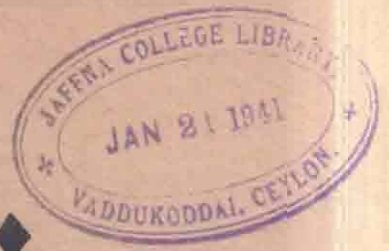


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## THE STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE BRITISH WAR CABINET

Problems the Cabinet Should Consider

### A DEMAND FOR DECLARATION OF BRITAIN'S AIMS

BY LLOYD GEORGE

GERMANY has not yet achieved that supremacy in the air which is an essential preliminary to any attempt to effect the conquest of Britain. It is not for want of trying. She has resorted to mass attack by swarms of heavy bombers. These have been beaten off with heavy loss by our nimble fighters supported by anti-aircraft guns.

She has recently tried a new combination of bombers and fighters. They have done no better.

The Spitfires and Hurricanes have so far proved themselves invincible in all the great combats over land and sea.

It is true that London, Liverpool and other great coastal towns have been mercilessly bombed and that there has been numerous civilian casualties and that much devastation of valuable property has been wrought. But so far nothing vital has been destroyed. The Germans boast that we are unable to prevent those attacks from being made. Nor have they been able to prevent British bombers from flying over Germany and doing great damage in German towns and on important German military positions in occupied territory.

The fact is uncontested that notwithstanding the German boast of a superiority of 3 to 1 in the air, they have not yet established the aerial supremacy which seemed so easy of attainment when four months ago, the French Air Force deserted us and French aerodrome within a short distance of our coasts were placed at the disposal of the enemy.

The achievements of our airmen against what was feared to be crushing odds is heartening and hardening the fighting spirit of the nation even under conditions often

calculated to create dismay and despair.

If the Government pursue vigorously that policy of deep shelters which they ought to have undertaken at least 12 months ago, this indomitable spirit can be maintained indefinitely and all the efforts of the German Air Fleet to break it will be in vain.

But if the epic fight of our airmen excites admiration and exhilaration, it must be admitted our conduct of the general strategy of the war is calculated to depress.

#### Lack of Vision

From the start, we have been beaten in larger issues of policy and in that respect, there has been a deplorable lack of vision, understanding, flair and decision on our side.

There the enemy every time have been allowed to succeed. Our one conspicuous success in that line has been in our establishment of increasingly friendly and sympathetic relations with the United States of America. That is an achievement of supreme importance. Unfortunately, it cannot be decisive in its influence for a long time to come and the Three Power Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan must necessarily diminish the full value of this co-operation as far as the struggle in Europe and Africa is affected. But as to the rest of our dealings with Allied or neutral States, we have been hopelessly outclassed and outwitted.

I will not dwell on our ill-considered guarantees of frontiers we could not hope ourselves to defend.

Then again there was our miserable failure to come to terms with Russia, compared with the brilliancy of the move by which Germany snatched a Pact under our very eyes.

(Continued on page 4)

## FROM DUALISM TO NON-DUALISM

### THE THREE YOGAS TO ATTAIN KNOWLEDGE

BY SWAMY TURIYANANDA

'DISEASE, bereavement, affliction, confinement, and disaster—these are the fruits of the tree of man's own transgressions.' This is what the Shastras say. But if one can take refuge in God and defy these saying, 'Let the body and the pain take care of each other, but thou, O my mind, be happy,' one is saved from a lot of trouble. For nothing is gained by wailing and beating one's breast except misery. Further it makes one forget the Supreme Goal to boot. It is only if one harbours the desire for enjoyment that one feels extremely miserable when the body is sick. Otherwise for devotional practices only a healthy mind is necessary, and not a very healthy body so much. Spiritual practices are performed with the mind. Performance of pure works is enough to keep the mind in good spirits, whatever may be the state of the body. So one should pay special attention to purity of works. The body is daily moving towards destruction little by little; nobody will be able to stop that. But the mind is everlasting, that is to say, the bodies will come and go, but the mind will endure until full knowledge is attained and will be the cause of repeated incarnations. So the chief task is to try for the purification of the mind.

Dualism, non-dualism or whatever other isms there may be, all relate to the mind. The non-dualistic state is attained by the very realization of Selfhood, namely, the realization that 'I am the Self'. Dualism stays on so long as there are body and mind. No sooner one knows oneself to be the Self than dualism vanishes. Then there remains only one Intelligent Existence. It is to limitations only that all troubles are due. 'I am so and so, I am the son of so and so, such and such is my caste, these are my accomplishments,' etc., give rise to the dualistic consciousness. And where is there room for dualism if one can think, 'I am neither body, nor mind, nor intellect; I am the Self,

pure and untouched by sin, and of the nature of Existence-Intelligence-Bliss?' But mere fine words will butter no parsnips; experience is necessary before it becomes a fact. The non-dualistic consciousness will emerge no sooner than one has the firm belief that he is the Self in the same way as he now firmly believes that he is so and so or that such and such is his name. Dualistic spiritual practices are only for inducing the non-dualistic consciousness. We are accustomed to the dualistic attitude. It has gradually to be purified more and more by establishing a close relationship with God. Now the relation is with the world; this has to be broken off and replaced by the relationship with God. And if it is fully done, dualism will go of itself. There will remain only God, the Supreme Self; this little 'I' will vanish. This is attaining to the non-dualistic state through dualism by means of worship.

There is another way, namely reaching the non-dualistic state by negating everything—by denying everything right now, saying, 'I am not the body, nor the mind, nor the intellect, I am the Self, Existence-Intelligence-Bliss. I am not destroyed by the destruction of the body. Happiness and misery are all characters of the mind, and do not belong to me. I am beyond the reach of speech and thought, the Indivisible Self, the One without a second.' If one can have this firm conviction, the non-dualistic consciousness is attained. But is it an easy thing? Is it realized by mere utterance? Not so. The Master used to say, 'It is no use to shut one's eyes and to repeat that there is neither the thorn nor its prick. No sooner one puts his hand than it is pricked. What will it avail to say, "I am the sky," when one cannot avoid being worried about paying taxes?' Therefore the immediate attainment of non-dualistic consciousness is not for all. For this reason, the Lord has said to Arjuna in the twelfth chapter of the Gita:

(Continued on Page 4)





## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1941.

### THE NEW WAR PHASE

WITH THE TRANSFER OF A part of the LUFTWAFFE to the Mediterranean in the first week of January, the war may be said to have entered a new phase. HITLER had all along pinned his faith on a frontal attack of Britain as the most effective means of bringing the war to a swift decision. Leader after leader on the German side had spoken in high falutin style of the impending collapse of British resistance under the staggering blows of the LUFTWAFFE and of the imminent invasion of Britain. The landing of strong German air-forces in Sicily and other strategic points becomes doubly significant in that context. In the first place it is a tacit admission by HITLER that a direct assault on the British Isles has not achieved, and will not achieve, the success which it at first promised. In other words it alone will not do to crush British resistance. In the second place it is the first indication that HITLER recognises the entry of new and unforeseen elements which did not enter into his calculation last autumn. The astounding successes of General Wavell in Libya and the serious reverses suffered by Italy in the Balkans have upset Hitler's strategy and necessitated a fight on two fronts, which promises to wear out his strength. Far from being crippled by the Luftwaffe, the R.A.F. has been growing steadily in numbers and in striking power. They have not merely asserted their supremacy in the air over Britain, but have also proved their superiority over Italian craft and inflicted severe damage on German military objectives. British successes have relieved the pressure on Egypt, eliminated the threat to the Suez Canal and paved the way for the crumbling of Italy's Empire. Along with the Greek successes, they have served to enhance British prestige by exploding the myth of Axis invincibility and showing that the initiative has passed on to Britain. It is up to Britain now to follow up the advantage already gained and not allow the initiative to pass again into Nazi hands.

From all indications, it is fairly clear that HITLER will not make any military moves before the snow clears in April. The interval will probably be occupied in aerial Blitzkrieg both in the Mediterranean and over Britain whenever weather permits. The Mediterranean Luftwaffe

can at best have a nuisance value. It cannot, as the attack on the convoy on January 10th clearly points out, immobilize the navy or interfere with free transport of men and material. Though the Southampton had to be sunk, yet the convoy reached Greek harbour according to plan and all the materials were landed without incident. The battle on two fronts which the Luftwaffe has now undertaken will also serve to bring down German air superiority considerably. At any rate its arrival at the eleventh hour will not arrest the course of British successes or save MUSSOLINI'S African Empire from dissolution in the near future. Whatever danger there is may come from the Balkan theatre, where HITLER'S hordes pouring through Bulgaria or Yugoslavia may stake all in a trial of strength with Britain. The moral and strategic issues involved in the conflict demand that Britain should lose no time in strengthening the defences of Greece and Albania so that they may not fall an easy victim. British assistance should not come too late as in the case of Norway. A Greece freed from German domination will enhance British prestige in the Balkans, put fresh heart into Turkey and induce other Balkan states to look up to Britain rather than to the Axis for support and leadership.

### Our Roads

"As bad as Jaffna roads" has become a proverb with motorists. Not alone the U. C. and D. R. C. minor roads, but even the main P. W. D. roads where the traffic is fairly high tell the same tale of motor unworthiness, with unevenness, ruts and depressions due to poor metal and unsatisfactory construction. It is no uncommon thing to see puddles of water collecting in the rainy season on the road very soon after a main road has been re-metalled so that pedestrians on the approach of a motor have to run to save their dress. A month or two after re-metalling the thin coating of tar and the metal give in, to try the strength of the car tyre or give shocks to the car. Towards the close of the year depressions two inches deep may be seen in some places. Often a sheet of water is visible in a part of the road; so poor is the sense of level the overseer seems to possess. Three or four different levels in the same part of the road are no unfamiliar sight. This is as regards the main road—the Kankasanturai-Jaffna Road for instance. The minor roads are intolerable, to say the least. The moment a loaded bullock cart tumbles along after re-metalling it cuts a deep rut on either side of the track. Soon during a heavy down-pour of rain

the earth which forms a liberal component of the metals used is worn out so that pedestrians using the road find it very trying to walk on bare feet. All along the road depressions two to three inches deep are to be found which wear out motors. In some places, as at certain parts of the Pannalai road leading from the Tellippalai-Pandateruppu Road to the Keerimalai Road, the road level is no higher than the gutter on the side, so that rain water stagnates on the road for some time. It may be that the funds voted by the Government are not adequate or that the metal available is not so good as that used elsewhere. But that is no reason why inferior metal should be passed as good or that inefficient work should be put up with. The disgraceful state of our public roads calls for the immediate attention of the authorities concerned. We hope that the Government will see that better service is given to the tax-payer by our public roads.

### Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna

#### Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, was held yesterday at 3.30 p.m. at the Jaffna Hindu College Hall, with Mr. A. Thillaiampalam, the President, in the Chair. The proceedings commenced with Thevaram. After the adoption of the minutes of the past annual general meeting, the Secretary's Report and the statement of accounts, the following office bearers and an Executive Committee for the ensuing year were elected:—

**President:** Mr. A. Thillaiampalam.

**Vice-Presidents:** Messrs. R. Sivagarunather and C. Arulambalam.

**Secretary:** Mr. M. Mylvaganam.  
**Asst. Secretary:** Mr. K. S. Subramaniam.

**Treasurer:** Mr. S. Paupathy Chettiar.

**Auditor:** Mr. A. Visuvanathan.

The proceedings terminated with Thevaram.

### STATE-AIDED TEXTILE FACTORY

#### A. Scheme Proposed

Columbo, Thursday. The scheme for the establishment of a State-aided textile factory, proposed by the Ceylon Industries Society, was discussed at a meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce at which a delegation from the Society was present.

It is learned that the Financial Secretary has approved the general principles of the scheme without expressing an opinion on its technical details.

### EMANCIPATION OF EAST ASIA

#### Tokyo League's Manifesto

Tokyo, Jan. 15.

"The emancipation" of five hundred million people in South-Eastern Asia from their white conquerors is the object of the Japanese League for the Emancipation of South-Eastern Asiatic Nations, which will hold a big meeting in Tokyo on January 24.

The Domei Agency states that nine members of the Japanese House of Peers, including Viscount Inouye, seven members of the House of Representatives and several retired Army and Navy officers are supporting the League.

Preparatory to the meeting, the League has issued a manifesto declaring that "five hundred million people in Annam, Cochinchina, the East Indies, the Malay Peninsula, Burma, India and the Philippines are now groaning under injustice."

#### Goldsmith Waylaid and Robbed

Information is to hand that a goldsmith by name Sundaram, of Vannarponnai, was waylaid last night at 7.30 p. m. by some robbers at Urumparai near the fourth mile post, and robbed of jewels worth Rs. 100. It is stated that the goldsmith was taking the jewels to Urumparay where also he has a workshop. It is suspected that the robbers had been following the goldsmith on bicycles from Vannarponnai. The Police are making investigation.

#### Changes In British Cabinet Likely

London, Jan. 17.

Further changes in the British Government are probable, says Reuter's Lobby Correspondent.

Since Lord Halifax was appointed Ambassador to the United States, it has been expected that his Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, Mr. R. A. Butler, would have received promotion, and it is now probable that Mr. Butler will shortly become President of the Board of Education—a sphere of national activity in which he is greatly interested.

In that event surprise would not be caused if Mr. W. K. Law, son of the late one-time Premier, Mr. Bonar Law and now Financial Secretary to the War Office, took Mr. Butler's place at the Foreign Office under the new Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden.

Before Mr. Eden and Mr. Law came together at the War Office they were associated in the so-called "Young Conservative" drive for a more vigorous war policy.

#### Notice

We Sornana & Alagoo daughters of Veerakathippillai of Puthalmanay, Athuvally, Jaffna, do hereby cancel the Power of Attorney granted by us on the 6th day of June, 1939, to Vyramattai son of Kasippillai of Erown road, Neeraviady, Vannarponnai East.

வி. சோர்ணா.

வி. அழகு.

20.1.41.

(Sis. 179, 20 & 23-1-41.)



## "BRITAIN NEEDS OUR HELP TO SURVIVE"

### U.S. NAVY SECRETARY URGES HELP TO BRITAIN

#### NAVAL STRENGTHS OF U.S. AND AXIS POWERS COMPARED

Washington, Friday. "If England is completely destroyed, we will be attacked", Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the U. S. Navy, declared today, continuing his evidence before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, when he urged the passage of the Administration's Lend-and Lease Bill.

Mr. Knox said he thought a British victory would come "by a collapse behind the German front". He did not think the British would win by a land invasion of the Continent. "When German cities are bombed as the British are being bombed, I do not believe the Germans will take it like the British are taking it", he said. Germany was surrounded by conquered countries which, he thought, would play their part in the German defeat.

Colonel Knox's statement is generally considered as important on the military side as Mr. Cordell Hull's was on the political. The figures of the Secretary of the Navy regarding American and Axis naval tonnage came as something of a shock. It is believed that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the isolationists to bring any evidence before the Committee which would have the weight that the statements of Mr. Hull and of Colonel Knox must carry.

**Striking Comparisons Made**  
Striking comparisons between the naval strengths of the United States and the Axis were made by Colonel Knox.

Throughout the next three years, he said, the figures showed that the United States navy would be outnumbered by the Axis fleets in every fleet category from battleships to submarines.

Although the United States would probably commission 100 warships during the next two years, the Axis fleets during the same period would, he said, be swelled by the addition of 304 new units. He forecast that the greatest increase in Axis strength would be in submarines.

In Colonel Knox's estimation, the present Axis under-sea fleet numbered 284, but by 1943 the Axis would have 500 submarines.

**Tribute to Britain**  
Paying a powerful tribute to the protection which the Royal Navy has afforded the United States, Colonel Knox said: "If the United States does not wish to face the consequences of the establishment in South America of an aggressive military power, we should now prevent Germany from overturning British sea-power which holds the Axis in Europe."

Colonel Knox expressed the opinion that if Germany became free to move across the ocean for the conquest of new territories, it was most probable that she would move first into South America and

"get hold of that great storehouse of natural wealth." The United States, he added, needed time to perfect its defences since the programme for the construction of the two-ocean navy, now under way, would take six years to complete.

"Only Britain and her fleet can give us that time, and they need our help to survive," he declared.

Colonel Knox then presented figures showing that the United States fleet possessed 322 fighting ships on January 1st this year as compared with 658 ships in the navies of Italy, Germany and Japan combined.

At the beginning of next year, the United States fleet would have 342 ships and the Axis fleet 803, while one year later the United States fleet would number 422 ships and the Axis fleet 962.

Colonel Knox emphasised that it was due only to the combined sea-power of the United States and Britain that the Atlantic and the Pacific had served as barriers against the acquisitive designs of aggressive Powers. Only through the support of Britain had the United States maintained the Monroe Doctrine during the past 125 years.

#### Fight For Sea Control

The full organisation of American resources, said Colonel Knox, would permit help to Britain at the same time as the preparation of strong defences in the United States. He continued: "The cost to us in money, effort and sacrifice will be great, but the cost will be far greater—even in the immediate future—should we stand aside and let Britain fall. The present war is fundamentally an attempt by Germany to seize control of the seas from Britain. Since the last war, the United States maintained a one-ocean navy in the Pacific. That that navy has proved adequate in both directions is only because the existence and the deployment of Britain's navy gave us security in the Atlantic. In effect, both we and the British Commonwealth of Nations actually have had a two-ocean navy in operation for a single peaceful purpose."

Emphasising that six years would elapse before the completion of the United States two-ocean navy, Colonel Knox said: "The British navy can survive. Should the British Isles fall, we can only believe that the British navy, which never runs from danger, will fall at the same time. I think we can safely assume that the British navy will share the fate of the courageous nation that supports it. Should that come to pass, our fleet would necessarily be divided to meet danger in both oceans. Whether it would be strong enough to protect the regions nearest to us, is a matter that can now be fore-told. Once we lose the power to

## STATE FARM AT PUTTALAM

### 400 Families To Be Employed

Colombo, Thursday.

The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce, at a scheme for the establishment of a large State farm at Kotukatchiya, eight miles from Puttalam-Kurunegala Road, as an employment relief measure.

A report on the scheme will be submitted to the State Council at its next meeting.

The scheme has been under consideration for some but its adoption has been delayed owing to difficulties in arriving at an estimate of its cost.

#### Work for 400 Families

It is proposed, at its inception, to provide work for 400 families, whose bread-winners are out of work, including middle class unemployed.

It is not proposed to settle land separately on each unemployed settler but to work the land collectively as a Government farm, the workers being paid at the start a daily wage and housing being provided by Government.

The scheme has a large tract of land at its disposal irrigated by a tank which was restored some years ago as an unemployment relief work.

## Two New Graduates for Skanda Varodaya College

Messrs. N. Sabaratnam and V. Sivasubramaniam, of the Tutorial staff of Skanda Varodaya College, have passed their Final Examinations of the London University—the former his B. A. General,—the latter his B. Sc. special (Geography).

control even a part of those seas, inevitably the war in Europe will be transferred to the Americas."

#### Latest of Several

Colonel Knox further declared that the war in Europe "must be looked upon as the latest of a long succession of attempts by the dictators to establish their rule over all Europe and eventually to establish dominion over a large portion of the world." He added: "Only during the past 50 years has it become necessary for us to develop a strong navy. The circumstances that rendered a strong navy essential were the construction of the German navy to back aggression towards distant lands and Japan's expansion into peaceful lands beyond her borders."

Colonel Knox declared that to keep from engaging in a desperate struggle on American territory, the United States people needed time to make ready their arms. "They can get time to make ready and can still maintain their essential interests throughout the world only so long as Britain and her fleet survive," he declared.

"With our unstinted help, I firmly believe that that nation cannot be defeated. We will act in our best national interests, therefore, if while increasing our naval power as fast as we can, we provide the British Commonwealth with the means that will bring her through this tragic crisis."

## RICE SUPPLY MONOPOLY

### GOVT TO BE SOLE IMPORTER

#### SCHEME BEFORE COMMITTEE

Colombo, Thursday.

It is understood that the proposal made by the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce that the Government should be the sole importer of rice into Ceylon was placed before the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce at a meeting held yesterday.

#### Details of Scheme

The details of the scheme were outlined at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee.

It is proposed that a separate department of the Government should be set up to be in charge of the importation of rice, the Department having its own agents in Burma who would act, more or less, in the same manner as the agents of the present importers.

As regards the distribution of the rice so imported, it is pointed out that there are two courses open to the Government.

One is to make special arrangements for the distribution and retail sale of rice throughout the Island. It is pointed out that in certain emergencies the Department of the Food Controller has arrangements in hand to take charge of rice stocks and distribute them throughout the country.

#### Alternative Course

The alternative course is for the Government to sell the rice which it imports, to the present importers and, through them, to other wholesale and retail merchants.

It is learned that the latter course is favoured in the initial stages.

It is suggested that a large capital, approximately about Rs. 10,000,000, would be required for the carrying out of the scheme.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that the scheme is intended to ensure the supply of the Island's staple food, which might be threatened under certain circumstances.

## FOOD POISONING

### Children Die After Eating Yams

Colombo, Thursday.

Verdicts of death due to irritant poisoning were returned at the inquests held at the General Hospital yesterday into the circumstances relating to the deaths of two children, Norbert and Lionel Casie Chitty, sons of Mr. N. Casie Chitty, of Kadawatte.

It was stated that the two children, who were four years and two and a half years old respectively, were taken ill shortly after eating a meal of manioc yams.

They died while they were being brought to the hospital.

Two other children, of the same family, were admitted to the hospital.



## LETTER TO THE EDITOR. The Urban Council, Chilaw

Sir, — The Tamil Community living in the Urban area of Chilaw have reasons to be dissatisfied with the Urban Council as constituted for the year 1941—43. During the term Tamil interests will be unrepresented on the Board of the Council.

Since the inception of the Council, a member from the Tamil Community has sat on the Council Board. The omission to nominate a representative member on the part of the Honourable Minister of Local Administration for the ensuing term is unfortunate.

Vested interests of the Community in the Town area are above cavil. Its liquidated assets are considerable. Though in numerical strength it represents 14% of the total Urban population, its holdings of rateable property constitute 17% of the total Urban area, while it pays in rates and taxes 25% of the Council's revenue.

The villages Munnessaram, Timilla, Sanguttattan and Tissegama adjoin the town, the inhabitants of which, who are 90% tamils have vital interests in the Town, supplying the vital needs of the townfolk and indirectly paying revenue to the Council, through marketing and other activities.

The Hon'ble the Minister of Local Administration has the reputation of being wedded to group representation and it is disconcerting to reflect why he has dealt with the Tamils of the Chilaw Town with scant consideration, while he has given in Jaffna a Sinhalese Member to the Urban Council, the interests of the Sinhalese there being negligible. It is also regrettable to reflect that while six Sinhalese members had found seats by election in the Chilaw Urban Council, the Hon'ble the Minister has found it expedient or wise to nominate an additional Sinhalese Member.

The imposition of the politics of the Central Government on Local Government politics cannot be deemed a wise step. The Urban Councils are too new and too weak to divide on party issues. In England Local Governments passed through a long period of discipline through arrangements of "Cumulative Vote" and "Plural Vote" before they began to run on parallel lines with the Central Government policies. Minority opinions thus acquired a sanctity by the traditions created by such arrangements of franchise in the early stages.

The Chilaw Urban Council is in need of co-operation of the constituent people, grouped under names of different communities. Its financial position is weak and unless the rich minorities co-operate heartily the progress of the Town should be a matter of doubt.

Yours etc.,  
Chilaw Tamil.

Chilaw,  
15th January, 1941.

## Factory Steel From Scrap Iron

Colombo, Thursday.

The proposal to establish a factory for the conversion of scrap iron into steel was approved yesterday by the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

A vote for the purpose will be brought before the State Council at its next meeting.

## From Dualism to Non-Dualism

(Continued from Page 1)

—'For the goal of the Unmanifested is very hard for the embodied to reach' (Gita xii. 5) 'But those who worship Me, resigning all actions in Me, regarding Me as the Supreme Goal, meditating on Me with single-minded Yoga,—to these whose mind is set on Me, verily, I become ere long, O son of Pritha, the Saviour out of the ocean of the mortal Samsara (Gita xii. 6, 7)

He Himself sets right everything—this is the help one gets if one can truly depend on Him. Is this also easy? Is this too possible for one and all without effort? Not that. This too is dependent on the mercy of God, or on the company of some holy person. Otherwise not. What is the use of mere declarations? One has to search and find out what are deep down in one's mind. And they have always to be dedicated to God after purification. Is this easy? He indeed is fortunate, who can develop such an attitude even after lifelong labours. It is no joke. It is extremely difficult to grasp and master any attitude, be it dualistic or non-dualistic. Bhagavan Shankara has made the following distinction between dualism and non-dualism:—

'Some worship Thee saying, "I am Thine," while others affirm, "I am Thee". There is this slight distinction, but both have the same result. One can take up whatever attitude appeal to him.

But the attitude should be pure. It will not do 'to take the name of the Lord and at the same time tuck up one's clothes'. If the attitude be non-dualistic, body, mind, intellect and everything have to be denied. No sooner shall one say, 'I am the Self,' than all perception of happiness and misery should go from him. One will at once be the 'Self without part, without action, without blame and without blemish'. And if one says, 'I am His son or servant,' one has to resign one-self wholly to Him, firmly believing that whatever He does and in whatever situation He may choose to place him are all for his good. Both are very difficult and have to be practised. But both have the same result, viz, cessation of the round of births and the attainment of Supreme Bliss. There is no doubt about this. Let each one take up whatever attitude appeals to him. But it should be whole-hearted. Without it neither will be fruitful.

The Lord has plainly set forth the fitness of different kinds of persons for different kinds of Yogas in the course of his instruction to Uddhava in the eleventh chapter of the Bhagavata.

'I have related the three Yogas, namely, Jnana, Karma, and Bhakti, wishing the good of mankind; there is no other way. Jnana-Yoga is for those who are without attachment and who have renounced action; Karma-Yoga is for those who are attached to work and who have desires, while Bhakti-Yoga is fruitful for those who are neither without attachment nor too much attached to objects and who have faith in my words.'

If you resolve this well within yourself you will easily settle it for yourself who are fit for the

## "KATPAKATHARU"— A TAMIL PLAY

### Successful Performance At Alaveddy

We are familiar with the stock ingredients of a large number of local dramas—a deplorably westernised young man, a poor cousin who who must be married, a marriage-broker with immense comic and other possibilities, a low comedy with its coarse humour and horseplay, a great deal of local patriotism, and of course, songs—any number of them. One can hardly think of a single instance when all these were successfully—that is, dramatically—combined. It has, therefore, often been too easy for critics to be harsh.

The authors of this particular play (Katpakatharu, in Tamil), staged for the second time last Friday at the Alaveddy Maha Jana Sabha Hall however, ought to be congratulated for some of their efforts in the right direction. They have demonstrated effectively that weddings, even respectable ones, are possible without marriage-brokers, that one may fall in love and still be intelligent, and that local patriotism need not be gushy or sentimental. It is a good drama on the whole. But they too, have found some of the box-office demands irresistible. The Krishnan and Mathuram element of the popular Tamil Film, with its inevitable tediousness had, of course, to be provided.

The play was very well acted. There is a great deal of talent which promises great things for the future. The stage effects, particularly the scenes specially prepared for the drama, deserve high praise. The play is worth seeing again and would be very much more so, if certain changes are made which would place the emphasis more on the drama and less on the musical elements in it.

### Personal.

Trivandrum, Jan. 13th.

After a stay of fifteen days in the Travancore State, Mr. Sam, T. Solomons, President, Point Pedro Maha Jana Sabha, left this morning for Quilon. He will be visiting important Cottage Industries He visited the Sugar factory at Nagarcoil and net weaving at Pooathurai, Cheriamutham Sonakathurai, Cape Comorin and Devipattanam and was greatly impressed with them. And it will certainly be an education for Ceylonese to visit this State, as I understand, they do in large numbers. (Con.)

various kinds of Yogas. Persons who have turned away from objects are not very numerous, so also very few are those who are fit for Jnana-Yoga. Those who are too much attached to objects cannot avoid work. So it is likely that those who follow the middle way, that is to say, are neither wholly non-attached nor too much attached and who have faith and devotion to God, will easily attain knowledge by following the path of devotion. Pursuit of this path of devotion is more easy and yields results quickly, and its practice begins in dualism. When it matures through the grace of the Lord, the non-dualistic consciousness comes of itself.

(Prabuddha Bharata)

## The Strategic Plan of the British War Cabinet

(Continued from page 1)

That Pact transformed the whole military, diplomatic and economic prospects of the conflict. The assured victory which was in our hands was converted into the situation we are now passing through when we are on the eve of fighting a desperate battle not only to preserve our Empire in Africa but to defend our own homeland.

### Blunder and Mistakes

Norway was another major blunder in strategy. We succeeded in antagonising every party in a most friendly country by invading her territorial waters without consent or warning and thereby we made easy the occupation of Norway by Germany.

The strategical blunder was followed by a dreary succession of tactical mistakes. These muddles have been repeated at the most inconvenient intervals right through the war up to the present hour.

### Attitude to Vichy

We have never quite made up our minds what attitude to adopt towards the Vichy Government. The result has been that our one Ally at the beginning of the war is rapidly becoming a bitter and dangerous foe.

The Dakar incident was an act of folly from every or any point of view. We could not decide for weeks what line to adopt or action to take.

While we were in this dithering frame of mind, we allowed the Vichy Government—either at German instigation or with German consent—to dispatch a fleet with powerful reinforcements to resist any attempt made by de Gaulle on the part of Dakar. We then acted when we ought to have known that it was too late, and that we had insufficient forces to achieve results. After being beaten off in our first attempt, we ignominiously retired baffled and humiliated.

France retaliated by bombing Gibraltar. Our prestige has suffered a severe blow.

We have been completely out-maneuvred in the Balkans. Rumania has already repudiated our guarantee and the large share of Rumanian oil, which formerly came to us, is now being diverted to Germany.

In Egypt, we have not succeeded in securing the promise of support from the Egyptian Government in face of the impending Italian invasion.

### Policy in India

Even in India, we have not yet reconciled the powerful native parties which have been and still are entirely on our side as far as the merits of our controversy with Germany is concerned.

As to Spain, it looks now as if we had been worsted, in our diplomatic efforts to keep that vital strategic Peninsula neutral in the struggle. Sover's visits to Berlin and his conversations with Hitler and Ciano and the subsequent visit to Rome taking place at a time when the great

(Continued on page 6)



## THE END OF THE WAR

PREMIER HAS NO DOUBT

BUT GREAT DANGERS AHEAD

London, Friday.

IN the course of a speech last night, Mr. Churchill declared that he had not the slightest doubt what the end of the war would be. "I can hold out no hopes of an easy passage," he said. "Before us lie dangers—I hardly like to say as great as those through which we have passed, but at any rate dangers which, if we neglect anything, might be fatal, even mortal."

"Before us lie many months of having to endure the bombing of our cities—Before us lie sufferings and tribulations. I am not one of those who pretend that smooth courses are open to us or that our experiences this year are going to be deprived of terrible characteristics. But what the end will be, I cannot have the slightest doubt."

Drawing the attention of his audience to the presence of Mr. Roosevelt's envoy, Mr. Harry Hopkins, who sat on the platform with his face half-hidden by his hand, Mr. Churchill said: "Mr. Hopkins has come in order to put himself in the closest relations with things here. He will soon return to report to his famous chief the impressions he has gathered."

"We do not require in 1941 large armies from overseas. What we do require are weapons, ships and aeroplanes. All we can pay for we will pay for, but we require far more than we shall be able to pay for."

Mr. Churchill referred to the "democracy of the Great American republic, which is establishing its laws and formulating its decisions in order to ensure that the British Commonwealth is able to maintain as it is maintaining at the present time, the front-line of civilisation and progress."

Pointing to the spirit of Britain's defences against invasion, Mr. Churchill said: "We have a powerful army. This is and is strongly fortified. The defences all around the coast are fully manned and behind them are large mobile armies capable of counter-attacking any forces which might gain a temporary lodgement on our shores. Nevertheless, I do not think it right for the people of this country generally to dismiss from their minds the possibility of invasion."

### Growing Hatred

Hitler was, he pointed out, the master of a great part of Europe, but every day the occupation of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France, and presently, perhaps, Italy, lasted, there was built up a volume of hatred for the Nazi creed and German name which generations, perhaps centuries, would hardly efface.

"Therefore, it is for Hitler a matter of supreme consequence to break down Britain's resistance," said the Premier. "But it is one thing to have the need and another to be able to satisfy the need. We in this island stand four-square in the face of their threats which will not appal us. It is certain that if Hitler found the invasion of this island difficult in July, he found it more

## PROPAGANDA IN CEYLON

Australia Contemplates Campaign

Melbourne, Jan. 3rd.

According to announcements the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Information, is contemplating an active publicity campaign in the United States, Ceylon and India.

The objectives are not so much concerned with trade and commerce, as to make Australia more fully known first as a tourist center for Americans, and in the case of Ceylon and India, to present the advantages it has to offer as a place of residence, on retiring age being reached, and the educational advantages it possesses for children, who for many reasons are not able to attend schools in Great Britain as they would in normal times.

The whole matter has not yet passed much beyond the "consideration stage". It is pointed out that when the Ceylon Bureau was operating, prior to the Great war, it accomplished somewhat notable in both these directions.

(Times Cor.)

difficult in September and it will not have become easier by February, March or April.

"But the price of safety is eternal vigilance. The reason one feels confident that this man's concentrated hatred will not be effective against our island is because every one of us is up and doing because there will not be ceaseless attention paid by all our forces to every sign of enemy preparations, and because we have millions of armed men and scores of well-equipped units capable of meeting a landing force and engaging them with good prospects of success."

### Middle East Success

Referring to the British triumph in the Middle East, Mr. Churchill confessed that the offensive had succeeded beyond dreams. "Now that nearly 80,000 prisoners have been taken, and perhaps more are to come, now that eight or nine divisions of well-equipped Italian troops have been dashed out of existence with inconceivably small losses to us, people may be inclined to under-rate the merit of achievement. It was a task of the greatest hazard, but was a risk well run."

The maintenance of our island, said Mr. Churchill, and the turning of the tables in Egypt and Libya gave us an opportunity to address ourselves to the problems and the perils of 1941 with far greater advantage than we had six or eight months ago. "We are still a partially-armed nation, but as 1941 moves along its course, we shall gradually become a fully armed nation and the fight will then be conducted on more equal terms."

Mr. Churchill earlier addressed Clydeside workers. He said: "I have absolutely no doubt that we shall win a complete decisive victory over the forces of evil."

Addressing a further meeting, Mr. Churchill said: "The question is simple. Are we to move steadily forward and have freedom, or are we to be put back into the Middle Age of a totalitarian system that crushes all forms of individual life and has for its aim little else than the subjugation of Europe and little more than the gratification of gangster appetites?" Mr. Hopkins was in the Premier's party.

## Substitute for London Matric

Director's Proposal

The Executive Committee of Education will consider shortly a proposal which, if accepted by the London University, will have the far reaching effect of eliminating three major examinations, namely, the University Entrance Examination, the London Matriculation and the Cambridge Senior Examination.

The substitute proposed for these examinations is the award of a special First Division Certificate in the Senior School Certificate Examination.

This proposal has been submitted by the Director of Education, Mr. L. McD. Robison.

It is learned that the matter has been raised at this stage by Mr. Robison in anticipation of the introduction of a new Ordinance establishing an independent University in Ceylon.

The proposed First Division Certificate of the Senior School Certificate Examination will take the place of the present University Entrance Examination. The conditions and subjects for the award of this certificate would be fixed in consultation with the University Authorities.

Mr. Robison has mentioned that if the University, however, is in favour of this Special Certificate being brought into existence before the establishment of the Ceylon University the London University authorities would require to be consulted.

He does not expect the London University authorities to reject the proposal in view of the fact that certain school examinations in other parts of the Empire are already being recognised by them for the purpose of exemption from the London Matriculation Examination.

He is of opinion, however, that protracted negotiations will have to be carried on with London University to secure their acceptance of the proposal.

## CHUNDICULI GIRL'S COLLEGE

Old Girl Appointed Principal

Dr. Miss E. M. Thillayampalam, M. A., M. Sc., Ph. D., an Old Girl of Chundiculi Girls' College, has been appointed Principal of the College in place of Miss M. G. Northway.

Miss Thillayampalam is the daughter of the late Mr. S. Thillayampalam, Maniagar of Delft. After leaving Chundiculi Girls' College she joined the Isabella Thiburn College, Lucknow. She graduated from the Allahabad University, securing first place. Winning the Fisher Fellowship Scholarship she entered the Columbia University, New York, where she won further academic honours.

## Sir Bajpai Visits Home Minister

Colombo, Saturday.

Sir Gija Shankar Bajpai, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who is on a visit to the Island, called yesterday morning on Sir Baron Jayatilaka, the Home Minister, at his residence in Nedimala.

Sir Baron, who has been indisposed, is now slightly better.

## Raising Nutritive Value of Food

Meat Not Necessary, Says Dr. Aykroyd

Cuttack, Jan. 14.

Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, Director of Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, who has been invited by the Government of Orissa to deliver three University Extension lectures, delivered the first lecture last evening.

Dr. Aykroyd said that the poor rice-eater obtained from his chief food only about one-tenth of his total calcium requirements and deficiency of calcium was one of the major faults in his diet. The loss of vitamins during the milling of raw rice was considerable. This fault was largely overcome through handpounding of rice. The milling of wheat produced very much the same effect. But losses due to milling were minimised. Milled parboiled rice had a higher nutritive value than milled raw rice.

Pulses were an important article of diet in India. They supplied additional protein and their high vitamin B1 content made them a valuable supplement to diets largely composed of milled rice. In many parts of the country the intake of pulses could with advantage be increased.

Meat was not a food of much importance in India, although the majority of the population was non-vegetarian. Meat contained relatively large quantities of good protein and was a good source of the vitamin B2 group, which was of importance in human nutrition. While meat was physiologically valuable food, it was not a necessary food. A diet based on whole cereals, containing plenty of milk, vegetables and fruit, but little or no meat was satisfactory in nutritive value.

## PAPER EXPERT ARRIVES

Possibilities of a Cottage Industry

The adviser on paper manufacture, Mr. V. P. Iyadurai, whose services have been engaged on agreement by the Department of Commerce and Industries, has arrived to take up his appointment.

Mr. Iyadurai will first examine the possibilities of instructing villagers to manufacture paper, as a cottage industry, with raw materials such as wastepaper, iluk grass and mana grass.

## Health Association Urumparay

The Eighth Annual General meeting of the Health Association, Urumparay will be held at the Reading Room, Urumparay, on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p. m.

## NOTICE

I Alago daughter of Veerakathipillai of Pathaimany, Atchuvely, Jaffna, do hereby cancel the Power of Attorney granted by me on the 6th day of June, 1939, to Vyramuttu son of Kasippillai of Brown Road, Neeraviady, Vannarponnai East.

மீ. அழகு

20-1-41

(Mis. 178, 20 & 23-41)



## The Strategic Plan of the British War Cabinet

(Continued from page 4)

attack on North Africa is about to be launched look ominous.

Policy and preparation alike have all along been our two weak points.

That is, we have failed all along in the supreme question of the strategy of the war.

In fact, no one is quite clear what is the strategic plan of the War Cabinet.

Has it been thought out?

### Our Aims

What is it they are aiming at?

They are right, of course, in concentrating on repelling Germany's schemes for the invasion of this country and the destruction of our shipping. But when we succeed in that part of the campaign, we have not yet won the war.

We have not even yet decided what we mean by victory. I can understand the impracticability of making any peace overture.

But that does not mean that we ought not to have clearly in mind what are our peace objectives.

Do we intend to fight on until we restore the geographical *status quo* in Europe?

Are the boundaries of Poland to be drawn on exactly the lines

which existed when we gave that country our guarantee?

Are Slovakia and Ruthenia to be restored to the Czechs?

Are we quite sure that the Slovaks and the Ruthenians want it?

Are the parts of Poland which are not incorporated in the Soviet Union to be given back to the Polish State?

Does the same thing apply to Lithuanian town of Vilna?

Are we prepared to raise huge armies to invade the continent and if we succeed in landing them, are we to fight on for years until we defeat the much greater armies with which we would be confronted by Germany?

What is our plan of campaign?

Have we thought out what is to be done about the old German Colonies?

When a new War Cabinet was set up in 1917 to fight the war against Germany with greater vigour the first step that Cabinet took was to clarify our ideas as to the ultimate objects we sought to obtain by the war and then to consider the ways and means of obtaining those objectives.

In anyone considering these problems to-day? If not, it is now time it should be done.

(Roy's Weekly)

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