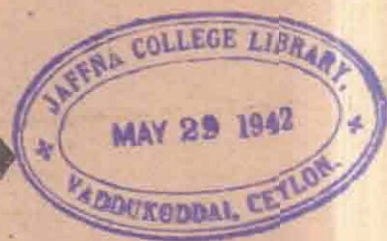


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1942.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 13.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Additional Govt. Agent, N.P.

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy will be Additional Government Agent, Northern Province, with effect from June 1st, until further orders.

Another Raid on Japan?

The promise that "other Japanese objectives" would be bombed in addition to Tokyo, was made by Brigadier-General Doolittle, leader of the raid on Japan, in an Army Hour broadcast last Sunday.

Gift by Ceylon Planters

A press note issued by the Department of Information says that a telegram has been received from the Secretary of State that the Gift of \$400 sent by the Ceylon Planters Society on May 9th is being allocated to A. A. Welfare.

Army open to Tamil Labourers

The military recruiting campaign inaugurated at the beginning of this month has been carried a step further. The ranks of the Royal Army Service Corps have been thrown open to Tamil labourers who on enlistment will be provided with all the facilities and amenities given to fighting soldiers.

Not Treated Badly

The Red Cross organisation in London has received reassuring reports regarding Japanese treatment of British and United States nationals interned in the Far East. Fifteen hundred Americans and an unknown number of British are reported to be interned at Manila. They are fed on rice, native fruits and vegetables. A number of British in the Philippines are not interned but confined to their own homes. There are no reports of bad treatment by the Japanese from Shanghai. Foreign factories in the Tientsin area are operating. The staffs of at least two business concerns are receiving considerate treatment. The British in Canton have been interned since March 31 at Victoria Hotel on the Island of Shameen, where they receive reasonable treatment and are allowed to draw funds from banks.

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)

(Continued from our last issue)

BEFORE the advent of Soviet Union there is no doubt there were important universities and research institutions in Russia, but the Soviet Union with its almost fanatic belief that Russia can only improve, and the standard of living in the country can increase, by applied science, have extended very largely the facilities for education, learning, and scientific work, both applied and pure. They have created a net-work of scientific and engineering institutions of the first rate importance with the most up-to-date equipments. The man and woman power of the U. S. S. R. has been completely mobilized for the development of the country and increasing its prosperity and building on a sound basis the defence problems and creating great national industries by the proper utilization of the raw materials available in the country, worked by Russian men and women with Russian capital. The result has been almost miraculous; and tremendous progress of the nation in making it a mighty, progressive, supremely strong, and self-reliant and actively patriotic men and women, as we see it to-day, has been achieved. These people are defending their mother country nobly, successfully, and with dignity to the last drop of their blood. This is a unique situation by which India can largely profit.

Manual Work

The plea for a less bookish and more practical kind of instruction, led by H. Spencer and Huxley at an earlier date, found more and more advocates. Huxley had severely criticised an exclusively bookish education for the reason that the popular idea that brain work was superior to manual work was a "deadly mistake". He had advocated science and drawing because

he regarded them as essential to an all-round training. The German F. W. Froebel, the creator of the kindergarten, originated the philosophy which is incorporated in manual training; and it was he who first advocated its application to the upper years of schooling. But it was in Finland, not in Germany, that the suggestion first took concrete shape in the school programme. In 1866 Finland required by law that there should be some form of manual work for all boys in the primary schools of the country districts, and it was also put into the curriculum of the training colleges for male teachers. Finland is rich in forests, and hence woodwork from the first was an important form of this hand-training. In the adoption of this same kind of training Sweden early took an active and very influential part. In 1872, to regain for society cultural and industrial values that were seen to be slipping away as city life more and more supplemented rural living, the Government established a school for teaching boys and young men carpentry, wood-turning, wood-carving, brush-making, bookbinding, the occupation of wheel-wrights, and also work in copper and iron. Three years later the Swedish Government began a school for the training of teachers in these arts, and some of those who later taught in U. S. A. were students there. At first, in work, the industrial purpose controlled, but before long it was the educational aspect that dominated and there developed a well-organized programme of tool work for boys between twelve and fifteen years of age. To this involving both wood and metal, the Swedish gave the name "loyd".

In the United States of America manual training was coming in vogue from 1876; and in 1918 the St. Louis Manual Training High School was start-

JUNE PETROL TO BE CUT

TWELVE PER CENT REDUCTION

It is understood that a general all-round "cut" of 12 per cent has been ordered on the present civilian consumption of petrol as from June. Following the usual procedure, this cut will be graded according to essential, semi-essential and non-essential services, the last class of which is likely to be the most adversely affected.

Appeals for enhanced petrol rations will hereafter be more rigorously scrutinized than ever before, particularly as representations have been received by the authorities that certain persons who are entitled to coupons under the rationing system are still trading in a black market.

The proposed cut is most certain to react hard on bus travellers who are already put into a great deal of inconvenience by reason of the paucity of buses on the road. However, the cut being necessitated by reasons which should be obvious, the authorities are confident that bus travellers will put up with any inconvenience caused.

Every effort will be made to make the cut on rations for buses as light as possible, but on the other hand the authorities have also to take cognisance of the fact that a number of small bus owners find it more profitable to sell their coupons than ply their vehicles on the road.

"Cut down your travelling to the minimum" is the advice of the authorities to the general public.

Similarly, the authorities are confident that motorists themselves will rise to the occasion by sacrificing as much petrol as they possibly can in order to help the conservation of supplies for vital needs.

ed in connection with the Washington University.

Technical & Practical Instruction

The same view-point was developed with great force by Sir John Lubbock and Sir Philip Magnus in England. Lubbock looked back with pleasure to

Continued on page 6



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1942.

SCIENCE AND THE NATION

DR. DHAR'S interesting article in the *Prabuddha Bharata* on the place of scientific and technical education in national regeneration is being republished in the "Hindu Organ" in order to emphasise once more the fact, which India and Ceylon have learnt after painful experience, that science plays a very large part in the building-up of a nation. Science offers the best corrective to an outlook founded on mere tradition, which again is not fully understood for want of scientific knowledge. In India and Ceylon religion and science have been mixed up from very ancient times, so that a good deal of what we learn and practise by way of religion is really science applied to everyday life. This has had its advantages as well as disadvantages. Its advantages are that religion is called in to sanctify science and to lend its compelling authority to enforce the latter's behests. Its disadvantages are, nevertheless, formidable. By presenting science in the cloak of religion, the founders of our present civilisation have made science static, and accordingly the scientific knowledge thus made available to the masses remains where it was centuries ago.

On the other hand, in the West the schools and the teachers have taught science without any admixture of religion, with the result that science has made immense progress in these countries. As Dr. Dhar says, we see evidence of this progress in the technique that has been developed on the battlefield itself. This may not be a creditable achievement by itself, but it is part of the phenomenal advancement in science which has made itself felt in the sphere of public health as well as commercial and industrial enterprise. In the whole of Asia the Japanese are the only nation who understood the vital bearing of science on national growth. As we have pointed out in these columns, they have been intensely loyal to the knowledge they managed to acquire from the Western nations. This does not mean that the Japanese relegated tradition to the background. What they did was to separate science from tradition, and their Universities and Colleges did the rest.

It is not too much to hope that educationists in this island will not fail to take note of the tragic failure of a system of

semi-literary education in our midst. We have turned out an army of lawyers, doctors, and teachers whose activities have barely touched the fringe of our life as a people. In spite of the sophistication brought about by contact with the products of the modern world, the outlook of the masses is still rooted in tradition to the exclusion of science. This is a definite handicap that should be removed, if our people are to keep themselves abreast of the times. We feel that our educational institutions and centres of social activity can do a good deal to remove this handicap. They should not content themselves with following the beaten track; it is their business to give the country what it actually needs. In the development of our agriculture, in the fight against disease, in the growth of our nascent industries, and generally in the amelioration of the social conditions that prevail in our midst, science has to play a large and decisive part. Unless the Government, the schools and the teachers recognise this and loyally act up to this knowledge, our people must continue to remain where they are—a nation of parasites and hangers-on who are too ignorant to realise their own impotence. Not all the tub-thumping by our politicians can get away from the hard facts of the present position.

The Donoughmore Constitution has, with all its defects, given the leaders of Ceylon a great opportunity. It has placed them in a position to shape the education of their people. If they will only labour patiently and wisely, they will be able to evolve in another twentyfive years a generation more in accord with the requirements of the modern world. This is the great task before us. We should say it is the greatest and most important task with which we were ever confronted. It will not do to fritter away our energies and disorganise the educational machinery of the island by initiating policies that are bound to lead to bitterness and a consequent slackening in the pace and quality of our education, while the task we have mentioned still remains unaccomplished. We wish to remind our leaders of why political reforms were desired by those who agitated for them. They were desired as a means to enable the people of the country to shape their own destinies. It was felt that a Government not subject to control by the people of the country would not give them the education they needed to enable them to take their proper place among the nations of the world. We have got the Government now. Where are the Colleges and Schools of Science and Technology that were to transform our lives? As for the University, it has arrived—on paper. We can only express the hope that it will do all that was expected of it.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR TALKS TO CEYLON

YOUNG MEN'S OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE

FOLLOWING is the text of the address delivered by His Excellency the Governor, at the Royal College:

Some of you perhaps may have thought that your not having your prize-giving ceremony this year would have given you a holiday from my annual harangue. Well, you see, that's not so, because the Headmaster has asked me to inaugurate a series of Civil Defence talks which will be given to you at intervals over this term. I am very glad to do so, because a great deal has happened since I addressed you in June last year on the subject of our reactions to the war, and the situation is now entirely changed. To an old Malayan like myself the disastrous part of that change has been bitter beyond words, and my fellow sympathy goes out daily to all those many people in Ceylon whose nearest and dearest have been cut off by the British collapse in Malaya from all communication with the outside world.

A Great Awakening

But the change in our own circumstances is not disastrous. On the contrary I believe that the future historian of Ceylon will mark 1942 as the year in which the soul of Lanka received a great awakening; as the year in which there came to her support a tremendous access of public spirit and of patriotism; as the year in which we all realised that our small country may be called upon to play a big part in the world fight for liberty and that the playing of that big part must depend upon the total collaboration of the ordinary citizen, small and unimportant as he may feel himself as an individual. I feel these stirring elements in our present social psychology very strongly and definitely. They permeate and inspire the whole body politic, the War Council, the State Council, the Municipalities and other Local Government Bodies, the Ceylon Defence Forces, our Civil Defence Organization, general administration, and the multitude of Chambers, Associations and Societies which represent the business, the work and the life of the Island. Ceylon has in fact got a move on; a move towards that unity of resolve and effort that makes for true nationhood; a move towards victory in the war, in which we now find ourselves in the front line.

Education First

What you boys want to know, and what it is up to me to try and tell you is how you can put this spirit which is stirring within you into practical operation in your school life. Well, the first thing to remember is that you are at school for the definite purpose of learning, and that anything that you do in the nature of war service must not be at the expense of your school work. Your education must not be allowed to suffer, and amid the distractions of war-time in Colombo proper attention to lessons in class and to home work in particular will demand from you special concentration and perseverance. This may appear to you a dull beginning to my advice; I can't help that. Most of your duties in life are full; if not dull intrinsically they become so through monotony. That is what

gives to any service that we can perform outside our primary duties a recreative or hobby value in addition to its usefulness. Your main slogan therefore must be "Education first"; your war-work must be in the nature of an extra.

Some Questions

Now every boy's 'extra' cannot be the same, any more than it can be expected that every boy shall enjoy and excel at the same game. Each must suit his choice of an 'extra' to his character and temperament. I shall not therefore put my suggestions in any order of precedence, but in the form of questions.

(a) Have you thought of volunteering for any form of Civil Defence Service? Messenger Service? Blood Transfusion Service? More volunteers are wanted for both.

(b) Have you learnt all that you can usefully know about first aid? If so, are you practising it and keeping yourself up to date?

(c) Have you learnt the rudiments of fire fighting? If so do you practise in company with other members of your household so as to place your home, from an A. R. P. standpoint, in the first class?

I specially ask for a lead from you in this direction as householders are not applying to the Civil Defence Commissioner for the outfits which he will supply free on receipt of a post card. The outfit includes stirrup pump, shovel, container and bucket.

(d) What are you doing about food production at home or at school? Do you volunteer for work on the College Farm at Narahenpitiya? If so are you sticking to the work or are you a mere casual interloper?

Opportunities of Service

Under these four headings there are opportunities of wartime service for all of you, and the experience which you gain therefrom will not of course cease to be of value when the war ends. There will still be accident calls on the Blood banks and for first aid; there will still be fires that should be put out before they catch hold; and the vegetable garden will still provide opportunities for physical exercise and domestic economy.

But I have not under these four headings exhausted the list of opportunities for wartime service. The aftermath of an air raid calls for special volunteer duties in which Cadets of Royal College under Captain L. V. Gooneratne have already distinguished themselves. I allude to those who have served in canteens; in the Cold Storage; as salesmen in provision shops and as waiters in restaurants.

That was a fine response on which I congratulate you. These Royalist and other volunteers have shown to the people of Colombo that no job is to be despised as menial if it is done in the public service. If occasion arise, I rely on Royal to repeat their high example.

Willingness to Do

And lastly there are the opportunities for service which keep cropping up every day; items which seem so trifling but which count for so much. The willingness to do without things, to save and economise in materials, and to accept cheerfully changes in diet and in daily

Continued on page 5

WARRANTS AGAINST TINDAL AND DRIVER

Objection To Inquiry By Govt Agent

THE public inquiry into the Pannai ferry motor boat disaster, which was to have been held by the Government Agent (Mr. M. Prasad) on Sunday has been postponed on telegraphic representations to His Excellency the Governor, the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Communications and Works and Sir Waitalingam Duraiswamy, objecting to the short notice and to the holding of the inquiry by the Government Agent.

Requests have been made that a higher authority should preside at the inquiry proceedings as the public wishes the Government Agent himself to give evidence on certain material points.

The Jaffna Magistrate (Mr. T. Quentin Fernando) held the magisterial inquiry at the Pannai Ferry on Sunday. Inspector Wijeysekera led evidence.

Seven of the survivors gave evidence in the course of which it was stated that the motor boat was loaded with passengers numbering from 45 to 60, with trunks and pillows inside the boat. On the hood of the boat there were a bag of rice and another of coconuts, seven or eight trunks, a big roll of mats, and a man to hold the bundle in position.

Boat Had Tilted

Witness alleged that when the boat left Allaipiddy jetty it tilted and requests were made by passengers that women and children should be left behind at the jetty but the driver and tindal paid no heed and assured them of safety.

One woman witness stated that although she had refused to go into the boat with her children, owing to the heavy overload of passengers and luggage, the driver pulled them into the boat saying that the boat could carry more passengers. She lost her six-year-old son in the disaster.

The Magistrate issued warrants against Kalanthai Ponniah of Velanai, the tindal of the boat, and Kurunathi, the driver. The warrants are returnable on Friday.

JAFFNA'S CLAMOUR FOR CAUSEWAYS

RECENT TRAGEDY RECALLED

Under the caption "Jaffna Disaster" *The Tatler* writes in the "Times of Ceylon":

Jaffna for its size and importance is sadly lacking in up-to-date means of communications. This is one of the abiding complaints of the people of the north.

Attention has been called to the reality of the complaint by the terrible lagoon disaster. The people have clamoured for causeways to connect the town with the many inhabited islands which surround it.

As all over the North these islands are little hives of industry, a considerable proportion of the people live in them. That a boat meant for 18 persons should have tried to carry 60 is itself evidence of the populousness of the islands. Keen rivalry prevails among the

CONGRESS-LEAGUE UNDERSTANDING

PRE-REQUISITE FOR COUNTRY'S UNITY

Madura, May 21.

NEARLY thirty thousand people were present on the Tamkam Maidan last evening when Mr. Rajagopalachari explained his plan for Hindu Muslim rapprochement and forming a united front, as embodied in the resolution which he moved before the A. I. C. C. at Allahabad.

Among Congressmen who were present at the meeting and the earlier discussions at Mr. Rajagopalachari's temporary residence were Messrs. N. M. R. Subbaraman, Maulana Sahab, Abdul Sattar, M. Bhaktavatsalam, Puli Minakshisundaram, R. Swaminathan and M. Pattabhiramayya.

The meeting was scheduled to commence at 6 p. m., but by 5 p. m. the Maidan was one vast sea of heads.

Mr. Rajagopalachari arrived a little before the scheduled hour, and was accorded a tremendous ovation by Congressmen. A section of the audience raised slogans of "Down with Pakistan" and "Down with Congress-League understanding". Mr. Rajagopalachari asked the dissidents to repeat their cries so that he might know from how many the cries came. When after hearing the shouts once again, Mr. Rajagopalachari, amidst laughter, said, "If shouting can make Pakistan go, it is gone already".

Mr. B. Sambamurti, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, who was proposed to the chair, in a short speech in English, said that the time had come when Britain should no longer delay handing over the government of India to the representatives of the people, but they did not know how and in what manner to do it. The independence of India, however, would not come as a gift from outside, but from within, when every man and woman in this land felt and acted as the sovereign master of the land and refused to share the sovereignty with any foreigner. Today the threat of invasion stared Indians in the face with all its grave consequences to the men and women of India, their property, lives and honour. Unarmed as we were, we should organise every village and town on the basis of self-sufficiency and self-reliance to meet the coming danger. The times demanded sacrifice and readiness on our part to resist all aggression without deserting our posts, come what might.

Unity Should Not Be Delayed

Mr. Rajagopalachari, addressing the gathering in Tamil, wished that the capacity for organisation which some people seemed to possess was shown in the cause of the defence of India against the foreign aggressor instead of being wasted in futile demonstrations against him. The only question he wished to ask alike of the dissentients and the supporters of his view was whether

various islands. All of them demanded improvements which cannot all be undertaken at once. This, however, is no excuse for indefinite postponement of important public works.

The provision of a system of causeways connecting the islands with the mainland should be undertaken as soon as war conditions permit.

they did or did not want Swaraj (All: We want Swaraj). Then, the next question they should consider was whether, they should or should not fight the aggressor, who might attack India. To those, who did not want to fight him, he had nothing to say except that the result of their attitude would be to keep India in bondage for ever. Those that wanted to resist aggression should steel their hearts and avoid mutual distrust and recrimination not only amongst themselves, but in their relations with other sections of the people. Demonstrations with flags—even black flags (laughter)—would not avail us against Japanese aggressors. We should remember that if the aggressor succeeded, it would mean not merely the defeat of the British power, but the ruin of our country and its chances of freedom for ever. That, he said, was his answer to those who advised India to remain neutral, whether out of anger towards Britain or out of diffidence about India's capacity to do anything effective for her own defence. There was no difference of opinion among Congressmen in regard to resisting aggression and doing all we could to defend our motherland as we would protect our kith and kin from all danger. The need for protection was greater because the people and the Government formed a house divided against itself. The remedy for such a situation was through unity which could be achieved only through tapas. The tapas that he would suggest was that we should be prepared even to yield on cherished ideals if that would help to bring about the desired unity. This unity had to be achieved early and speedily; the situation to-day was too grave to admit of dilatoriness or delay. We cannot sit down coolly to assess to what extent the League represented the Muslims; we have to deal with the fact that to-day it was the League's opposition that stood in the way of India's political advance. Congress-League understanding was a necessary pre-requisite for unity among Hindus and Muslims and for generating the necessary strength in us to wrest power even from an unwilling Britain.

Assurance to Muslims to Remove Suspicion

If it was agreed that unity was necessary, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, the next question was how best it could be achieved in the present circumstances. Here Mr. Rajagopalachari explained the proposal which he moved before the A. I. C. C. and said that it merely sought to give an assurance that at the end of the war, the Muslims would have the right, in areas where they constituted the preponderant element of the population, to decide, after due deliberation, whether to remain within or go out of an Indian Union. What was given to-day, it should be noted, was an assurance of their right to determine for themselves whether or not to separate and not separation itself. It would be open to us then to dissuade them from separating, pointing out its disadvantages or how it would be

FAILURE TO ARM MALAYS

Sir R. Winstedt's Criticism

London, May 20.

Sir Richard Winstedt, formerly General Adviser to the Johore State in a letter to "The Daily Telegraph" vigorously defends Malays against recent charges relative to the Singapore debacle of "being soft" and unwilling to defend their country.

Sir Richard, after citing extraordinary instances of the personal courage of Malays, says that they possess great nerve and only their code of manners deceive people into imagining that they are indifferent to their fate.

"It is true," Sir Richard observes, "that the barriers of sea and jungle have kept Malays, Igorots, Filipinos and Chinese—all of the Malay race—from developing the national spirit and confined their loyalties to a local tribe or chief, but if patriotism denotes love of one's land and one's own way of life, the Malays are ardent patriots."

Sir R. Winstedt asks how the Malays could be expected to defend their country when there were only two regiments led by officers with poor knowledge of Malays and their language. "It is for the Imperial Defence Committee to explain the omission to raise more troops and provide a permanent nucleus of officers with a thorough knowledge of the Malay terrain, language and peoples. What must Malays think of that omission now? British prestige has had a staggering blow and quite the least we can do is to refrain from criticism of those whom we were pledged to protect and whom we could not save and not to dream of reprisals against a country which, left by us in the lurch, may have to pretend collaboration with Japan."

EMPIRE DAY MESSAGE

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The following Empire Day Message has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

The year that has passed since Empire Day 1941 has seen many dangers and some grievous losses. But it has also seen great exertion and a steady mounting of power and resources of the Allied Nations; and it has brought us to a stage where we can not only face the future with unshaken confidence—but can discern perhaps as yet only faintly and in the distance the promise of victory to come.

In this whole hearted effort peoples of the Colonial Empire have shared and are sharing in full measure.

Their devotion and their services have not only been of great material help to the cause for which we are fighting but are an unfailing source of inspiration and encouragement to all of us here. To those peoples which are this day facing the enemy in the front line of his aggression the heroic example of Malta must be a shining lamp and we all share the pride of that great little island in the award of the George Cross with which His Majesty the King has honoured its people and its garrison. To all of you I send from Britain an Empire Day Message of good wishes and high confidence."

BARREN LANDS NOW SMILING GARDENS

ACHIEVEMENTS OF UDUVIL LOCAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

The achievements of the Uduvil Local Assistance Committee during the period, January to May, 1942, are published in a report of the Committee covering this period. The following are extracts from the report:-

The programme of work included food control, price control, food production, propaganda and A. R. P. The Committee spared no pains to help the people with the more important necessities of life. The problems of the day regarding the supply of rice, cereals and other produce were dealt with earnestly and the results achieved though not very great are in themselves indications of the keen interest and unabated love the members of the Committee have in store for the people of our parish. Various resolutions were passed and forwarded to the Emergency Government Agent with a view to ameliorate the existing hardships caused by rice rationing, price control etc. The police have been informed about taking the necessary precautions to stamp out profiteering in our bazaar areas.

Stray-Cattle

Much has been done by this Committee to eradicate the evils of stray-cattle. Cattle seizers have been appointed, one in each village, to arrest the growth of this stray cattle nuisance. In this connection we should thank the Chairman V. C. Uduvil for having helped us much to check this nuisance. The summer drought is a stumbling block to the agricultural pursuits of our people. Water is very essential. Hence the question of deepening tanks and providing sumps was taken up. We appealed to the emergency officers of our district to favour us Rs. 5000 to meet the expenses that may be incurred in deepening tanks and providing sumps. Our appeal did not fall on deaf ears and a sum of Rs. 3186 was granted in response to our repeated requests. The work in connection with the construction of sumps and the provision of irrigation facilities for our farmers are proceeding smoothly. Uduvil and Sanguvaley are the two villages benefited by the above schemes whereas deepening of wells is contemplated for the other villages. This will go a long way in improving the food production of our people in this hot season.

We have appealed to the Emergency G. A. for the supply of various classes of seeds for free distribution and we have been given only kamba and green gram. Whatever little is received from the Government during the present emergency should be considered sufficient to give us an impetus to work.

We considered propaganda to be an important means of bringing home to the minds of the people what they ought to do in times of stress and strain. Propaganda meetings were organised and held in schools, temples, village corners and other places where the people gather. Propaganda

on food production, how to behave in times of stress, how to keep cool, and how to counteract panic was carried out day and night in earnest by eminent speakers. To support verbal utterances pamphlets containing valuable advice on the above were printed and issued to the public.

Smiling Gardens

The barren lands in our parish are smiling with food crops; tobacco gardens are being sown with kurakkan, sami and other cereals; and there is no home in our parish which does not have a vegetable garden. Every inch of available land is being cultivated thoroughly with all seriousness.

A. R. P. also formed a vital part of our propaganda. The first propaganda meeting was held at the Ramanathan College Hall and all available A. R. P. Officers were invited to speak on the occasion. The response was very poor at the start. Hence we thought that another meeting of that kind was necessary and it was held in the V. C. Hall where the A. R. P. Controller stressed the importance of A. R. P. measures especially at a time like this when the enemy had come closer to our shores. He regretted very much to find that Uduvil Parish, which had educated, cultured and broadminded people, was lacking in initiative, foresight, and leadership. His was a very stirring appeal. The response was very great especially in Uduvil village. Various criticisms were hurled at the organisers of the meeting for not having asked them individually to join the A. R. P. service. It was made clear on that occasion that this was voluntary service for which there ought to have been spontaneous response. Mr. C. Navaratnam, a member of the L.A.C. was unanimously elected the Head A. R. P. Warden for the Uduvil V. C. area and in his hands the task of organising and conducting the A. R. P. Scheme was given. Mr. C. Navaratnam is engaged in this work, which is progressing satisfactorily. All sections of people are co-operating with him. Propaganda meetings on A. R. P. work are being held all over the parish. Messrs S. Natesan M. S. C., T. C. Rajaratnam J. P., N. P. Palai, W. Ponnudurai and Mr. C. Navaratnam were important speakers on A. R. P. and Food Production.

Village Patrol

Another important piece of work done by this Society is the organisation of a Volunteer Patrol Service Corps under the leadership of Mr. J. S. D. Ariyaratnam. Volunteers with one or two constables go about patrolling the area at nights. A pair of volunteers have a turn a week. Before the inception of the volunteer body there had been several thefts, and rowdies were often found at certain junctions and remote corners of the Village, but now rowdies are seldom found at such places at nights and the growth of robbery has also been arrested to a great extent. In times of emergency when looting is highly pos-

BRITAIN'S AIR STRATEGY

CRITICISMS IN COMMONS

London, May 21.

The Commons debate revealed the wide extent of criticism regarding Britain's air strategy, particularly concerning the absence of dive-bombers, two subjects on which newspaper experts continually comment.

So far the impression prevails that the authorities have opposed employment of dive-bombers but yesterday's discussion indicates that this is not so, the difficulty being the absence of such machines rather than refusal to use them.

Sir A. Sinclair stated that the call for such weapons was given in mid 1940 but on security grounds he declined to say why the machines were not yet available. The Germans have certainly effectively used dive-bombers as also probably the Japanese and the Russians attach immense value to their "Stormovik" divers.

One of the main points of public criticism is that the British are too slow to secure diverse new equipment as tactical changes in battle operations require. In current discussions on the plight of troops in Burma and the most recent failure at heavy cost of the R. A. F. to sink Prinz Eugen, it is natural for people to ask why the enemy can so frequently overpower our land forces and sink our ships whereas we cannot as quickly put theirs out of action. While it is true the dive-bomber is an easy victim of fighter planes the former appears to be absolutely essential for specific purposes and considerable improvement in torpedo bombers appears also to be a British necessity. Indications are that the Admiralty and Air Ministry are quite alive to the situation but cannot openly discuss their plans.

Visible, this volunteer corps is expected to do marvellous deeds in stamping out looting and its attendant evils. It is only then that the public will realise and appreciate to a greater extent the invaluable services of this corps.

Official Delay

In conclusion, minute adherence to office routine is found to delay our activities which ought to be swift in these days of emergency. It takes a lot of time for a proposal to get full-fledged into action when it passes through officers who are between the emergency G. A. and the L. A. C. A proposal could be translated into action in three days' time if it is in correspondence between the G. A. (E) and the L. A. C.; but when it is made to trickle through intermediate officers it may take even three months. Therefore we take this opportunity to request the authorities concerned to give up these delayed procedures and to adopt swifter ways in times like these in the execution of emergency duties. We also regret to note that the degree of responsibility placed at the present on the Local Assistance Committees, members of which are voluntary workers is so wanting that it begets discouragement.

CONGRESS—LEAGUE UNDERSTANDING

Continued from page 3

open for the Muslims not to exercise the right to go apart. In allowing this right to Muslims, they were not allowing to them any special rights or rights which would not be available to other communal majorities in other areas. This assurance was given in order to remove suspicion and distrust under which Muslims laboured to-day, whatever the reason therefor. Once this distrust was removed, an immediate pact between Hindus and Muslims was certain and Swaraj would follow as day followed night.

The question of any community exercising this right, Mr. Rajagopalachari continued, would arise only in the event of our being able to successfully ward off aggression. He had no doubt about our succeeding against any enemy, if we stood together. Only, we should develop our strength to the full, through unity and we must strive and get the support of the public to this end. World developments were so shaping that Swaraj for India was a certainty at the end of the war and no power on earth could deny us our right if we demanded it unitedly. We should develop not only the will to win Swaraj but to maintain it.

Many who were angry with Britain for her past record in India, Mr. Rajagopalachari continued, were to-day unwilling to render help to her in her hour of trial. Perhaps, Britain's behaviour towards India fully justified this anger. But as Indians interested in protecting our Motherland, we should not let our anger against Britain blind us to our obvious and great duty of defending our Motherland, even if it incidentally benefited a party who had harmed us; for we could always deal with his party and the safer our country, the more freely could we deal with him.

Closely Following Gandhiji

The issue to-day, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, was one of life and death for the whole of India and he felt bound to press on the public and the Congress for their careful consideration what he considered to be the right thing to do in the present juncture. What he had suggested was nothing new; the principle had been conceded in the many resolutions adopted by the Congress; he now merely wanted that we should at once set about to create the conditions postulated in those resolutions. No one need imagine that any irreconcilable quarrel had arisen between him and Gandhiji. If they examined the matter closely, they would find that in the proposals he had made he was but closely following the line indicated by Gandhiji in regard to Hindu-Muslim understanding. There was no programme as, for instance, a non-violent non-cooperation programme before the country and there was, therefore, no question of his opposing or going against that programme. It could not be said at all that what he said was contrary to the Congress decisions or policy. Nor was there any question of his accepting office at any cost. Unless there was popular support for such a step how could he take up office? If there was sufficient demand or support for such a course, then the Congress, claiming as it did to be representative of popular opinion, could not but carry out their wishes. In saying this, he wished to make it clear that he did not wish to speak of the people and the Congress as different.

THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

SIDDHIYAR—AN INTRODUCTION

(By a Science Graduate)

XV. Concluding Remarks

[These concluding remarks were written some three or four months ago but were held over as the permission granted to terminate the articles at a particular stage was on second thoughts withdrawn and we were instructed to continue the series as originally intended. Now that the work has come to a close according to the original programme, we release this article for publication]

We have so far dwelt on some of the main features of our most precious national heritage known as the Saiva Siddhanta philosophy to the best of our lights, and if we have gone wrong in our interpretation or if our views on any particular point run counter to the views of any of our readers we beg of them to forgive us. It is not and it never was our intention to force our views on anybody else. We are only too aware of our limitations and incompetence and of the futility of engaging in controversy on religious and philosophical subjects with our present limited knowledge. One of the triplets of the earliest of the 14 Siddhanta Shastras teaches us:

பழக்கம் தவிரப் பழகுவது அந்நி
உழப்புவது நான் பெணை உத்தீபற.....

What use is there, O! Sister, in noisy talk if we do not practise (or act in such a way as) to shed our (evil) practices?

And it was much against our will that we agreed to write these articles. But having once made a start it was our intention to complete the series with a few more articles summarising to the best of our ability, and giving an abstract of the contents of the Siva Gaana Siddhi, more especially as we had intended these articles to serve as an introduction to the study of that masterpiece of Saiva literature in the Tamil language. Owing however to a variety of causes on which it is unnecessary to dilate here, we consider it desirable to stop at this stage and with the kind permission of the Secretary of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha on whose instructions we undertook the job we bring the series to a close with the following concluding remarks.

We commenced these articles with an appeal to such of our English-educated young men as have not had the opportunity to learn Tamil in their boyhood to do so now at least and to acquire a working knowledge of their language and literature both literary and religious, and we conclude our articles with the same appeal. Our words are addressed to them not in a carping or fault-finding spirit but as a friend and brother addressing his friends and brothers in a spirit of humility and pure love. We made it quite clear from the very start that some of our young men, especially those whose home-training does not put a spoke on the material tendencies of the present age, are a victim of circumstances for which the present system of education imparted in our schools is mainly responsible. We are glad that our words have not altogether fallen on deaf ears and that a few at least of our co-religionists have been set at thinking and there is a little stir in the matter.

On the other hand there has also been some misunderstanding of the position we took up. One question that has been raised is why we should address some of the English-educated young men particularly and not all our young men, whether English-educated or otherwise. The reply is obvious. Young men educated in Tamil only cannot obviously be reached by articles written in English, while those not literate in any language have to be reached by direct oral preaching and not through written articles in any language. As we said at the very start it is English education that pays nowadays and it is English-educated men that are looked up to as leaders and hence the suggestion made to and adopted by us to try and reach our English-educated brethren. மன்னன் சம்பட்டி, மன்னுயிர் ஆப்படி is an old Tamil proverb. As is the King so are the subjects or, put in more modern language, as are the leaders so are the rank and file. Our appeal to our English-educated brethren therefore should be regarded (and actually is) more a compliment to them than anything derogatory. We too have had a little education in English and can claim to be counted amongst their number and there need be no suspicion that we have any feeling of disrespect to others educated in that language. All that we plead for is that we should give our grey-haired mother-tongue and mother-religion also a chance to live. We cannot expect other people to nourish or respect our mother if we do not do so ourselves. Our appeal is to the national, racial and religious instinct of our brethren to allow our mother also a chance to occupy a corner of their hearts. Once this is done in the true spirit we feel certain that she would reassert her parental affection and authority, captivate her children's thoughts and regain her rightful place in a central position in their minds and in their hearts dethroning all usurpers.

—To be continued.

OBITUARY

MR. W. D. NILES

The death occurred on Sunday, of Mr. W. D. Niles, Advocate, retired Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, at his residence, "Temple Trees," Jaffna.

The remains were interred at the new burial grounds on Monday.

Glowing tributes were paid to his memory in the course of references made to Mr. Niles's death in the Jaffna Courts.

In Colombo Courts

Reference to the death of Mr. W. D. Niles, retired Commissioner of Requests, was made in the Court of Requests, Colombo, on Monday.

Mr. V. L. St Clair Swan, Commissioner of Requests said that on the occasion of Mr. Niles's retirement, it had been his privilege to bid him farewell. Then he had said that Mr. Niles was one of the best, if not the best, Commissioner that ever presided in that Court. He could do no better than to repeat those remarks. What was more, added Mr. Swan, he was a great Christian gentleman.

Mr. Swan concluded by stating that a minute would be made and forwarded to the relations of the late Mr. Niles.

Mr. M. I. M. Haniffa, replying, on behalf of the Bar, said that he endorsed all that Mr. Swan had said.

TO CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONALS

A press notice issued by the Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon, states:—

The Commander-in-Chief has received the following information in regard to the enlistment of Czechoslovak Nationals in the British Armed Forces:—

"The Czechoslovak Government have signified their willingness (in view of the exceptional situation in the Far East, and of their earnest endeavour to promote the joint Allied efforts to the utmost possible extent) to make the necessary arrangements by which all Czechoslovak Nationals who are in India, Ceylon, Burma, and other territories in the Far East and Pacific under the authority of the United Kingdom Government, and who for any reason cannot be conveyed to the Czechoslovak Units in the Middle East or in the United Kingdom, and who after January 29th, 1942, locally volunteer for, and enlist in, the British Armed Forces in the above-mentioned theatre of war, will not incur any disability on returning to their own country for having taken service with the British Forces without having secured beforehand the permission of the President of the Republic, as required under Czechoslovak law. The Czechoslovak Government will adopt the same measures with regard to Czechoslovak citizens who, without the permission of the President of the Republic, joined the British Armed Forces in the theatre of war in question before January 29th, 1942."

TINDAL PRODUCED BEFORE MAGISTRATE

Ponnani, the tindal of the motor boat involved in the Pannai tragedy, was produced by the Police today before the Jaffna Magistrate and was allowed bail in Rs. 7500/-

TURKY STANDS FIRM

AXIS PROPAGANDA FAILS

London, May 21.

An interesting feature of the war is the failure of the Nazis, despite intense propaganda and intrigue, to stir up feeling in the Balkans and Turkey against Russia. The Soviet War News reports that German troops in Bulgaria were charmed by Easter gifts from Bulgarian teachers but later Germany had to call the attention of the Bulgarian Government to the fact that most of these parcels contained anti-Nazi leaflets and bore the sign of hammer and sickle.

The Istanbul correspondent of "The Times" reports that Allied occupation of Persia presented the Germans with an opportunity for mischief, firstly, by stirring up trouble among Kurdish tribes, and secondly, by spreading rumours in Turkey that Russia, to be backed by Britain at a favourable moment, was encouraging the formation of an independent Kurdistan. Turkish enquiries revealed German propagandist exaggeration about Kurdish unrest and exposed the falsity of rumours as well as the inventions of alleged Russo-Turkish frontier incidents.

The Times correspondent says that Ankara political circles maintain absolute calm and realise the aims of German propaganda at this time when war operations in Russia render the position of Turkey most important for both belligerents. Turkey, he says, is determined to maintain her own free will no matter how cunning and resourceful German propagandists may be.

PANNAI FERRY DISASTER

SPECIAL MEETING OF JAFFNA U. C.

A special meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council will be held today at 5 p. m., at which Mr. Ariya Pathirana will move:—

"This Council views with grave concern the circumstances of the Pannai Ferry boat disaster, and requests His Excellency the Governor to appoint a Commission immediately to enquire and report on the matter."

H.E. THE GOVERNOR TALKS TO CEYLON

Continued from page 2

routine dictated by the war. There are those who grouse daily about the black-out, about the petrol ration, about the broken raw rice and so on and so on. Grousing does no manner of good and if unrelieved by an exercise of good humour and by willing sacrifice it makes for an atmosphere of gloom and depression. Laugh therefore at the grousters and help to get them to laugh at themselves. And then there is rumour mongering.....

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Manikulam Rest House in the Vavuniya District will be closed for the use of the public from the midnight of 31st May, 1942, up to the midnight of 6th June, 1942.

M. PRASAD,
Chairman

Provincial Road Committee Office,
Jaffna, 27th May, 1942.
(G. 9, 23-5 42)

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Continued from page 1

former days, when Dawes at King's College and Inspector Moseley, had shown a better way for elementary education and had demonstrated the truth that instruction in reading was helped by the instruction in practical subjects in the curriculum. He pointed out that the Science Commission in the seventies had recommended that elementary instruction 'in the phenomenon of nature' should be given in all elementary schools

Sir Philip Magnus pleaded for technical and practical instruction. As the Director and Secretary of the City and Guilds Institute, London, from 1880 onwards, he was very familiar with the imperfections of the elementary schools chiefly by their products. Influenced by this view, the Royal Commission on Technical Education (which reported in 1884) recommended that grants should be paid for 'proficiency in the use of tools for working in wood and iron.' Magnus fought steadily to introduce this step and in 1887, induced the London School Board to appoint two organizers, one a qualified teacher and the other an artisan, to supervise the teaching of manual work in six London Board schools. The experiment succeeded beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. It was shown that the instruction stimulated the intelligence, and improved the physique of the children.'

Children must be helped to feel that when attending schools they are handling matters which seem to them interesting and important outside school. There was in all this a fervent belief in the educational and moral values of handwork. There was also a fear that foreign nations, specially Germany and France, were improving their system of elementary technical instruction in such a way as would endanger the position of manufacturers and business men of England.

In Other Countries

In France, Germany, and Switzerland technical schools are out of all comparison more numerous than they are in England and are more organically connected with the educational system of those countries. Moreover, they are so graded that pupils can pass from the elementary to the highest technical schools, without any break in the continuity of their studies and they are so diverse in character as to be adapted to the requirements of nearly every different industry or occupation.'

The science course makes frequent contacts with other subjects or study. Explanation of scientific truths enables children to understand the fundamental processes in gardening, hygiene, physical geography, and different crafts. The interest in science and its application is greatly stimulated when the children

learn the life and work of the great pioneers, like Pasteur, Lister, Faraday, Darwin, Newton, J. C. Bose, Sir P. C. Ray, and others, whose discoveries have helped suffering humanity immensely and have led to the comforts of modern times.

National Education

Ruskin's quest for a nation of 'noble and happy beings' led him to expound a system of national education which included the provision of State schools, accessible to every child, where, 'with other minor pieces of knowledge', he should be taught three things:

(a) The laws of health, and exercises enjoined by them.

(b) Habits of gentleness and justice.

(c) The calling by which he is to live. Ruskin's insistence on physical well-being and laws of health has led to the introduction of the teaching of hygiene in schools. Hygiene is the science of living. Health and good constitutions are better than all gold, and a strong body, than wealth without measure. The essential aim of health education is to help a boy or girl to live a healthy life. Such education should be regarded as a means not only of encouraging the maintenance of a suitable standard of physical health, but of endeavouring to make the child self-respecting, happy, and efficient. This aspect of the study of hygiene should be encouraged and insisted upon in our schools.

The programme of physical well-being, moral character, and vocational efficiency, combined with Spencer's doctrine of method, offered to English education an ideal which has transformed it.

It is clear, therefore, that the general trend of new education, all over the world, is to emphasize the importance of handwork and science even in elementary education. This principle has also been adopted in the Basic System.

The true functions of a university have not yet been realized in this country as yet. In England, the university serves a double purpose—one, the creation of good citizens and the other, the creation of knowledge. The social life, physical activities, in most of the English Universities, specially the older ones, are congenial to develop the powers of the pupils towards their making useful citizens. In this process they pick up new ideas and knowledge which may or may not be useful to their later lives. These men and women go out into the world for commerce, business, and making empires. On the other hand another group of pupils much less in number than the other section, try to create new knowledge and carry on research work. These are true specialists who go in either for advanced teaching or industrial development. In the Continent, however, the main function of the university is to produce specialists and research workers or learned men and women. In our country, however, things have got highly mixed up.

(To be Continued)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

Y. 164 A. 21-11-41—20-11-42. (T's)

THE 'HINDU ORGAN' & 'INTHUSATHANAM' SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN DELIVERY	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Yearly	5	00	5	00	9	00
Half-yearly	3	00	3	00	5	00
Quarterly	2	00	2	00	3	75
INLAND & INDIA, Etc.						
Yearly	8	00	8	00	12	00
Half-yearly	4	50	4	50	7	00
Quarterly	2	50	2	50	4	50
FOREIGN (F. M. S.) Etc.						
Yearly	9	00	9	00	13	00
Half-yearly	5	00	5	00	9	00
Quarterly	3	00	3	00	5	00

SINGLE COPY CTS. 5.

N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS
COLOMBO & JAFFNA

Telephone No. 30. (Jaffna.)

We stock Japan, German, Danish, Italian and English cements. We are Sole Distributors in Jaffna for Asano cement which is a superior cement and well patronised by Government and other local bodies in and out of Jaffna. As we get down these cements direct from Europe and Japan we sell them at surprisingly cheap price.

QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION
We Undertake Building Constructions of Steel Structures
Or any other Kind or Size

We have a good stock of roofing and plain sheets in all sizes, Round iron, Barbed wire, Brassfittings, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Asbestos roofing, Ceiling, etc.

Head Office

38, Third Cross Street Colombo.
Y. 20. 1-4-41—31-3-42. (T)

Phone No. 2210 (Colombo)

Printed, and published by PANDIT V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1942.