

# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NO. 1.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Railway Restricts Free Storage

In order to reduce the congestion in the railway goods sheds, the free storage period has been reduced by 10 working hours in each case. Free storage in regard to coconut products, including copra, has been withdrawn and instead this produce will be allowed free storage for a maximum of 20 working hours.

### U. S. President's Powers Increased

With the signing of the increased War Powers Bill by President Roosevelt today, the United States has moved a step further toward the complete mobilization achieved by Britain. The Bill gives President Roosevelt power to take over any American property needed for war effort and enables him to order manufacturers to operate under Government direction. The Administration now has power to commandeer any machinery for war work.

### New Route to China

A new international supply route to China via the Near East is now envisaged by Allied transportation experts, according to the "China Times" which states that direct railway connexions will transport supplies over two countries in the Near East. This Chinese daily further reports that American transportation experts will shortly leave for the Near East to study the situation and solve the technical difficulties.

### New Registrar of University College

Mr. A. M. K. Kumaraswamy has been appointed to the newly-created post of full-time Registrar of the University College. He will relieve Mr. F. H. V. Gulasekharan, who has been part-time Registrar since 1926. Mr. Kumaraswamy was for many years on the staff of Trinity College where he acted for the Principal. He was later Secretary of the Diocese and afterwards Vice-Principal and Acting Principal of St. John's College, Jaffna. He has been for the past three years Inspector of Schools in the Education Department.

## INDIA OFFERED DOMINION STATUS

### SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS EXPLAINS DRAFT DECLARATION

London, Monday.

A complete redemption of past pledges, an invitation to responsible Indian statesmanship to put its own hand to the plough and the placing of India's destiny in her own hands characterise the War Cabinet's proposals released by Sir Stafford Cripps in India yesterday.

Full Dominion Status, with the right to secede from the Empire, is to be granted immediately after the war. For the present, there will be a Central National War Cabinet entrusted to the national leaders of India. Immediately does not necessarily mean the day after the war. It may mean three or four years as soon as conditions have settled and things are normal.

India must, in turn, throw her full weight into the war against totalitarian aggression. She will be a partner on a full basis of equality with the United Kingdom and the Dominions and will exercise her due influence at the peace table and in the post-war world.

Britain will continue to be responsible for India's defence until the struggle is over after which the responsibility for this will devolve on Indian shoulders.

The only material restraint in placing the country's future unreservedly in Indian hands is that no Province and no State will accede to the Union of India except of its own choice.

Those provinces which do not like to join the "Union of India" may keep out until such time as they decide to join the Union.

The completion of the union or federation may, therefore, have to be achieved by stages—a process for which history affords many precedents including those of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

### PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE SCHEME

New Delhi, Monday.

The following are the main points of the Indian constitution scheme published this morning:

After the cessation of hostilities, a constitution for India will be drawn up by an elected body of Indian representatives.

The Electoral College for this body will be freshly-elected Provincial Assemblies under the present constitution.

Election to this body will be made on the principle of representation proportionate to the different communities.

The Indian States will send representatives to this body, their number being in proportion to the population of the different States. It will be open to any province, determined by the vote of its Provincial Legislature, not to join the Indian Union.

### SIR STAFFORD ELUCIDATES ISSUE

New Delhi, Sunday.

In the course of a two-hour press conference—probably the longest on record in India—Sir Stafford Cripps answered and elucidated and sometimes parried with exemplary patience and easy mastery some 500 questions on the draft declaration. He made clear that the status envisaged for the new Indian Union included the right of secession.

This is explicitly laid down in the words that the treaty between India and England, "will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to the other Member states of the British Commonwealth".

"The Union of India will be absolutely free to decide its future relations with other members of the Commonwealth, one of whom is Britain. It will be completely free either to remain or go without the Commonwealth. We do not impose anything on India, not even a time limit", he remarked.

Explaining the use of the expression, "cessation of hostilities," Sir Stafford pointed out that there was a difference between this and "termination of the war."

### Nothing Obligatory

There was nothing obligatory on the Governor-General, but he could Indianise the

Continued on page 4

## NEW AIR RAID WARNINGS

### "WHITE" AND "YELLOW" MESSAGES

The Civil Defence Commissioner in a notification issued on Monday says:—

A new system of air raid warnings is now in operation. For the public generally the danger signal or "ALERT" is still the warbling note on the siren kept on for two minutes. It means that an air raid is imminent, that the public must take cover, and that the roads must be kept clear for essential traffic.

### "Yellow" Message

For the A. R. P. service, the police and other public services there is, however, a preliminary warning—"the air raid message YELLOW." It means that there are unidentified aircraft about and that the Civil Defence Services must stand by in case the sirens have to sound the "ALERT."

This YELLOW message will not be sounded on the sirens, and members of the public are expected to carry on even if they know about it.

They may know about it because the police and the air raid wardens will take up their positions and will wear their steel helmets and, in the case of the wardens their brassards.

### What the Announcer Does

On receipt of this air raid message "YELLOW" arrangements have been made to cease broadcasting forthwith. The Announcer will repeat the following:

"Air Raid Message YELLOW, station closing down."

The Station will then close down and will remain closed until the issue of the "Air Raid Message WHITE" or the "ALL CLEAR". The Station will then be re-opened and the message will be broadcast in the following form.

"Air Raid Message WHITE or ALL CLEAR, the Station is now proceeding with the programme" or alternatively,

"the station is now closing down until the next transmission," the time of which will be announced.

### After Normal Hours

In the event of Air Raid Message "WHITE" or "ALL CLEAR" being received after the normal hours of broadcasting and if the message "YELLOW" has been given during the hours of broadcasting the Station will be re-opened to announce the Air Raid Message "WHITE" or "ALL CLEAR". Nothing will be announced from the Broadcasting Station when the Air Raid Message "YELLOW" and the Air Raid Message "WHITE" or "ALL CLEAR" are both received while the Station is closed down.





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1942.

### BRITAIN AND INDIA

THE PROPOSALS OF THE BRITISH War Cabinet for the redemption of British pledges to India have been published. Even the most uncompromising critics of Britain must admit that the proposals go much further than the earlier declarations and promises of the British Government. They recognise, perhaps for the first time in the history of India, the right of the Indian people to frame their own constitution. This is what the Indian leaders had been demanding as the most important item in their programme. All these years, British statesmen and the British Parliament have laid down the lines on which the political development of India must proceed. In support of this procedure many interesting theories have been advanced, notably by Liberals like Lord Morley, emphasising the need for Britain, or rather for the vested interests in Britain, to determine and regulate the manner and the pace of Indian political progress. It is refreshing to note that the proposals now submitted to the Indian leaders constitute a definite departure from this questionable policy which has utterly failed to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of Indians or enabled them to face the crisis now thrust on them by the Axis Powers. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that this concession by the British Cabinet will by itself solve India's problems for her. On the contrary, the proposals serve to emphasise the great difficulties she has to overcome, and it is in this spirit that Indian leaders will have to approach the inherent possibilities and dangers of the Constituent Assembly envisaged by the proposals. That there is no other way will be frankly recognised. If India is to decide her own future she can only do so by means of a Constituent Assembly which, however, may not feel bound to follow British precedents in their entirety for the governance of the country. What Indians have been urging these many years on the attention of the British people is that Indian political problems must be solved by Indians themselves, and that the composition and character of the Indian Government must be national to the core. We do not think that any Constituent Assembly will have any difficulty in accepting this as the guiding principle of the Constitution to be framed, but

difficulties are bound to be encountered in satisfying the claims of dissident minorities and the conflicting claims of political parties. It is, however, better that this should be so than that every legitimate Indian aspiration should be frustrated by British vested interests, ignorant of everything but what would help to maintain their own position.

Even Sir Stafford Cripps was quite definite in his refusal to support the demand that the proposed changes should be introduced forthwith. We do not think that any responsible Indian party or leader has considered it possible to effect a radical change of Government while the Indian people themselves are confronted with the immediate menace of invasion. For the duration of the war, the British Cabinet is prepared to permit the Viceroy to Indianise the Executive Council which will, however, continue to be responsible to him. This is only a temporary arrangement intended to meet the exigencies of the war.

It is hardly necessary to say that Indian opinion, which has been subjected to continued irritation by recent aspects of British policy, may find itself divided on the question as to whether the British decision to call a Constituent Assembly after the cessation of hostilities is only another attempt to put off the evil day. But there is, unfortunately, no other alternative. The defence of India must, at the present juncture, be strengthened. To plunge the country into a first-class political agitation just now would irreparably weaken the defence of the country. If India, with British assistance, cannot succeed in defeating a Japanese invasion, it is not likely that Constituent Assemblies will be of any use to her.

There is, however, one point in the proposals which may arouse violent opposition in certain circles. We refer to the proposal that, if sixty per cent. of the votes in an Indian Provincial Legislature are against joining the proposed Indian Union, that particular Province will be allowed to have its own way, but will be as fully self-governing as the Provinces of the Union. The Indian States are given similar liberty of choice. These proposals in no sense follow the lines of Mr. Jinnah's demand for Pakistan, but they concede the right of the Provinces and the States to decide their own future. It is difficult to see how the British Government could have done otherwise. If sixty per cent. of the members of a Provincial Legislature are against joining the Union, it would be madness for a central authority to compel it to join. To do so would be putting a premium on civil war. On the other hand, now

that the British Government has left it to the Provinces to decide, the chances of their joining the Union are greater.

Will the political organisations of India accept these proposals? Almost everything hinges on their acceptance. The very independence of the country, so necessary for its own salvation, depends on it. The leaders of the National Congress and other independent groups have so far shown a clear grasp of the grim realities of the moment. The proposals furnish a basis, not merely of future political development, but of successful resistance to invasion. In the face of these vital considerations, one cannot resist the conviction that the proposals will be accepted, and that India will be enabled, by the vision and statesmanship of her sons, to defend herself against a menace which, for the time being, threatens her and Ceylon more than anybody else.

### DOMINION STATUS FOR CEYLON

In the issue of the "Hindu Organ" of March 23, we supported Lord Strabolgi's suggestion that Sir Stafford Cripps should visit Ceylon and satisfy himself that everything possible is being done for the defence of the island. The Board of Ministers has promptly invited Sir Stafford to visit Ceylon, not for the purpose of inspecting the defences of the island, but in order to obtain an assurance from him that the British Government will grant Ceylon Dominion status after the war. In support of this invitation the Board forwarded to Sir Stafford the text of the motion moved by the Member for Horana in the State Council. The President of the "National" Congress has also sent the Secretary of State for the Colonies a statement by cable inviting the attention of the latter to the Congress demands made last year. In the course of this statement the Congress President puts forward the astounding claim that the "Ceylon State Council and elected Ministers have worked satisfactorily for a period of over ten years a Constitution admittedly novel and full of difficulties". Though we admit that the Donoughmore Constitution has many novel features, the greatest novelty being the personnel of the Board of Ministers themselves, we regret we are unable to agree with Mr. Corea that the State Council and the Board have either contributed anything worthy of note to the smooth working of a novel and difficult constitution or made the slightest effort to cope with the difficulties created by the Constitution. The State Council, the Board of Ministers and the Congress have omitted all reference to the circumstance that, after ten years of the Donoughmore Constitution, we have still a Board of Minis-

ters which does not contain a single representative of the minority communities.

It is true that the demand itself is a modest one. The Donoughmore Constitution has given the people of this country seventy-five per cent. of self-government. What is now asked for, on the pretext of encouraging "all sections" of the people to co-operate in the war effort, is the other twenty-five per cent. When Japan entered the war, we thought that no attempt would be made by one community to steal a march on the other in the matter of obtaining more political concessions, and that, without laying down conditions, all communities would pull together in a common effort to defeat the enemy. We know how the State Council responded to the call for co-operation. In the course of its interminable discussions, the Council did its best to frustrate the legitimate ambitions of the minorities. It went further. It labelled even the Royal Air Force, which is badly needed now to protect the skins of its detractors, and it availed itself of every possible opportunity of misrepresenting the intentions and policy of the British Government. Of late, however, for obvious reasons, the Council has shown a more reasonable attitude in these matters, though the feeble appeal to Sir Stafford Cripps shows that the old poison is still at work.

It would be folly of the worst kind to precipitate an agitation for political privileges at the present juncture. In this country there is a grave difference of opinion between the majority and minority communities over the vexed question of sharing political power. The defence of the island being the supreme concern of the Government, it would be wrong to permit this grave issue to be sidetracked and overshadowed by a demand for assurances in regard to Dominion status. The Donoughmore Constitution was given to Ceylon by the British Government and people freely and willingly. There was no war then or threat of war to sharpen the wits of agitators. We feel confident, that, after the war, if all sections of the population ask for it, the remaining instalment of reforms will be given willingly. There is no need at the present moment to ask for assurances and what not. It looks too much like fishing in troubled waters.

Every moment Ceylon is expecting an attack from the enemy. We cannot afford to think of anything else but this. India has a bigger problem of her own and the Indian precedent has no application to the case of Ceylon. In the common effort that is now needed to save ourselves there is bound to be evolved a basis of national unity which will help Ceylon on the road to self-government to a greater extent than appeals to the Secretary of State for more concessions behind the backs of the other communities. The move made by the Board of Ministers and the Congress will only dispel whatever chance there is at present of achieving unity.



## THE C. P. SAIYA MAHA SABHAI

### Completion of a Permanent Home

The Sixteenth Annual General meeting of the Central Province Saiva Maha Sabha, Kandy, was held on Friday the 13th March 1942 at 7 p. m. with Gate Muhandiram N. Canaganayam, (Mayor of Kandy), the President, in the chair.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of Thevaram. The minutes of the 15th Annual General meeting, and the report of the year's activities were read by the joint Hony. Secretary, Mr. A. NavaratnaRajah, and adopted. The statement of accounts and balance sheet were read by Mr. A. K. Velupillai, the Hony. Treasurer, and adopted. The report contained among other things reference to the completion of a permanent home for the Sabha at a total cost of about Rs. 25,000, to accomplish which a sum of Rs. 10,000 was raised by means of loan shares from among members and friends, besides the sum of Rs. 15,000 collected by way of subscriptions and donations up to date. Mention was made of the abiding interest taken by the President, but for whose unflagging zeal and enthusiasm it would not have been possible to complete the building so soon. Mention was also made of the excellent work done by Mr. S. Sabaratnam, one the Patrons, Mr. A. K. Velupillai, the Hony. Treasurer, Messrs. S. Kandiah and A. NavaratnaRajah, the joint Secretaries, and Mr. N. N. Kesavamurthy, the engineer, who guided splendidly the building operations.

Other noteworthy references in the report were public lecturers, Guru Poojaha, Religious class started and conducted for several years by Brahma Sree J. T. Sathasiva Iyer and conducted since Mr. Iyer's departure on transfer by Mr. A. K. Vellupillai, Jail preaching at the Bogambara Prison on Sunday to Hindu Prisoners, and the Sabha's grateful thanks to the Press for publishing its activities in their esteemed journals.

In his presidential address Gate Muhandiram Canaganayam said that the Members of the Sabha had reason to congratulate themselves on the accomplishment of a magnificent home for the Sabha as envisaged by him in his Presidential address last year, when he said that they could hope to hold their next annual general meeting in the new Hall.

The building itself is a magnificent one worthy of the Sabha, and worthy of the genuine and selfless effort of the founders, and office-bearers, past and present, and the whole hearted co-operation of all Hindus and sympathisers.

The President added that it was desirable to repay the loan shares by raising the required sum of Rs. 10,000 from one individual and that he would strive his utmost towards that end. He also exhorted all present to work indefatigably, so that the debt might be cleared within the shortest possible time, and they might continue to promote harmony and goodwill not only among themselves but also between other religious bodies, the need for which is the greater today in view of the existing chaotic condition in international relationship.

The election of office bearers for the next year resulted as follows:—  
Patrons:—Messrs. S. Sabaratnam

## RELIEF SCHEME FOR WAR-HIT TEACHERS

### EDUCATION COMMITTEE DECIDES ON PROCEDURE

THE Executive Committee of Education has now decided to adopt the following procedure in regard to the payment, employment in other services and transfer of teachers due to the present abnormal conditions:

In special cases where the increase of average attendance of a school during the course of the school year is directly or indirectly due to evacuation of families or closure of other schools, the Director of Education may pay grant in respect of a staff based on the average attendance of the previous month. In such cases the requirements as regards accommodation may be relaxed.

If a teacher who loses his employment, either through a fall in attendance owing to evacuation of pupils or through the closing of his school, obtains a post on the eligible staff of a school which is on a lower scale of salary he shall be entitled to receive his former scale.

If the salary of the teacher is above the maximum of his grade in the new school, he shall be placed on this maximum and the difference between this maximum salary and his previous salary shall be met by the Department. The Manager's contribution to his salary shall be that already adopted by the school.

Teachers who obtain employment in schools which have higher scales of salary will continue to be paid on their last scale. Teachers dealt with in this manner shall be considered as seconded.

No school will be allowed to adopt a higher or a lower scale of salary after March 1st, 1942.

Until those teachers who were on the eligible staffs of schools prior to March 1st, 1942, have been offered employment and have refused to accept employment no other teachers may be appointed.

Schools will be permitted to open temporary branch schools in other areas. The number of teachers in such branch schools and the parent school, if any remain, will be calculated on the attendance of pupils in the parent and branch schools.

Pupils cannot be admitted to branch schools from schools of the same grade in the locality. Pupils may be admitted to a branch school from a school or a lower grade in the locality provided they have completed the full course in the lower grade school,

and A. Sangarappillai.

President:—Gate Muhandiram N. Canaganayam.

Vice Presidents:—Messrs. A. K. Velupillai, P. Balasingam, N. Coomaraswamy, N. N. Kesavamurthy and S. U. Somasegaram.

Joint Secretaries:—Messrs. A. NavaratnaRajah and S. Thiagarajah.

Treasurer:—Mr. V. Ramanathan. Asst. Treasurers:—Messrs. A. Sivasambo, C. Murugesu and S. Balasubramaniya Iyer.

Auditors:—Messrs. V. Thirunavukkarasu, and K. Nagappah. Secretary Study Circle:—Mr. V. Muthulingam.

Editor Tract Series:—Mr. K. S. Gopala Iyer.

Guru Poojah Secretary:—Mr. R. S. Nagalingam.

Executive Committee:—The 13

Schools which are certified will not be considered as branch schools.

#### "Superfluous" Teachers

Teachers of assisted schools, situated in declared areas who become superfluous by reason of a decrease in attendance of the schools concerned (the staff requirement of a school affected by evacuation being determined by the Department not only on the basis of the attendance, but also having regard to the number of classes to be taught) shall be dealt with as follows:—

(a) Teachers may be absorbed into schools by mutual arrangement between managers.

(b) Teachers may be seconded by the Director, after consultation with the managers of schools, for service in schools where there is need for more teachers.

(c) The Director will as far as possible make arrangements to provide men teachers who cannot be so absorbed with work in emergency schools, A.R.P. first-aid or other emergency work on their present salaries.

(d) The Director will as far as possible make arrangements to provide women teachers who cannot be so absorbed with work in emergency schools, first-aid, nursing or other similar work on the present salaries.

(e) Teachers who cannot be found work in registered or emergency schools will be permitted to serve in schools which have already been certified or recognised. For such service grant will be paid on the basis of the salary drawn by the teachers in the registered schools from which they came provided the Director is satisfied that the appropriate Manager's contribution has been paid.

(f) In the event of work not being available under any of the above heads, teachers will be paid their full salaries.

(g) If any teacher is not prepared to accept the work offered he or she will be placed on no-pay leave.

(h) The optional age of retirement will be lowered to 50 years in the case of men teachers and 45 years in the case of women teachers.

#### Alleviating Hardship

With a view to alleviating the hardship to schools in declared areas caused by the decrease in attendance the Government shall pay an additional grant equivalent to the difference between the approved expenditure from the fee income during the past year and the actual fee income for the current year.

This grant will be paid in instalments at stated intervals. (Approved expenditure is expenditure on such

office bearers and Messrs. S. Kandiah, P. Manikkam, K. Sinniah S. Seenivasagam, S. Thiagarajah, Dr S. Arearatnam, Dr. V. Duraiswamy, Mudaliyar S. Sinnathamby, Messrs K. Nagalingam, V. Thambapillai, S. Sivagnanam and S. Sivasithamparam.

Building Committee:—Messrs. K. Sampanther (President) S. E. Kumaraswamy, S. Thambiappah, S. Iyammattu, M. Ramachandran, and V. Panchadsaram.

Jail Preachers:—Messrs. A. K. Vellupillai, S. U. Somasegaram, S. Seenivasagam, S. Thiagarajah, S. Balasubramaniya Iyer, N. Subramaniam, C. Murugesu, S. Nadarajah, and A. NavaratnaRajah.

A sum of Rs. 25 was voted as auditing fees for the public auditor. After a vote of thanks the meeting came to a close at about 9.15 p.m. with the singing of Thevaram.

## A. R. P. IN JAFFNA

The A. R. P. Services in Jaffna are making steady progress. The A. R. P. Training Classes for Wardens and the general public are under the charge of Mr. N. P. Pillai and Mrs. Pillai who have come from Colombo having received training at the A. R. P. Training School. Their lectures are well attended. These instructors have had their hands full, working from morning till night. Their classes are well attended and it is some time difficult to meet all the applications for lectures in various parts of the peninsula.

More than 1200 have volunteered for the different services.

### A MISCHIEVOUS RUMOUR

The following press communique has been issued by the Department of Information:—

"Information has been received of a mischievous rumour to the effect that in the event of an enemy landing all tank bunds would be blown up and all food crops and food stock destroyed by the Military or civil authorities.

Their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor request the help of all good citizens in giving this rumour point blank denial. It is entirely false.

### NEW SUPPLY ROUTE TO RUSSIA

Speaking at Merthyr Tydfil (Wales) on Tuesday the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, said that the new route for supplies to Russia through Persia had been developed ahead of schedule. In January, the British carried over it double the amount of material carried last November and by May it was hoped to double the figures for January.

### NO EASTER RUSH ON RAILWAY

For the first time not a single special train is to be run this Easter. This is due principally to the cancellation of the Easter holidays in Government departments followed by almost similar action by mercantile and business establishments in the Island.

items as approved salaries of teachers on the eligible staff, clerical staff, stationary etc., the different items being subject to approval by the Director).

When the past year's fee income is less than the approved expenditure of that year, only the difference between the current year's fee income and the fee income of the past year shall be payable by the Government.

Arrangements will be made as far as possible by the Department to pay monthly salaries direct to the teachers who are affected by the above regulations.

Code rules will be introduced to implement the above proposals.

It has been decided that it will be necessary for Government to provide funds:—

(a) to pay monthly grants instead of retrospective annual grants;

(b) to subsidize schools which have suffered through a decline in fee receipts.

A part of the monthly grants thus paid will be offset against the annual grant payable to schools during the next financial year.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## OUR URBAN COUNCILS

Sir,—Our Urban Councils began to show symptoms of constitutional ailments from their inception. During recent years, the troubles have been acute. At the early stage, outstanding men held the positions of Chairmen; the novelty of the institution and the fact that large expenditure of money was sanctioned on advances of loan had the effect of quieting members in their seats.

But things are different at present. The urge for seeing one self paid for any kind of service one undertakes to perform is in the air we breathe: it comes from all points of the compass. The State Council is a brilliant example in the matter of paying oneself. Further it exercises powers to safeguard its own stability; even to baulk inquiry into any matter that may tend to correct its own behaviour, for example, see what has happened to the inquiry initiated to find out the truth or falsity of the charge of corruption against it.

How different is the position of the Urban Council and its Councillors! The two positions which may be ranked as the 'spoils of war' in the Urban Council's strife at elections are the Chairman, and Vice-Chairman offices. They bestow honorary rank, responsibility and probably some perquisites. Around these two posts quarrels rage after the elections. Often a triangular contest is threatened or set up in order to reduce the chances of merit getting the chair. The member who could tip the scale in favour of one side or the other bargains for the seat of the Vice-Chairman for himself. In a certain town "a gentleman's pact" was reached by which three members were to hold in succession the seat of the Chairman, each vacating the seat at the end of 12 months in favour of the other.

The state of deadlock in the Jaffna and Chilaw Councils is rightly or wrongly attributed to the Hon'ble the Minister of Local Self-Government. Two Communal Members were put on the nominated seats and immediately trouble started. It still continues.

We had attained a high degree of perfection in the system of local government long before the Portuguese set foot on Ceylon soil—our conception of local self-government was on a different model. The late Ramsay Macdonald sighed for the day when constituencies should be referred to in terms of vocations, i. e. he was for substitution of Vocational Constituencies in place of territorial references. Our local government bodies in ancient and mediaeval times were constituted of Vocational Constituencies. The physical delimitations and landmarks still exist. The habits and usages of the people founded on the old model and attuned to conditions of life continue inseparably from their mode of life. Existing place names go by the ward-names of old, as for example Velam terra, Kaviya terra, Chemma terra, Chetty terra, Parangi terra &c &c., but on the local self-government ordinance we have got to go on the credo of democracy and universal equality and put all the differentiated group units we have on the reckoning of split atoms. The result of such reckoning is desired because it confers on us a working basis, while in truth the individuals act and behave as if they were parts of old groups and follow the old

lines of loyalties and kinship coalitions as well as on old cleavages and antipathies. Here is the rub. Clash follows and consequences are ruinous for community life.

Things seem to go wrong and before they go far the wrong way, I think a commission should be appointed to inquire into the working of the Urban Councils in the last 10 years and formulate measures for reform.

Yours truly,  
WIE MIE NAJME.

## SURPLUS OF PADDY IN JAFFNA

Sir,—Mr. Thiagarajah's letter appearing in your issue of the 26th inst is pathetic reading. The humane and statesmanlike pronouncement of Mr. V. Veerasingham that the Jaffnese would willingly share with their brethren in the South any surplus paddy has put up the back of our social worker, Mr. Thiagarajah. Mr. Thiagarajah's query is: "Where is the surplus paddy?" But had Mr. T. understood the function of the word "any" in the extract of the learned Principal's speech which Mr. T. quotes, he would not have been in such haste to rush to the Press.

But taking for granted that there is no surplus paddy in Jaffna, it is absurd to emphasize and create inter-communal tension that all surplus paddy should be kept in Jaffna as was recently attempted by the Manipay Social Service League, of which the President is Mr. Thiagarajah. Mr. Thiagarajah has really displayed a narrow sectionalism by his discrimination between the North and the South.

Yours etc.  
Commonsense

Manipay,  
29th March 1942.

[This correspondence is now closed  
Ed H. O.]

## PERSONAL

Mr. K. Chinnappah, Head Master, Tellippalai Mahajana English School, had a sudden attack of Coronary Thrombosis on the 18th of March and was getting treatment at the Manipay Hospital. He is making satisfactory progress.

Dr. T. Nallainathan of Colombo is now in Jaffna and stays at his residence in Vannarponnai.

## NOTICE

Wanted persons with good knowledge of English as well as Malay (Romanised) as spoken in Malaya. Those with experience of broadcasting preferred. Applicant must be prepared to serve in any part of India.

Apply to the Information Officer, Colombo, giving details of experience and other qualifications.  
(Mis. 2, 2-4-42.)

## WANTED

Bicycles in good condition. Reasonable prices will be paid.

Apply to R. C. S. Cooke, Message Commandant, A. R. P. Head Quarters, Jaffna.

A. J. R. Vethavanam,  
A. R. P. Controller,  
A. R. P. Office,  
Jaffna, March 28, 1942.

(Mis. 1, 2 & 6-4-42.)

## NOTICE

WANTED Volunteers, Men and Women for work in the A.R.P. Control & Report Centre as telephonists and clerks for part time work.

A. J. R. VETHAVANAM,  
A. R. P. Controller,  
A. R. P. Office, Jaffna,  
March 31, 1942.

(Mis. 4, 2 & 6-4-42.)

## INDIA OFFERED DOMINION STATUS

Continued from page 1

Executive Council. The general direction was laid down in the paragraph. The object was to give the fullest measure of Government to the Indian people at the present time consistent with the possibilities of the present constitution which could not be changed till the end of the war. But there might be some small change to make in regard to the composition of the Executive Council, particularly the condition that there should be three Service members of ten years' standing. "The intention of the document as far as possible, subject to the reservation regarding defence, is to put power into the hands of Indian leaders."

"Would you not agree to joint responsibility between England and India for defence?" asked a correspondent. Sir Stafford said that joint responsibility for defence had been conceded in so far as the document laid it down that His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for and retain the control and the direction of the defence of India as a part of the world war effort, but the task of organising to the full the military, moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the peoples of India.

"Would you agree to give internal defence to Indians?" "There is a fallacy in speaking of the internal defence of India", replied Sir Stafford. "When there is a state of war, it is impossible to dissociate internal and external defence. Taking a hypothetical case like the movement of troops from, say, Madras to Calcutta, it might be said to be a purely internal matter, but it is a question which depends upon a multitude of other questions such as whether the Japanese are likely to take Ceylon, the position in Burma, the placing of the position in Burma, the placing of the fleet in the Pacific and whether there are other troops available to move from the Middle East, etc. It would be impossible to dissociate the internal movement of troops from the general strategy and tactics of the war. So long again as a large portion of the effective army, air force and navy had to be brought from Britain and other Dominion sources it is essential that the control and movement of all these forces should be under a centralised body."

## Constitution Making

Sir Stafford indicated that it would be obligatory on all the provinces to take part in the election of a constitution-making body. As soon as the constitution was settled, everything would be transferred to India. If some provinces decided not to accede, then so far as they were concerned they would not be parties to the constitution. It would be open to them to form a separate union. He envisaged the possibility that only those provinces which were contiguous could form a separate union. He referred to the decision to appoint an Indian member to the War Cabinet and said it was in that Cabinet that decisions as to strategy were made. To suggest full membership in the War Cabinet was the important thing and not the mere appointment of a Defence member. His attention was then drawn to the position

in Australia. The position in Australia today," he said, "is that the whole thing is under American control". (Laughter.)

He declined to say anything specific about the last paragraph of the document dealing with the immediate arrangements envisaged in the Government of India Executive, but said: "The intention of this paragraph is to indicate to the Governor-General, who is responsible for the formation of the Government of India, the broad lines on which, in accordance with the scheme, that Government may be formed. All the details of the formation of that Government are for the Governor-General to decide and we have not attempted and should not attempt to take that responsibility out of his hands."

Sir Stafford added that so far as the Governor-General could within the sections of the existing constitution, he would attempt to form his Executive Council with a body of Indian leaders who could give leadership to the country and help direct the counsels of the country in the Executive Council of the Commonwealth in the War Cabinet and of the united nations in the Pacific War Council. He made clear that "the scheme goes through as a whole or is rejected as a whole." It would be impossible to retain only the part relating to the immediate arrangements at the centre and to discard the rest of the draft scheme.

"The defence of India will not be in Indian hands even if all the parties want it," he declared in reply to a series of questions. "It would be the worst thing for the defence of India. It would disorganise the whole defence arrangements and such disorganisation would be fatal."

Replying to questions about procedure to determine whether a province did or did not desire to accede, Sir Stafford said that, in any case where the result was not absolutely clear, the suggestion had been made that it should be done by a plebiscite of the adult population in the whole province. Where the Provincial Assembly decided by a majority of 80 per cent. to accede, it would not be necessary to have a plebiscite. If 60 per cent. of the Legislature did not vote in favour of accession, then the minority should have the right to challenge the plebiscite the plebiscite itself would be decided by a bare majority. "If for a year in a constitution-making body, the Indian communities meet together in order to force a united constitution for India, they will probably succeed", said Sir Stafford. "If they do not, we can do nothing more to help them succeed. It after having done that they want to separate, nobody in the world can stop them." The object, he added, was to offer a method by which there could be a United India governed by Indians "and we are not going any longer to take up an attitude which would justify the charge that it was the British Government which was preventing a United India because it was relying on differences among Indians. Unfortunately, our experience in the past ten years has been that Indians have not yet solved the problem or put forward a joint scheme for the giving of self-government to India."



# THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

## SIDDHIYAR—AN INTRODUCTION

(By a Science Graduate)

### XIII. 'Supaksham' or Our Own Side: Proofs and 'Lakshanas' or Descriptions

(Continued from our issue of 30-3-42)

The third and fourth Sutras treat about the soul (Pasu). The former of these consists of one long proposition with one subject and seven predicates which are in refutation of seven different theories regarding the soul and may therefore be regarded as seven simple propositions. These are:

(1) The soul exists. This is in refutation of the theory that it is a negation of everything (குறியம், Suniyam), as there is a subconscious reality which denies or rejects everything else as not being the soul.

(2) It joins the body and gets egotistic, saying this is my body, &c. Hence it is different from the body, which is inert in deep sleep or when it becomes a corpse.

(3) It has the faculties of Ichchai, Gnanam and Kriyai (volition, notion and action), as distinct from the five senses which are organs of knowledge only.

(4) It cogitates over dreams. This is in repudiation of the theory that the soul is identical with the Sukshma Sariram (குஞ்சும சரீரம்) or subtle body, the vehicle assumed by the soul in the dream state with which it roams about and undergoes varying experiences in rapid succession. The argument is that if the Sukshma Sariram were the principal it should clearly recollect everything that took place during dreams in the subsequent waking state, which is not the case. However much one may try, he is able to recollect fragmentary bits only of his dream experiences and forgets much of it though the waking state follows within a few moments after the experiences.

(5) It experiences pleasure and pain in the waking state but not in deep sleep. This is to shew that the soul is different from Prana-Vayu (life-breath) which is fully active in both states.

(6) It is subject to the five Avastas (அவத்தைகள்) or states of existence ranging from utter inertia (குறியாதிதம், Turiyatitam) to full wakefulness (சாக்ரம், Sakram). This is in proof of the fact that the soul is not God, who is self-luminous and not subject to any limitations of knowledge or inertia at any time.

(7) It exists even in the Turiyatita condition where the senses and other bodily organs including Chittam (சித்தம்) and Prana Vayu (பிரணவாயு) do not function. This is in answer to those who assert that the soul is nothing but a conglomeration of the bodily senses and organs.

There are three propositions in the fourth Sutam, namely:

(1) The soul is different from the Antakkaranas (ஆந்தக்கரணங்கள்) or inner senses of Chittam, Manas, Akankaram and Buddhi.

(2) It is in conjunction with Anava Malam which is the cause of self-concept.

(3) It undergoes different Avastas by contracting and expanding its bodily organs.

These (7+3=) ten propositions are briefly told in two verses and elaborated in 42 additional verses. It should be noted here that the 6th and 7th propositions of the 3rd Sutam and the 3rd proposition of the 4th Sutam are not repetitions though they appear similar. The former two occur in Pramana Iyal and are intended as proof of the existence of the soul as distinct from God and the bodily organs, respectively, while the last appears in Lakshana Iyal and gives some of the further attributes or qualities of the soul.

The next Sutam describes the manner in which the Lord's Sakti acts and enables the lettered souls and the letters themselves (Pasam) to act. This Sakti is called Tirohana Sakti (திரோஹா சக்தி, literally Hiding Power) and is reckoned along with Anavam Karmam, Maya and Mayeyam (or products of Maya) as one of the PanchaMalas (five-fold varieties of bondage) as it forms a sort of veil and lets the soul get immersed in the pleasures (and pains) of the world. This, of course, is with a view to the poisoning of likes and dislikes (eying them equally, இருவகை மலம்) and the mellowing of Anava Malam (மலமரிபாசம்) and, when this mature stage is reached, the Tirohana Sakti so-called at the earlier stage of the soul's progress becomes the Arul Sakti (Grace) which illumines the soul and leads it to Salvation. There are two propositions in this, the fifth Sutam, and three propositions in the following, the sixth Sutam, which deals with the special characteristics of Sivam. They are as follows:

A. R. P. Bulletin No. 4

## INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION

In bulletins 2 and 3 we discussed the various types of bombs and their effects. We said that an efficient Black Out was undoubtedly the best possible way of minimising the chances of aerial bombing and of facilitating the work of the A.R.P. Services in case bombs do fall.

The purpose of this bulletin is to describe a few remedies when bombs are actually dropped. To begin with let us disillusion every one of the idea that there is any remedy for direct hits. At the same time it will be highly encouraging to note that deaths by direct hits are few and far between.

What the A.R.P. is out to preach and determined to see practised are ways and means of reducing deaths and destruction due to splinters. For this purpose we shall consider the matter bomb by bomb and learn the remedies against each separately.

First we have the high explosive bomb. Splinters from this bomb travel at an angle from the point of impact. Such splinters will not harm anyone if one falls into a crouching position. Before the Japanese came into the fray a prostrate position was recommended. The brutal attacks of the Japanese, how else shall we call the attacks of an enemy whose decided object is to kill everyone that is within the danger zone, began using anti-personnel bombs whose splinters fly horizontally. To escape death from such splinters crouching on knees and elbows is recommended. Open mouth and plugged ears remain constant.

But the safest way is to get into any depression near at hand. Street drains however dirty, irrigation channels water leads, holes where palmyrah nuts are placed to ripen and even water holes of all types are good protection. It is also worth the trouble and expense to have slit trenches dug in every compound and place of business. If the party that is to take shelter be small an L-shaped trench will do; but if many are to take cover a W-shaped trench is the best. These trenches may be covered with planks and sand bags or even be left open if the expense is too much. In an open trench the risk of the blazing sun these days, and the rain later on has to be encountered. However, it is better to be broiled or drenched for

a short time than be annihilated for all time. When taking shelter in a trench we must strictly observe non-smoking which is the first rule of trench manners.

The other bomb that is likely to be used and used with dangerous results is the incendiary bomb. The purpose of this missile is, as we have said previously, to create fires. Fires in a leaf thatched and leaf-fenced locality like Jaffna may take proportions beyond control, especially when the dry South Western sets in by May or so. Therefore everyone should learn to identify and fight against an incendiary bomb.

The incendiary bomb is of two kinds, the phosphorus bomb and the oil bomb. When the phosphorus bomb bursts a large number of tiny rubber pellets containing phosphorus are scattered all round the point of impact. In such a case hiding ourselves in a shelter like ostriches will be assisting trouble. We must gird ourselves to fight the bomb. The bomb may be detected by the presence of dense white smoke at first on the spots where the rubber coated phosphorus pellets are exposed to the air. The phosphorus ignites the combustible material near by and the white smoke is turned into black. With a suitable breeze Jaffna may experience a forest fire or a prairie fire of enormous dimensions. Under such conditions those who take shelter may be roasted alive. Hence it is better to face the music and fight the bomb.

To fight such fires one ought to wrap a wet cloth round one's joints and have a wet handkerchief round one's nose. Then he should take a bucket of sand and cover each pellet with a sufficient quantity of sand to smother the flames. After having covered all the detectable pellets one should take a metal ladle with a long handle and scoop out the pellets into a bucket to be thrown into some pit or any other safe place where the phosphorus may burn itself out. The oil bomb is similar to the phosphorus bomb but it contains paraffin instead of phosphorus. In this case sand should not be thrown on the pellet for it will splash the paraffin all over. A ridge of sand may be made round each pellet and the burial service of these may then be performed as in the case of phosphorus pellets.

5 (1) The senses can only know with the aid of the soul, but they cannot know the soul.

(2) Similarly, the soul can only know with the aid of God (His Tirohana Sakti) and it is the all-knowing Sivam that knows and makes the souls to know.

6 (1) Whatever we perceive is Achit (அசித்தம், insentient) and Asat (அசத்து, unstable).

(2) Whatever cannot be known in any way is Saniyam (சுனியம், non-existent).

(3) The all-pervading Sivam is neither the one nor the other but is Chit (சித்தம், pure Intelligence) and Sat (சத்து, Existence).

The last of these propositions though inserted here really belongs to the second part of the Supaksham of Siddhiyar, Ummiri Atikavam, as it describes the Sorupa Lakshanas of the Supreme Being. This is perhaps the reason why it is placed at the very end of Pothu Atikavam and serves as a sort of prelude to what follows. After enumerating and expatiating on these propositions in 18 verses, our Achariyar proceeds to give us an idea of the Sadanas prescribed for the attainment of the goal of Moksham or liberation.



## 10,000 ACRES MORE FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

### CULTIVATION BY MIDDLE CLASS CEYLONESE

Anuradhapura, Thursday.  
An extent of over 10,000 acres of additional lands consisting mainly of Crown forest is being prepared on free food production permits issued to middle class Ceylonese, who are being granted assistance in the form of financial aid as well as free issue of seed and other planting material.

Every allottee will be granted financial assistance up to Rs. 35 per acre under Parakrama Samudraya, Minneriya, or Kagama and Rs. 20 per acre under the Nuwarawewa scheme consisting of over 2,000 acres. In addition they will be given free seed and planting material and all surplus schedule crops will be purchased by Government at prices fixed from time to time.

All cultivators under this scheme can get their permits renewed at the end of one year and, further, they will be entitled to special consideration under the peasant and middle class colonization schemes.

Under the Nuwarawewa scheme a large number of Government officers at Anuradhapura have applied for land and they have formed a co-operative society in order to facilitate quick and easy cultivation.

## KAMA VIDANE FOR MANIPAY

### TO PROTECT CROPS

A long-felt want for a Kama Vidane to look after the protection of crops from thieves and stray cattle in the Manipay fields has been met by the appointment of one at a meeting of the proprietors and leaseholders convened by the Local Assistance Committee, Manipay, presided over by Mr. V. Veerasingam. After agreeing up on the duties of the Kama Vidane and his remuneration a committee was appointed to supervise and control the Kama Vidane and to adjust his remuneration to suit the harvest when crops failed. They are also empowered to settle disputes between farmers. Mr. S. Nagalingam was appointed Kama Vidane for the fields south of the path leading from Manipay market to Thoranthoddam. It is proposed to appoint another Kama Vidane to look after the fields north of the path. The following are members of the Committee: Messrs. S. C. Arnold, E. Murugesapillai, Sami Iyer, T. Appaiab, S. Kanithasingam, V. Sionathambay, A. Sellathurai, K. Suppiab, K. Nadarajah, S. Arunasalam, S. Muthucumarasamy, S. Nagan, V. Chellappan and K. Sinnvan. (cor)

The land which has been taken over by the District Court staff has already been prepared and the sowing of gingelly is in progress.

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[Q. 115. 23-1-42—22-4-42.]

## SALE OF TODDY RENTS 1942-43—VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

NOTICE is hereby given that the Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya will receive sealed tenders for the purchase, subject to Toddy Rent Sale Conditions published in Government Gazette No. 3606 of April 26, 1942 and the General Conditions applicable to all Excise Licences, of the exclusive privilege of selling fermented toddy by retail in the undermentioned taverns during the period 1st July, 1942 to 30th June, 1943.

2. For further particulars see Government Gazette No. 3,896 of 27th March, 1942.  
3. The Conditions of Sale and any other required information can be obtained at the Vavuniya Kachcheri.

The Kachcheri,  
Vavuniya, March 24, 1942.

CAULTON S. COREA,  
Assistant Government Agent.

### LIST OF TAVERNS REFERRED TO:—

No.	Division	Local Area	Date and time of closing of tenders	Place
1.	Maritime Pattus	Vaddavakkala	April 13, 1942 9-30 a. m.	Mullativu Residency.
3.	-do-	Preharnathalan	-do- 9-45 "	-do-
4.	-do-	Pavukudiruppu	-do- 10-00 "	-do-
5.	-do-	Vattaprisi	-do- 10-15 "	-do-
7.	-do-	Chilawatai	-do- 10-30 "	-do-
8.	Vavuniya North	Kachchilamadu	-do- 10-45 "	-do-
11.	Vavuniya Sanitary Board Town	Within the Sanitary Board Limits of Vavuniya	April 9, 1942, 10-00 a. m.	Vavuniya Kachcheri.

(G. 1. 2-4-42)

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Y. 20. 1-4-41—31-3-42 (T)

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