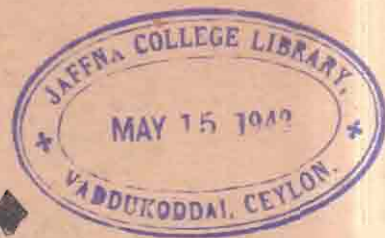


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1942.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 9.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Steady Flow of Food Supplies

It is understood that a large quantity of dhal has been released in India for export to Ceylon. Another addition to the food supplies which have arrived recently in the Island are large stocks of wheat and wheat flour which will shortly be in the market.

### Indian Army Enlistments

With the Japanese threat to India looming closer Indian Army enlistments have soared to 50,000 a month—the most the army can at present assimilate—Indian diplomatic circles disclosed in Washington. Applications from Indians for admission to the army now number 100,000 a month, but half the volunteers are turned away because the authorities find it impossible to clothe and equip so many recruits every thirty days.

### Emergency Measures in India

Enemy attempts to unsettle by false or tendentious propaganda the population of any area threatened with an attack, has been forestalled by the Government of India in an order empowering the Provincial Governments to call in wireless receiving sets in those areas. This also prevents communication by the enemy of instructions to Fifth Columnists. The notification emphasises that it is purely an emergency measure and will only be enforced should the occasion arise. It does not impose any ban at present on listening to enemy broadcasts.

### Earthquakes Reported in Japan

It is reported from Tokyo that earthquakes, accompanied by a tremendous noise have forced the population in the neighbourhood of the volcano Asama, northwest of Tokyo, to leave their homes and to spend Saturday night in the open air, according to the Budapest radio. Mount Asama, which is in the Province of Nagano, has erupted violently and a dense rain of ash has fallen over an area of several miles. Reports state that this is one of the most severe eruptions in Japan for a number of years, but the extent of the damage is not yet known. There is no confirmation of this report from any other source.

## THE MORAL ISSUE IN THE WAR

### VICTORY SHOULD GIVE REAL PEACE IN FREEDOM

BY H. WICKHAM STEED

M. MAISKY, the Ambassador of Soviet Russia in London, has been saying plainly what a good many of us think. The other day he decorated four British airmen who have been serving in Russia with the Order of Lenin, and in the presence of the British Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, and Mr. Winston Churchill, he said that there were many reasons for believing that the year 1942 was destined to be the turning point in the war.

#### Four Fundamental Things

He asked us to remember four fundamental things. First, that this was a war of engines; second that resources actually mobilized counted more than potential resources not fully mobilized; third, that the offensive spirit and possession of the initiative were of the greatest importance, and fourth, that time would only be on our side if we seized the initiative and won the race against time.

Mr. Maisky pointed out that on the Soviet front the initiative had been taken from Hitler and that the Russians had not the slightest intention of letting him take it from them. The Allies would undoubtedly have more tanks and aircraft in 1943 than they had now, but the enemy was staking everything on 1942.

#### Stake Everything

Therefore the task before the Allies was clear. They must also stake everything on 1942 and throw into the battle everything they had got.

This strikes me as sound doctrine. It does not mean that the war must necessarily be finished this year. It does mean that if the enemy can be so hard hit this year as to thwart his plans and destroy his last hope of winning the war, the task of finishing him off will be far less difficult next year.

The enemy knows well that the resources of the United States and the British Commonwealth, of Russia and China, must in the long run

be immeasurably greater than any which Germany, Italy and Japan can command, unless, in the short run, fresh regions can be overrun and fresh supplies of food, raw materials and oil can be tapped.

That is why Hitler will make his supreme effort this year.

#### Highly Moral

We must, therefore, expect anxious moments and the stiffest fighting of the war. Yet, as Admiral Vian's exploit has shown, the odds need not deter us, even if they were more heavily adverse than they appear likely to be.

Our cause is as highly moral as the ambitions and designs of the enemy are deeply immoral.

In my eyes, at any rate, our purposes bulk as large as the actual fighting because our people would not be reflecting upon them so profoundly unless we were persuaded in the very fibre of our being that victory will bring the accomplishment of those purposes within sight.

An example of what I mean is to be found in the latest work of an eminent British economist whose writings have in the past seemed to take account only of material conditions and considerations.

#### The Character of the Issue

Now he writes: "The war has provided, at any rate for the British people and the whole English speaking world, a moral purpose which has revived the national will, increased the sense of cohesion and of mutual obligation, bred a salutary realisation of the gravity of the crisis and at the same time created the hope of an opportunity for a new ordering of human affairs. There is no excuse for mistaking the character of the issue. The crisis cannot be explained, much less solved, in constitutional or even in economic terms. The fundamental issue is moral".

When a hard-bitten economist reaches and proclaims a conclusion like this, I feel that a revolution is really going on and that world problems are

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## JAPAN WILL BE LAID LOW

### PREMIER'S WARNING TO AXIS POWERS

The Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, in a broadcast on Sunday on the occasion of the second anniversary of his appointment as the King's First Minister, promised exemplary punishment if the Nazis used poison gas on the Russian front.

Proceeding, Mr. Churchill declared that more Germans had already perished in Russia and its snows than were killed in all the four-and-a-quarter years of the last war.

The British and American bombing offensive against Germany would be one of the principal features of this year's war, he added.

A stern warning to Germany that the use of poison gas by Hitler against the armies and the peoples of Russia would be treated by Britain exactly as if it were used against the British people and that Britain would carry gas warfare against military objectives in Germany, was given by Mr. Churchill.

#### Four Chapters

Concluding his speech, Mr. Churchill said:—

"If we look back today over the course of the war, we can see that it seems to have divided itself into four very clearly defined chapters. The first ended, with the over-running by the Nazis of Western Europe and the fall of France. The second chapter, Britain alone, ended with Hitler's attack upon Russia. I would call the third chapter which then began 'the Russians' glory' and may it long continue. The fourth chapter opened at Pearl Harbour when the military party in Japan treacherously attacked the United States and Great Britain in the Far East. That is where we are now.

"The struggle has become world-wide and the fate of all the States and nations and their future is at stake. This latest chapter of this 'universal war' confronts us with many difficulties and immense complications. It is true that the Japanese, taking advantage of our preoccupations elsewhere and of the fact that the United States had striven for so long to keep the peace, have seized, more easily and more quickly than they expected, lands of

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## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1942.

### THE PREMIER'S SPEECH

THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S speech is full of the dogged courage and faith so characteristic of him. His reminder that all the bungling in this war was not done by the British and their Allies is necessary, because, in the face of the many reverses suffered by the Allied nations in the Far East, one often fails to look at the other side of the picture. Hitler too, in spite of his intuitions, has made many mistakes for which the German people will have to pay dearly in due course. According to Mr. Churchill, the German attack on Russia was the first mistake made by Hitler. The second was his shocking miscalculation in regard to the Russian winter. The German army is thus securely tied down to the task of crushing Russia, and on the successful accomplishment of this task undoubtedly depends the salvation of Germany. While history will record Hitler's pact of non-aggression with Stalin as a master-stroke of genius, it will find it difficult to endorse the reasons which prompted him to relegate the subtleties of diplomacy to the background and stake the whole future of his country on the arbitrament of war. A victorious Germany pursuing a cautious policy of aggression elsewhere would have sufficed to keep the Russians in check. At least, this was the view taken by the German generals, and the world has to thank Hitler for following his own intuitions rather than the considered opinion of his military experts. The second German offensive against Russia has started. The Allied nations can look forward to the result with some measure of confidence, because, if the Russians fought well to beat back the first attack, it is more than likely that they are going to fight much better now, with Allied assistance pouring into Russia at a rate which cannot but have a decisive effect on the whole course of the war. Mr. Churchill has, however, said nothing definite about the prospect of a second front in the West to ease the pressure on Russia. Even if a campaign in Western Europe by the Allies is one of the certainties of the future, the Prime Minister could not have, for obvious reasons, said anything about it, but, if one takes the trend of opinion in the British and American press as well as Ministerial utterances in Britain, it would

not be far wrong to say that the British High Command is keeping the possibility of a second front in the West steadily in view. The sustained attacks from the air on German ports and centres of production are, if successful, likely to lead to an immediate attack by Allied forces on Western Europe. We do not share the view that, by themselves, these attacks can accomplish much. We have to remember the fact that, in spite of the bombing of London, Coventry and a number of other industrial centres in Britain, the British military machine is still functioning well. There is no reason to suppose that, after the experience so far gained, the British General Staff is pinning its faith solely to air attacks on Germany.

We in Asia are vitally interested in Mr. Churchill's references to Japan. He admits that the Japanese, taking advantage of British preoccupation elsewhere and of the unpreparedness of the United States, "have seized more easily and more quickly than they expected their lands of booty and desire in the East Indian Archipelago. Henceforward they will find resistance stiffening on all their widely spread fronts." There is a spirit of quiet assurance in these words which will go far to tone down the disappointment widely felt over the progress of events in Asia. As we said the other day, the fighting in Burma is drawing to a close, with the Japanese in possession of almost all the key positions in that country and the British army still retreating. The great question is, where is the last and decisive stand going to be made and when? There is a limit to withdrawals. The occupation of Burma will bring the Japanese to the Indian frontier. Hitherto Burma and Malaya were regarded as the outer defences of India and Ceylon. Much as we share Mr. Churchill's satisfaction over the supplies that are being speeded across the seas to the aid of Russia, we cannot and do not approve of his silence on the very serious situation that is likely to arise on the Indian frontier. There is not the slightest doubt that everything possible is being done to meet the menace, but it is the earnest hope of the people of India and Ceylon that the mistakes made in Burma will not be repeated here. And, they are not mistakes either. It seems to us that the British High Command, in its anxiety to deal with Hitler in Europe, has failed to appreciate fully the significance of the Japanese advance into Burma. This advance is independent of the naval situation in the Indian Ocean. The reverse sustained by the Japanese Navy in the Coral Sea shows that Japanese naval resources have their limit. But Japan may not seek

complete mastery of the Indian Ocean before attacking India. That Japan has vastly extended her line of communications cannot be denied, but is this line so vulnerable as people think? Except in the treacherous raid on Pearl Harbour, Japanese naval strategy has hitherto avoided a conflict in the open seas. The Japanese militarists seem to be following a highly original plan of their own by securing their communications with Japan through the China Sea and threatening the Indian Ocean from Singapore, while their army continues its northward march to the Indian frontier. The situation is one that must be faced frankly and boldly.

### THE RAILWAY AND FOOD PRODUCTION

We are assured that the Railway Department proposes to grant preference to the transport of essential commodities by the railway. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope no time will be lost in implementing this promise. It would be a mistake to hold up the transport of essential commodities to distant areas when these are available in places like Colombo. The trouble with the Railway is that it is not organised for emergency work in war-time. It was intended for the happy days of peace when no army of frightened evacuees would besiege the railway stations and terrorise the staff, when no military authority would put forward in homely language peremptory claims for preference for its own goods, and when the railway people would be allowed to do things in their own comfortable, sleepy way without incurring serious consequences. It is high time that the Railway Department woke up to the fact that, though there is a war on, people have got to live and the Railway must minister to their needs somehow. It is also satisfactory to note that special measures are being devised to deal with third class passengers travelling in a higher class. This nuisance has become almost universal, as a result, no doubt, of the large number of people running away from their places. Recently, at Madawachiya the first-class compartments of the Talaimannar train were besieged by a veritable army of men, women and children who were determined to get to India anyhow. There was no attempt whatever at maintaining order. In fact the railway staff took the line of least resistance by opening the doors of first-class compartments that had been locked. In our opinion, flying squads are needed to deal not only with passengers who try to get in where they are not wanted but also with railway officials from the porter upwards who try to smuggle these passengers into the higher class for a consideration.

With regard to the question

of goods traffic, it is not enough to give preference to the transport of essential commodities like foodstuffs. A few weeks ago an attempt was made to get down a quantity of bone-meal to Kilinochi from a Colombo firm, who, however, were unable to comply with the order owing to the shortage of waggons. A recent attempt to transport two bags of bran for cattle from Jaffna to Kilinochi had to be abandoned because the official concerned refused to accept the same for transport. We wish to invite the attention of the Railway Department to the fact that bran and fertilisers are as much essential commodities as foodstuffs. They are needed for the production of food, and it would be more satisfactory if they managed to find room for the transport of such goods by the railway.

### VIGILANCE CORPS IN MANIPAL

At a public meeting held at Manipal on the 9th instant under the auspices of the Manipal Parish Social Service League with Sir Waitilingam Duraiswamy in the chair it was resolved to organise a Vigilance Corps to suppress crime in the Parish; the corps to consist of the members of the League and members of the Public, the corps to be in charge of Mr. K. Chornalingam.

There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen and addresses were made by Mr. C. Thiagarajah, President of the League, Dr. K. Cathiravelu, Mr. V. Visuvalingam, O. A., Mr. K. Chornalingam and Mr. T. Thambapillai explaining the need for such Vigilance Corps in these days as there were indications of theft, robbery and such other crimes in the Parish recently. The resolutions were proposed, seconded and supported by Messrs. K. Ramanathan, C. W. Duraisingham, and Mr. M. Perampalam.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks by Mr. C. N. Deva-raian, the Secretary of the League.

### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary No. 1129.

In the matter of the intestate estate of C. E. A. Selvaratnam of Pandaiteruppu Deceased, Ranjithamalar Selvaratnam of Pandaiteruppu Petitioner,

Vs.

1. Alag ranchini daughter of Selvaratnam of Pandaiteruppu
2. H. L. D. Selvaratnam of Chundiculy presently of Brodie House, Horton Place, Colombo

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 1st day of April 1942 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition 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 Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this Court on the 20th day of May 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 1st day of April 1942.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 11. 14 & 18-5-42.)



## BIG JAFFNA RESPONSE

### To Campaign for Recruits

The Military Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" writes in Tuesday's issue the paper:

The recruiting officers returned to Colombo this morning after a very successful tour of Jaffna. They received a very warm welcome from the residents of the peninsula and they told me that the response they received surpassed all expectations.

Their campaign in the north lasted a week. In the mornings recruiting was carried out in the town area and in the afternoons the officers toured the villages.

Last Saturday's public meeting on the Jaffna esplanade was a fitting finale to the northern campaign. In fact, very few other meetings there were able to attract such a large crowd. There were representatives from every walk of life. The Government Agent of the Province, Mr. M. Prasad, presided.

Shortly before their departure the recruits were entertained to tea by some of the leading women of the district. It was one of the best social events in Jaffna in recent times.

At the railway station the young men were accorded a rousing send-off. The platforms were crowded with relations, friends and well-wishers of the recruits.

Now that the recruiting officers have returned to Colombo they will continue their campaign in the city until May 19th when they will leave for Kandy.

#### Could Not be Better

I have not seen the new recruits but I understand that selections could not be better. The young men who have enlisted will be in the depot before the week is out and will go through an intensive course of training before they are assigned their war roles.

Just a word to would-be recruits. They must be prepared to enlist in any unit because they are all equally good. It may sometimes happen that a particular unit they wish to join may already be up to strength in which case the recruiting officers will not be able to help unless the applicant agrees to serve in any unit which the authorities select.

Ceylonese young men are wanted not only for the units of the Ceylon Defence Force but also for the Ceylon Royal Artillery and the Royal Army Service Corps.

The conditions for enlistment are the same, but, in the case of the R. A. S. C., recruits have the added advantage of seeing the world. Young men can enlist either as clerks or drivers. Incidentally, Ceylon boys now serving with the Corps overseas are (as their letters indicate) extremely happy and giving a good account of themselves.

#### REVENUE OFFICERS

About 70 of the large number of candidates who sat for the Divisional Revenue Officers' examination a short time ago were interviewed on Tuesday by the Director of Education, Mr. L. McD. Robison, and an Assistant Chief Secretary, Mr. A. C. M. Hingley. A selection will be made from among this lot to fill 18 new posts, five in the Low-country, eight in the Kandyan and five in the Tamil-speaking districts.

## FOOD PRODUCTION IN CEYLON

### 100,000 ACRES NEEDED TO PRODUCE SUFFICIENT FOODSTUFFS

BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE  
(In a recent Broadcast Talk)

A fortnight today His Excellency inaugurated the First Food Week in a speech emphasising the need to grow more and to eat less food.

In the absence of Mr. Rodrigo on account of illness it has fallen to me at the beginning of this the Second Food Week to tell you something of what is being done to carry out His Excellency's injunction to grow more food especially what part the Department of Agriculture takes in the effort. Some one may ask how much more food have we got to produce? Well, our main foodstuff in the past has been rice. More than half our requirements of rice used to come from Burma, Indo China and Malaya. We are now cut off from these sources of supply. In recent years we have imported approximately 550,000 tons of rice each year. Fortunately our great neighbour India has come to our assistance and has agreed to allow us to purchase the major portions of our requirements.

Since the preparation of land for the growing of rice is a slow process involving the provision of irrigation facilities it is not possible, in a short time, to increase to any considerable degree the acreage of paddy fields. So far as rice is concerned we can expect some increase over the normal output as a result of making certain that all available paddy lands may give their best possible yield. That being so the greater part of the shortage must be made good by growing other food crops for which land can be got ready in a much shorter time than is necessary for paddy. The food crops which can be grown and are now being grown to replace the rice are dry land Cereals such as Kurakkan, Maize, Sorghum, Cumbu etc; Roots such as Sweet Potato, Manioc and Yams of all kinds and Pulses such as Beans, peas, gram etc.

#### "Substitutes" for Rice

These foodstuffs are often spoken of as "substitutes" for rice. I hope the word substitute does not give the impression that they are inferior to rice. Nutrition experts assure us that our health will benefit if we make much greater use of such foods than we have done in the past.

We shall have to produce sufficient of these foodstuffs to take the place of at least 100,000 tons of rice. That means we need at least 50,000 tons of cereals such as Maize and Kurakkan and 200,000 tons of roots to give us the same food value as 100,000 tons of rice.

Pulses are required in addition as valuable supplements to the cereals and roots.

It would require 100,000 acres of good well cultivated arable land to produce these quantities of cereals and roots. But much of the land which we are forced to put under cultivation in this emergency is by no means first class arable land and we cannot expect normal yields; therefore it is calculated that about 200,000 acres must be brought under cultivation. That is the measure of our task provided we get from India which we expect. If delivery of

these supplies is interrupted our task will be enormously increased. We cannot therefore be content to aim at 200,000 extra acres.

#### How It Is Being Tackled

Having given you some measure of the task you will wish to know how it is being tackled. Our activities fall into two categories (1) Growing food on what we call State or Departmental farms (2) Encouraging, assisting or even in some cases compelling owners of land to grow food. So far as category (1) is concerned we have State farms opened up at Government expense by the Revenue Officers and Emergency Assistant Government Agents in their districts to provide food and seed for future requirements not only for their own districts but for supply to towns and more densely populated areas. In addition we have schemes run directly by the Department of Agriculture at various Agricultural stations throughout the Island. At these stations as much of the area of the station as possible and in addition Crown lands adjacent to the stations have been planted with food crops. The lands which can be planted in the approaching South West Monsoon are naturally limited to those stations and farms which lie in those parts of the Island which receives rain in the South West Monsoon from May to July. The total area under these schemes which will be planted for this coming South West monsoon is 2,910 acres by the Revenue Officers and Emergency Assistant Government Agents and 929 acres by the Department of Agriculture on its farms.

That is a small area but very little Crown land is available in those parts of the Island which get rain in the South West monsoon.

The greater effort will come in the North East monsoon. The North East rains fall all over the Island and especially in the jungle areas where Crown land is plentiful. In the North East monsoon it is expected that the Revenue Officers and Emergency Assistant Government Agents will bring under cultivation on State farms 16,805 acres while the Department of Agriculture will plant an extra 2,022 acres on its stations. The preparatory work for this area to be planted with the North East rains next October has already started. There are difficulties in the way of completing the programme. The main difficulty is to find an adequate supply of labour when other activities are competing in the labour market and also because the rural population must not be deviated from cultivating their own lands. However in spite of the difficulties the effort is being made and the work is in hand.

**Assistance to Cultivators**  
So much for what Government is doing on State and Departmental farms. To come now to how the private cultivator is being assisted and encouraged to do his share. The assistance varies with the status of the cultivator. At one end of the scale is the estate owner

## NAZIS ATTACKING SOVIET?

### 2,000,000 Reported In Action

New York, Tuesday.

A German Army of 2,000,000 men have started an offensive on the Donetz front, South-east Russia, according to the Berne correspondent of the "New York Times", who writes:

"Semi-official reports from Moscow indicate that the Germans are using a vast military machine of some 24 armoured divisions, between 1,000 and 2,000 first-line planes and an immense infantry force on a 250-mile front between Dnepropetrovsk in the north and Kerch peninsula in the south."

The correspondent mentions also reports of offensive operations on the part of the Russians in the Leningrad sector and a large movement of German troops at Smolensk and hints at a big-scale attack on the Russians in the immediate future on the central front.

#### SERVICES WELFARE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

A press note issued by the Department of Information states—

The initial expenses of the Services Welfare Organising Committee are to be met from contributions to the Government War Purposes Fund. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 65,000 has so far been paid to this Committee. Of this sum, Rs. 55,000 came from the Colombo Municipal Council donation of Rs. 200,000 and Rs. 10,000 was contributed by the Medical and Sanitary Department Sports Club for this purpose.

#### NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that the paddy lands which are situated at Murasumoodai, and known as Lanka Company Land, in extent 89 Acres 3 R. 2 P. accessible by Rodrigo Road, and which belonged to V. S. Kandipillai of Tinnevely was transferred to S. Ambalavanar, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys Kurunegala on 6-7-1940 subject to a trust in favour of the said V. S. Kandipillai. The public are therefore warned not to negotiate, or accept any sale, transfer, mortgage or other without the knowledge and consent of the said V. S. Kandipillai.

V. S. KANDIPILLAI,  
Tinnevely North,

11-5-42, Jaffna.  
(Mis. 31, 14 & 18-5-42.)

who is obliged by the Food Production (Estates) Order to grow food crops on a specific minimum proportion of the area of his estate. It has been calculated that the activities of the estates under this order will bring at least 100,000 acres under food crops though this may not all be brought under crops in the present Yala season.

Estates are favourably situated for food production in as much as they have settled labour forces trained in agricultural operations and a stock of tools and implements. Assistance to estates consists of sale of seed and planting material and technical advice and guidance in the growing of crops which are

Continued on page 4



## NATIONAL ARMY ESSENTIAL

### "MUST BE AT POST OF RESPONSIBILITY"

New Delhi, May 5.

The stand he had taken at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was explained by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, addressing a meeting at the South Indian Association to-night.

Mr. Rajagopalachari declared: "I feel I have done the right thing. I do not feel at all ashamed. So many people have refused to think, and out of 135, 120 have refused to think along the right lines. I could get only 15. Ten come from my place. Anything that is voted by a majority is right. The opposite phenomenon should not surprise you."

Mr. Rajagopalachari referred to the black flag demonstration and said that it did not surprise him. "I expected much more bitterness. I saw nothing. At the All-India Congress Committee, I talked to the people. I expected angry faces and angry words. I expected very bad treatment, but I did not see any such thing. In the Committee meeting the President was very angry with me. He was feeling that I had given a very bad shock to very dear friends. But the Committee, as a whole, appeared in good mirth. And when I spoke, I did not see in the faces any sign of much displeasure. I was really pleased with the reception I had, and in my mind I was thoroughly convinced that I was right."

Mr. Rajagopalachari asserted that he felt confident that his views must prevail.

### Non-Violence

Referring to non-violence, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that non-violence had certain limitations, although Mahatma Gandhi might not accept them. He differed from those who held that since they were not in a position to defend the country, they could only do so by non-violent non-cooperation. It was easier, he said, to resist the enemy with arms; and non-violent non-cooperation meant that they would submit to him in a ghastly manner.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, concluding, pleaded for a National Army and National Front if they were to resist aggression. He thought they had to settle the Muslim affair first, and though it was an unpopular thing, he would continue to press for his demand.

Answering a question, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that if the Madras Legislature were not intimidated by the A. I. C. C. proceedings and accepted his demand, he would fight the Congress just as he would fight the Japanese. If all the people in the country wanted it, surely the Congress would not oppose it.

### Threat to South India

Referring to the position in the South, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said:

"Japan's eyes will be on Ceylon. If Ceylon is attacked, you should not be surprised. In spite of the thrashing they got, they will attack again. We, in the south, are interested in this. India is Ceylon though it is divided by water. The Japanese may try to take over some parts of South India. It is a danger that threat-

## JAPAN WILL BE LAID LOW

Continued from page 1

booty and desire in the East Indian archipelago.

"Henceforward, they will find resistance stiffening on all their widely-spread fronts. They can ill afford losses such as those they have sustained in the naval action of the Coral Sea.

"They cannot be indifferent to the loss of aircraft inflicted upon them at so many points and particularly off the northern coasts of Australia and in their repulse at Colombo and Trincomalee. The strength of the United States, expressed in units of modern war-power, actual and potential, is also many times greater than the power of Japan, and we also will make our contribution to the final defeat and punishment of this ambitious and greedy nation.

"I am not prone to make predictions, but I have no doubt tonight that British and American sea-power will grip and hold the Japanese and that overwhelming air power, supported by covering military operations, will lay them low. This would come to pass very much sooner should anything happen to Hitler in Europe.

"Therefore, tonight I give you a message of good cheer. You deserve it and facts endorse it. But be it good cheer or be it bad cheer it will make no difference to us. We shall drive on to the end and do our duty, win or die. God helping us, we can do no other."

ens the south of India. If they attack South India, what will happen? I want to face the danger.

"At this time of danger, we should be at the post of responsibility. I may not be able to do much for the people, and I may not be able to save them from bombs, but if I could share responsibility, I have no doubt that the people will be relieved. I want to do something right or wrong to save our people from trouble and danger. The enemy should feel that we are strong, that we can stand up to them and that they cannot take this country."

"The position in South India demands courage and I feel a yearning to take the risk. I therefore justify my demand that we should be permitted to form our own Government in South India. Now it has become a question of self-defence. I therefore feel we have a duty to perform and that is why I feel that this is necessary."

### "Coalition Government Necessary"

Mr. Rajagopalachari thought that a Coalition Government was necessary to secure an all-India united front in the difficult task that lay before them.

Replying to those who questioned the propriety of the demand for taking office, Mr. Rajagopalachari asserted, "If our Government were in office, we will have spread all over, and every village will be alive with the spirit of defence. There can be a well-organised militia throughout the country. Non-violent non-cooperation with Japanese will not do. Let us face the Japanese like brave men and let not the whole world laugh at us. We must fight, and it is very difficult to do so without having our own Government."

## FOOD PRODUCTION IN CEYLON

Continued from page 3

new to them. To each of these activities on estates a Senior Staff Officer of the Department devotes his full time and energy and we have valuable assistance from the officers of each of the three Research Institutes.

To find the large quantity of seed required was a difficult problem and I am aware that there has been some concern as to whether supplies would be available in time for the planting season.

Much of the seed had to come from overseas. In all 1,160 tons have been ordered of which 1,050 have already arrived in the Island.

The difficulty does not end however with the arrival of the seed in bulk at the ports.

You all know the difficulties and delays at present as a result of disorganization of the normal transport facilities. Much midnight oil has been burned in an attempt to satisfy the very numerous and often clamorous demands and to devise ways and means of getting the precious seed and distributing it to the men who will plant it. The position is improving and we now have enough seed in Ceylon to meet requirements.

### Advisory Service

The second form of assistance to estates is the advisory service. Most of the crops now being grown for food are new to the estate superintendents and the problem of growing them under estate conditions is new to our officers and also to the technical officers of the three Research Institutes. The advice given is based in general agricultural principle and to pool all available knowledge a coordinating committee with the Deputy Director of Agriculture as Chairman, and the Directors of the three Research Institutes as members has been formed. Information is disseminated by personal visits to estates, leaflets and pamphlets, in the daily press and by a news-sheet.

In addition to advice on how to grow these new crops advice and practical demonstrations on the method of cooking them are being given by the Propaganda Officer of the Department of Agriculture. That is a most important activity as little will be gained by growing foodstuffs if the labourers and their wives do not know how best to cook the new foods.

### Forms of Assistance

So much for the estate owner. At the other end of the scale is the village cultivator. Some who own land and many who do not. Assistance is provided in many ways.

(1) Land is made available by the Revenue Officers and Assistant Government Agents (Emergency) quickly and without formal survey whenever Crown land is available even Village Forest Reserves and Major Forest Reserves being utilised.

(2) Implements are issued free of charge on loan for preparing land for cultivation. The demand has been very great. The Government Storekeeper, the Factory Engineer and the Mechanical Engineer, Ratanakumbura, have all done their utmost to find the implements. When land has been prepared in an area implements are passed on to Irish areas where they are needed. Orders for 50,195 implements mainly machetes and cutties have come in from Revenue Officers and Assistant Government Agents (Emergency). So far 40,412 have been supplied.

(3) Financial assistance is given

either as daily wages for clearing and sowing of land or as a flat rate payment for each acre of land prepared and sown. The rate has varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per acre.

(4) By free issue of seeds and planting material.

(5) Issue of seed paddy on loan or in some cases free.

(6) Free issue of bone manure for paddy fields. For the present Yala season 1,918 tons of bone manure have been supplied. That was the total bone manure which was available in the Island in time for the last sowing.

(7) Finding funds for minor repairs to irrigate eas, anicuts etc.

(8) Assistance with funds for purchase of buffaloes and cattle for ploughing.

(9) By propaganda by means of demonstration, talks, leaflets and by the drive of Local Assistance Committees.

(10) By Commandeering uncultivated private lands and allocating them to cultivators.

(11) By guarantee of satisfactory prices for crops.

The total area of land made available to village cultivators for the present season is 54,226 acres. In the next season all that land must be worked again and much more land in addition in the dry zone districts. It is anticipated that anything between 1½ to 3 times the normal acreage of Chena lands will be cultivated in the dry zone.

The Reports of the Revenue Officers and the Emergency Assistant Government Agents in two districts show that in addition to the 54,226 acres of Crown land already allocated some 25,000 additional acres of Paddy land and 25,600 of high lands are to be cultivated.

Reports for the other districts have not yet come in.

In addition to what is being done on estates, by village cultivators and by State and Departmental farms very numerous small plots such as school gardens, private compounds etc. etc., are being cultivated. The aggregate of these small plots must be very considerable.

Now we have seen in very brief outline something of the magnitude of the task with which we are confronted and something of the ways in which Government organizations are endeavouring to aid.

### Most Encouraging

Two things are very plain (1) The task is great and heavy, urgent and vitally important (2) All that Government organizations can do will come to naught without the loyal help and hard work of every section and class of the community.

Fortunately, I am able to say that the interest shown and the efforts already exerted by all are most encouraging. Much remains to be done and everything depends on the initial enthusiasm being kept up and the effort sustained.

Agriculture as a whole in Ceylon will be greatly strengthened by incorporating in its scheme of work to a very much greater extent than in the past the growing of food crops for the sustenance of our own people. For too long we have depended on imports from overseas. If the production of food stuffs becomes, as one fervently hopes it will, a permanent part of our agricultural economy great benefit will result and some good will have come out of this disastrous war in which we are involved.



# THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

## SIDDHIYAR—AN INTRODUCTION

(By a Science Graduate)

### XIV.

#### 'Supaksham' (Continued): The Means and the End ('Sadanai' and 'Payan')

(Continued from our issue of 7-5-42)

After giving a general idea of the different Sadanas and expatiating at some length on Gnana Margam in the eighth Sutam in 39 verses, our author proceeds in the next Sutam to explain how one should perform his Sadana. Not that this (the eighth) Sutam is silent as regards the *Modus Operandi*. The subject matter not only of the ninth Sutam but of the subsequent Sutras as well which form the last chapter or Payan Iyal is all anticipated here. But it is all done rather briefly and it is expressly stated that those who conform to the instructions herein given and take refuge with all humility and true love under the Gracious Feet of the All-Bestower will remain there in peace while the waverers will be tossed about hither and thither owing to the remnants of Pasam. (Vasana Malam, வாசனாமலம்) being still there, and it is for these latter that the subsequent detailed instructions are given.

The ninth Sutam which completes the chapter on Sadanas may be said to be supplementary to the eighth Sutam as it puts the coping stone as it were, if we may say so, to the huge edifice of Sadanas built up in that Sutam. There are three kinds of Gnana: (1) Pasa-Gnana (பாச ஞானம்), knowledge acquired with the help of Pasa or worldly agencies, books of knowledge, the senses, &c, (2) Pasu-Gnana (பசு ஞானம்) or Aham-Brahma-Gnana (அகம் பிரம் ஞானம்), egotistic knowledge which springs forth suddenly when one discovers that Pasam and its products are inferior to him and of no use, and (3) Pati-Gnana (பதி ஞானம்) or Godly knowledge, realization through Divine Grace (சுவனஞ்ஞானம்). There are three propositions in the ninth Sutam, which are briefly told in one verse and explained in more detail in 11 subsequent verses:

- (1) உணக்கண் பாசம் உணராப் பதியை  
ஞானக் கண்ணினில் சிந்தைநாடி,  
(2) உராத் துனைத் தோத்து எனப் பாசம் ஒருவத்  
தன் சிழ்வாம் பதி, (3) விதி என்னும் அஞ்சு எழுத்தே.  
(Siva Gnana Bodham)
- (1) பாச ஞானத்தாலும் பசு ஞானத்தாலும்  
பார்ப்பரிய பரம்பரனைப் பதிஞானத்தாலே  
சேசம் ஒடும் உன்னத்தே தாழ்ப் பாத  
நீழற் சீழ் (2) சிவனாதே நீங்கிப் போதின்  
ஆசை நரும் உலகம் எல்லாம் அலகைத் தேராம் என்று  
அறித்து அகல அங்கிலையே ஆகும் (3) பின்னும்  
ஐசை நரும் அஞ்சு எழுத்தை விதப்படி உச்சரிக்க  
உன்னத்தே புருத்து அளிப்பன் ஊனம் எலாம் ஓட.  
(Siddhiyar)

(1) Know with Pati-Gnana the Supreme Lord inaccessible to Pasu and Pasa-Gnana.

(2) Relinquish the world which is of a transitory nature like a mirage.

(3) Contemplate with the Sri Panchaksharam in the prescribed manner.

We have sometimes heard it said that science clashes with religion and religion with science. Science is a religion and religion a science. Physical science, mental science, moral science, every one of them is good and useful in its own way. The specialist who dives deep into any particular branch of knowledge exults over it and enjoys it to the full. The soul's nature is that. It becomes that to which it is attached (சார்ந்ததன்வண்ணமாய் மியல்புடைத்தது). The achievements of modern science, physical science, the science of nature in its external aspects, are very great indeed and its discoveries and inventions are of the greatest use to man where they are put to their proper use. But put them into the hands of the cynic, the gangster and the barbarian. They become the deadliest scourge to man when used in hitlerian fashion, more to be cursed and shunned than the worst form of plague or cholera. As in the physical so in the mental and spiritual planes. Psychic powers manifest themselves in the course of Yoga practice for instance, most miraculous powers, which when not controlled or properly used prove themselves to be even worse calamities than explosive or incendiary bombs, magnetic mines and poison gas, not only to one's adversaries, but also to the doer himself and to the world at large.

It is not modern-day scientists and their admirers only that gloat and glory over their intellectual attainments in the realms of Pasu and Pasa-Gnana. This self-sati faction is there and has been there throughout the ages dating from the earliest pre-historic times, and the Saiva Siddhanti is as loud in its praise as anybody else. If there is one system of philosophy or religion that is scientific or logical in its concepts and teachings it is the Saiva Siddhantam, as we have already seen. What more scientific conception can there be for instance than the principle of Sat-Kariya-Vadam? But the Siddhanti takes quite a sane, comprehensive, all-round view of things. He gives every system of thought and every concept its due. That he does not despise Pasa-Gnana will be self-evident to even the most casual observer who notes with what veneration he looks up to the Vedas and Agamas. But Pasa-Gnana is clearly inferior to Pati-Gnana, and when he comes to speak of the latter in its proper place the Siddhanti does not

### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1112.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Kamalampikai wife of Sangarappillai Kandiah of Changanai West  
Parameswari wife of Ehamparam Pararajasingham of Vadduk-koddai East Petitioner.  
Vs.

1. Ehamparam Pararajasingham of Vadduk-koddai East presently of Singapore
  2. Chellammah widow of Appuk-kuddy Kanagasabai of Vadduk-koddai East Respondents.
- This action coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 23rd day of January 1942 in the presence of Mr. K. Eethirnayagam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the petitioner as the sole heir of the deceased intestate is entitled to have letters of administration issued to her unless the respondents show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court on the 27th day of March 1942 to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

8-5-42.

Order Nisi extended for 20th May 1942.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 10. 14 & 18-5-42)

### AUCTION SALE

D. C. J. 16524

Rosammah widow of Bastiampillai of Karampan personally and as administratrix of the estate of her late husband in Testy. 817, D. C. J.

Plaintiff.

Vs.

- (1) Soosaipillai Mariampillai and wife
- (2) Victariapillai of Karampan Defendants

### PROPERTIES REFERRED

(a) All that piece of land at Karampan called Tondavarthai in extent 5½ Lms. V. C. with house portico palmyras and tamarind trees and bounded on the east by Mariyapillai daughter of Constantine and shareholders, North by the land under item (b) and Rosammah wife of Sellathamby, west by Josephine wife of Neekkilapillai and South by Virisithamma widow of Mariampillai and Muttou, wife of Savarimuttou.

(b) All that piece of land at Jod-called Thondavarthai in extent 9½ Lms. P. C. and half share well and bounded on the east by Rosammah wife of Sellathamby, North by Muttou widow of Rasiab, west by Adakalamuttou, son of Pedurupillai and South by the first land mentioned above.

(c) All that piece of land at Jod-called Iaitani in extent 9 Lms. V. C. and 12½ Kls. with Margosa trees, well, and bounded on the east by Mariyapillai wife of Pedurupillai, north

### FACILITIES FOR FARM LABOURERS

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Extended facilities of cheap railway travel are being offered to colonists and agricultural labourers by way of an additional inducement to them to pursue their vocations unremittingly, take their produce to the neighbouring fairs and also return periodically to their homes from their farms at Killinochchi, Paranthan and Minneriya.

The colonists and labourers from the farms at Killinochchi and Paranthan are now to be allowed to travel by train at a specially reduced rate on the whole section from Kankasanturai to Madawachchi provided the Government Agent of the Northern Province or certain approved farm-holders certify them as labourers working on those farms.

### AUCTION SALE

D. C. J. 16703

Rosammah widow of Bastiampillai of Karampan personally and as administratrix in Testy. 817 D. C. J.

Plaintiff.

Vs.

Savarimuttou Manuepillai of Karampan Defendant.

### PROPERTIES REFERRED

(a) All that piece of land situated at Kayts West called Parankithodam and Kudu Iruppu in extent of ½ Lm. V. C. with Car Garage share of the well lying in the North western corner and half share of the well of the Southern boundary house and bounded on the East by road, North by the 2nd land described below and of Alesupillai Santiapillai, West and North by Parandandoo, Soosaipillai and wife Loosy.

(b) All that piece of land at Karampan called Parankithodam in extent ½ Lm. V. C. with Godown and bounded on the East by Road, North by defendant, West by Alesupillai Santiapillai, South by land described under item (a).

In terms of the Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 16703, I shall sell the above mentioned properties by public auction on Saturday the 13th June 1942, at about 4 p.m. at the spots.

N. KANDIAH,  
Commissioner.

(Ms. 33. 14-5-42)

by Veeramuttou, Vaithilingam and Katheravelu Nagalingam, west by Sivakkolundu wife of Sinnathurai, Mathalenapillai wife of Soosaipillai, south by Asamuttou wife of Soosaipillai but exclusive of a half share of the said well with right of way and water-course belonging to the eastern boundary land.

In terms of the Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna, in Case No. 16524, I shall sell the above properties by public auction on Saturday the 13th June 1942, at about 10 a.m. at the spots.

N. KANDIAH,  
Commissioner.

(Mis. 34. 14-5-42)

mince words when he speaks of the Vedas and other Shastras as Pasa-Gnana in this Sutam and sweeps them aside as of secondary importance, let alone the materialistic sciences and arts, ancient or modern.

Pati-Gnana alone is Para-Gnana, supreme knowledge; even the highest knowledge which falls short of it including all Vedic and Agama lore is Apara-Gnana, knowledge of a lower order. A word of caution here before we proceed further. No word, no phrase, no clause, no sentence, no passage from such observations as the above should be taken out of their context and turned and twisted into absolute or unqualified statements. All knowledge, of whatever kind it may be, all science, all art, all philosophy, all religion, all the different religions of the world have their use, c.f. the ladder of the pilgrim's progress pictured by our author in the last (eighth) Sutam. If all these are useful as preparatory stages, how much more useful is Vedic learning though it is termed Apara-Gnana when viewed from the highest pinnacle of Pati-Gnana?

In this Sutam too appears the true import of the famous Maha-Vakyas Tat-tvam-asi (That thou art), Aham-Brahm-Asmi (I am Brahman), &c, and of the principle of Sivoham-bhavanai. These are meant for Sadana only, religious practices, means to an end, and are not the end itself, the Payan or Goal as some Purva-pakshins would have it.

—(To be Continued)



## THE MORAL ISSUE IN THE WAR

Continued from page 1  
beginning to be lifted into new dimensions on a higher plane.

And this feeling is strengthened when I see a leading English journal, like 'The Times', recognise that there can be no salvation in any plan or desire on the part of the English speaking countries to dominate world trade or to claim exclusive advantages for themselves. **Cutting Out "Financial Nonsense"**

More than once I have spoken of the United States Lease and Lend Act as the most constructively revolutionary thing that has been done by any nation within living memory. By cutting the financial nonsense out of war, as President Roosevelt said it was meant to do, it has rendered possible a co-ordination of effort and a mobilization of re-

sources among the united nations that would not otherwise have been possible.

Now people are beginning to see that this principle must not cease to operate with the end of the war but must inspire the character and the organization of the truly new order in the world which will create peace.

We shall have to go on and cut the financial nonsense out of the peace, if we wish the heroism displayed, the sacrifices incurred and the wealth spent in this war to be justified and sanctified in a world to which the victory of the united nations will for the first time have given real peace in freedom. This ideal which is brought within the range of practical realization should be kept before our eyes, even while we watch with anxious hearts, and sometimes with bated breath, the actual course of this greatest of all struggles.

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Printed, and published by PANDIT V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1942.