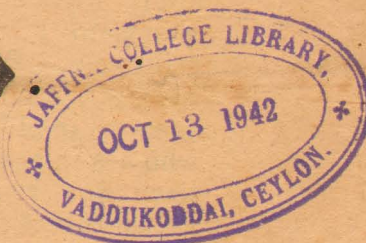


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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Hit Now, Says Moscow

"Millions of lives can be saved if the United Nations strike Hitler's Germany a decisive blow now," it was stated by the authoritative Moscow news.

New Air Letter Service

A new air letter service to the Middle East and India was announced in the House of Commons on Wednesday by the Post-master-General, Mr. W. S. Morrison. It has been devised to ensure secrecy.

450 Candidates for Defence Posts

Nearly 450 candidates sat for the examination held at the Technical College, for the selection of officers for the Ceylon Defence Force. The examination, which consisted of an essay and some questions on general knowledge, was conducted, it is understood, by Army officers. Those who pass this written test will be invited to present themselves before the Board of Selection for an interview about the end of this month.

Fighting Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is to be fought with a new weapon in the biggest drive against the disease yet attempted in Britain. The new weapon, said the Minister of Health, Mr. Ernest Brown, in a broadcast is a miniature X-ray photography apparatus which takes chest photographs an inch-and-a-half square of 100 persons an hour. Signs of the disease can be detected at a much earlier stage than by any other form of examination.

Hostile Aircraft Over Bengal

Hostile aircraft have been observed over various points within recent weeks, says a Press Note issued by the Bengal Government expressing grave concern at the reluctance recently shown by the public in not taking shelter immediately on the sounding of the air raid sirens. The Bengal Government warns the public against its neglect to take shelter on every occasion the sirens sounded.

THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR

NATURE OF PROBLEMS ANALYSED

BY H. S. PORTER

POST-WAR reconstruction will doubtless provide new economic difficulties, but the main problems will differ very little, fundamentally, from those experienced after the Great War. Economic conundrums like "the poor"—are always with us; and so many solutionists have written and said so much, with so little effect, that it is difficult to visualise oneself in the role of original thinker successfully summarising the shape and solution of economic riddles to come. At the outset, therefore, I must hope—rather than believe that I can border on the original, and reduce to a minimum memory masquerading as personal analysis.

A Mere Delusion

Of the four questions posed to the membership, the third impresses as being of the utmost importance. It is a mere delusion to suppose that the problem of resolution can be tackled successfully from a national viewpoint. Political and economic problems are scarcely separable at any time; they are a slippery pair to be tackled, simultaneously, at a "peace" conference—if the adjective is to survive to become the proper noun of the common people. Peace is indivisible no doubt; but to ensure its longevity, the "plenty" with which it is almost always coupled—more by trick of speech than point of fact—must be divided by the greatest common denominator.

Problem of Consumption

The problem of consumption; the closing of the gap between production and consumption—these are the tasks which must be solved if international affairs are to be ruled with Euclidian precision: Map-makers, boundary-markers, ethnographical experts and empire builders will present the first post-war problem. They could very well be given a long holiday, pending the charting of the economic atlas. Successful completion of the

task would probably give permanent effect to the holiday!

Geared to mass production, factories are themselves being mass-produced. Nevertheless, how much will be needed, by so many, with so little to spend! How will the experts tackle the job of getting consumption a going concern? The purchasing power of the defeated German, the unliquidated natural requirements of the Mongol, the standard of living of the Javanese, and the economic outlook of the emancipated Ethiopian—these will be the prime problems to solve; they must receive even more expert consideration than the affairs of strategic frontier settlement and race grouping.

Rational Monetary Reform

It is taken for granted that we have progressed far beyond the stage of regarding reparations as practical politics; but even so, high finance will present its quota of trouble. Inasmuch as nothing ruinous is preceptible, even to the money "high priests", in the free circulation of money within the boundaries of a given currency, let us make a "sterling" area of the whole globe. Whether the tokens for exchange be dollars, florins, or pesetas,—what does it matter, so long as they are in abundant existence for the rightful use of all men? A rational exchange system must precede the development of the free trade of all peoples; the money-changers will have to be ejected, with Nazarene vigour, from the temple of the New Jerusalem. Gold must not be resurrected from its vaulted seclusion to be polished into a glittering idol of the high priests of international finance. An international clearing-house should be an early reconstruction effect of the peace "round-table". The process of national Treasury control should be permanently established, so that each country can be responsible for paying its exporters equitably for goods sold, and collecting the

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FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE

RESPONSE IN THE COUNTRY

"The country sorely deceives itself if it expects the rural population to grow food from any impulse other than either the hope of gain in money at least as large as what they can get from other occupations or the urge to save themselves and their families from starvation."

Thus observes Mr. E. Rodrigo, Acting Director of Agriculture, in his Administration Report for 1941, under the caption, Food Production. Mr. Rodrigo states:—

Under the food production scheme the chief work consisted in the encouragement of the planting of quick growing grains and roots which might serve as a substitute for rice in case of an emergency, and in the effort to encourage the production of rice by the issue of seed paddy in cases in which this subsidy was expected to induce land owners to bring under cultivation lands which they would have otherwise left uncultivated, and by the free issue of bonemeal to be used as manure in rice fields. The response to these efforts from the rural population was not very great because the market prices of these articles of food were not high enough to enable a man to obtain from farming an income equal to, and as stable as, what he could earn in other undertakings, while a possible shortage of supplies of the articles of their normal diet was too remote to serve as a stimulus to action. An elementary fact which has been repeatedly urged may be re-stated here in parenthesis; the country sorely deceives itself if it expects the rural population to grow food from any impulse other than either the hope of gain in money at least as large as what they can get from other occupations or the urge to save themselves and their families from starvation. The situation changed dramatically with the entry of Japan into the war in the last month of the year. The substantial reduction, if not the complete cessation, of imports of rice became an immediate probability and there was a rush to insure against starvation by growing some

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

As our subscribers are aware, we are in need of Funds to pay for news-print etc. We therefore request those of our well-wishers and supporters who are in arrears or who have not remitted their subscriptions for the current year to help us by remitting their dues as early as possible

MANAGER



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1942.

A QUESTION OF LABOUR

IT APPEARS, FROM THE REMARKS of the Deputy Director of Agriculture at a conference held at the Jaffna Kachcheri on Friday last, that the Government is experiencing great difficulty in obtaining labour for its schemes of food production. With regard to the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme, the Government Agent, Northern Province, stated that, out of the 800 acres to be opened up for the settlement of peasant colonists, only about 100 acres was ready for settlement, owing to the shortage of labour. This is, in some measure, due to the competition of the military authorities in the field of labour, but it is not entirely due to this competition. We have always held the view that in Ceylon the labour available for big schemes of production is not at all sufficient for the purpose. This is why we have urged repeatedly that the Ministers should not upset the economy of labour in this country by virtually inviting the Government of India to stop the immigration of Indian labourers into Ceylon. It is often said in defence of the Ministers that they never stopped this immigration of Indian labourers on whom depended Ceylon's entire system of production, but this would be to ignore recent history and the attitude of individual Ministers like Messrs Senanayake and Bandaranaike towards the employment of Indian labour. We owe it to this piece of Ministerial foolishness that, at a moment when every grain of paddy or other food is precious to the people, the confession has to be made that there is a shortage of labour. The views expressed in the "Hindu Organ" on this subject were the result of bitter experience in trying to make use of Ceylonese labour for the development of land in backward

areas. This experience showed conclusively that the planters were right and the Ministers were wrong in regard to the whole question of Indian labour. The trouble with Mr. D. S. Senanayake is that his philosophy does not envisage the possibility of others being equally attached to the cause of the peasant and the mamoty. It is one thing to sport a mamoty in the course of ceremonial visits and talk lovingly of the peasants, and quite another to ascertain how the mamoty and the peasant face up to the situation in the jungle. As we have said repeatedly in these columns no question of communal or sectional interest is involved in the matter, but some of us are honest enough to realise a mistake and conduct ourselves accordingly, but the Ministers consider themselves infallible and make no confessions, beyond what the Deputy Director of Agriculture said the other day at the Conference. It is fortunate that we have at the present moment a man of the calibre of Sir Baron Jayatilaka to clean up the mess made by his colleagues. We trust he will be able to persuade his colleagues and the Government of India to relax the present restrictions on the movement of Indian labourers into Ceylon. It would be wrong to place too much reliance on the imports of foodstuffs. We ought to attack the real problem at the same time—the problem of labour—and obtain for ourselves a substantial addition to our population in the shape of labourers if we are to bring the backward areas of Ceylon under cultivation.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Anti-Profiteering Drive

THE new Defence Regulations in regard to the control of prices are intended to make control more effective by making it virtually impossible for traders to evade the law and by providing for more deterrent punishment for offences. As remarked by the Civil Defence Commissioner in a recent statement to the Press, "these regulations are intended primarily to assist the buyer and to prevent the profiteer from evading an issue of plain fact on a legal quibble." Under the new regulations it has been made an offence for the proprietor or, in his absence, for the manager of a business to allow his salesman to profiteer or to commit other offences connected with profiteering. An important provision which will go far to check profiteering is that which requires importers and wholesale dealers to register their business and the stores where they keep stocks of controlled articles. By checking these stocks it is proposed to keep track of all existing supplies. When the prices of certain articles are brought

under control for the first time, the stocks of these articles in the trader's hands shrink automatically, and the unfortunate customer is put off with the reply that these particular articles are no longer available. This sort of thing has been going on in Jaffna as well as other towns and it is time that it was stopped. The Civil Defence Commissioner is likely to succeed in his campaign if he tightens up control in the manner outlined in the regulations. Besides, the punishment too has been increased. Only first offenders will be let off with a fine; others will have to go to jail. We agree that this punishment is meant only for the dishonest trader, but in a country like Ceylon it would be safer to allow Magistrates to exercise their discretion in regard to the question of a fine or imprisonment. Under the new regulations, the Magistrate has no such discretion. Even honest traders may feel that their occupation has become too dangerous to suit them. It is imperative that no cause should be given for such fears. We have to consider this matter not from the point of view of those who are injured by profiteering but in the light of legal and sociological principles. Punishment should be deterrent but it should not be savage. Once the discretionary power of the Court is done away with, the question of punishment is settled almost mechanically, without allowing the Judge an opportunity of tempering justice with mercy. It is true that under the criminal law of Ceylon there are certain offences which are not punishable with a fine. It would, however, be wrong to class profiteering with these offences. Nothing should be done to scare traders away from their business, but this would be the inevitable consequence of bracketing profiteering with murder and treason.

Price Control in Villages

ON the other hand, it must be admitted that, in spite of severe punishment meted out to profiteers, profiteering still goes on with a vengeance, more particularly in out-of-the-way villages and islands in the North. The petty traders here are a law unto themselves; they fix their own prices for articles very much higher than those fixed by the authorities and make the peasant pay the unconscionable rates in spite of the law. There are boutiques which demand 40 cents for a pound of sugar, 30 cents for a bottle of Kerosene oil, 5 cents for a box of matches; in fact, every other article is sold at higher than the control price. The prices fixed by the authorities are hardly in force in these outlying parts of the peninsula. For example, there is a particular village in one of the islands where the

retail dealer is a tyrant who demands exorbitant prices and makes profits on a scale that is most cruel. His customers do nothing to check his atrocities but curse him. They would not take the trouble to lodge a formal complaint to the village headman. It seems to us that this is the root cause of the evil, and if it is removed the object of price control will be achieved without tampering with the spirit of the law. The village headmen too do not worry themselves about the doings of these greedy boutique keepers whose reckless acquisitiveness continues to suck more and more the meagre incomes of innocent and timid villagers.

Ineffective Control

ONE does not hear of the existence of Price Control Inspectors in the rural areas of the Peninsula where their services are greatly required. Their number perhaps does not permit of their being spared for duty outside town limits. It should at least be found possible to detail them once a month to tour the villages and the islands just to put some fright into the heartless retail dealers there; they can help to organise anti-profiteering societies which could be an effective check on the boutique-keepers. With the appointment of additional Price Control Inspectors and the organisation of anti-profiteering societies throughout the country, the menace of profiteering will, it is hoped, be effectively put down. We would, in addition, urge on the authorities to instruct the minor headmen in the rural areas, where these are still a power, to do their best to check profiteering. They can, if they mean to, put down profiteering more effectively than any other officer.

Sir Baron's Mission

SIR Baron Jayatilake seems to have succeeded in his mission. He has been assured by the Commerce Department of the Government of India that whatever is possible will be done to help Ceylon in the matter of rice supplies. Sir Baron is all gratitude to India for the promise of help at this time of extreme need. India, we feel, expects no expression of gratitude, for like the kindly mother, she is prepared to forget the pranks of the playful child and run to its aid whenever any danger threatens it. Such is the relationship that exists between the two countries. As we have remarked often in these columns, it would be a good thing if the politicians remembered this relationship while holding forth on Indian competition in Ceylon.

ASSISTANT CENSOR

Mr. C. Balasingham has been appointed an Assistant Censor.

DRIVE AGAINST PROFITEERING

Increased Penalties

New Price Control (Defence) Regulations, amending the existing law so as to make possible the imposition of increased penalties on offenders and the sentencing of convicted persons to imprisonment without the option of a fine for a second offence, and also fixing a definite responsibility on proprietors, were approved by the Governor and gazetted last Thursday, taking immediate effect.

Explaining the new regulations to a press representative, the Civil Defence Commissioner (Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke) declared that the argument that harsh anti-profiteer legislation would stifle trade would hold water only if every trader and importer was a self-confessed profiteer not prepared to carry on his business unless he was permitted to make illegal profits out of all proportion to his outlay. The law had now been amended and brought more into line with that of other countries which were suffering in just the same way as Ceylon from the profiteer and his satellite, the so-called broker. The new regulations were intended primarily to assist the buyer and to prevent the profiteer from evading an issue of plain fact on a legal quibble.

How Issue was Evaded

"Formerly, refusal to sell a price controlled article was not an offence, if the intending purchaser omitted to tender physically the exact price of the article he wished to buy—even though he had already been told that the commodity was not available," said Mr. Goonetilleke.

"Now, the seller can demand the price and the buyer should be in a position to pay it but the mere failure to tender the money can no longer be put forward as a valid defence.

"Nor can the seller make his sale conditional on the buyer's paying for some other service or article. The seller, however, is protected from having to sell more than a reasonable quantity of the article asked for, if he stocks it.

What Proprietor Must Prove

"It has now been made an offence for the proprietor, or in his absence from the Island, for the manager of a business to allow his salesman to profiteer or to commit other offences connected with profiteering. Where the proprietor is a company this extends to all members of the company. After the conviction of an employee, the owner or manager has then to prove that the offence was committed without his knowledge and that he took all precautions to see that his salesman should not commit the offence of which he had been found guilty."

"It has been found that a commodity disappears once the price has been controlled. There can be only one reason for this sudden disappearance. Importers and wholesale dealers will now have to keep registers of the stocks of price controlled articles.

Importers and wholesale dealers will have to register both their

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ARE ALL THINGS CREATED FOR MAN?

THE MYSTERY OF CREATION

By
A. Arulambalam

It is a wonderful world with its diversity in creation. Great is the Creator who gave life and form to man, beast, bird and plant. And His kindness only excels His greatness in that He created the sun, the moon, the stars, the singing birds, beautiful flowers, air and water, and a thousand other objects indispensable to life without which life will be intolerable and uninteresting. To the Creator and to nature man owes an immense debt of gratitude for the abundance of kindness and care that has been bestowed on him. By the faculties of thinking, intelligence and discrimination man's creation surpasses all others and it behoves man to use his intellect and reason for the benefit of his kind and of all other living things. If man abuses the great gifts with which he has been singularly endowed he will be guilty of a great crime—a breach of trust—for which he will be answerable to the creator and to nature.

Birth and Re-birth

All living things take birth, eat and drink, work and when their mission on earth is over die, and take birth again if necessary, unless they become one with God. According to the Hindu religion birth and re-birth take place times without number until one attains the feet of the Lord.

“புல்குடி, பூடாய், பூபுலாய்,
மாமாசி,
பல்விருகமாகிப், பறையாய்,
பாம்பாகி,
கல்லாய், மணிதராய், பேயாய்,
கண்களாய்,
வல்லகராசி, முனிவராய், தே
வராய்,
செல்லாது சிற்றித் தாவரசுக்
மத்துன்.
எல்லாப் பிறப்பும் பிறந்தினத்தே
சென்மெருமான்
மெய்யெயுன் பொன்னடிசன்
கண்டின்று வீடுற்றேன்”

As birth and re-birth are the result of our actions and to be born a human being is a rare privilege, it is imperative that our conduct should conform to the highest standards of reason and morality. Then alone we shall be able to understand the Creator, the true nature of our being and, above all, achieve the aim and purpose of life, viz, to gain “Veedu” or salvation. The knowledge that fundamentally there is no difference between all “Jivas” or souls and that a Jiva will take that particular form of life which it merits and that it is within the reach of any Jiva to rise higher and higher in the ladder of creation should help us to pay due regard and respect to all creations. But in life as all living things come into conflict, in some form or other, with one another, it is our duty to use our reason and discretion to eliminate evil and wrong as far as possible. But possessed with a great intellect we are infinitely superior to and stronger than all other living beings and therefore we are often driven to think and act without having any consideration for the rights and liberties of other creatures but only imagining that all

things are created for our pleasure and benefit. This supposition is entirely wrong and is the root cause of most of our ills.

If Animals Could Speak

If animals and plants could speak a language intelligible to us it would be very plain that they would not endorse many of our acts but on the contrary will have many harsh things to say about our conduct. In the first place we should refrain from slaughtering animals and eating their flesh. If we should continue to feast on the flesh of animals, in one respect at least, there will scarcely be any difference between us and the man-eating tiger—for both imagine and act on the footing that the one is created for the other. It is also necessary that we should refrain from cruelty to animals. If, for example, a man should earn his living as a carter the cart must not be large and heavy and the bull small and lean. It will be cruel to break a stick on the animal's back and twist its tail if it is unable to pull a heavy load or keep pace with a fast moving vehicle. And yet how many try to do the impossible and take upon their back a cart-load of sins! To take another illustration, it is cruel to separate a young calf or kid from its mother and take away all the milk which nature intended to be used as food by the young one. Again many of us talk volumes about love and kindness and yet for purposes of amusement, without any thought, imprison little birds and animals in cages. If we sufficiently appreciate that liberty and freedom are as much a privileged and precious possession to man and beast alike, we shall no more interfere with the rights and liberties of animals, but will give something adequate in return for what we receive from them. Even when we draw from the products of plants and trees it is our duty to refrain from waste as far as possible, for, they too have life and therefore suffer injury and pain. It must also be remembered that the vegetable kingdom has to support the animal world as well and therefore unnecessary waste will cause great hardship to the latter. Although the offences which we commit on animals and plants do not find a place in the penal law of the land nevertheless they are accurately recorded by the Creator and taken account of on the day of judgment, and whether we wish it or not we shall have to stand our trial on that day before the highest tribunal from which there is no appeal.

Man and Machinery

To help him in his life, by his intelligence and industry man has invented various types of machinery. Unlike other things created by nature or God they are his own exclusive creations. The one great difference between man-made machinery and other creations of God is that the former has no life while the latter are possessed of life. Man can make and unmake machines but he cannot give life to a creature which he has destroyed. Therefore over machinery man is entitled to have the largest control

Letter to the Editor

DOMINION STATUS FOR CEYLON

Sir.—It has been mentioned in the press that the Ceylon Ministers are contemplating a communication to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Dominion Status for Ceylon. The names of the Ministers who were present at a connected conference are given. Among those present is Mr. Mahadeva, the Acting Minister for Home Affairs. The public would like to know his contribution in the matter and whether he has intimated to the Secretary of State that the minorities should have an adequate share in the Government of the country if and when Dominion Status is given. The substitution of Ceylonese rule for Sinhalese rule and an adequate share of political power for the Tamil Community are indispensable conditions for the welfare of the country and the establishment of real Self-Government in Ceylon. The Ministers including Mr. Mahadeva should take the public into their confidence and release their communication for publication without delay.

The Jaffna Association which has been taking interest in matters affecting the political life of the country and the public of Jaffna should address their minds to this move on the part of the Ministers and see that our case does not go by default. If the Ministers could make representations to the Secretary of State without impairing the war efforts of this country, others also could make their own representations on a subject of paramount importance.

Yours truly,
N. NAVARATNAM.

and also to receive the maximum benefits. Being the monarch of the machine world he can make them do what he desires—till the land, explore the infinite expanses of land, sea and air and perform a hundred and one other useful things which will make his labours light and pleasant. But when man forgets his Creator who gave him the necessary strength and intelligence to build up wonderful machines the devil begins his work and drives him headlong into cruel and merciless strifes when man is made to suffer and die by his own creation, the machine. It is such a catastrophe that the world witnesses today. It is a divine punishment inflicted on man both for abusing the good things that God has created and for misusing man's own creation, the machine.

Be A Good Samaritan

In order that man may rise from this great fall he must genuinely and sincerely honour the Creator and the good things which He has created. Without man's volition but to his benefit the sun, the moon and the stars shed light. In order that man may quench his thirst and clean his body nature provides abundance of water. To appease his hunger plants and trees bear fruits and leaves. They give him shade and shelter too. The birds sing melodious songs and soothe the tired limbs and parched nerves of the hard worked man. Beautiful flowers blossom and

Continued on page 4

SOME NOTES ON THE BHAGAVAT GITA

(BY A SCIENCE GRADUATE)

(Continued from our issue of 5-10-42)

Bhakti Yogam

Following almost as a corollary to this chapter (XI) comes a discourse (chapter XII) on devotion to God, Bhakti Yogam or love. Here the blessed Lord draws a distinction between himself and God and between God and man (the embodied), which reminds us of the distinction drawn by Christ between himself (the Son) and God (the Father) and between God and man. The helplessness of man and the need for self-effacement and worship of God are most beautifully put: Those verily who, renouncing all actions in me and intent on me, worship meditating on me with whole-hearted Yogam, them I lift up from the ocean of birth and death.....Place your thoughts on me, into me let your mind enter, then without doubt you shall abide in me. And if you are not able firmly to fix your thoughts on me, then by Yoga practice seek to reach me. And if you are not equal to constant practice, be intent in my service. Performing actions for my sake, you shall attain perfection. If even to do this you don't have strength, then taking refuge in union with me renounce all fruit of action subduing all egoism (verses 6 to 11). The Christ's exhortation to man to abide in him as without him man can do nothing seems to our limited intelligence to bear a close resemblance to Krishna's teachings in this chapter. Sri Krishnan proceeds: He who bears no ill-will to any being..... without attachment and egoism,... with mind and understanding dedicated to me, he my devotee is dear to me. He from whom the world does not shrink...he is dear to me. He who wants nothing...renouncing every undertaking, he my devotee is dear to me. He who neither loves nor hates...renouncing good and evil, full of devotion, he is dear to me. Alike to friend and foe...destitute of attachment...wholly content with whatever comes, firm in mind, full of devotion, that man is dear to me (verses 13 to 19). If all this does not presuppose the existence of a fettered soul, subject to pleasure and pain, not a phantom like the image seen in a mirror or the reflection in a waterpot but a real entity really existing quite distinct from the immaculate and perfect Brahman or God, though not independent of Him, to whose Grace and Mercy the soul should resign itself, we do not know what else it teaches. It is true that Sri Krishnan does not plunge into any meticulous classification or elaborate argumentation to prove the existence of different categories of existence, but he clearly presupposes what in Siddhantic phraseology are known as Pati, Pasu and Pasam and emphasises the necessity for man to dedicate all his actions to God if he is to have salvation. His teaching is no other than what our Tamil Shastras teach in such passages as the following.....உலகினில் என் செயல் எல்லாம் உன் விதியே நீயே உன்சீனும் செய்வித்தும் செய்கின்றாய் என்றும், நிலவுவது ஓர் செயல் எனக்கு இன்று உன் செயலே என்றும் நினைவார்க்கு வினைகள் எல்லாம் நீங்கும் தருணை andமுந்தனுடைச் செயல் என்று முடித்த ஒருக வினைகள் மூளா அங்கு ஆளாகி மீளாண்டே.

God, Soul and Body

Chapter XIII deals with the Kshetram, the field or place or body (உடமை of the Saivas) the Kshetragnan, the knower (or enjoyer) thereof or soul (அடிமை of the Saivas) and the Kshetri, the owner thereof (உடையான் of the Saivas) or God: The elements (Bhutas), Ahankaram, Buddhi, the Avyaktam (unmanifested Prakriti), the ten Indriyās (organs of knowledge and action) and the one (Manas) and the pastures of the five senses, desire, aversion,...these briefly described constitute the Kshetram and its changes (verses 6 and 7). Know that Prakriti (matter) and Purushan (soul) are both without beginning. Know also that Gunas and their changes are all Prakriti-born. Prakriti is called the cause of the generation of causes and effects and Purushan is called the cause of the enjoyment of pleasure and pain. Purushan seated in Prakriti experiences the Gunas born of Prakriti. Attachment to the Gunas is the cause of his births in good and evil wombs (verses 20 to 22). Whatever creature is born, stationary or moving, know that it is from the union of the Kshetram (body) and the Kshetragnan (soul). Whoever sees the Supreme Isvaran (God) seated equally in all, unperishing within the perishing, he sees. Seeing indeed everywhere the same Isvaran equally dwelling, he does not destroy the self and thus treads the highest path. Whoever sees that Prakriti verily performs all actions and that the soul is actionless, he sees. Whoever realises the diversified existence of beings as rooted in the one (God) and proceeding from Him (God), he reaches Brahmanhood (verses 27 to 31). The Inspector, the Permitter, the Supporter, the Witness, Mahesvaran, Paramatma, thus is styled the Parama Purushan (God) in this body (verse 23). Being beginningless and without Gunas the imperishable Paramatma (God), though seated in the body, neither works nor is soiled. As the all-pervading Akasam is, by reason of its subtlety, never soiled, so God seated in the body is not soiled. As the one Sun illumines the whole world, so does the Kshetri (God) illumine all Kshetram (verses 32 to 34). These verses remind us of the following verses among others in our Tamil Tiruvachagam:

தந்தது உன் தன்னைக்
கொண்டது என் தன்னைச்
சங்கரா ஆர் கொலோ
சதாரர்,
அந்தம் ஒன்றில்லா
ஆனந்தப் பெற்றேன்,
யாத நீ பெற்றது ஒன்று
என்பால்,
சிந்தையே கோயில்
கொண்ட எம்பெருமான்,
திருப்பெருந் துறைஉறை
சிவனே,
எந்தையே, ஈசா,
உடல் இடங் கொண்டாய்,
யான் இதற்கு இலன் ஓர் கைம்
மாறே.

Oh! Sankara, Thee Thou didst give unto me and me take unto Thee; who is the gainer? Everlasting Bliss I gained; what didst Thou get out of me? Oh! Sovereign Great, dwelling in the shrine of the heart, Siva residing

in holy Perunturai, Father, Isa seated in the body I have nothing to give in return for Thy boon.

...உயிர் சிந்து என்னுன்
எழுபாஞ்சோதி.....
Oh! Supreme Light, that gushes out from within me.

அரசனே அன்பர்க்கு,
அடியனேனுடைய
அப்பனே, ஜுவியோடு
ஆக்கை

புராபுரா கனியப்
புகுந்து நீன்று உருக்கிப்
பொய்திருந் கடிந்த மெய்ச்
சுடரே,

Oh! King of Bhaktas, Father of me Thy slave, True Light that entered body and soul and matured and melted and drove away false darkness.

...எல்லா உயிர்க்கும் உயிரே...

Oh! Soul of all souls.

...என் மனத்திடை மன்னிய மன்னே,
சிறை பெரு நீர்போற் சிந்தை வாய்ப்
பாடும்

திருப்பெருந்தறை உறை சிவனே,
இறைவனே, நீ என் உடல் இடம்
கொண்டாய்,

இனி உன்னை என் இரக்கேனே.

Oh! King seated in my heart, Siva of holy Perunturai that rushes out of the heart like water undammed, Oh! Lord seated in my body, what boon shall I ask of Thee now?

இரத்திரத் துருக என் டனத்துள்ளே
எழுதின்ற சோதியே, இமையோர்
சிரத்தனிப் பொலியும் கமலச்
சேவடியாய்,

திருப்பெருந்தறை உறை சிவனே,
கிரந்த ஆகாயம் நீர் சிலம் நீ கால்
ஆய் அவை அல்லையாய் ஆக்கே
சரத்தது ஓர் உருவே, களித்தனன்

உன்னைக்
கண் உறக் கண்டு கொண்டு இன்றே.

Oh! Light that springs forth from my heart as I beg and beg and melt, Siva of holy Perunturai with lotus-like Feet adorning the heads of the Gods, Form incomparable that is one with the pervading Akasam, water, earth, fire and air, and is different from them and lies hidden therein, I saw Thee clearly today and rejoiced.

...சிந்தை எழுந்தது ஓர் தேனே...

Oh! Ambrosia incomparable rising from the heart.

இன்று எனக்கு அருளி
இருந் கடித்து உன்னத்து
எழுதின்ற ஞாயிறே

போன்று

நின்ற நின் தன்மை
நினைப்பற நினைந்தேன்,
நீ அலாற் பிறிது மற்று

இன்மை

சென்று சென்று அணுவாய்த்
தேய்ந்து தேய்ந்து ஒன்றும்,
திருப்பெருந்தறை உறை
சிவனே,

ஒன்றும் நீ அல்லே,
அன்றி ஒன்றில்லை,
ஆர் உன்னை அறிய கிற
பாடே.

Oh! Siva of holy Perunturai, Of Thy Nature rising from the heart like a Sun and driving away darkness and imparting Grace unto me today, did I think to the exclusion of all other thoughts. Without Thee nothing else exists, they wear away becoming smaller and smaller and merge in Thee. Naught else Thou art, naught there is without Thee, Who can know Thee?

The Upanishads often speak of God as seated in the cave of the heart, where he is to be meditated upon. This same idea is brought out in the following Venba of the Siva Gnana Bodham:

இந்துவில் பாணுவில் இராசுவைக்
கண்டாங்கு
சிந்தையில் காணில், சிவன்கண்ணும்—
உந்தவே

ARE ALL THINGS CREATED FOR MAN?

Continued from page 3

provide colour and pleasure to the eyes. As man is dependant on animal and plant and the numerous other sources of nature for his being it is his duty to thank the Creator for having provided them for him, and also do some good act to His creations in return. In other words, man must not be overconscious of his rights but should be equally mindful of his duties. All things are man's if he will only use his reason, be kind and loving and will not abuse the good things that kind nature has created. They are not created exclusively for man, but man, animal, bird and plant and everything else from part of a great order of things the greatness and the purpose of which the Creator alone knows.

WANTED

New or second hand Winslow's Tamil dictionary.

Apply: X,
C/o Hindu Organ,
Jaffna.

[Mis- 138- 19, 15, 22 & 26-10-42]

காட்டாக்கின் தோன்றிக், கனல் சேர்
இரும்பு என்ன
ஆள் தான் ஆம், ஒது அஞ்
செழுத்து.

If the soul sees God in his heart (by contemplation on the Sri Panchaksharam) as the (shadow planets) Ragu (and Ketu) are seen in the moon and the sun (at eclipse time), God will appear there as the soul's Light in the same manner that fire appears in fuel by friction. Then the soul becomes God's servant (Godly) like iron becoming fiery when placed in fire. Therefore contemplate on the Sri Panchaksharam.

The internal worship (அத்தரியாக பூசை) of God, who transcends all tatwas (the world), in the region of the heart is most beautifully explained in the following and other verses of Siddhiyar:

நாட்டும் இதயம் தானும்,
நயிபினில் அடியாய்
ஞாலம், முதல் தத்துவத்தால்
எண் விரல் காணத்தாய்,
முட்டு மோகினி சுத்த
வித்தை மர் எட்டாய்,
முழுதுதழ் எட்டு அக்கரங்கள்
முறைமை யினில் உடைத்தாய்,
காட்டு கமல ஆனம் மேல்,
இசர் சதாசிவமும்
கலாமூர்த்தமாய், இவற்றின்
கண்ணாகும் சத்தி,
வீட்டை அருள் சிவன் மூர்த்தி
மாணாசிச் சத்தி
மேலாகி சிற்பன், இந்த
விளைவு அறிந்து போற்றே.

With earth as the root in the navel, the next (23) tatwas as the stalk of eight inch length (rising up from the navel), the products of Mohini (the next seven tatwas) and Suddha Viddhai as the eight petals on which are marked the eight letters (beginning with Omkaram) the (64) Kalais of Iswara and Sadhasiva tatwas as its (64) stamens (or pollen), Sakti (Bintu and Natha tatwas) as ovary and seed, the lotus-like heart flourishes, and seated in this lotus seat (of 36 tatwas and transcending them) is the Supreme Sivaperuman with (His) Sakti, who grants liberation. Understand this clearly and worship (Him with the aid of the Sri Panchaksharam).

(To be continued)

EXPORT OF RICE TO CEYLON

INDIAN PAPER'S PROTEST

'The Mahratta' writes:—

People of India, particularly in Bombay, Madras and Orissa have rightly protested against any rice exports to Ceylon. These provinces require all the rice they can produce and much more from other provinces like Bengal. The gap caused by the cessation of imports from Burma and Malaya must be made up as far as possible. Wheat also cannot be produced in sufficient quantities in Bombay and it has to be brought from Sind and the Punjab.

The land under rice cultivation is increasing but even that increase is not enough to yield the required quantity of rice. These provinces are mainly rice-eating provinces. A change from that diet cannot soon be expected. In these circumstances, all the available rice in India must be preserved for Indian consumption. A Ceylon Minister has been in India for the purpose of purchasing rice for export to Ceylon.

There is another reason why Indian rice should not be exported to Ceylon. The Ceylon Government have not yet rescinded the anti-Indian laws passed by them. The Ceylon Government's attitude to Indian settlers and labourers in Ceylon is yet completely antagonistic. Unless that is changed, the question of rice-export to Ceylon must call for protest from Indians. If, however, the Indian Army and Indian people in Ceylon do want rice, the Government of India must see that any rice that may be exported to Ceylon for these people should be for their benefit alone. Whatever it may be, 'India first' must be the guiding policy in this respect.

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(Mis. 128, 8 & 12-10-42)

ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 179/P.T.

In the Matter of the Last-Will and Testament of the late Kailayer Karthigesar Chelliah of Karaveddy North. Deceased.

Thangammah widow of Karthigesar Chelliah of Karaveddy North

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kailayer Karthigesar Chinniah,
2. Sanmugam Seeniar and
3. wife Ladehumippillai,
4. Ponnachy widow of Chinniamthamby Arumugam all of Karanavai North Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna, on the 11th day of July 1942, in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Last-Will and Affidavits of the Petitioner, the Notary who attested that Will and of the witnesses to that Will.

It is ordered that the said Will be declared proved, that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Probate of the said Will as Executor appointed thereunder at that Probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person interested therein shall appear before this Court on or before the 31st day of July 1942, and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of July 1942.
Sgt. L. W. de SILVA.
Addl. District Judge.

6-10-42
Extended and Re-issued for 15-10-42.
(Intd.) L. W. de S.
A.D.J.

Drawn by,
Sgt. M. Esurapadham.
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 63, 12 & 15-10-42)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Suppiah Nagalingam of Uduvil Deceased.

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[Mis. 131, 12, 22, 26-10 & 2-11-42]

Sivapakkiam widow of Suppiah Nagalingam of Sandiruppay

Vs. Petitioner.

- Minor. 1. Nagalingam Whimaladevi of do
2. Muthalithamby Chinniah of do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem of the 1st Respondent a minor and that the petitioner be appointed administratrix of the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire District Judge on the 8th July 1942 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Guanasundaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 7th July 1942 having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent abovenamed, for the purpose of the Testamentary proceedings in this action and that the petitioner be and she is hereby appointed administratrix of the estate of her husband the abovenamed deceased and Letters of Administration be granted to the petitioner, unless the Respondents or any other person do show cause to the contrary on or before the 10th August 1942.

This 8th day of July 1942
Sgt. G. C. Thambiah
District Judge

25-9-42
Order Nisi extended for 23-10-42
Intd. G. C. Thambiah
D. J.
(O. 62, 8 & 12-10-42)

DRIVE AGAINST PROFITEERING

Continued from page 3

businesses and the stores where they keep stocks of controlled articles. Hoards in an undeclared store would be confiscated in addition to other penalties.

Keeping Track of Supplies

"This will have a twofold effect. It will enable us to keep track of all existing supplies. It will help to prevent the rapid withdrawal of stocks from the market as soon as the price of an article is controlled. Registers kept up to now did not show to whom articles were sold. Thus it was not possible to assist in a fair distribution of a commodity or to advise inquiries as to from what place to obtain goods. If a retail dealer profiteers it will now be possible to check any allegation he makes that he had to pay above the controlled rate to the wholesaler. Similarly a check will be kept on sales from the importer to the wholesale merchant."

Penalties for Speculators

"The regulations also enable action against private persons who either choose to speculate in controlled articles or assist the 'black marketeers' to keep their stocks in out of the way places. The private speculator in the 'black market' is a real menace that must be contended with. He will now share in the increased penalties imposed by the new regulations."

"I must emphasise that only some regular traders are persistent profiteers" Mr. Goonetilleke observed. "The argument that harsh anti-profiteer legislation will stifle trade is only applicable if every trader and importer is a self-confessed profiteer, not prepared to carry on his business unless he is permitted to make illegal profits out of all proportion to his outlay."

The Penalties Now

"The penalties for profiteering have accordingly been increased, not to penalise the honest tradesman, but to discourage systematic and pernicious profiteering."

"For a first offence under these regulations the accused (any person) is liable to a fine of Rs. 7,500, or six months' imprisonment (rigorous or simple) or to both. For every subsequent offence under these regulations (whether of the same type or not) to imprisonment without the option of a fine for not more than two years and in addition to a fine of not more than Rs. 10,000."

"Further, any article in respect of which an offence is committed is liable to confiscation. Many of the new regulations are the result of the practical difficulties that have arisen in recent weeks in the course of our Price Enforcement Campaign in Colombo. It is now intended to extend price control branches throughout the Island. In some of the chief towns action has already been started."

"Arrangements are also being made for price control orders issued by the Controller of Prices to be applied within a specified period throughout the Island, to avoid the present anomaly where an article, the price of which is controlled in Colombo can be sold at any price elsewhere. There will be no relaxation in our plans for an Islandwide Campaign against the profiteer," concluded Mr. Goonetilleke.

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THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR

Continued from page 1

costs from importers for goods bought. This would reduce uneconomic competition, increase world confidence in the combating of the danger of post-war inflation, and speed up distribution—which will be freed from the fear of changing money conditions during transit and discharge.

The Problem of Markets

The tendency will be for a temporarily rapid increase in the standard of living in those countries in which a high level of production is allied to the lowest problem of transport. The rest of the world will stand in grave risk of economic neglect. That is the short-term problem. Allied to it will be the long-term problem: A surfeit of goods is bound to result from boom market conditions in favoured countries; and where will there arise a worthwhile market in already depressed, economically "backward" lands?

Tackle the immediate problem with intelligence and dispatch, and we shall be well on the road to an eventual commonwealth of nations. What to do? Obviously, the starving occupied countries must be speedily provisioned—enemy and its victim alike. Cash-and-carry basis must not be the arbiter of their fate; the principle of lease and-lend, so necessary in the successful conduct of war is absolutely inevitable if peace is to be restored.

The Russian Example

In this respect an eye must be kept on the problem of the eventual redistribution of industrial plant. It will be idle for the magnates to plead, on the one hand, for the continuity of uneconomic production where plant was "over produced" at the dictates of war, and, on the other, to oppose the alternative, rational scheme of erecting plant at peacetime-dictated areas. The Russians have effectively disposed of this bogey by being quite successful, under wartime stress, at evacuating plant and reconstructing it with a minimum of inconvenience and loss of production. Therefore, luxury liners and "limited" expresses can easily give pride of place to super-cargo-ships and unlimited goods trucks on a post-war priorities list.

Reconstructed League Of Nations

All this is a world problem; so it is quite evident that the desirable principles for the settlement of international affairs, are the key, in the ultimate, to the happiness of the individual and the whole of the human race. It is imperative that the peace conference take the form of a reconstituted League of All Nations, with plenary powers to act on the majority vote, backed by the pooled economic and physical protective forces at the disposal of the world at the end of hostilities. A visionary proposition, you say? Well, what of it. Lack of vision has led us into this blind abyss of war; and friend and enemy alike will be impressed by a resurgence of goodwill on a

grand scale.

Concerning Trade Unions .

How does the Trade Union Movement fit into this rough sketch on a world canvas? As the vast majority of workers are more concerned with economic security than political freedom, Trade Unionism must link itself with economic, rather than political, forces. At once it must break the political truce. Conservatism is its enemy; it must perform an instant "no truck" act. It must join with the international Workers' Front, implacably hostile to reactions and capitalism. Equally, it must root out its own inefficient content, destroy graft within its ranks. The net-sales complex—which tends to regard the upward curve of membership as the one important consideration—must give place to a diligence in fostering action, intelligence and criticism among members. There must be more inter-union work, and much more co-union determination. Now—at once—is the time to match reactionary ruthlessness with Trade Union punch. Restitution of full union rights cannot await the disinterment of Party hatchets. Black-coated, smoke-garbed, corduroyed, dungareed and aprobed workers must be placed in one caste—a halt to the anomaly of decrying the class system whilst perpetuating a grade consciousness. The only class Trade Unionism must tolerate is the efficient, full-out put brigade—the "shock troops" of peace must be the big battalions of every fit man and woman. Trade Unionism must not be a union of little capitalists, but a co-operative of producers and consumers. Its educational policy should be vocational, rather than academic.

NO MORE "MANCHUKUO"

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, was invited in the House of Commons to rule that in official communications that portion of China north of the Great Wall should be given its correct name "Manchuria", instead of the Japanese name "Manchukuo". Mr. Eden replied: "In all official communications, the term 'Manchuria' is used. Government departments are being reminded that the term 'Manchukuo' should not be used at Press conferences or elsewhere."

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE

Continued from page 1

substitute on the spot. Perhaps more cassava was planted in the first month of the war in the Far East than in the previous eleven months taken together. A rush to plant grains and pulses was anticipated, and an officer of the Department of Irrigation who was going on leave to India was authorised to buy large quantities of seed grain and pulses.

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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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