

# THE Hindu Organ.



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## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Bill Prolonging Life of Parliament

The Bill to prolong by another year the life of the present Parliament was carried by 215 votes to nine in the House of Commons on Wednesday with the object of avoiding a general election while the large numbers of men and women are necessarily absent with the forces.

### Travelling Expenses of Councillors

A supplementary estimate of Rs. 15,000 for payment of allowance to State Councillors for Colombo travelling on account of the temporary withdrawal of trucking of motor cars, was withdrawn in the State Council owing to the protest of members.

### New Omnibus Scheme

Standing Committee "A" of the State Council which considered the bill to provide for the introduction of a system of exclusive road service licences for omnibuses and for the regulation and control of the use of omnibuses on highways, has made a number of amendments and has recommended that the Bill be passed.

### Twenty German Cities Bombed

The Soviet air force in the last two months have bombed 20 cities in Germany and 13 cities in Hungary, Rumania and Poland. Among these were Berlin, Koenigsberg, Stettin, Neustettin, Danzig, Budapest, Bucharest, Tilsit, Memel and Warsaw, according to Colonel Khlemensky, writing in the "Red Star". Berlin was raided three times, Koenigsberg ten times, Warsaw four times, Budapest twice and Bucharest and Ploesti (the last the centre of Rumania's oil industry) once.

### Petitions to C-in-C

In spite of the notice issued on 24th April last, to the effect that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief cannot deal with petitions from members of the civil population, an increasing number of such petitions are being sent to him. H. E. desires all such persons to be aware that the transmission direct to him of their petitions serves no useful purpose, as they are in all cases referred immediately to the civil or military authority concerned. The receipt of such petitions will not be acknowledged, says a Press Communique.

## THE SEQUENCE OF SINGAPORE

### REGIONAL GROUPINGS IN PROCESS OF FORMATION

(BY FELIX MORLEY)

WHEN Singapore capitulated to the Japanese, just ten weeks after the outbreak of war in the Far East, there were many who compared the disaster to British arms with that of Dunkirk. Between the two tragic events there were similarities, as well as very obvious differences. But from the view point of historic significance, the Japanese victory was comparably the greater.

At Singapore, Britain's hitherto dominant position in Asia was dealt a death blow. For in the Far East, unlike Europe, British authority has throughout been based on racial prestige. Territory that is lost can be regained. Defeated by an essentially similar people, a white nation may in a few years or decades recover to strike down its earliest triumphant adversary. But the loss of racial prestige is a far more serious and enduring matter, just as racial differences are more fundamental than those which divide political ideologies. At Singapore more was abandoned than the long list of material booty. Amid the blazing fires at the great naval base there disappeared in smoke the once impressive legend of white supremacy.

### Retreat Of The West

Of course, Great Britain is not the first white power to lose face in the Far East, and to relinquish therewith prospect of maintaining domination in the crowded countries east of Suez. The retreat of the west was started when Japan defeated Russia in 1904-05. It was carried a long step further when Germany was deprived of her Pacific colonies and German nationals lost their extra-territorial privileges in China, as a result of World War I. After the collapse of 1940, the French joined the procession of white nations which are reluctantly modifying their Asiatic status. Japanese occupation of all of the Netherlands East Indies only rounds out a historical sequence in which the dogged defence of the Bataan Penin-

sula is more redeeming to pride than politically significant.

In this catastrophic picture, the progressive British withdrawal from Peiping, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, Burma and New Guinea is the most complete and the most disastrous aspect of the entire retreat. Nor is it for a moment mitigated by Chiang Kai-Shek's eleventh-hour recommendation that India be given real self government. That advice, even though belatedly and reluctantly followed, is not likely to save India for British nabobs. And the humiliation, by earlier standards, of a Chinese war lord, advising the British Raj on India's supreme.

### The Will of the Masses

With the surrender of the principal bastion in the Far East the British Empire began to crumble perceptibly. Every development since the flag of the Rising Sun displaced the Union Jack over the famous naval base has indicated that erosion of the imperial structure will be carried further before it can be stopped.

And while the trend of disintegration may conceivably be checked, by such structural modifications as are under consideration for India, it assuredly will not be reversed. Once the will of the masses in the Far East has become attuned to the passing of British rule, the white man there may lay down his burden with a clear conscience. Whether or not Japanese will shoulder it indefinitely is another issue. But power, having passed from the hands of the British in this area, will not in the visible future return to them, nor to other white nations whose theories of colonization have been reflected in Kipling's oversimplified ideas.

### U. S. A. and Japanese Ambition

In Japanese eyes, the United States are fighting to deny Japan, in Asia, much the same sort of claim to regional hegemony which we have long as-

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## HITLER ON HIS VICTORIES

### EXHORTATION TO GERMANS

"The victories we have won have been so great that we must not forget those to whom we owe them. The German High Command communiqués must remain laconic. Behind them there are always men and sometimes hundreds of thousands who have risked their lives. We have to face a barbarous enemy who gives no quarter. Whatever the home front does, it cannot thank the soldiers enough. The Wehrmacht does not act like the British. We have no Canadians or Australians to pull chestnuts out of the fire for us." Thus observed Adolf Hitler addressing a mass meeting of the Nazi Party, to mark the beginning of the Winter Help campaign.

"The document creating the Greater German Reich has been signed in the blood of all the German peoples. This document can never be cancelled. The greatest blessing for the German people will be to emerge from this war free from all prejudice and to prove their right to the original National Socialist programme which believes in a community of people. Our aim is not merely to extend our lebensraum, but to fill it with a strong nation."

### That Home Front

"On the home front, workers have been doing wonders, standing loyally behind the army and working sacrificially so that never again will the civilians give the front the experience of 1918. If I tell the people at home: 'Don't worry; the German front is everywhere' and while the S.S. who man it are standing unshakable, I can at the same time tell the German soldier that he may be quite certain that behind him there is the home front which will never leave him in the lurch. It is no empty phrase. Today, that veritable people's community has been welded together. I appeal to the whole of the German people, but I would also say that every saboteur found in this people's community will be mercilessly destroyed. At a time when the flower of our manhood stands at the front and have pledged their lives, there is no room for criminals and good for nothings who harm the nation. We shall take care that not only decent ones will be at the front, but also that there will be no criminals at home. The Army cannot be expected to sacrifice their lives without the assurance that their dependents at home will be protected. We are all in this war together. We stand together, true to our people and true to our nation. The German Reich will never capitulate. Let our enemies wage war as long as they please. Nationalist Socialist Germany, together with her allies, will come out of this war with glory and victory."





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MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1942.

### THE BRITISH CABINET

WHEN HERR HITLER indicated to the British public his wishes in regard to the disqualifications of a British Prime Minister and pointedly declared that Mr. Winston Churchill was responsible for the war with Germany, the British public said nothing and stood by Mr. Churchill. It is now a matter of history that Mr. Churchill, more than any other, knew the storm that was coming and warned Britain in time. The warning fell on deaf ears and the British Empire has paid a heavy penalty for the failure of British statesmen to understand the truth about Hitler. It is a great trait in the character of the British people that they do not change their leaders overnight, dropping them at the bidding of European dictators who think that a British premiership is a thing that can be arranged to order from Continental capitals.

Mr. Winston Churchill is a great leader and his services to the British people at the most crucial moment in their history will take rank as the biggest achievement to the credit of any British statesman. In plain words, Mr. Churchill saved England. From a military point of view Dunkirk was as bad as Gallipoli, but then the spirit of Dunkirk is something far different. Mr. Churchill is the embodiment of that spirit, and for this, and for this alone, he deserves well of his people.

Unfortunately, however, the Dunkirk spirit alone cannot win wars. It is no doubt a great asset in desperate situations, but beyond these obvious limits, it ceases to be of any practical use. Faced with a situation such as that now confronting the British people, the latter need the services of the best statesman and the best soldiers Britain has produced. Judged by this standard, Mr. Churchill's record is far from satisfactory, and one need not be surprised if public dissatisfaction continues to increase over the manner in which the British Prime Minister has handled some of the vital problems that have arisen out of the war. One of these problems is that of production. We are told on every possible occasion that British production has greatly increased, but the effect of this increase on the prosecution of the war is, to put it mildly, far from satisfactory. Another problem is that of securing the good-

will and support of the peoples of the Empire in the prosecution of the war. That the British people need this goodwill and support, and need it urgently, is no longer in doubt. That they cannot win this war without it is equally certain. Mr. Churchill's contribution to the solution of this vital problem was to sow the seeds of suspicion and distrust in the minds of all coloured people by placing a restrictive interpretation on the terms of the Atlantic Charter, and, by his provocative speeches from time to time, to alienate the sympathies of the best minds in India. He has done more. He has revived American distrust of British intentions towards India and the rest of the world. The taint of a reactionary egoism and racial arrogance has vitiated, and still continues to vitiate, his whole outlook towards the pressing problems of the British Empire. But, Mr. Churchill, like the Bourbons of old, has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. As the leader of an insular but brave people, always loyal to their own ideals of freedom and justice, Mr. Winston Churchill has, perhaps, no equal, but as the leader of an Empire fighting the greatest war of all times, fighting for its own survival and the survival of its friends, Mr. Churchill has proved a brilliant and costly failure. With the fertile and productive lands of the Far East and Burma lost to the Empire, with the enemy threatening Egypt and the Middle East, the British Prime Minister is still unable to envisage the fact that it is a people's war that is being fought. Hitherto he has been supported by a House of Commons whose subservience to the Prime Minister was facilitated by the formation of a National Government and the consequent obliteration of party differences. It is now plain that this arrangement has proved more beneficial to the Tory diehards than to the people at large. The Socialists and Liberals are, no doubt, members of the Government, but they are nothing more than the tail of that Government, wagged at will by their Tory masters.

Signs are not wanting to show the growing uneasiness in Britain, about the team that is now entrusted with the direction of affairs. Even the British House of Commons, entirely out of touch with the latest trends in public opinion, proposes to discuss the Prime Minister's policy towards India. Lord Strabolgi's plea in the House of Lords for a truly People's Army shows that we have not as yet heard the last word about the reasons for Mr. Hore Belisha's resignation from the Ministry of War. Slowly as the British people have always been to change their views about their own leaders,

they may yet be compelled by the force of circumstances to investigate the causes that have led to the present situation and satisfy themselves whether, after all, Mr. Churchill is the best man to lead the nation and the peoples of the Empire against a combination of powerful enemies. It goes without saying that the present position of Russia will greatly add to the doubts that are now being felt as to the direction of the war. The Germans are aiming at the elimination of Russia from the European struggle. If they succeed, the cause of the Allied Nations will once more receive a serious setback. One need not be surprised, therefore, if Parliament becomes more critical of Mr. Churchill than it has been in the past.

### NOTES & COMMENTS

#### Co-operative Farming

THE suggestion made by a correspondent today that Co-operative Societies should be formed to undertake the cultivation of land in irrigable areas is one that should not be lightly dismissed. In certain important respects individual enterprise has been found wanting and it may be wise to find out how far co-operative action will prove to be a satisfactory substitute. In this connection we have always emphasised in these columns the difficulties of the individual pioneer. These difficulties can only be met by a happy combination of the scientific and business spirit. It follows, therefore, that, unless this spirit is available, any attempt at the development of land in backward areas is bound to prove unsatisfactory. Many of the failures under the Karachahi Irrigation Scheme are really due to ignorance. While it is true that, as a rule, individuals cannot always command the necessary knowledge and experience, co-operative enterprise will be in a better position to avoid this serious handicap. In the matter of capital also, co-operative societies have a definite advantage over individuals. Under these circumstances, the suggestion made in the letter appearing in another column deserves consideration. The writer of the letter seems to have studied his subject. We agree with him that, in the management of a farm, it would be best to follow the example furnished by the management of tea and rubber estates.

#### The Question of Cost

WITH regard to the cost of production at Paranthan, the figures given by our correspondent are not quite correct. Twenty rupees for ploughing for times is certainly excessive. Ploughing once with the mould-board plough costs, owing to

war conditions, not more than Rs. 3 per acre. Cross-ploughing with the cultivator would not cost more than Rs. 1.25 per acre, so that it would not cost more than Rs. 6.75 per acre to plough the land four times. We agree that, with the wooden plough, the cost would be much greater and the tilth that results from the ploughing would be comparatively negligible. Our correspondent's figures for bunding are, at present rates, fairly correct. The charges for reaping and threshing are exorbitant even according to present rates. There is no provision in the estimate for manuring, and manuring is an essential item. We would allow Rs. 15 per acre for this, and still Rs. 50 per acre would be more than enough to cover the cost of production. We hope that the writer of the letter will study the suggestions made in this note and favour our readers with his views on the subject. With regard to the question of income, an yield of 20 bushels per acre is too low for land well cultivated and manured. We would rather put the average yield at 32½ bushels.

#### Ceylon's Ambassador in India

THE "Times of Ceylon" states that the Board of Ministers has invited Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Minister of Home Affairs and Leader of the State Council, to accept the office of Ceylon's representative at New Delhi. Sir Baron will be returning to Ceylon on Saturday and it is understood that, while he is in Ceylon, the Ministers will confer with him on this subject. We need hardly say that as Ceylon's representative Sir Baron possesses qualifications that are not possessed by every politician. Sir Baron was a scholar and a worker in the cause of Buddhism before he became a politician. We believe he is quite sincere when he speaks of Ceylon's claims on India. We must, however, sound a note of warning. Neither Sir Baron nor anybody else can do much for us at New Delhi if the politicians in Ceylon do not weigh their words carefully in their references to India and Indians. There is no use of having an Ambassador in New Delhi if there are people here who do not understand the spirit of the embassy and the necessity for it. Never before in its history had this country depended on India more than she does today. The food position in this island is acute. We hope that the warring sections in the State Council will unite to enable Sir Baron to help Ceylon and that they will remember that Ceylon is fortunate in having one of the calibre of Sir Baron Jayatilaka to represent our interests in India.



## GANDHIJI AND THE CRIPPS TALKS

### "The Last to Hear About Breakdown"

New Delhi, Sept. 28.

I have had authoritative evidence from a respected friend of Gandhiji's who spent a day as his guest in Sewagram after the Wardha meeting of the Working Committee, that the breakdown of the Cripps negotiations was not in the least due to any intervention by Gandhiji. The friend in question stated that Gandhiji told him that he had no communication of any kind with members of the Working Committee after leaving Delhi. Mr. Mahadeo Desai just then entered the hut and Gandhiji repeated the statement. Mr. Desai added, "In fact, we were among the last to hear about the breakdown, since we read about it only when papers carrying the news reached Sewagram" (*Hindu Cor.*)

## CHINA IN THE FUTURE

### "WILL BE A DOMINANT POWER IN ASIA"

London, Sept. 27.

The "New York Daily News" America's largest newspaper, in an editorial says: "We think sooner or later China is bound to kick the Japanese from the mainland of Asia including, of course, Manchuria. From that point we look forward to China going ahead and becoming a strong military nation...organise a big peacetime industrial set-up, for lifting the standard of living of the people. If they do those two things, China will become a great continental power, while Japan will be cut down to the status of an off-shore island Power...Looking further into the future, it seems more than possible that in the 21st century China will blossom out as a dominant Power in Asia if not in the world."

## AN EARTHQUAKE FORECAST

Madras, Sept. 28.

Mr. P. S. Rajan, a research student in Astrology and Allied Sciences, writes:

On October 10, five planets meet at Virgo viz., Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury and Venus. At about 10.20 a. m. (old Indian Standard Time) on that day, excepting Venus, the other four planets dwell almost in the same degree. This conjunction and the fact that eight of nine planets on that time are within a range of 124 degrees will so tamper with the balance of axis of the Earth that an earthquake of great magnitude would be the inevitable result. The places which may be affected, under normal conditions, are calculated and ascertained to be somewhere in Central America or among the Pacific islands near the equatorial region or in the high seas between them; but the presence of a magnetic storm of high intensity in the Sun at the present time would defy all calculation as to the exact location. An earthquake is certain on that date, accompanied most probably with submerging of lands and loss of life.

## "UNCONSCIOUS HUMOUR"

By  
M. Balasunderam, B. A., (Cantab), B. Sc. (Lond)

### Origin of Laughter

SHAW, in his play "Back to Methuselah", gives a fanciful picture of the first recognition of laughter. The serpent which has been teaching Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden the mysteries of life and death laughs at the unconscious comedy that our first parents enact through their ignorance. Eve does not like laughter: she calls it an odious, hateful, heart-biting noise and orders the serpent not to laugh again. But Adam confesses that he likes the funny noise, that it lightens his heart and takes away fear and requests the serpent not to listen to Eve. They do not understand the cause of the serpent's laughter. But Adam likes it even though his ignorance gives occasion to it, while Eve detests it because she perhaps dimly feels that it is at her expense. This difference between the sons of Adam and the daughters of Eve is one of the mental characteristics that distinguish the sexes.

### Women and Laughter

Women cannot tolerate those who laugh at them, but men (barring a few exceptions) not only tolerate but like such persons. When we think of a clown we do not think of a woman as a clown. The reason seems to be that the burden of life—rather the burden of the renewal of life is so heavily cast upon women that to her the important incidents of life are solemn, earnest things. To men they are at best delightful comedies. He would say with Chesterton that most of the things in life that are really worth doing are comic—eating for instance. A man running after a hat, says Chesterton, is not half so ridiculous as a man running after a woman. But the hungry man does not see the fun of eating, nor do the pursuer and the pursued in the game of love see the comedy of it. It is somebody else, who is detached and is not an actor in the drama, like the serpent in the garden of Eden, who sees the fun. It is this kind of fun that is called "unconscious humour."

### Nature's Work

There is no place on earth or situation in life that is free from it. Nature asserts herself and dethrones men and women from their assumed dignity and importance, and hunts them like game. The result is a delightful comedy misakenly called "unconscious humour". Two nurses in a hospital were comparing their respective cases. "Mine", said one nurse who took her vocation very seriously, "has got a broken leg and a dash of fever. What is yours?" "Oh", said the other with a dreamy look, "mine has got heavenly eyes, a dinky moustache and a perfectly lovely mole on his cheek." If you laugh at the nurse, your laughter does not imply that you think ill of her or despise her; it implies that you feel a kindly sympathy for her because you realize that nurses are often women first and nurses afterwards. When a fop slips on an orange peel or a banana skin and spoils his clothes you do not laugh at him because he has ruined his fine get up, but because he has been reduced to

the "original simplicity" of ordinary humanity.

There is no occasion, however solemn or serious, that does not permit unconscious humour to peep in. During the old Irish Home Rule agitation, at a meeting in Dublin a solemn resolution demanding Irish Home Rule was about to be put to the house, when a man arose and said: "I propose an amendment". His temerity earned him a blow on his head which rendered him unconscious. As he was being carried from the hall the Chairman said: "Now finally before I put the resolution would any other gentleman like to move an amendment."

### Humour From The Pulpit

Even the pulpit is no stranger to unconscious humour. A famous Irish priest was once conducting a mission service in Dublin. At the end of the service he found a labourer's wife waiting for him to express her gratitude. "Thank you very much, your reverence," she said, "you are a great man entirely. We knew nothing about sin until you came amongst us." This story can be bettered by one from Jaffna. A well-known Minister in Jaffna, a great Tamil scholar, once had to administer sacrament in two churches on the same day—in the morning in one church and in the afternoon in the other. He brought a bottle of sacramental wine for both churches and in order to reserve a part of it for the second church, he poured half the contents into a similar bottle at home in which his wife had some days earlier bought castor oil for the children. The parson being absent-minded, like all great scholars, did not notice, when he poured the wine, that there was a little castor oil left at the bottom of the bottle. He took the bottle with the wine to the church where he had to administer sacrament in the afternoon. Now it is best to describe what happened in the words of one who took sacrament that day. "As the wine was offered to me at the altar the unmistakable smell of castor oil assailed my nostrils. I could not understand the transformation that had come over the wine, but I could not refuse it. So, holding my nose with my fingers I took the wine. To my horror I found in the wine not merely the smell, but the taste of castor oil as well. I felt like vomiting, but I could not spit out at the altar. With the greatest exertion of will I swallowed what I had taken and glanced at those kneeling beside me. I saw agony visibly marked on their faces. As soon as the service was over many of the congregation rushed to the nearest well to rinse their mouths. The Minister could not understand their queer behaviour until one of them explained to him the reason by showing him the bottle in which he had brought the wine."

### Humour and Sorrow

In this world of contrasts, of light and darkness, of pain and pleasure, of laughter and tears, it is no wonder that sometimes humour and sorrow stand in close association. Once the owner of a public house was brought to a hospital with concussion of the brain. The doctors told his wife

## AMBASSADOR POST FOR SIR BARON

### Representative of Ceylon in India

"The Times of Ceylon" understands that the Board of Ministers has invited Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Minister of Home Affairs and Leader of the State Council, to accept the office of Ceylon's representative at New Delhi.

Sir Baron, who is at present in India, where he has gone to negotiate with the Indian Government matters relating to the food supplies to Ceylon from that country, is returning to Ceylon on Saturday, October 10th, it is understood, for "personal reasons." While he is in Ceylon the Board of Ministers will confer with him on this subject.

The desirability of appointing a permanent representative at New Delhi was suggested for the first time by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands on his return early this year from his food mission to India. Since then the Board of Ministers has discussed the subject on several occasions and opinion in the Board seems to favour such an appointment.

The Board of Ministers feel that whoever is appointed should be such as would command the respect of India and is on the other hand truly representative of this country, and several members of the Board feel that the appointment should carry with it a salary and allowances in keeping with the importance of the office.

who was weeping bitterly that there was little chance of recovery. She did not come for two days, during which time her husband grew better. She returned on the third day and when she was told the good news of her husband's recovery she flew into a fit of temper and said: "I call it a great deal too bad of the doctors to mislead me like this. First he wasn't to get better and now he is. I have bought a clean sheet all ready to lay him out, and I have sold the business. Whatever can I do now? I think it shameful of the doctors showing me no consideration."

Unconscious humour, or comedy like this, bursts out at the most unexpected moments to reveal to us our natural weakness or folly. It startles us with the suddenness of lightning into an awareness of our pitiful limitations. Whenever we forget that we are human and presume to be angels it brings us down with a crash to the level of ordinary mankind. It tells us that shorn of the artificialities of civilization and the pretences of education and culture man is the same all over the world. It makes all the world kin by inducing in us a brotherly feeling and regard for any man—prince or pauper, saint or sinner, sage or fool. It is said in the Bible that God after creating the world looked at it and found it good. It would be more correct to say that he looked at the world and laughed—not the laugh of a cynic or a satirist but the laugh of one who understood and appreciated the queer comic beings he had created.



## SOME NOTES ON THE BHAGAVAT GITA

(BY A SCIENCE GRADUATE)

(Continued from our issue of 28-9-42)

### Discriminative Knowledge and Brahma Gnanam

In the next two discourses (chapters VII and VIII), the blessed Lord again reverts to Gnanam and the knowledge of Brahman and goes into the origin of the world, though to a limited extent only. Earth, water, fire, air, Akasam, Manas, Ahankaram, and Buddhi these are the eightfold divisions of my Prakriti (VII, 4), says Sri Krishnan referring evidently to the evolution of the Antakaranas (inner senses) and the Pancha Bhutas from Moola Prakriti, which he calls the lower Prakriti. He then speaks of a higher Prakriti: Know this to be the womb of all beings. I am the source of the forthcoming of the whole universe and likewise the place of its dissolution (VII, 6.) The idea conveyed by this last verse and others like IX, 7 and 8, &c, seems to be the same as that of the words of Siddhiyar, உலகு அனுகூலிதேவன்தான் தந்தான் (and not that God is the material cause of the world) as it would otherwise be inconsistent with verse IX, 5, already quoted which says that God is the efficient cause of the world. Any devotee who seeks to worship with faith any such aspects (other Devas), I verily bestow the answering faith of that man. He endowed with that faith, seeks the worship of such a one and from him he obtains his desires, I verily decreeing the benefits. These verses (VII, 21 and 22) clearly shew that the teachings of the Gita are neither pantheistic, nor polytheistic, but distinctly monotheistic, reminding us of the Siddhiyar verse மனமது கிணைய.....இச் சித்ததெய்வம் போற்றிச் சினம் முதல் அகற்றி வாழுஞ் செயல் அறமானாய் வாங்கும், முனம் ஒரு தெய்வம் வந்து செயற்கு முன் கிலையாமல் தே. But Krishnan never loses sight of his main theme even when speaking on the most sublime of themes. Says he: Therefore at all times think upon me only and fight... (VIII, 7).

Verses 18, 20 and 22 of chapter VIII should be particularly noted: From the unmanifested all the manifested stream forth at the coming of day. At the coming of night they dissolve even in that called the unmanifested (verse 18). Therefore verily there exists, higher than that unmanifested, another unmanifested, eternal, which in the destroying of all beings is not destroyed (20). He the highest Purushan may be reached by unswerving devotion to Him alone, in whom all beings abide, by whom all this (universe) is pervaded (22). The 'unmanifested' of verse 18 and 'all this (universe)' of verse 22 clearly refer to Prakriti or Avyaktam (corresponding to the Maya of the Saivas), the 'higher...another unmanifested' of verse 20 and the 'highest Purushan' of verse 22 refer to God (Pati), while the souls (Pasu) are referred to as 'all beings' in verse 22.

### Raja Yogam and the Transfiguration Scene

The next three discourses (chapters IX, X and XI) deal practically with one subject which may be called Raja Yogam, the Sovereign mystery, Sovereign science and Sovereign display. These appear to be a reproduction with some

variations here and there of the Sata Rudriyam which forms the central portion of the Yajur Vedam. The verses describing God's Advaita relation to the world, its evolution and its dependence on Him as the Supreme Energiser (அவனை இன்றித் தான் அனுகூலம் அளையாது), which we have already quoted appear here. His Sovereign glories, His pre-eminence over all beings, His indispensability for their welfare and His immanence in all nature are further emphasised. Students of Kanda-Puranam would remember the Visvarupam of the Supreme Lord (Paramesvaran) shewn to the highly gifted Asura King Sura Padman by the Son-God (Kumara Swami). The eleventh chapter of the Gita records this same transfiguration vision of the Lord (Isvaran) which Arjunan was privileged to see through the instrumentality of his Gurn, Sri Krishnan, the Master Yogi, a scene which various Puranas describe as having been seen by various sages at various times and which Sri Krishnan, the disciple of Upamanyu, had himself seen as narrated by Krishnan himself in the Anusassana Parvam of the Mahabharatam. All these descriptions whether they appear in the Puranas or in the Gita or in other parts of the Mahabharatam seem to be but reproductions in one form or another of the picture of the incomparable manifestation of the Supreme Maha Rudran depicted in the Sata Rudriyam, the central pivot of the central Vedam. But the Master of the Gita never loses sight of the object of his talk and he emphasises the terrible aspect of Isvaran even when disclosing this most sublime manifestation of the Unseen to Arjunan, who in the course of his praises to the Lord exclaims: The sons of Dhritarashtra and with them...Bishman and Dronan...into Thy flaming mouths they hurrying rush, tremendous-toothed and terrible to see...As river floods impetuously rush hurling their waters into ocean's lap, so fling themselves into Thy flaming mouths these mighty men...As moths...fly into a flaming light, so also these in haste precipitate enter into Thy mouths, to fall destroyed. On every side, all-swallowing, fiery-tongued, Thou lickest up mankind devouring all (verses 26 to 30). And the Lord tells Arjunan: Time (—or is it Kalan, Yaman, God of Death?—) am I, laying desolate the world, made manifest on earth to slay mankind. Not one of these... escapes death... Therefore stand up... by me they are already overcome, be you the outward cause, Dronan, Bishman...and all the warriors here are slain by me. Destroy them fearlessly... (verses 32 to 34). And the chapter ends in characteristic vein: He who does actions for me, whose supreme good I am, my devotee, freed from attachment, without hatred of any being, he comes unto me (verse 55.)

We shall just quote one more verse, and a particularly noteworthy verse it is, from this chapter before proceeding further. In the midst of his praises to the Lord, Arjunan says: Therefore I fall before thee. With body bent I worship thee as is fitting and crave for thy blessing. As father with the son, as friend with friend, as lover with the be-

### Letter to the Editor

### AN APPEAL TO MY COUNTRY

Sir,—Prompted by compassion for the starving and the perplexed I strongly suggest the following which, if practised in real earnestness, will soon make our country self-supporting as to her primary needs and at the same time greatly help to reduce the expenditure on Food Control at the least.

If we wish to have peace with plenty and realise the undeniable fact that man's sufferings are the results of his sins of omission arising out of his ignorance, indifference, and perversity, then we will shake off our down-pulling shackles and unitedly venture forth on productive programmes that will be good for all times.

Mr. K. Balasingham, a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, had said that if one-fifth of the 60 or 70 million rupees annually drained out of this country on imported rice were spent on food production, then all that enormous out-flow could be averted for the country's good. So, in this hour of great need, it will be wise for us to turn to his advice and for our good.

I would, therefore, strongly urge that all who wish to cast away their food-mendicancy, and all who are employed, and unemployed, and willing to truly help food-production, will be best advised to band themselves as Co-operative Societies in their respective localities and carry on profitable and large-scale production in irrigable areas where at least two harvests are possible. This scheme can easily be worked with the help of the Co-operative Department which has been a source of blessing especially to the dry North. Besides, this scheme will eliminate the need for straining the resources of the Central Government so long as it is possible for the moneyed members to invest at six per cent and the moneyless member to borrow from the society; and it is possible for all members to become broad-minded, large-hearted, self-supporting, self-respecting and truly fit for the Swaraj advocated by many of our orators.

A society's farm is best run like a tea-estate with the help of a resident farm-manager or superintendent who lives in the farmhouse with a servant. He will efficiently work the farm and send weekly reports to every member of the society. A member has only to hold at least a two-acre share and pay for its management and cultivation. The lands for the farm can be leased from

loved, bear with me (XI, 44). The discerning student will not fail to note that there are four kinds of relationship mentioned in this verse, to wit: those of master and servant, father and son, friend and friend, and husband and wife. And these are no other than the relationships that characterise the four main Margas or paths of Sariya (Dasa-Margam or servant's path), Kriya (Satputra-Margam or son's path), Yogam (Saha-Margam or companion's path) and Gnanam (San-Margam, the right path or lover's path) prescribed in the Saiva-Siddhanta system of religion and philosophy.

(To be continued)

### CONVOCATION OF UNIVERSITY

### HONORARY DEGREES TO BE CONFERRED

The first convocation of the Ceylon University will be held on October 14, the ceremony taking place at King George's Hall at 5.30 p.m.

Those likely to be honoured with Doctorates of Law and Literature will be:—

His Excellency the Governor, in his capacity as Chancellor of the University.

Prof. R. Marrs, the first Principal of the University College.

Lady Ramanathan, widow of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan.

Sir Baron Jajatilaka, Leader of the State Council.

Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Education and Pro-Chancellor of the University.

The Vice-Chancellors of two Indian Universities, probably those of Madras and Benares.

There is a likelihood of Doctorates of Literature being conferred on some of the principals of the leading pirivenas of Ceylon.

individuals or the Government under the land development schemes.

At Paranthan, the income and the expenses for one paddy-crop in one acre are as follows:—

(1) for ploughing 4 times	Rs. 20 00
(Maximum)	
(2) for seed-paddy (at the most)	Rs. 10 00
(3) for bunding	Rs. 04 00
(4) for reaping harvest	Rs. 10 00
(5) for threshing	Rs. 10 00
(6) for the farm-Superintendent and his servant	Rs. 10 00
(7) for contingent expenses	Rs. 05 00
Total	Rs. 70 00
Income: 20 bushels (at 3 50)	Rs. 70 00
(No gain)	
(at 4 00)	Rs. 80 00
(at 5 00)	Rs. 100 00

So, paddy-planters will be able to save money, time and worry, if they will make up their minds to combine and carry on their plantations with suitable superintendents. Besides if they combine they have a better chance of being heard.

The several institutions such as schools, Churches, Congresses, Teachers' Associations and the like including those of the Government servants can give a good lead by profitably participating in this scheme and at the same time increase their incomes and the country's food-supply. So, I hope, that in accordance with the wish of the able and far-sighted Minister of Lands and Agriculture, the people of this island will be wise enough to make a good use of their adversity and see to it, that the country is linked up with co-operative Food-Production Societies and Sale Societies on the understanding, that these alone can ensure the peace and plenty needed for doing away with the many ills of this land.

Yours etc,

Pandataruppu, L. V. C.,  
28-9-42, A Member, L.A.C.



### THE JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL NOTICE

TENDERS are hereby invited for the lease of the undermentioned Markets, for one year beginning from 1st January 1943.

Tenders for the first lease are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon a deposit of Rs. 500/- for each form at this Office. In the case of the 2nd, 3rd and the 4th, a deposit of Rs. 250/- will be required, in the case of the other five a deposit of Rs. 50/- will be required.

Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for lease of markets, etc," on the left hand top corner of the envelope and addressed to the Chairman, Urban Council, Jaffna, and should reach this Office not later than 12 Noon on Friday the 30th October 1942.

#### Separate Offers must be made for the different leases

The tenderer selected by the Chairman will be required to deposit within three days of such selection an amount that may be fixed by the Chairman. If his tender is accepted by the Council he should deposit before 30th November 1942 the balance amount to cover up the full tendered amount in respect of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th leases and the balance amount in respect of the other leases which with the amount already deposited by him would make one-third of the amount of the tender and to enter into a notarial bond paying stamps and Notarial fees before 30th November 1942. For which purpose a sum of Rs. 150/- must be deposited at this office along with the deposit for tender forms in respect of the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th leases. Otherwise tender forms will not be issued.

The balance amount to be paid in eight equal instalments on or before the 15th of each month, the first of such payment to be made on or before the 15th January 1943 subject to the conditions of lease, copies of which can be seen at this Office.

Should he fail to make the deposits and enter into the Notarial Bond as stated above his deposit will be forfeited and the rent will be resold.

The Council reserves to itself the right to reject any or all the tenders without any question.

Any further information can be obtained from the Secretary.

There will be no reduction in the rate of rents obtaining at present in the markets. The Chairman has power to allocate specified places inside the Market premises for different kinds of Trades.

#### Markets Referred to:—

1. Grand Bazaar (excluding the tin sheds and the space of land between the road and the entire tin sheds)
2. The Fish market near Grand Bazaar (including Pannathurai where fish is sold)
3. Small Bazaar (excluding all meat stalls)
4. The Kaikula Bazaar now Sengunther Market (inclusive of the two rooms).
5. The Chivateru Market including Passayoor Beach where Fish is sold (excluding the room).
6. The Thaddatheru Santhai (excluding the Junction of Sivapiragasam Road with Carpenters Lane where Vegetable and Fish are sold)
7. The Muthirai Santhai.
8. The Colombutturai Market.
9. The Nayanthurai Market.

K. AIYATHURAI,  
Chairman, U.C.

Office of the Urban Council,  
Jaffna, 2nd October 1942.

(Mis. 126-5-10-42)

### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (held at Point Pedro) Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 184/P

In the matter of the estate of the late Ramanather Alvappillai of Thumpalai Deceased  
Ponnamma widow of Ramanather Alvappillai of Puloly West, Point Pedro Petitioner.  
Vs.

Paikkialetchumy daughter of Alvappillai of Puloly West, Point Pedro Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Ramanather Alvappillai coming on for disposal before L. W. Da Silva Esquire Additional District Judge, on the 24th day of September 1942 in the presence of Messrs. Kandaiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 23rd day of September 1942 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said Intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 22nd day of October 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 24th day of September 1942

(Sgd.) L. W. Da Silva  
Addl. District Judge  
(O. 61. 5 & 8-10-42)

### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 24.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Ratnesa Aiyer Sinnathambay Aiyer of Kondavil Deceased  
Sinnathambay Aiyer Panchadehara Aiyer of Kondavil Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of August 1942 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on or before the 23rd day of October 1942.

This 4th day of September 1942  
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah  
District Judge  
(O. 60. 1 & 5-10-42)

### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 28

In the matter of the estate of the late Ratnesha Aiyer Aiyadurai Aiyer of Kondavil Deceased.

Sivakadadeha Aiyer Sanmugaratna Aiyer of Kondavil Petitioner.  
Vs.

Sivakadadeha Aiyer Sivasamy Aiyer of Kondavil Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 25th day of August 1942 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the abovenamed petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondent or any other person shall on or before the 23rd day of October 1942 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of September 1942  
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah  
District Judge  
(O. 59. 1 & 5-10-42)

### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 26

In the matter of the estate of the late Ratnesa Aiyer Paramasamy Aiyer of Kondavil Deceased.

Paramasamy Aiyer Somasundarakurukkal of Kondavil Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 25th day of August 1942 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the abovenamed petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on or before the 23rd day of October 1942.

This 4th day of September 1942  
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah  
District Judge  
(O. 57. 1 & 5-10-42)

### 'JAPANESE MENACE NOT DISAPPEARED'

#### SIR GEOFFREY'S CALL TO CEYLON

"The menace of Japanese attack has not disappeared or even lessened.....To everyone I say, work with all your might; fit yourself for the day of attack; if it should come, be determined in your heart of hearts that you will not allow the Japanese to bring death and destruction, exploitation and disease to our lovely Island."

This was the appeal made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, when he declared open the recreation room at the Ceylon Defence Force Hospital last Thursday.

### BRIBERY COMMISSION

#### EIGHTEEN SITTINGS SO FAR

The Bribery Commission has now held 18 sittings to hear the evidence of witnesses who responded to the invitation of the Commission by advertisement in the press and by public notices to send in statements before August 15th.

This part of its work has been nearly concluded. It will now examine witnesses who from information gathered from various sources appear to the Commission likely to be able to give useful evidence. This work has already commenced and will continue during October.

### REBUILDING BURMA

New Delhi, Thursday.

Plans for rebuilding Burma have been discussed by the British War Cabinet and are now being worked out in detail by the Government of Burma, according to a statement made tonight in a broadcast from Delhi by the Governor of Burma, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, who recently flew to England to discuss the future of Burma with Mr. Churchill and the War Cabinet.

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(O. 81. 20-7-42-19-10-42.)



## THE SEQUENCE OF SINGAPORE

Continued from page 1

serted, albeit far more tactfully and with very little use of military pressure, for the Americans. And in spite of our relatively unimportant territorial possessions in the Far East, the United States is, from the Japanese viewpoint, the real obstacle to the doctrine of "Asia for the Asiatics." Regardless of the Netherlands' skill as colonisers, it is British and American backing that has actually maintained the rule of Holland in the East Indies. The realistic estimate of Tokyo has long been that the life-and-death struggle between England and Germany has made the British Empire in Asia vulnerable to the point of dissolution, leaving only the United States as a serious impediment to an ambition which now undoubtedly captures the imagination and enlists the support of the great majority of the Japanese.

### Idiotic

It is not surprising that the American people are worried as the magnitude and the underlying implications of the fighting in the Far East became suddenly clear.

Those who believe that something tangible is gained merely by classifying Russia as one of the "United Nations" would do well to study the text of Stalin's address on Red Army Day—February the twenty-third. In this notable document, the Russian Prime Minister took pains to point out that his country has no intention of attempting to destroy the German state, a possible war aim which he described as "idiotic." And Stalin further took occasion in this address to denounce all theories of racial inequality, despite the fact that on these theories, in the last analysis, white empire in both Asia and Africa has been erected.

### War Aims not Clear

As yet, neither the British nor the American government—still less both in concert—has been as clear in its enunciation of war aims as has Stalin. The terrible danger in such a lack of definition may not be apparent at the moment. A curious conviction is still carried by the specious argument that the war should be won first and the terms of settlement considered afterwards. But if Russia, or China, or both, should decide to make separate peace—as they have very largely made separate war—the blunder in failing to state more precisely the objectives for which the Anglo-American combination is fighting would forthwith be apparent.

Even in issues where a constructive gesture would cost nothing that gesture is still, for some inexplicable reason, withheld. Whatever the outcome of the war, it is now inconceivable that the International Settlement in Shanghai will be restored, or that the great port of Hong Kong will again become a British Colony. Yet there is no move to assure China that, in return for compensation of investment, the territory wrested from her in the past will be returned. On the contrary, the assumption seems to be that American

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 27.  
In the matter of the estate of the late  
Alyathurai Aiyer Sivakadadcha  
Aiyer of Kondavil Deceased.  
Sivakadadcha Aiyer Sanmugaratna  
Aiyer of Kondavil Petitioner.  
Vs.

Sivakadadcha Aiyer Sivasamy Aiyer  
of Kondavil Respondent.  
This matter coming on for disposal  
before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District  
Judge Jaffna on the 25th day of  
August 1942 in the presence of Mr.  
T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part  
of the petitioner and on reading the  
affidavit and petition of the petitioner:

It is ordered that the abovenamed  
petitioner be declared entitled to  
Letters of administration to the estate  
of the abovenamed deceased and that  
the same be issued to him accordingly  
unless the abovenamed respondent  
or any other person shall on or before  
the 23rd day of October 1942  
appear before this court and show  
sufficient cause to the satisfaction  
of this court to the contrary.

This 4th day of September, 1942.  
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.

(O. 58. 1 & 5-10-42)

rican intervention will in time restore the *status quo* in all those strongholds which Japan has conquered from Great Britain and the Netherlands.

At the time of their enunciation, the eight points of the Atlantic Charter and four freedoms voiced by President Roosevelt served their purpose well. When neither the United States nor Japan had become belligerent, and when it appeared that the British Empire might be maintained intact, it was clearly premature to speak in terms of definite war objectives. But now it is imperative.

### Groupings in Process of Formation

An Anglo-American Union, a European Union, a Russian Union and a Far-Eastern Union—these are the regional groupings which seem to be in a process of formation on the anvil of war. The shape each will eventually assume depends, of course, on the outcome of military operations. China and India, rather than Japan, may well be the eventual leaders of an Asiatic bloc. A de-Nazified Franco-German entente is not unlikely to develop as the centre of a European free-trade area in which the cultural rather than the political expression of nationality would be uppermost. Russia, itself already a union of nations, may divide influence in the Near East another natural unit, and would undoubtedly work closely with the Anglo-American combine. Africa, excepting the self-governing southern portion, would presumably remain closely associated with Europe with colonial internationalized and supervised more realistically than under the ill-fated mandates system of the League of Nations.

In this very fact, however, lies the promise of an eventual stabilized peace, in which the balanced relationship of reasonably equivalent groups will give no scope for future Hitlers. Lessons absorbed the hard way are the ones which man remembers. And in the tough school of total war every nation is now slowly learning that neither by itself nor in various opportunistic groupings can it hope for either world peace or world domination.

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(Mis. 15. 27-4-42—26-4-43.)

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[Y. 115. 18-8-42—17-11-42.]

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