnathru (knower), Gnanam (knowledge) and Gneyam (the known) disappears, the soul unites with Sivam and oneness is reached, no difference being perceived between the enjoyer and the enjoyed. And this is Sayujjiana.

Thus have we tried to form a general idea,—very meagre and superficial it has been through—of the 24 systems of religion noticed by Siddhanta writers. Seventeen of these together with a few subjects are noticed and critically examined in the Parapaksham of Siddhiyar and the Sankatpa Nivartanam, 14 systems all told being reviewed in the former work and 9 in the latter, one of the subjects of Ekanamavadam receiving attention in both works. We have not here entered into the criticisms as we said before but merely attempted a very bare outline of the systems themselves.

(To be Continued)

## A VISIT TO THE ENGLAND OF TODAY

Continued from page 5

penny of the money for the squad I saw came from America. The cars themselves were built and equipped here, but you paid for them over there, and never was money better spent. An acknowledgement of the fact that the money was given by America is painted plainly on each car. I can't help wishing that you could see them for yourselves.

In the South-west of England women were doing yet another job. It is just one thing among hundreds of others, but interesting and novel. They had formed themselves into working parties for the making of camouflage nets, and I can think of no work with the hands that it would be pleasanter to do. Enough skill is required to make the work interesting, and the women who were making them were as cheerful and happy as if they were at a peacetime sewing bee. The nets are made on great wooden frames, after a pattern that has been scientifically worked out. As I watched the women weaving the different colours in and out my fingers itched to be doing it too.

### A Grim City

And then, I went to London. I saw ruins by daylight and ruins by moonlight. London has been my home for many years, and what has been done to it is a personal sorrow, as it must be a personal sorrow to everyone who loves it. Houses where you have lived, become part of you, part of your life. Many of them are gone, and something of you has gone with them. That is inevitable, London is a grim city now, its peacetime aspect totally vanished. It has buckled on its armour for the fight—and what an epic fight it has been! It is grim, resolute, stripped for action, totally unshaken. It is a wartime city. One can't help feeling that only its defenders should remain, and then one remembers that everyone—men, women and children—are potential defenders now. Everyone can do his or her share of fire-watching. As a matter of fact, London is full of the most unsuitable-looking civilians, a great many of them elderly. In front of a Knightsbridge shop the other day I saw two ladies whose presence there and whose appearance astonished me. They were of the type we call Edwardian. They had both been beautiful and, indeed, still were at 75 or so. Under their dotted veils one could see still exquisite complexions, and delicately powdered skins. Their eyes were still bright, their hair white and carefully arranged. They wore ancient fur capes that had once been magnificent. They walked—they sauntered—arm in arm. Why hadn't they hastened to the comparative safety of some country house? The answer is that they were Londoners; London has bred them, nurtured them: they were as much a part of it as St. Paul's. They probably lived near by, in Montpelier or Brompton Square, in a small house full of photographs and bric-a-brac. They stopped to look at something that the shop was displaying, and I stopped beside them. They were looking at some boxes of face powder, of which the window was full.

"Really", said one, "what cour-

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

In the matter of the estate of the late Ponnappa'ara Nagalingam of Vannarponnai Deceased  
Nagalingam Amirthalingam of do Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagalingam Sanmugalingam
2. Sambanthar Namasivayam and
3. Ponnappa'ara 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.)

age some women must have! Imagine, my dear, using a face powder of which you know nothing at all. And I suppose somebody buys it. I would never dare, would you?" "Never in the world," said the other, "There are some risks that definitely are not worth taking."

So these two frail and exquisite old ladies would cheerfully run the risk of death from the air, but not the risk of using face powder of an unknown make. There are all kinds of courage. And there are risks that one gladly runs for the people and things one loves. So dear is London to its lovers that they would rather die there than live elsewhere. Today, London is full of such people. Their lives are muted, war has made most things difficult, perhaps arduous, but at least they can wake in the morning with the old, familiar smell of London in the nostrils, and see the red buses still crowding down Piccadilly, and the sluggish Thames still flowing under Westminster Bridge. Just to be there, not to be driven away, is all that they ask.

Some of them, the old habitues, would cry: "Give us back the London that was!" But others have in their eyes the vision of the London that is to be—the London that I hope thousands of you will one day see. As the guns roar at enemy planes at night, and bombs fall on this pleasant land, it is good to know that the tragedy of this war brings you closer in sympathy, perhaps, than ever before. And you show this in endless practical ways. Just the other day I saw in a clothing depot here dozens and dozens of the same pretty and well-made plaid woollen dresses that I saw being made in American work-rooms only a few weeks ago. The sight brought a lump into my throat. To have two countries, as I have, to love two countries, as I do, is to know what is to be homesick in both.

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