

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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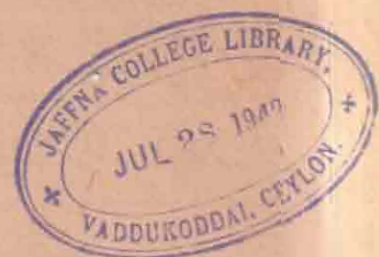
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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Mr. M. H. Kantawala Returns

Mr. M. H. Kantawala, Ceylon's Trade Commissioner in Bombay, and Mrs. Kantawala arrived in Ceylon on Friday afternoon. @

Two Jap Vessels Sunk

American bombers have bombed and sunk two Japanese vessels on the Fu Ho river in the vicinity of Fuchow Kiangsi province. @

Maulana Azad Unwell

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, who is suffering from influenza, was examined by a Doctor who declared there was no change since Wednesday. @

Son to King Leopold

The German News Agency says that it is officially announced in Brussels that a son has been born to King Leopold of the Belgians. King Leopold's son has been named Alexander Emmanuel Henry Albert Maria Leopold. @

Registrar of the Medical College

Professor W.A.E. Karunaratne, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University, was elected Registrar of the Medical College at a meeting of the Medical College Council on Friday last. @

Laval Backs Nazis

Pierre Laval is backing the German threat to close French factories if the number of workers volunteering to go to Germany does not increase immediately, according to information received by the French National Committee in London. @

Exchange of Nationals

With the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde repatriating Americans from the Far East and the Gripsholm repatriating Japanese from the American continent now all in port at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, the exchange of respective nationals has begun. Sixty American consular officials from the Far East have been re-assigned new duties and will probably disembark at Lourenco Marques to proceed to new posts in Africa, India and Ceylon.

NEED FOR A WORLD CHARTER

A WEAPON AGAINST FASCIST AGGRESSORS

BY FRITZ STERNBERG

PLANS of world domination have been brewing in many heads at various times in the world's history. But, that the Nazi attempt to dominate the world should require the mobilization of all the freedom loving nations for its defeat shows how closely the world is today fused together. Hitler has already proved unequivocally that a policy of isolation can no longer be pursued at this present time. What still remains to be grasped, however, is the idea that there can be no isolation towards peace either, and that the establishment of war and peace aims is no mere academic matter.

Political Mobilisation

From the outset Hitler combined political warfare with military and economic warfare. That should teach us that if this war is to be won, military and industrial mobilization must go hand in hand with political mobilization.

What does political mobilization mean to-day? It means providing a clear and stirring answer to the question of what this world war is being fought for. Against what it is being fought is obvious. But what will happen later? After Victory? What is the war being waged for?

Perhaps some will say: "Let us decide that after we have won. First we must win and that is purely a military matter." Such a statement is insufficient and thus false, and therefore dangerous. For victory itself is not entirely a military matter. In some respects, victory is a political matter as well. Even though today almost the entire world is involved in the war, there are still millions who are not now participating in it in an active military sense—yet who can nevertheless exert the strongest influence upon the conduct of the war. They include the hundreds of millions in Europe who are enslaved by Hitler, tens of millions in Germany and Italy and Japan who are opposed to dictatorship, and

the additional hundreds of millions in India and in those regions of China that are subjugated by Japan.

A Weapon

The political strategy that would succeed in transforming these latent opponents of Axis powers into an active force against them would be no mere academic matter. Not only would it affect the question of "what will the world be like after this war is over" but would also be a force in this war. It is a weapon that could be used to rally millions of potential allies against the Axis powers. It thus is a weapon to shorten the length of this war, a weapon that might save countless lives.

The Atlantic Charter no longer suffices. The war with Japan shows that a World Charter is needed—a World Charter for the future, of the Asiatic nations, for the future of the nations subjugated by Hitler, a World Charter which encompasses the future of Germany and the Anglo-Saxon nations at the same time.

After the defeat of the Fascists the world can under no circumstances return to the status prevailing before the Second World War. There is no path back, but only a path forward. That is why the liberty loving nations must bring to fruition not only the forces of resistance against the Fascist Dictator states but also within themselves, the dynamic-progressive forces capable of building up a new world. The New Order of Hitler and of Japan must be confronted with a New Order on the part of Democracies.

Hitler's New Order

The New Order contemplated by Hitler for the colonial nations for Asia and Africa is extremely simple. The progressive trend in the colonial nations towards complete political emancipation, towards the development of their economic forces, is to be halted; the respective master races are to

CAUSE OF RICE SHORTAGE

NORTHERN COUNCILLOR'S INDICTMENT

(From a Correspondent)

That the speaker and Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C., had just returned from South India after studying the conditions there with reference to the rice situation in Ceylon and that so far as they could gather the shortage of supply to Ceylon was due to the inability of the responsible authorities in Ceylon to transport from India all the quota of rice allowed to Ceylon, was the explanation given by Mr. S. Natesan, M.S.C., for the shortage of rice supplies in Ceylon, presiding over a largely attended public meeting held at Suthumalai on the 26th inst. held in connection with A. R. P. propaganda.

Mr and Mrs. M. P. Pillai (A.R.P. Instructors), Mr. C. Thiagarajah (Head Warden) Dr. K. Cathiravelu (Casualty Officer), Mr. C. N. DevaRajan (Deputy Head Warden), Pandit S. Nagalingam and Mr. N. Subramaniam (Teachers) addressed the meeting on the duties of the people. Some speakers placed before Mr. Natesan the great hardships suffered by the people, chiefly the poor, on account of the reduced ration and high cost of rice and the profiteering prevalent. Mention was made by Mr. Thiagarajah that people of Valigamam West were grateful to Mr. Natesan for attending to their wants whenever they approached him although he was a member for Valigamam North and East. Mr. C. N. DevaRajan said that they regarded Mr. Natesan as a representative of all Jaffna and of all Tamils even as Sir P. Ramanathan was a member for all Tamils and all Ceylon. The whole of the North was indebted to Mr. Natesan for his successful motion in the Council that paddy grown in Kilinochi, Paranthan and Pooneryn areas should be allowed to be brought into Jaffna. When the Manipal Social Service League asked Mr. Natesan to move in the matter some in Jaffna publicly ridiculed the idea but the State Council unanimously accepted his motion. They were all now anxiously looking forward to Mr. Natesan's motion in the

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY JULY, 27, 1942.

IS IT PATRIOTISM?

IN WELCOMING HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Baddegama, the Member for Baddegama informed the distinguished visitor that he "was on the soil of the famous Ruhuna Rata of Ceylon, from where, since Singhalese history began, Lanka's armies went forth to repel repeated invasions by aggressors". "If need be", continued Mr. Abeywickrama, "we shall, to the last man, assume that role once more under your distinguished leadership". It is possible that His Excellency did not quite understand all the historical implications of this oration from the Baddegama patriot, but politeness demanded that something nice should be said in reply, and His Excellency, therefore, thanked the speaker. The reference in Mr. Abeywickrama's speech was to the many battles between the Singhalese and the Tamil invaders. Since then a good deal of water has flowed under Lanka's bridge, and Lanka has become the home of the Tamils and a good many others. The "aggressors" have, along with others, contributed a good deal to the well-being of this island. Since the war started, as the "Times of Ceylon" rightly remarked the other day, the Tamils and the other communities in Ceylon agreed to suspend political controversy, not because there was no ground for such controversy, but because, in the larger interests of Ceylon and the Allied Nations, it was felt that the vital need of the hour was unity and harmony. In spite of this truce, occasions have not been wanting when politicians of the type of Mr. Abeywickrama could not resist the temptation to hark back to the good old days to draw fresh inspiration for their political programmes. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is not perhaps aware of the fact that the modern aspirations of the Ceylon Congress and the Sinhala Maha Sabha have their foundation in the spirit of Ancient Lanka's armies that strove to repel the "aggressors." Unfortunately for everybody, these two political bodies in South Ceylon have never been able to rise above the level of the ordinary, tub-thumping, parish-pump patriotism, which is the very negation of nationalism and nationality. It is far from our intention to revive political controversies. It would, however, be a grave mistake to

allow Englishmen holding responsible positions to remain under the impression, fostered by the eloquence of the Member for Baddegama, that the spirit of the Ruhuna Rata is the same thing as the spirit of Modern Lanka facing the biggest conspiracy in history against her peace and freedom. The fight ahead of us all is one compared with which the battles between the Sinhalese and the Tamils would be nothing more than exhibitions of village rowdyism. Against us and the Empire to which we belong are arrayed a combination of enemies who cannot be defeated unless each community or part of that Empire contributes its share to the war effort. No part or community is so insignificant that its place in the scheme of defence against aggression can be ignored.

Besides, the modern inhabitants of the Ruhuna Rata cannot be ignorant of the fact that, in these days of total warfare, small communities like themselves, whose valour and patriotism were beyond question, suffered extinction because their enemies were both numerous and powerful. If, for instance, the Member for Baddegama studied the history of Montenegro, he would find that the old battles on heroic lines do not pay nowadays. The tank, the aeroplane, and the Tommy-gun have put an end to the glory that was. Today we have got to face facts, and undoubtedly the greatest fact of all is that the communities of this island, including the inhabitants of the Ruhuna Rata, have got to live together, work together, and fight together—fight, not for the freedom and honour of this community or that, but for the freedom and honour of Ceylon as a whole. We take it that from the dim memories of these old battles that decided the fate of Ceylon in ancient times there has now emerged a sense of nationhood, which, the Congressites are never tired of telling us, is the very antithesis of communalism. Let us be loyal to this new outlook then, and refuse to complicate a perfectly plain situation by talking about examples of ancient valour and strife, which only serve to remind all and sundry of the skeleton in Lanka's political cupboard.

We would also, without any intention to offend, advise our politicians to cultivate a sense of proportion. Lanka is, after all, a small country—a very small country indeed. Compared with India, China and Australia, Lanka is, if we might say so, a mere trifle. Owing to its strategic position, however, Lanka has got to be defended. We are all relieved to find that British troops, aeroplanes and all the other paraphernalia of war are here to defend us. We who form the permanent population can

help in various ways, but it is certainly not helpful to work oneself up into a paroxysm of patriotic fury that has absolutely no bearing on the conditions prevailing to-day. This is in no small degree due to the quality of the politician whom the Donoughmore Constitution has pushed to the forefront. The only way out of the difficulty is for the highbrows of the Congress and the Sinhala Maha Sabha to write out the speeches to be delivered by their representatives, and if the latter refuse to follow instructions, then there is always available the remedy of expulsion.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

The "Daily Herald", which has consistently advocated the cause of Indian freedom, tells Indian Congressmen that they are betraying the British Labour Party. There is a good deal of truth in the charge. From the days of the late Mr. Keir Hardie, the Labour Party has always befriended India, but the latest move of the Indian National Congress has shocked even the "Herald". Other British and American journals have expressed themselves in the same strain. With Japan on the borders of Bengal and Assam, and Germany trying to reach the Persian Gulf through the Caucasus, British and American opinion feels it is no longer a question of India trying to wrest freedom from Britain; the threat to resort to civil disobedience at the present juncture will do infinite harm to the cause of the Allied Nations as well. If the latter are defeated, they say, India will lose even the little freedom she has got now.

The reaction of the British public to the latest demand of the Congress is that, at the present moment, it can do nothing to meet this demand. The political correspondents of the London papers state that the British Government do not intend changing their policy towards India as a result of the Congress Committee's resolution. This does not sound at all helpful in view of the uncompromising position taken up by the Congress leaders. Mahatma Gandhi has made it quite clear that he does not propose to postpone the civil disobedience movement. Asked by a Press representative whether it would not be wiser to postpone the movement until the Allied Nations had settled with the Germans and the Japanese, Mahatma Gandhi's reply was: "No, because I know you will not settle with the Germans without us. If we were free, we could give you cent per cent co-operation in our manner. It is curious that such a simple thing is not understood. Britain has today no contribution from a free India. Tomorrow as soon as India is free, she gains moral

strength and a powerful Ally in a free nation—powerful morally. This raises England's power to the Nth degree. This is surely self-proved." Unfortunately, however, the truth of these propositions is by no means self-evident. For instance, Mahatma Gandhi assumes that, as soon as the British Government abdicates, India will be free. There is no guarantee that this will be so. As regards moral power, Mahatma Gandhi forgets that, in a world of thieves, moral power would count for nothing unless it is backed by overwhelming force.

It is significant that moderate opinion in India is not at all favourable to the attitude of the Congress. One of India's elder statesmen, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, is of the opinion that "the plan which Mr. Gandhi seems to have evolved of launching mass civil disobedience if the demand of the Congress for immediate transfer of power is not conceded is the most foolish and disastrous that can be thought of. The only certain result of it will be anarchy and confusion and it will open the door for foreign invasion." In this connection one cannot overlook the specious appeals made to India over the Tokyo Radio to throw off the British yoke and the promises made from the same quarter to respect Indian independence. In the light of this propaganda it would appear that the Indian Congress has taken too many things for granted.

At the same time, British and American opinion would be playing definitely into the hands of the enemy if it failed to take note of the new spirit in Asia. The old outlook, the old excuses resting on nothing better than the inherent superiority of the West to the East, the old temptation to put off the evil day—these and many other things have got to go. Unfortunately, the British Prime Minister is not the man to forget his old prejudices, and, one of his colleagues, Mr. Amery, is regarded by Indians of all shades of opinion as the very personification of the evil spirit that lost England her American colonies. The Indian Congress has evidently thought that the only way of dealing with Tory extremism is by taking up its present intransigent attitude. Both, however, are fatal to Indian progress.

Even if the Allied nations win, Mr. Amery and his friends will find that a radical change in Britain's treatment of India cannot be avoided. As Sir Bertram Stevens, who was Australian representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council at New Delhi, said the other day: "If Japan is defeated, a new order in Asia is inevitable. The East will never return to its old quiescent, subservient state. We must think of the Chinese, Indians, Malaysians and Javanese as friends of equal status. European prestige in the form in which it used to exist has been shattered." British and American papers now girding at the Congress will do well to remember these words. If the Congress is unreasonable and unwise, British statesmen in power have themselves to thank for it.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOODSTUFFS

How Co-operation Can Help

'Self-sufficiency in food materials can be realised if the present progress of the co-operative movement is maintained with the determined effort of producing and supplying the necessary cereals through co-operative methods' said Mr. V. Vee-rasingham, the President of the North Ceylon Co-operative Federation, while addressing the conference on the subject of Food production and the present hardships.

Speaking on the present hardships, he said, that steps should be taken to increase the ration of rice and decrease its price, but condemned the wild talks prevalent in the country of the comforts and conveniences enjoyed by the people of the belligerent countries. He pointed out how even in England horse flesh and tender grass are made use of to supply the deficiency in food and how Germany and Japan started rationing long before the war and undergo untold hardships on account of the scarcity of food. He asked them to be thankful for the comparative ease with which they are able to get their food when compared with the sufferings in other countries and to be prepared for greater hardships in this direction.

After speaking on the food value of the different materials he spoke hopefully of the possibility of ensuring a good supply of wheat flour to meet the deficiency in cereals. A balanced diet in sufficient quantity can always be guaranteed if the people take to the wheat eating habit.

Reducing the Cost

He next spoke of the facilities provided by the Government through Local Assistance Committees to increase food production by supplying seed grains, manioc cuttings, grant in aid for sinking wells and asked the audience to make the fullest use of the L. A. Committees of their locality.

He explained how by co-operative methods each village could reduce the cost of producing cereals and increase the supply of milk, egg, fish and even sugar from palmyra. He advocated the establishment of Co-operative Communal farms by each village in places outside Jaffna and said that such farms worked by shifts of labourers of the villages would minimise the evil of malaria to cultivators. He preferred such farms to the present method of colonisation and said that it was the best way of making each village self-sufficient with regard to the staple food. Commenting upon the part played by Government in increasing food production, he said that the introduction of "Kambur" as a cereal crop is bound to prove a success in Jaffna and hoped that it would go a great way in relieving food shortage. Cereals formed the vital elements in food, and shortage of cereals could be met only by the discovery and introduction of new cereals. He spoke of the experiments with "Calchicine" in producing new species of plants carried out by the Agricultural Department and hoped that the evolution of cereal crops suitable to the various parts of Ceylon would form a chief item of its researches. Discovery of new materials of food value and the preparation of edible and tasty diet out of the various materials available for food should receive the attention of the Government. He

BITTER ROSTOV BATTLE SOVIET USING "SCORCHED EARTH" TACTICS

London, Saturday.

The Vichy radio this morning said that tremendous explosions in which whole blocks of houses have collapsed are hindering the German occupation of Rostov. They are caused by delayed-action bombs and mines, large numbers of which were laid by the Russians. The German troops, it declares, have to advance with the greatest caution and the heat from fires blazing in the city is terrific.

The ruins of the principal streets of the city are already in German hands, but the Soviet troops are still carrying on bitter hand-to-hand fighting, the radio added.

The Vichy radio also said that Rostov was under fire from German guns. The Germans were reported to have seized part of the northern outskirts of the city.

The German High Command declared in a special announcement yesterday that Axis troops had broken through Rostov's defence positions and had stormed the town. The High Command, in a communique, after repeating the claim to have captured Rostov, said that in the great bend of the Don, infantry divisions and mobile units had broken the resistance of newly-brought up Soviet troops. Northwest of Voronez, it continued, strong Soviet attacks were broken by counter-attacks.

The Germans are making frenzied efforts to force their way across the Southern Don at Tsimlyanskaya, reports the "Red Star", adding: "Our unit is obstinately defending this line and a fierce battle has been raging here for the past 48 hours. The threat to Rostov has grown much graver in the past 24 hours."

wished to see a resourceful officer entrusted with this work.

An Advisory Board

Control of production and distribution of any economic produce has its repercussions and the more so when an article of food is controlled. One effect of rice-control has been the rise of the price of Kurakkan by about 300 per cent. The result of the control is that the poor man and the labourer are unable to get a balanced diet which would soon undermine their constitution and make them easy victims to all kinds of diseases. The rise of the price of rice from 22cts to 27cts per measure is making it impossible for many to get enough cereal diet. The question whether it is advisable to increase the price or to meet the increased cost of rice at Government's expense, the question of subsidies to farmers to encourage food production without passing the rise of price to the consumers and then pay enhanced salaries and the price level of exports and imports have to be studied in order to make control of commodity and prices work satisfactorily. An economic Advisory Board of experts should consider the question of control in its various aspects without giving any room to bungling and muddling a vital problem.

In conclusion, he appealed to the Co-operators to realise their position in this food drive and work for the early realisation of self-sufficiency for Ceylon.

SOCIETIES TO CHECK PROFITEERING

Being Organised All Over Ceylon

Anti-profiteering societies are to be organised throughout the island. The Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Mr. G. C. S. Corea, has instructed price control inspectors to take immediate steps to organise such bodies and a meeting for this purpose will be held shortly in Galle.

The membership in these bodies will be open to the general public, including traders, and every member will have to pledge himself not to buy or sell any article above the controlled price and also to report to the society any case of profiteering with all necessary evidence to substantiate the charge.

The societies will make available to price control inspectors and the police all information calculated to check profiteering; and will impress on traders that control prices are maximum prices fixed at the highest possible level to cover every type of trader and that, therefore, prices should be kept down, if possible, at a lower level.

They will also suggest the desirability of controlling any commodity.

At another anti-profiteering conference held at the office of the Badulla Government Agent (the Government, Mr. C. Coomaraswamy) it was resolved, subject to the approval of Government to establish a wholesale store and a retail store for subsidiary foodstuffs and also to convene a public meeting on August 11th for the purpose of forming an anti-profiteering society. The arrangements in this connexion were left to the Chairman of the Urban Council, Mr. Stanley H. Abeysakera.

REVENUE TOPS EXPENDITURE

An excess of revenue over expenditure of nearly six and half million rupees for the first nine months of the financial year is registered in the Treasury statement for June issued on Saturday.

The revenue for the period was Rs. 109,098,311 and the expenditure, Rs. 102,712,213.

A similar excess of ten and half millions was shown in the corresponding period of the last financial year.

June figures alone, however, show a balance on the wrong side to the extent of nearly two million rupees compared with a similar position in June, 1941, when the excess of expenditure over revenue was Rs. 698,889.

THE JAFFNA SAIVA PARIPALANA SABHAI

The Fifty-third annual general meeting of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai will be held on Saturday, August 1, at 3-30 p.m. in the Jaffna Hindu College Hall.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

TRADE COMMISSIONERING IN INDIA

Sir,—Having always thought that they had employed a high officer to dispose of desiccated coconut in India for the glory of this Island, I was interested in your editorial of the 9th inst. on the "Food Purchase Scandal" in which the Department of Labour, Industries and Commerce and the Ceylon Trade Commissioner in India seem to have been concerned. I know nothing about this affair, but I have been watching the activities of the Trade Commissioner for some years in regard to Ceylon's publicity projected by the Government Tourist Bureau. A lot of good money was spent on getting out advertisements in the press in India, and the services of foreigners were engaged, no doubt on fat payment, to draw up the advertisements and pass them to the papers. Almost the first of the series of advertisements offended the people of Ceylon in so great a manner that immediate withdrawal of that effort was ordered. It would appear that foreigners with a sense of foreign humour undertook to tell the people of India, Burma and Malaya how good a place Ceylon was, and they did it with the gusto deserved of the pay. Then, in the matter of publishing these brilliant efforts in the papers these geniuses used space lavishly and freely. But the text of the advertisements was set up in such small type that no reader could have read them without the aid of a magnifying glass. The merry game went on, much to the happiness of many papers. And now, in the third year of the War, I still see an advertisement in a Northern India paper, in three columns five inches deep. It is entitled "Ceylon Vignettes—No. 2" and the parting slogan is "Ceylon for Short Leave—When Victory is Won." This insertion must have cost at least forty-five rupees for the day. Who knows in how many other fortunate papers this series is being run? Now does this Island stand in need of this publicity at this time, at this cost? It would be interesting to find out what amounts have been spent through the Trade Commissioner and the Bureau on this scheme from the start, through what agencies, and what results have accrued to the Island. Also whether this publicity could not have been done through a Ceylonese agency.

The Trade Commissionership in London proved a White Elephant, though the holder thereof pleaded that he had created goodwill. All he did, probably, was to enable traders in England to caddy for business in Ceylon.

The Trade Commissionership in India might have done something to foster goodwill between mother and daughter countries, in spite of the anti-work that was allowed to be carried on in both countries by bootlegs, but it went all out on high-falootin' stuff from foreign firms. Let us look into it a little closely, to learn a lesson or two.

Yours etc,
LANKA.

15-7-42.

THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

A PREFACE:

BY S. SIVAPADASUNDARAM

Readers of the "Hindu Organ" are aware of the series of articles on 'The Elements of Saiva Siddhantam' contributed for our paper by a 'Science Graduate'. The Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha has reprinted these contributions with a view to issuing them in the form of a book. Mr. S. Sivapadasundaram B. A., emeritus Principal, Victoria College, and a learned scholar in Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy has been kind enough to write a preface for the book, which is published below for the benefit of our readers. The number of copies that will be published of the above book will be 500, priced at 25 cts each.

The talented author of the Elements of Saiva Siddhantam has not only made a deep study of the Saiva religion but has also taught it for several years, and his eminent scholarship is equalled only by his will to conform his life to the knowledge he acquires. A book on Saivism from his pen must, therefore, be a boon to all of us.

The first half of the book gives a lucid exposition of the Saiva religion and the second half forms a complete guide to the study of Siva-Guana Siddhar. Throughout the book, every opportunity is seized to meet the attacks made on Saivism by innocent foreigners, ignorant critics and interested politicians. Max-Muller never had any opportunity of knowing the value of Omkara, and if he calls it chaff we cannot blame him. He is as innocent as the infant which wallows on its own evacuation. To the class of ignorant critics belong men like "the highly respected and venerable Christian" who announced at the Jaffna Hindu College some 46 years ago that the Vedas should be thrown into the Bay of Bengal (page 95)† There are men who are ignorant not of Saivism but of their ignorance of Saivism. Those who come in for severe criticism among interested politicians are the leaders of the non-Brahmin movement.

The Saivite leaders of the non-Brahmin movement have run amok on the Vedas and Agamas on the ground that they are in Sanskrit, which, according to them, was the language of the Brahmins. To find a parallel to this we must go to Admiral Rhozhkovsky, who (if my memory is not treacherous) some forty years ago destroyed a fleet of trawlers in the English Channel, mistaking it for the Japanese navy. First of all, Sanskrit was never a spoken language. It was the language of the Shastras throughout India, and the spoken language corresponding to it was the Prakrit. Secondly, even if Sanskrit had been the language of a country, it would have been spoken by all classes of people including the Panchamas. The ostensible reasons given by the non-Brahmin leaders for disowning the Vedas are that they offer worship not to God but to such beings as Indra, Mitra and Varuna, that they advocate flesh-eating and animal sacrifice, and that they give no knowledge which cannot be acquired by ordinary mortals. But, the very first Mandalam of Rig Veda (I-22-154) says, "He is one; but the wise call Him by different names such as Indra, Mitra, Varuna, Agni, Divya....." Swami Dayanand Saraswati gives a list of one hundred such names, and shows that etymologically they denote God. As regards flesh-eating and animal sacrifice, it is only according to Sayana and men like him that they find a place in some of the Vedas. Swami Dayanand has shown the hollowness of their interpretation and has conclusively proved that the Vedas condemn flesh-eating. Even according to Sayana, the horse of the Aswamedha is not slaughtered but is let loose without any injury.

In the first part of the book dealing with the fundamentals of Saivism, the author draws special attention to certain aspects of it to which previous writers have not given the importance they deserve. One of these is the sisterly attitude of Saivism to all other religions. Just as in a school, all the classes are good for those who are placed in them, so, the various religions are good for those qualified for them and form the rungs of a ladder which takes one to the highest Truth and Bliss. In dealing with advaitam, he puts an end to the controversy that has been raging over it by concluding that it could be comprehended only at the stage of realisation. Just as the relation between X and Y cannot be known if they are themselves unknown, so the relation between God and soul cannot be understood by us at our present stage as we have no true knowledge of God and soul. In the chapter on sadanas, the author shows the indispensableness of images for worship and contemplation (except to Gnanis) and the absurdity of a worshipper of one kind of image ridiculing a worshipper of another kind of image.

There is only one point on which I am unable to agree with the learned author. This is where he descends from the Shastras into the Bible and the Paranas, to find parallels to Saivism in Christianity. I will mention one of them as a sample. He quotes Thiruvadavurar Paranam to show that, like Jesus, Manickavachakar invoked the help of God to free himself from his bodily sufferings. It is well to remember in this connection that the Parana is not intended for the philosopher alone and that it has to be adapted for the use of the average man, who cannot think of a Saint or God having neither likes nor dislikes, nei-

† The gentleman had scarcely finished this sentence when he received a stunning retort from the author of the Elements of Saiva Siddhantam.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA (held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No: 180 P
In the matter of the estate of the late
Meenadhipillai alias Chellam-
mah widow of Thulasinathapillai
of Puloly West Deceased.
A Sidamparapillai Nagalingapillai
of Puloly West

Vs. Petitioner

A Alvapillai Namasivayapillai of
do Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the
abovenamed Petitioner praying that
Letters of Administration to the es-
tate of the late Meenadhipillai alias
Chellammah widow of Thulasinatha-
pillai be issued to the Petitioner com-
ing on for disposal before L.W. De
Silva Esquire Additional District
Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of July
1942 in the presence of Mr. K.
Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner
and the Petition and affidavit of the
Petitioner dated 2nd July 1942 having
been filed.

It is ordered that Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the late
Meenadhipillai alias Chellammah
widow of Thulasinathapillai be issued
to the Petitioner unless the Respon-
dent or any other person shall on or
before the 13th day of August 1942
show sufficient cause to the satisfac-
tion of the Court to the contrary.

The 17th day of July 1942

Sgd. L. W. de Silva
Additional District Judge

(O. 40 27 & 30-7-42)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2

In the matter of the estate of the
late Sivahemasuntheram wife of
Vaithilingam Vairamuttu of Siru-
pidy Deceased.
Vaithilingam Vairamuttu of Siru-
pidy Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1 Vairamuttu Vaithilingam
- 2 Sinnapillai daughter of Vaira-
muttu
- 3 Vairamuttu Saravanamuttu
- 4 Vairamuttu Kumarasamy
- 5 Vairamuttu Masilamany all of
Sirupiddy, the 1st to 5th are
minors appearing by their
G. A. L.
- 6 Theivanaipillai widow of Vaithi-
lingam of Sirupiddy

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, Dis-
trict Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of
July 1942 in the presence of Mr. R.
Kanagaratnam Proctor on the part of
the Petitioner and the affidavit dated
the 6th day of July 1942 and the
petition of the petitioner having been
read.

It is ordered that the 6th Respond-

ther pleasure nor pain. This is the justification for ascribing
to Manickavachakar that appeal to God given in the Paranam.
It is for the philosopher to distinguish such products of the
poets' imagination from real history. (அறிஞர் எழுந்தருளியுள்ள
பொருள்). The pre-requisite of a person entering the real Charya
Marga is regarding pain and pleasure alike.* It is, therefore,
unthinkable that one who had received Gnana Deeksha from the
Paramachariyar and entered the Gnana Marga could ever be
affected by bodily pain. Both Thiruvizhaiaiyadal Paranam and
Hafaya Mahatmyam say that he only praised God and give no
such passionate appeals.

The second part of the book is invaluable. There are two
introductory chapters, the first one on the Siddhanta Shastras
and other sacred books, and the second on Siddhar and its
author. The latter chapter gives such a charming account of
Siddhar that no one who reads it can resist the desire to make
a deep study of it. The subsequent chapters give an exhaustive
summary of Alavai and Parapakkam, and a detailed analysis
of Supakkam along with the corresponding sootrams of Shiva-
guanabodham. The Parapakkam is supplemented by the author's
own account of the heterodoxies, which are not included
in it.

The Saiva world ought to be congratulated on the appear-
ance in their midst of this illuminating study of Saiva Siddhan-
ta, which is likely to be read even by followers of some sister-
religions.

SHORTER HOURS FOR SCHOOLS

CODE RELAXATION PROPOSED

A relaxation of the Code rules
in regard to hours of work at
schools is proposed by the Director
of Education.

Education Code rules regard-
ing hour of work for teachers and
pupils and the number of sessions
for the year remain unaltered.
The Director however has decided
to grant certain concessions under
the new Education Ordinance to
schools in declared areas which
were closed in March and to
those schools which have found
necessary to share buildings with
other schools owing to the present
situation.

As regards sessions, five-hour-a-
day schools were expected in the
past to register a minimum of
180 days during the year. This
will be reduced to 165 days in the
case of schools which were closed
in March.

A similar concession will be
allowed single-session schools of
four-and-half-hours a day which
had to comply with a minimum
of 200 days in the past. In their
case 183 days in a year will be
accepted as adequate.

Two-sessions schools where the
minimum was 360 sessions, will
be required to have a minimum
of 330 sessions to earn full grant.

As regards hours of work, any
school which finds impossible to
put in at least four-and-half hours
a day because it is compelled
to share buildings with another
school—the two schools meeting
at different hours is expected to
obtain the special permission of
the Director of Education for a
reduction in the number of hours.

ent be appointed guardian-ad-litem
over the minors 1st to 5th respon-
dents and that the petitioner as hus-
band of the abovenamed deceased de-
clared entitled to have letters of ad-
ministration and that letters of ad-
ministration be issued accordingly
unless the respondents shall appear in
person and the minors be produced
before this court on the 14th day of
August 1942 and show sufficient cause
to the satisfaction of this Court to
the contrary.

This 7th day of July 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

(O. 38, 27 & 30-7-42)

NEED FOR A WORLD CHARTER

Continued from page 1

keep the colonial peoples in political and economic slavery. The industrially backward nations are to be prevented from ever catching up with economically more developed nations. Indeed, the political enslavement of the colonial peoples is to be definitely stabilised at their present level of economic backwardness, if it is not to be pushed even lower.

Enlightened circles in India are only too well aware of this plan and what a contrast they present to democratic ideals. That is why they regret all the more that the Atlantic Charter was nothing more than an Atlantic Charter, that it did not become a World Charter, that it did not encompass Asia and that is why they also regret that Britain has still been unable to decide to give India Dominion Status during the War.

Fundamental Change Necessary

India's military contribution to this Second World War still lags far behind that made to the first World War. India's industrial backwardness—which is largely due to Britain's colonial policy—today turns out to be a severe impediment for the entire British empire. Now that this war is being waged more and more on Asiatic soil, it is becoming obvious even from a military point of view that the Indian millions regard this war as a war of the British empire, not as their war, and that this fact serves to mar British strategy and thus the entire strategy of the anti-Axis bloc. Here a fundamental change is necessary. It can be brought about by a World Charter which would not confer the right of peoples to decide their own destiny to the European nations subjugated by Hitler, but would extend it also to the Asiatic nations.

And such a World Charter which would augment the right to political freedom for the nations of Asia, would have to give this freedom an economic foundation as well. China's industrial backwardness has been one of the decisive factors enabling Japan to secure its military successes despite its numerical inferiority. And today in the face of this war there can be no economic isolation, just as later on there can be no economic isolation the world over. The task for the democracies so far as Asia is concerned, therefore, consists not of perpetuating backwardness but of helping them to expand their economies progressively so as to strengthen their political freedom by an economic understructure. A World Charter encompassing Asia will thus be no mere empty phrase, about the future of Asia. It will rather be a weapon against the Fascist aggressors, effective even during the war. It would show the peoples all over Asia that liberty cannot be "isolated" and that it is indivisible; that it must encompass the world.

CAUSE OF RICE SHORTAGE

Continued from page 1

Council that the price of rice should be reduced and any loss must be met out of the country's revenue. Since there was much discontent in the country and a great deal of anxiety with regard to the future, the speaker, while impressing on the people the necessity for greater efforts to produce food, asked Mr. Natesan to explain to the meeting the present situation and what he thought was in store for them.

Inefficient Management

Mr. Natesan, after saying the words quoted above, said that the Government of Ceylon had failed to arrange with the Indian Government for special Railway facilities as the Travancore and Cochin Government had done with great foresight. The Indian Government was prepared to allow 35,000 tons of rice to be exported to Ceylon monthly, but on inquiries he and Mr. Ponnambalam found out that only about half that quantity was brought in to Ceylon. If only the Northern ports had been developed there would have been a large number of schooners plying about now between India and Ceylon and they could have been utilised with advantage.

Again the authorities on this side were not alive to the serious implications of delay in business matters. They were not able to immediately accept or reject telegraphic quotations from exporters in India on account of red tape. Often when a message was received it took about ten days to send a reply and the market fluctuations could not wait to suit the Ceylon Government's conveniences. Further an order for a month's supply went to India only a short time before the beginning of the month and it amounted to a hand to mouth living in Ceylon. But States like Travancore and Cochin held several months' supplies in reserve. Merchants in India were disgusted with the way Ceylon was dealing with them and they were inclined to sell away their stocks to others.

Plenty of rice was available in the Tanjore District alone, and unless large supplies were im-

CENTRAL PROVINCE SAIVA MAHA SABHAI

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Province Saiva Maha Sabhai, Kandy, on Tuesday the 21st July, 1942, held in the Sabhai Building at Pera deniya Road, Kandy, with Gate Muhandiram N. Canaganayagam, J. P., Mayor of Kandy, in the Chair it was resolved, inter alia, that representations should be made to the Government and the Authorities concerned to make provision for facilities for Hindu Religious Worship and Vegetarian Diet for the benefit of Hindus serving in His Majesty's Forces in the Island.

It was also resolved that similar representations for the same purpose should be made to the Government and the Authorities concerned for the purpose of making similar arrangements in the University of Ceylon.

Mr. V. Ramnathan, Hony Treasurer, having resigned consequent on transfer, Mr. V. Sinnathamby was unanimously elected Treasurer. A Sub-Committee consisting of the President M.s.rs. S. U. Somasegaram, A. K. Velupillai, S. Kandiah and the Hony Secretary was appointed to go into the question of reduction of debts incurred in respect of the Sabhai Building and devise ways and means of doing so.

WORLD FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Consult Prof. S. S. Laksadipathy, world famous Astrologer and Palmist, at No. 1, Grand Hotel, Beach Road, Jaffna. Three days only. Consult immediately and avoid disappointment.

(Mis. 91. 27 & 30-7-42)

Immediately obtained conditions would become more and more serious here. A heavy shortage threatened them and all the Councilors had to put their heads together and find a remedy without delay. As to the high prices investigations were just going on and the speaker preferred not to refer to it now. He urged the people to produce more food.

Mr. A. Chelliah, Warden, proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1021

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Luchumy wife of Sinnappodiar Aruppillai of Maviddapuram Deceased. Sinnappodiar Aruppillai of Maviddapuram Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1 Signavy Velupillai of Maviddapuram
- 2 Velupillai Ampalavy of do
- 3 Velupillai Sinniah of Tellipalai Southwest Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of May 1941 in the presence of Mr. S. Eliyatambi Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 9th May 1941 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner as the lawful husband of the abovenamed deceased be declared entitled to the grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that he be granted such letters of administration unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 30th day of June 1941 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 9th day of May 1941

(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy,

District Judge.

29-1-42 Order Nisi extended for

13-3-42

C. C.

D. J.

13-3-42 Order Nisi extended for

24-4-42

C. C.

D. J.

24-4-42 Order Nisi extended for

5-6-42

C. C.

D. J.

5-6-42 Order Nisi extended for

3-7-42

G. C. T.

D. J.

3-7-42 Order Nisi extended for

31-7-42

G. C. T.

D. J.

(O 39, 27 & 30-7-42)

WANTED

Galvanised tank or teak barrel of about 200 to 400 gallons capacity. Apply to the undermentioned with dimensioned sketch, and other details stating price for delivery at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

The Chairman, D.R.C. Jaffna.

(G 19, 27-7-42)

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FINISH

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(Q. 81, 20-7-42--19-10-42)

ORDER NISIIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1162

In the matter of the Estate of the
late Muthu Ganapati Chettiar
Arumugam Chettiar of Vannar-
ponnai East

Deceased.

Ponnammah widow of Arumugam
Chettiar of Vannarponnai East
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Arumugam Chettiar Balasub-
ramaniam of Vannarponnai
East, minor appearing by his
guardian-ad-litem,
2. Muthukumaraswamy Chettiar
Vaithilingam of Vannarponnai
East, presently of Colombo

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, Dis-
trict Judge, Jaffna, on the 30th day of
June 1942 in the presence of Mr. M.
R. Karalasingham, Proctor, on the
part of the Petitioner and the petition
and affidavit of the petitioner dated
the 30th day of June 1942 praying
that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent
be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over
the minor, the 1st Respondent, and
that Letters of Administration be
granted to the Petitioner abovenamed.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respon-
dent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem
over the minor, the 1st Respondent
abovenamed, and that Letters of Ad-
ministration to the Estate of the
abovenamed deceased be issued to the
Petitioner accordingly as the widow
of the deceased unless the Respon-
dents abovenamed or any other person
or persons interested shall appear in
person with the minor before this
Court on or before the 28th day of
July 1942 and show cause to the satis-
faction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 30th day of June 1942
Sgd. G. C. Tambyah,
District Judge.

Drawn by
(Sgd.) M. R. Karalasingham
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 35 23 & 27-7-42)

ORDER NISIIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1161.

In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Candappa Tampoe of
Vaddukoddai West Deceased.Tampoe Nadarajah of Vaddukoddai
West and presently of Colombo.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagalingam Ranganathan of
Colombo and wife
2. Rasangan of Vaddukoddai
3. Sithamparapillai Nagarathnam
4. and his wife Sivapakkiam both of
E. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
petitioner praying that he be appoint-
ed administrator of the estate of his
late father Candappa Tampoe the
deceased abovenamed and that letters
of administration issued to him ac-
cordingly as sole heir of the said
deceased coming on for disposal be-
fore G. C. Thambyah Esq., District
Judge, Jaffna on the 25th June and
20th July 1942 in the presence of Mr.
C. R. Thambyah Proctor on the part
of the petitioner and the affidavit of
the petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the peti-
tioner be appointed administrator and
letters of administration issued to
him accordingly to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased, unless the
respondents or any other person
shall show sufficient cause to the
contrary on or before the 29th day
of July 1942 at 10 a. m.

This 26th day of July 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

Drawn by
C. R. Thambyah,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 36, 23 & 27-7-42.)

ORDER NISIIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. T 1150

In the matter of the Intestate Estate
of the late Thanipulisingham
George Poothathamby of Chava-
kacheheri Deceased.Lydia Thangam widow of Pootha-
thamby of Chavakacheheri

Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Sanders P. Jeyaveerasin-
gham of do

- 2 Edward T. Kirupainaya-
gam and

- 3 Jeyamany of do

- 4 Poothathamby Thana-
balasingham of do

- 5 Poothathamby Kularaja-
singham of do

- 6 Poothathamby Jayaled-
chumy of do

- 7 Poothathamby Annaled-
chumy of do

- 8 Poothathamby Pararaja-
singham of do

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the
petitioner praying that the 1st res-
pondent be appointed guardian-ad-
litem over the minors 4th, 5th, 6th,
7th and 8th respondents and that
letters of administration be issued to
her coming on for disposal before G.
C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge
Jaffna on the 3rd day of June 1942 in
the presence of Mr. S. K. Thiravian-
ayagam Proctor on the part of the
petitioner and the affidavit and peti-
tion of the petitioner having been
read:—

It is ordered that the 1st respon-
dent be and he is appointed as guardian
ad-litem over the minors 4th, 5th, 6th,
7th and 8th respondents and the peti-
tioner is declared entitled to take out
letters of administration in respect of
the estate of the abovenamed deceased
unless the respondents abovenamed
or any others shall appear on the 26th
day of June 1942 and show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this court
to the contrary.

Jaffna this 23rd of June 1942
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah
District Judge

Drawn by
(Sgd.) S. K. Thiravianayagam,
Proctor for Petitioner.

Extended for 3-8-42

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge,
7-7-42.

(O. 37, 23 & 27-7-42)

AUCTION SALE

OF

HOUSE AND PREMISES

(Under Partition Ordinance)

D. C. Jaffna Case No. 15606

I shall sell at the spot by Public
Auction the piece of land situated at
Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, called
"Paranthanpuliady" in extent 1
Lacham V. C. and 5½ Kulis with
House, Shed, Well and other ap-
purtenances. Bounded on the East
Yappak Sahib Kachehu Mohamed,
North Packeer Mohideen Sultan
Sickanthar, West Road, South K.
Abdul Rahman and others.

The above Land will be first put
up for sale among the Co-owners and
then if there are no bids, the said
land will be put up for sale amongst
the members of the Public.

On Tuesday the 28th July 1942
at 8 a. m.

Full particulars can be had from
M. ALOYSIUS,
Licensed Surveyor & Leveller,
3rd Cross Street,
JAFFNA.

(Mis. 90. 27-7-42.)

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R. WIJAYA INDRA
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(Mis. 15. 27-4-42—26-7-42.)

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Wariyapola, N. W. P.

(Y. 115. 18-5-42—17-8-42.)

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