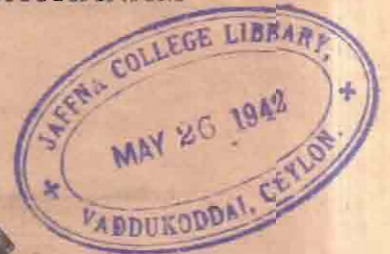


# THE Hindu Organ.



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## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Jaffna Assizes in July

The Jaffna Assizes will begin on July 13 with Mr. Justice Keuneman presiding.

### Mexican Tanker Torpedoed

The Mexican tanker Naja has been torpedoed off the Brazilian coast, according to a report from the Mexico City.

### Requisitioning of Tyres

The Governor has appointed the Director of Transport to be a competent authority for the whole Island for the purpose of requisitioning tyres, tubes, flaps and spare parts for motor vehicles.

### Airgraphs for Ceylon

The postal airgraph service for Ceylon was inaugurated in London on Thursday, Major J. P. Appleby, Postmaster-General, has received a cable from London requesting him to make arrangements for the delivery of the airgraph letters on arrival in this country. The special covers for these airgraphs have been ordered and delivery will be made with the least possible delay.

### Quiet Birthday Celebrations

It is His Majesty's wish that flags should be flown but no dinners or other celebrations should take place on the occasion of his birthday during the war. There will, accordingly, be no military parade on the Galle Face Green on June 11th. In view of the present emergency, arrangements should not anywhere be made this year for police parades, march pasts of school children or Boy Scouts sports meets or other customary functions.

### Admission to University

The conditions that should govern admission to the University of Ceylon were the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Education held on Thursday. It was proposed that all students should before taking up the Matriculation examination pass the examination for the School-Leaving Certificate. The question of secondary schools starting preparatory classes for the Matriculation examination of the University was also discussed. It was proposed that only those secondary schools which were recognised by the University should be allowed to conduct these classes.

## SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

### THEIR PLACE IN NATIONAL REGENERATION

BY DR. N. R. DHAR, D.Sc., F.I.C., I.E.S.  
(In the Prabuddha Bharata)

WITH the attack of Hitler on Russia, perhaps, a new chapter of the human history has started. Very few people expected that Russia will be able to hold on against this formidable attack. The whole world is full of admiration for the Russian people in this titanic conflict and the fervent hope of mankind is that this nation will come out glorious in its victory in the greatest battle of human history. This will lead to an improvement in the standard of living of poorer nations and to equality of man.

Now, what is at the back of progress of these two nations? It is certainly due to the very important place which these two nations gave to science and engineering in their national development. There is no doubt that the Germans were the leaders in applying science and engineering to national development. The thoughtful Germans realized about a century ago that the prosperity of a nation can be greatly increased by applying scientific methods and discoveries to industrial pursuits. After the defeat of the Germans at the battles of Jena and Austerlitz at the hands of the great military genius Napoleon, the Germans realized that their defeat was, perhaps, due to the defects in their system of national education. This was consequently reorganized and strengthened immediately, and great national seats of learning (universities) were started at Jena and also at other places.

### Universities & Industries

It is interesting to note that in Germany there has always been an intimate relationship and co-operation between the universities and industries. One half of the expenses of the University of Jena is met by the famous optical instrument and glass manufacturers, Messrs. Carl Zeiss & Co. In the German Universities the teacher and the taught toiled and created new knowledge and made great discoveries in all spheres of

human activity and thought, and made Germany strong, morally, materially, and martially by hard incessant work with a will to win. The English writer Thomas Carlyle was full of praise and admiration for the good qualities of the German nation. Our Bhagavat Gita, Upanishads, and the Sanskrit literature of Kalidasa, Bhavabhuti, etc., were translated into German from original Sanskrit texts and were widely read and appreciated by the German people. Perhaps India was most respected for its high thinking and noble and glorious past in Germany before the advent of Hitler than in any other country of Europe. Things have radically and fundamentally deteriorated under the Nazi rule, which is not only a plague for humanity but also for Germany itself which is being ruined by the Nazis. In the Universities of Jena, Berlin, Kiel, Gottingen, and other places, Indian philosophy and culture, and Sanskrit were extensively studied and appreciated; but the main strength of the German nation was their firm belief in the utility of applied science in the defence and development of the country. Through systematic and organised attempts at national regeneration the Germans in the seventies of the last century became highly powerful, and under the leadership of the great statesman Bismarck and General Moltke and others, defeated the French people ignominiously and dictated a treaty on the French people by which the latter had to pay a large indemnity to the Germans.

### Applied Science and Engineering

The indemnity receipts were wholly utilised by the Germans in building palaces of learning throughout the whole country and these, in course of time, exerted as great an influence as the older German Universities by concentrating

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## NEW ISSUE OF RICE COUPONS

### PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED

The coupons in the present series of rice ration books will be exhausted in the week ending July 19th, and, according to the arrangements made by the Food Controller, for areas outside Colombo, new ration books will be distributed by village headmen at one or more central places in each division, after due notice. Householders are expected to call personally or send a duly authorised person for ration books when distribution begins.

Before the issue of new ration books every householder is required by law to fill in and return within three days to the headman of the area in which he lives the householder's list which will be left at his house in the course of the next few weeks.

The headman will under no circumstances call for the completed list. Any delay in returning the lists will not only make the head of the household liable to the penalties prescribed by the Food Control Ordinance but also will result in delay in the issue of ration books for his household, without which no rice will be obtainable.

## JAPAN'S HEAVY SHIPPING LOSSES

London, May 22.

The Japanese losses since the beginning of the war have been very considerable says Reuter's Naval Correspondent.

Owing to the overlapping of communiques from three or four centres it is not possible to give even approximately any figure of the vessels sunk, but there is no doubt that their losses in cruisers have been particularly heavy.

Furthermore, many of their ships, damaged in waters so distant from their bases as the Java Sea and the Coral Sea must be regarded as out of action for many months. Their Mercantile Marine has also suffered heavily and a Dutch spokesman estimated that they must have lost ten per cent of their shipping tonnage early in February.

Since then their loss has been nearly doubled which would bring the shipping sunk to well over one million tons.



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1942.

### THE PANNAI TRAGEDY

NEARLY FIFTY-TWO PEOPLE are said to have lost their lives as the result of the capsizing of the motor-boat that plies between Pannai jetty and Allaipiddy. It is believed that there were about sixty passengers in the boat in addition to a large quantity of goods. The tragedy is without doubt the worst Jaffna has suffered for a long time. We have no hesitation in saying that an independent judicial inquiry into the causes of the disaster is imperative. It is stated that the boat was licensed to carry only eighteen passengers. How did it happen that this boat managed to carry about sixty passengers to say nothing of goods? How did it happen that in the very narrow channel in which the boat floundered the great majority of the passengers could not escape? We are afraid that those in authority will have to answer these and many other questions that are bound to be asked. We understand that the Pannai Ferry service has been the subject of numerous representations to the authorities, who have, as usual, allowed things to drift.

It is to be hoped that the authorities will see the need for appointing someone with plenty of judicial experience to inquire into the matter. The public will not be satisfied with any attempt to hush up the truth. The inquiry must be a public one for the simple reason that publicity is the best safeguard against any attempt to whitewash the facts. The public mind in Jaffna has been very much stirred by what has happened. Within sight of the shore on either side lives have been lost which need not have been lost and which could have been saved if the construction of the boat permitted it. It is felt that there was no way of escape for the passengers once the boat went down. Why was this death-trap allowed to ply at all?

It would be obviously wrong to prejudge the whole matter, but it would be equally wrong to ignore the fact that the case for a public inquiry is overwhelming. The persons whose neglect or avarice brought about the tragedy deserve condign punishment at the hands of justice.

#### JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

The Executive Committee of Local Government has been the evil genius of the Jaffna Urban Council. For some time

the nomination of members to this Council has been positively unsatisfactory. On the last occasion Messrs. Suppiah and Pathirane were nominated. Now Mr. Pathirane has resigned and his son has been nominated. On what principle are these nominations made? Does Mr. Bandaranaike think that better men are not available for nomination to the Urban Council? It seems to us that if, with the quarrel between the Chairman and his enemies, the administration of the Jaffna urban area has sadly deteriorated, the failure of the Executive Committee to appreciate the need for the proper exercise of the power of nomination has become a positive scandal. When the bill is finally presented to Mr. Bandaranaike, he will find that one of the most expensive items will be the manner in which he has treated the Jaffna Urban Council. Famed for its schools and colleges, the residents of the town are at least entitled to expect that the Minister will nominate men who will be worthy representatives in their own persons of a great educational tradition.

Mr. Pathirane's successor is his son, who is a young man of intelligence and pleasing manners. But, as we have said, the ratepayers are entitled to expect that, when better men are available, the Minister should not try to drag the Jaffna Urban Council to his own level. We hope His Excellency the Governor will also understand the reasons which prompt a town like Jaffna to insist that the right type of people shall be nominated.

It has been stated in a section of the press that representations were made by a large number of people in Jaffna desiring the nomination of Mr. Pathirane's son. If this is true, the ratepayers have only themselves to thank for what has happened. Mr. Bandaranaike will have no difficulty in understanding how these representations come to be made and how support is obtained for them. Jaffna is now suffering from the misfortune of having two parties in the Urban Council who are busy fighting amongst themselves and who would evidently welcome the nomination of anyone willing to help one side or the other.

In any event, the nomination that has been made ought to bring the present deadlock to an end. It is high time that the Council gave up its intrigues and made up its mind to do some solid work in the interests of the town. It is encouraging to note that the new member has an open mind in regard to Urban Council politics. This is indeed very desirable at the present moment when the chief business of the Council is to end the prevailing deadlock.

## THE PANNAI TRAGEDY

### Heavy Toll of Lives

A heart-rending tragedy of the worst type which resulted in the loss of several lives occurred in the Jaffna lagoon on Thursday when a motor-boat, plying between Pannai jetty on the mainland and Allaipiddy, capsized in the deepest portion of the lagoon.

Most of the passengers in the boat were school children who were returning, accompanied by their parents, to their schools after the recent vacation.

Of the 19 bodies recovered, thirteen belonged to the island of Pungudutivu and of the thirteen, seven are of the same family. One entire family—the mother, the daughter and the son—was involved in the tragedy, the only surviving member of which is Mr. K. Nagalingam, the well-known merchant of Borella.

The tragedy is said to have occurred at about 10.30 a. m. The boat, licensed to carry 18 passengers, is said to have carried about 60 passengers and more than twenty trunks and rolls of mats. Most of the luggage was placed on the hood of the boat. Before the boat started from Allaipiddy some passengers protested against the dangerous overloading of the boat and wanted to get down. The boatmen silenced these people assuring a safe journey. The boat had not proceeded more than quarter of a mile when the engine, which is said to have no gear, stopped working. A high wind tossed the boat, and the rolls of mats on the hood ran down to a side when the tidal is said to have attempted to keep them in position. This resulted in the boat turning over on its side. This took place at about 10.30 a. m. and no attempt is said to have been made by those in charge of the ferry to send any assistance. Information was sent to the police only after two hours by some members of the public who had in the meantime tried to rescue the passengers. The toll-collector and his men, it is said, had decamped. Mr. S. G. de Souza, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, rushed to the spot on receipt of the information but could not find a boat at the jetty. He is said to have dragged into the sea a *catamaran* that was lying on the beach and hasted towards the spot and rescued some persons. In the meantime a fishing boat lying at the Allaipiddy end and the motor boat of the Islands Co-operative Service had picked up a few. The A. S. P. despatched those rescued to the Hospital and an Inspector of Police who had taken these people could not find the doctors in the hospital available at the moment to render first aid. It took some time for the doctors to attend on these patients and the Inspector was seen in all fury fretting against the state of affairs at the hospital. About 10 bodies were recovered on the day of the accident and nine on Friday. About ten lives have been rescued. These managed to keep above water by holding to rolls of mats and pillows that came their way. The numbers of those who have

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### THE PANNAI TRAGEDY

Sir,—The Pannai tragedy in which at least 19 persons lost their lives is the tragic climax of the unhappy ordeals through which the unfortunate residents of the islands adjoining the Jaffna Peninsula have to regularly go through whenever they had occasion to cross over to the mainland on legitimate and essential business. I can personally testify from my own experiences in the past to the frequent overloading of the steam-launches as well as rowing boats in this Ferry Service.

This heart-rending tragedy would not have occurred if the authorities had conscientiously attended to their duty of providing the requisite facilities for the transport of goods and persons across the Pannai Ferry and exercised a rigid and vigilant supervision over the conduct of the transport business, without irresponsibly handing over the responsibility of providing adequate and efficient travel facilities for the thousands of inhabitants of the adjoining islands to some contractor, and then failing to exercise the required amount of supervision.

*This tragedy should at least now convince the Government and the Member for Kayts of the urgency and importance of the Pannai Causeway, which should have been constructed during the life-time of the old Legislative Council but for the intransigence and unreasonableness of a few self-interested politicians.*

*It is to be hoped that the Member for Kayts will at least now make a move in the matter of the early construction of the Pannai Causeway, so as to avoid the recurrence of similar tragedies in the future.*

Yours etc.

Jaffna, R. WJAYA INDRA  
22nd May 1942.

### GOVERNOR SYMPATHISES WITH BEREAVED

The following copy of a telegram received from the Governor, and a copy of the Government Agent's reply thereto in connection with the Pannai tragedy have been released for publication:—

"G. A. Jaffna. Kindly convey to all who have suffered bereavement as result of capsized ferry boat my deep sympathy and condolence Governor."

#### G. A.'s Reply

"Private Secretary, Queen's House, Colombo. Please convey sincere thanks to His Excellency for his kind message of sympathy to those who suffered bereavement in Pannai Ferry boat disaster (stop). Loss of lives appalling (stop). Nineteen persons died of drownings, G. A."

been rescued and of those who have been drowned have not yet been ascertained. A watch is kept along the beach for any bodies.

The toll of lives is said to be very heavy.

There is a very strong feeling against the indifference of the renters and more particularly against the authorities who, it is alleged, have paid little attention to the many representations made in regard to the abuses at the Pannai Ferry.

## HOARDING OF COINS

### Conviction Quashed

"There has been more zeal than discretion in this prosecution" observed Mr. Justice de Kretser in his judgment allowing the appeal of Adamally Esmaljee of the firm of Messrs. Esmaljee Amijee of Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

In this case Mr. S. G. de Zoyza, A. S. P., Jaffna, charged the accused with hoarding of silver coins to the value of Rs. 1419/67 in excess of his daily requirements which he assessed at Rs. 250 and the Magistrate Mr. Quentin Fernando convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1000 in addition to the confiscation of the alleged excess coins.

The appeal was argued by Mr. H. V. Perera, K. C. with Messrs. G. G. Ponnambalam and A. S. Ponnambalam instructed by Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam, and Mr. H. W. R. Weerasooriya, C. C., appeared for the Complainant-Respondent.

#### Judgment

The following is the judgment:

"Very early in the argument it seemed to me that there had been more zeal than discretion in this prosecution. I was not surprised when Crown Counsel intimated to me that he could not support the prosecution but would ask me to have the case sent back for a fuller trial. I do not think I can accede to that request. The learned Magistrate had approached the case entirely from the point of view of suspicion, and the suspicion which was in his mind from the very start has never been eradicated as far as I can see.

The accused seems to do business on a very big scale and a number of witnesses have spoken to dealings with him on other occasions, all of which dealings indicate that the accused's firm was always in possession of large sums of money, and it is obvious that a firm having such extensive dealings would not have their money all in notes but would have considerable sums in small coins as well. The Magistrate has nowhere considered what should have been the normal requirements of the accused's firm. He has accepted the arbitrary measure imposed by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. It is not for the Assistant Superintendent of Police to fix an amount but it is for the Magistrate to have evidence before him given by the prosecution itself which would indicate to him what the normal requirements of the firm should have been. The Assistant Superintendent of Police seems to have made a mistake when he inferred from P24 that the normal intake of the firm was about Rs. 512. As far as I understand P24 the normal intake on that date was something like Rs. 1,368. Nothing has been argued against the accused's books, which were promptly produced at the time of the raid, and this book D1 shows that on the 22nd the balance on the day's dealings amounted to something like Rs. 5,422. Even if one accepted the arbitrary measure of the Police and took 50 per cent of this amount in small coins the amount found

## CONCEDE RIGHT TO SECEDE

### MEANS OF ACHIEVING UNITY

Madras, May 16.

TO concede the right to separate might be the best way of achieving unity, declared Mr. Rajagopalachari, speaking on the implications of his proposals for arriving at a Congress-League settlement in the present emergency, last evening, at the Mylapore branch of the Y. M. I. A.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that it was a fact that to-day among Muslims there was the feeling—how it came about was a different matter—that they were different from the Hindus. A good many of even those who said that this was wrong unconsciously and sub-consciously thought of themselves as a different people. A careful and honest self-examination would disclose this lurking consciousness. It was in everybody's mind; it was a curse—a reaction to the other state of mind. Originally the Congress was "a perfectly National organisation" in the sense that there was no other organisation vying with it in the field of politics. It was not only the premier but the only important political organisation in those days. But one evil resulted in another. The League had created a mentality among Muslims and was firmly convinced that it represented the political consciousness of the Muslims and that it alone could speak for the Muslims. "As they were isolating themselves, we unconsciously and gradually were isolating ourselves too." To-day even in the Congress, many eminent persons spoke the language of communal bodies. They did so certainly not with the permission of the Congress. The Congress was entirely opposed to it.

would not be excessive. The Magistrate has made a mistake in comparing P24, which refers to the 21st of January with some items in D1 on the 22nd January. The first three items on the 21st January on the right hand side amounting exactly to Rs. 75-23 are shown in P24 too.

The accused was never asked to explain any discrepancy in the books and it was exceedingly risky on the part of the Magistrate to investigate books kept in a language which he did not understand. But the prosecution fails on the main ground, namely, that it had to prove not that the accused had a certain quantity of small coins in his possession but that he was guilty of hoarding, that is, keeping small coins unnecessarily in his possession, and that has been defined rather vaguely as retaining coins in his possession to an amount in excess of his personal or business requirements for the time being.

The conviction is set aside and the accused acquitted. If any money has been taken from the accused's shop it must be paid to him and if any fine has been paid by him it should be returned to him.

The case was called on the 20th instant before the Jaffna Magistrate Mr. Quentin Fernando for the Supreme Court Order to be conveyed to the accused who was away in India but was represented by his Proctor Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam.

In its deliberations and in its resolutions, the Congress took the utmost possible care and never committed this mistake. But individual Congressmen, in the heat of the hour and of controversy, talked the language of communalists as a reaction to the League. This was an inevitable misfortune which however one should resist. What he, therefore, pleaded for was that taking all circumstances into account we must relieve the Muslim feeling as a fact.

#### Why Right to Separate must Be Conceded

Some might think it a paradox that he should speak of unity while proposing "disunity" and "dismemberment". It was no paradox. What some might call "dismemberment" he felt was "the path to unity." The fine genius of the Hindus of yore enabled them to evolve the institution of joint family and protect it by allowing full liberty to the members thereof to separate without proof of necessity, reasonableness or consent of other members. The same genius manifested itself in the freedom allowed to everyone to worship God in his own way. They realised that the best way to keep members of a family together was to allow them the liberty, whenever they wanted, to separate. There was no paradox in allowing the right of separation in order to maintain unity. Some might say that, the analogy of the joint family would not hold where the division affected not some property or status of a family but the whole country. It would be no use arguing that everything differed from everything else; we must recognise the universal truth running through all apparent differences, as the Gita taught us. If separation was allowed within the family, where even compulsion was conceivable and possible it might be allowed where vast communities, bodies of people numbering millions, were concerned and wanted separation. It was true that their interests were the same as those of the rest of the people that the economic problems affected all of them alike and that in many other respects there was much in common and there were good reasons why all of them should be one united people. Yet, there were certain differences—slight in individuals, but perceptible in the mass—in regard to worship and religious beliefs. Notwithstanding these differences, we could still make one single nation. But, if a set of persons should imagine that they should not be under the same government, we would not be right in saying that that was an outrageous feeling, although we might say it was an unreasonable feeling. All nations were not single religious or social entities; without being single in these respects; a people might still live as one nation. However, what applied to the joint family applied with greater force to political relationship between Hindus and Muslims. Some said that while it was possible to divide property, it was not possible to divide an indivisible thing—a country—and a suggestion that this should be done was, therefore, unreasonable. There was no claim for division of the country right through, from village to village and district to district.

## MEXICO TO JOIN ALLIES

### Declaration of war on Axis Powers Drafted

Mexico City, Friday.

It is learned from a well informed source that the Mexican declaration of war on the Axis Powers was drafted yesterday night and only awaits the signature of the President, General Avila Camacho.

The Mexican Consul at Salvador, Senor Aguayo, announces the loss with ten lives of the Mexican tanker Faja Oro which was attacked by a submarine. Twenty-seven survivors have been landed at an Eastern Atlantic port.

Senor Aguayo said that the tanker was attacked last Wednesday night off Cuba. He made the information public after consultation with the Mexican and the United States Governments.

The Consul declared: "Is it the answer of the Axis? The Faja Oro was torpedoed after the protest for the first sinking had been delivered. It appears as though the submarines were waiting for that moment.

It is officially announced that Germany has refused to accept the Mexican Note. The Government spokesman said that the issue of war rested in the hands of the Congressional Commission which is meeting today.

Mexico City is in a state of continuous uproar, but no definite decision regarding the declaration of war against the Axis has yet been announced by the Government. Although the President has formally convoked Congress for today, it may not actually meet until tomorrow or Monday. The final decision may possibly be reached within the next three days.

It was said there was no exact scheme before them of partition. That was another charge against his proposal. That there was no scheme was no answer to the problem. There was a feeling in the Muslim mind and we must discover how far it went and tackle it. He thought he had discovered the extent of this feeling. He believed that the feeling went to this extent; that where Muslims or any community formed the predominant element in the population in a particular area, they were entitled to ask for a separate existence.

A voice: What about Bengal, Punjab and Hyderabad?

Mr. Rajagopalachari: The President has ruled that I should not answer questions at this stage, even if they be relevant.

#### No Unity by Force

The speaker, continuing, said that there might be strong considerations against such separation, but that was different from the question of the right of the people of the area to ask for it. The time would come when this claim would have to be examined. What he wanted the Congress to say and what he wanted the people to support him in saying was that we should declare our readiness to let such areas go apart, if after working together for a period, they felt they should go apart with full knowledge of the implications and consequences. We might persuade them to stay; we could not force them. In suggesting this course, he was not making

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## DIVIDE INDIA INTO NATURAL GROUPINGS

### EX-INDIAN OFFICIAL'S PLEA

The division of India into natural groupings as the best way out of the present deadlock, is suggested by Mr. John Coatman, former Director of Public Information, Government of India, in an article in the "Manchester Guardian."

Let us look at the negotiations in India, he writes. Broadly speaking, the Congress Party was primarily concerned with an interim settlement—a National Government now. The Moslems, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikhs were thinking chiefly of the long-term political organisation of India. Implicit in the Congress Party's policy is a unitary India with a parliamentary cabinet system controlled by the majority or, as a *pis aller*, a federation based throughout on the same principles. The Moslems, Princes, Sikhs and certain others will not accept this arrangement.

### Natural Units

What is the way out of the deadlock? Stated in broad outline, it is this. Forget the present political map of India and realise that the provinces of British India are as irrelevant to a self-governing India as are the provinces of Roman Britain to the Britain of to-day. India is composed of territories inhabited by peoples differing in languages, traditions, cultures and religions, Maharatnas, Sikhs, Moslems, Rajputs, Dogras and many other names recall great memories of proud historic achievements. Here are natural units of a self-governing India—and they can be made so within the terms of Sir Stafford's announcement.

### Easy To Solve

When a constituent assembly is elected, what is to stop the delegates who will belong to these various peoples from meeting to draw up the boundaries of these natural units? Rulers of Sikh, Moslem, Mahatta and other States will surely be able to cooperate on satisfactory terms with those of their race outside their own borders; and thus at a stroke, some of the most intransigent elements of the Indian problem are resolved.

Here surely is an ideal for India. Hindu-Moslem antagonism could be swallowed up and so could other antagonisms, for Pakistan is not the only separatist movement in modern India.

Also, because of the great importance of Moslems for India's defence, and in view of their general conditions, I would have a separate Moslem office and Cabinet Minister at the Centre for Moslem interests. I cannot here discuss the numbers of groupings of units, their forms of government, or details of an All-India Union. Inside the British Commonwealth this reversion to natural groupings and a road to the union of all India can be peacefully accomplished.

If this long-distance policy is possible, the immediate problem becomes manageable. The bases of present antagonisms between Hindus and Moslems crumble and they become two main members of one complex of kindred peoples.

## SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Continued from page 1

on applied science and engineering. These institutions known as 'Technische Hochschule', which enjoy a full-fledged university status, are seats of learning and research in applied science, commerce, and engineering,—things which lead to the development and prosperity of a nation—and their degree is known as Dr. Ing. (Doctor Engineer) and valued more in industrial circles than the D. Phil. degree obtained from the older German Universities. The foundations of trade and industry of Germany were laid in these new universities, which exist in almost all important German towns. In Germany degrees like B. A., B.Sc., M. A., M. Sc., are not awarded. Everyone after finishing his education at the university and taking the doctorate degree, devotes himself to such professions as law, medicine, teaching, commerce, engineering, etc. Those who obtain their doctor's degree from the technical universities, attach themselves to some industry, business, or commerce.

### Best Brains for Industries

The German industrialists realized very early that in the development of commerce and industry the brains of the nation, that is, the doctors trained at the universities and technical institutes, should largely be employed in industrial concerns. Numerous fully qualified chemists, physicists, and engineers are employed in large numbers by all manufacturing concerns. In 1926 when I was in Germany, I was invited by the Kahbaum Company to visit their factories and laboratories, and I was very pleasantly surprised to find that the director of research appointed by this Company, which manufactures very large quantities of purest chemicals and drugs, had under him several qualified chemists who were quite conversant with the researches carried out by us at Allahabad and showed me our original papers published in Germany. This happy combination of science and industry has made Germany powerful and prosperous.

### Original Research

In most of the universities on the continent the students before finishing their educational career at the university, are required to carry on original research for at least one year. The doctorate is awarded on publishing the result of research in a book form. This rule of the continental and American Universities is highly salutary. Original research develops one's judgement, self-reliance, personality, and independent thinking; and this is bound to help in the national progress. Those who are engaged in teaching and research in agriculture, take the doctorate degree of the technical universities.

These technical and agricultural universities abound not only in Germany, but also in Sweden, Russia, Hungary, Holland, and America. In recent years a number of good agricultural universities has been founded in the United States of America, and the Americans are contributing millions of dollars for the upkeep of

these universities, laboratories, and experimental stations.

### Research Institutes

Germany was not satisfied by establishing these two types of universities only. Master minds like Emil Fischer, Nernst, Ostwald, Harnack, Haber, Planck felt that most of the time of the professors at these universities is spent in teaching and guiding the students; they have little time left to pursue their own research. So they collected money from the industrialists and with the help of the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm received support from the Government and founded many Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes for research. In these research institutes the professors and the students are engaged in the advancement of knowledge and making discoveries which help the development of pure and applied sciences. As in the case of pure so in the case of applied science there are different Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes for research in its different branches, e. g., coal research, leather research, glass research, steel research, etc. It was in these research institutes that first petrol was obtained artificially from coal and artificial rubber was synthesized.

### American Achievement

Before the last Great War there was no great advance in pure and applied sciences in U. S. A. Americans also realized that for the development of their industry and commerce it was necessary to improve pure and applied sciences. With this end in view Americans established many universities and technological institutes and many 'National fellowships' were instituted. These 'National fellows' are paid a monthly salary of Rs. 400/500 to Rs. 1200 and their duty is to pursue original research. With the help of these national fellows, America has taken rapid strides during the last twenty-five years in the development of their industries and commerce. Within the last fifteen years America, like Germany, has established many technological institutes, e. g., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, California Institute of Technology. These institutes are the centres for research in pure and applied sciences and are the best equipped scientific institutions of the world.

Most of the American professors, fifty years ago, were educated for their Ph. D. degree in Germany and they were inspired by the same ideas and idealisms of the hard-working, straightforward, and highly efficient German professors. The American professors in their turn worked hard for the development of science and industry in America and created new knowledge with the help of their pupils and made America prosperous and great.

### Best in Engineering

Even as late as the last Great War the publications from the American Universities were not of a very high standard. I remember very well what Professor Giguard, the Nobel Laureate in chemistry in 1913, after visiting U. S. A., told me in Paris in 1918, he said that science was even then superficial and had not taken deep root there. But things have

## JAFFNA ASSOCIATION

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

Jaffna, 20-5-42.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Association was held last evening at "Bridaban", the residence of Mr. N. Chelvadurai, the Joint Secretary, with Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, Retired District Judge, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

A large number of members were present and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. This Association regrets that no action had so far been taken on the undertaking given by the Hon'ble the Minister of Health to the deputation that waited on him with regard to the improvements to the Jaffna Civil Hospital particularly the Maternity Ward and authorises the Secretaries to take the necessary steps to remedy the state of affairs.

2. This Association strongly supports the Government's policy of recruitment in Jaffna for the Defence Corps and suggests that a permanent Recruiting Officer be stationed in Jaffna for further recruitment.

3. This Committee views the present state of affairs of the Jaffna Urban Council with grave concern, particularly so in these days of emergency, and strongly requests the Minister of Local Administration to take the necessary steps immediately to end the present deadlock. It also expresses regret that this state of affairs should have been allowed to continue so long without any firm action being taken.

4. As profiteering is rampant all over Jaffna District in food-stuffs and other essential commodities this association requests the authorities concerned to start immediately food depots in every market area in the Peninsula.

5. That on account of the uncertainties and delays in the London University holding the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science in Ceylon at the moment, this Committee desires that students of all provincial colleges and private candidates be given the opportunity to sit for the said examination conducted by the Ceylon University College Authorities and thereby to qualify themselves for admission to the University College. The following sub-committee consisting of Messrs. C. K. Swaminathan, C. K. Tambe, N. Chelvadurai, V. S. Kathugesu, V. Manickavasagar, A. Sambandhan and B. C. Proctor was appointed to interview the Government Agent on

Continued on page 5

changed beyond all proportions during the last twenty-five years through systematic development of the resources of America by the universities and technical institutes. Now first-rate work and publications are being turned out from American Universities and technological institutes and several American professors have been rewarded with Nobel Prizes in science. In engineering and applied sciences they are, perhaps, the best and, therefore, they are so strong materially and, perhaps, morally also. They are a tremendously powerful nation.

(To be Continued)

## CONCEDE RIGHT TO SECEDE

Continued from page 3

any new proposal. Such areas where Muslims predominated existed only in the extreme north-west and north-east of India and even there not comprising the whole province. Assuming that the Oriyas or the Maharashtrians wanted to form a separate State for the same reasons, the ideology of independence must grant it to them. The question whether it was necessary or expedient was another matter. There was every probability that the people concerned might not wish to separate themselves but to get on together with the rest.

Some people imagined that if we conceded the Muslim demand now, far from being satisfied the Muslims would ask for more and that they might insist on separating. This, he thought, was but the reaction of "isolation" in people's minds. Assuming that the Muslim was "unreasonable," what right had we to keep him in the constitution against his will? If he was a "danger," was it safe to keep him by force within the constitution? If we felt that the Muslims in the Muslim-majority provinces would oppress others, how could we expect Muslims in this province, forming as they did only six or seven per cent of the total population, to trust us and to live happily here? If forty or fifty per cent of the Hindu population were unsafe in the Punjab or Bengal, how could six or seven per cent feel safe against the vast majority of the Hindus in Madras, for instance? Should we not give unto others what we would have given unto us? We could not arrogate to ourselves all virtues and dub the others as dangerous persons. The way to unity was to recognise the right to separation. Did not the British Empire recognise this truth in the Statute of Westminster? The idea that we could force affection was wrong. "We cannot hold the rod and for ever say, 'You must remain here for all time; otherwise you will be our enemy.'" If Muslims were to be considered "a danger," as some would have it, they would be a danger whether outside or inside. There was a very common argument, but an absurd one that they would join hands with Iraq or Iran against India. But assuming this was a just fear, what was there to prevent their doing it, if we kept them with us?

### Invasion Danger and Need For Settlement

What was it that made him suggest the course he did at this present juncture? Unless there was unity among the people, he felt convinced, we were bound to continue either under the British Raj as their stock-in-trade or pass over to another aggressor people as spoils of war. Was this to be our fate? Was it right? Was this all our ambition in life? Those that wanted this question shelved might say so, if they had no idea of resisting aggression. We could wait indefinitely if there was no question of such resistance, and do nothing in regard to this problem. But he did not feel that way. Unity, he said, had become the urgent question and one that could not be postponed. The Muslims must be made to feel that there was no ground for apprehension or doubt. Some people asked him if he could say definitely that Muslims would not go apart

if their right to separate was conceded now. Why should they ask him for such a guarantee? Did we or did we not want unity now? We could not get unity by opposing their demand; for opposition was certainly not the way of converting them. The approach he suggested was no novel one brought up for the first time. When the Lahore resolution of the League, commonly called the "Pakistan" resolution, was passed in March 1940, the Working Committee of the Congress considered the situation and the result of the deliberations was given the other day by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, but that was not published as a resolution because it was not considered necessary then. In the *Harijan* of 6th April 1940, Gandhiji had written on the same lines. The present suggestion was but a corollary to the basic principles that they had been following in the Congress, a corollary to Gandhiji's own ideology, and a corollary of the fact that we did not propose to use violence against one another. Even if we wanted violence what were our chances? Gandhiji wrote again in the *Harijan* in April last affirming the earlier stand and in between 1940 and 1942 he had answered questions from friends consistently with earlier statements. We cannot subjugate and compel Muslims with the aid of a third party to stay with us. If we thought in terms of an independent India, where the British Government did not exist, we could ever force people to stay against their will.

### Creating Conditions for Unity

A cloud of dust had been raised by the happenings in Allahabad. On principle, the Congress Working Committee and he did not differ. He wanted merely to create the conditions which would help to unite the two sections, which was also the desire of the Congress. The condition he now wanted to create was unity of action in joint political work and a Government at the Centre in a time of stress and storm. If we carried these activities properly for a few years, we would have created conditions for those persons giving up their demand for separation. That was the programme he presented.

He wanted them to consider whether he had done anything wrong in proposing this. He could not imagine that the people after all the ambition they had nursed of being free, should simply be carried off like cattle by an aggressor. That was no distant danger. Three years or even three months ago, it was far off: but today the Japanese were in Burma. Where they would attack India was a matter of chance. He could not, the speaker said, reconcile himself to the country being the spoils of war. If there was a national government, we could resist the enemy, even unarmed. Our danger would be our opportunity to get what we needed done.

"Without the State organisation", Mr. Rajagopalachari said, "what could we do but simply wait and waiting is death. That is why I am fighting all my old friends. That is why, in the evening of my life, I have dared to quarrel with those with whom I have worked all my life. They do not see. But I have the feeling, and I must act in the manner which I think is right. I see no alternative. I want this done and so I am

fighting. If it is wrong, it will be rejected. But if there is any truth in what I have said, it would appeal to people. There is no question of disagreement or annoyance. If you suppress what you feel and your convictions in this crisis, you will be untrue to yourself and the country in which you are born. It is not right for you to suppress yourself now because it is inconvenient or because somebody may get angry and annoyed. It is a crisis of the highest potency for good or evil for us. I feel this step, if adopted, will bring about a psychological revolution in the country and make immediate unity of action possible. We can renovate our energies and who can then withstand our action? We are not so weak as we imagine." If, after the war the Britisher should play false, we would know what to do. But that simply could not be so. The British could not rule us after the present episode.

A Hindu Maha Sabha queried, "What about Hyderabad?"

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that after speaking so long about tracts with a preponderant population of one community, the question about Hyderabad, where nearly ninety per cent of the people were Hindus was unnecessary. "If we are careless", he said, "anything might happen."

What he said might seem difficult to understand to day because of the passions prevailing. It was difficult to get out of the fanaticism that had been generated. But that would not last long. What he said would go down people's minds; for it had been recorded already in the Working Committee's resolutions and in the weekly writings of Mahatmaji. The attitude which said "appeasement" was bad and talked of "resistance" was not the Congress attitude and it was different from the common psychology. Resistance would not solve the problem."

### "I Am Not A Rebel"

"I am not a rebel," Mr. Rajagopalachari continued. "My 'rebellion' is the best service, even if rebellion was necessary; but it is not 'rebellion.' I am not asking you to do anything which the Congress has asked you not to do, or not to do anything which the Congress wants you to do, I merely ask you to make up your minds on the facts and let the opinion grow. I want to convert the Congress on the basis of that opinion. The Congress is not a Fascist body or one which rules by discipline, force and intimidation. It is based on democracy and popular opinion. As an executive body if you have to do something as a campaign, there should be discipline and order. But when opinions are formed, the best asset is freedom of discussion and of expression of opinion. That is what I am doing. I have come to a conclusion and I want you to come to conclusions also, clear-sightedly. Do not allow yourselves to be intimidated. Make up your mind, speak out courageously what you feel; if you get frightened about your conclusions, it will mean spiritual and moral death.... I have great reason to be sad I went with this proposition to Allahabad thinking it necessary and urgent and they rejected it with a thumping majority but I still, come before you. You may wonder at my shamelessness or at my courage. One takes courage when one is earnest about a thing. Did not Churchill face Parliament after his reverses? I am

## JAFFNA ASSOCIATION

Continued from page 4

the following subject:—

(a) Transportation of paddy into Jaffna by land owners and cultivators from Karachchi and Pooneryn for the purpose of safe keeping and storage etc.

(b) Transportation of limited quantities of paddy or rice by bona fide travellers without permit.

(c) Establishment of state farms in the Northern Province.

(d) Improvement of tanks in the Northern Province especially the Vanneri tank in the Pooneryn Division.

(e) Free grants to sinking well in the Jaffna Peninsula.

Finally a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. V. Veerasingham, J. C. Amarasingham, S. Swaminathan, R. C. Proctor and A. Sambandhan was appointed to study the question of future University admission for external students.

At the commencement of the meeting the joint secretary tabled among others the correspondence received from the Secretary to the Governor stating that a communication has been received from the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies intimating that he has received and taken note of the copy of the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 13th of December, 1941 regarding the appointment of a commission on constitutional reform in Ceylon.

### ELECTION AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

An Ordinance to enable the term of office of members of Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Village Committees to be extended during the continuance of the present emergency if the necessity arises, was published in last Friday's Gazette. Such extension is to be effected by an order of the Governor.

dead earnest about this matter. I am sad because my hopes have failed. I think this method would save the country and that this is the only right thing to do.... If instead of leaving it in the form of hazy and vague words, we said to Muslims definitely now, 'You are free to go or remain as you want', it would make people trust one another and unite for action. Then neither the British nor the Japanese could withstand us. It has not been given to me to see it. I can only dream what would have been the case had they agreed. But still I am not despairing.... I may be abused to-day on the score of disrupting the Congress or putting forth a thing which creates disunion. But I am sure that one day you will come round and India will be united on this basis. I see every sign of it. I have some hope in the midst of my sadness that it may not be too late and that even before it is too late, we will have this unity and united action, so that we may be able to resist the invader and make our case, before the world for Independence, true and entire."

## Ceylonese Association of India

(From A Correspondent)

A special general meeting of the Ceylonese Association of India was held at its headquarters at Bell Building, No. 16, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay on the 11th May at 5-30 p. m. when Mr. V.S.C. Singham, President of the Association presided.

A vote of condolence was passed unanimously by the members and the President expressed his deep sympathy with those relatives who have lost their kith and kin during the last air raid in Ceylon.

Then Mr. Singham outlined the various activities of the Association in India and the sub-committee appointed by the Association at Trichinopoly for the reception of the evacuees as well as the formation of the branch at Madras with Dewan Bahadur Mr. M. Masalamani Pillai, Ex-High-Court Judge as President of the Madras Branch. Further, Mr. Singham drew the attention of the Association about the acute shortage of foodstuffs in Ceylon,

Finally the following resolu-

tions were passed unanimously.

1. This house wishes to place on record its gratitude for the very generous attitude taken by the Government of India in granting permission to export foodstuffs to Ceylon.

2. This House moves that the Government of Ceylon be addressed that since the arrangements now in operation for the export of foodstuffs from India have given much dissatisfaction among the established traders here, the export be in the hands of the usual trade channels with a view to obtaining the maximum benefit for the consumers in Ceylon.

3. That this association empowers with full authority Mr. V. S. C. Singham, President of the Association, to investigate and report on the supplies of foodstuffs to Ceylon. He is also authorised to enlist the support of any Ceylonese to carry out the necessary investigations in any part of India as he considers fit and proper.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1061  
In the matter of the estate of the late  
Vairamuttu Nagalingam of Punnalaikkadduvan  
Deceased  
Kanagammah widow of Vairamuttu  
Nagalingam of Punnalaikkadduvan  
Vs.  
Petitioner.

Minors {  
1. Mankayatkarasu daughter  
of Vairamuttu Nagalin-  
gam  
2. Nagalingam Kathiramalai  
3. Parameswary daughter of  
Nagalingam  
4. Mahaledehumy daughter  
of Nagalingam  
5. Sinnaccuddy Veerappu all  
of Punnalaikkadduvan  
The 1st to 4th Respond-  
ents are minors.  
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal  
before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire  
District Judge, Jaffna, on the 23rd  
day of March 1942 in the presence of  
Mr. P. K. Somasundram Proctor on  
the part of the Petitioner and the  
affidavit and Petition of the Peti-  
tioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed  
5th Respondent be appointed Guar-  
dian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st  
to 4th Respondents to represent them  
and to act on their behalf in the pro-  
ceedings of this testamentary case  
and that Letters of Administration to  
the estate of the abovenamed deceased  
be issued to the Petitioner: Unless  
the Respondents shall appear before  
this Court on the 27th day of May  
1942 and show sufficient cause to the  
satisfaction of this Court to the con-  
trary.

This 23rd day of March 1942.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. P. K. Somasundram  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 15. 21 & 25-5-42)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 110.

In the Matter of the Estate of the  
late Muttucomaraswamy Chellap-  
papillai of Kaithady-Navatkuly.  
Deceased.

Manickam widow of Ramalingam  
Veluppillai of Kaithady-Navatkuly.  
vs.  
Petitioner.  
Ragunather Muttucomaraswamy  
of Vannarpounai East, Jaffna  
Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the  
abovenamed petitioner praying for  
Letters of Administration to the  
estate of the abovenamed deceased  
Muttucomaraswamy Chellappapillai  
coming on for disposal before C.  
Coomaraswamy Esquire, District  
Judge, on the 21st day of January  
1942 in the presence of Mr. R. Siva-  
gurunathan Proctor on the part of  
the Petitioner and the affidavit of  
the Petitioner dated the 17th day of  
January 1942 having been read, it is  
declared that the Petitioner is the  
maternal grandmother of the said  
intestate and is entitled to have  
Letters of Administration to the es-  
tate of the said intestate issued to  
her unless the Respondent or any  
other person shall, on or before the  
27th day of February 1942 show  
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of  
this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 21st day of January 1942

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

27-2-42  
Time to show cause extended  
for 1st April 1942.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

1st April 1942  
Time to show cause extended  
for 27th May 1942

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 15. 21 & 25-5-42)

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(Mis. 15. 27-4-42—25-5-42)

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