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NO 4

## CULTURAL FREEDOM'S GREAT ENEMY

### Danger Of Crowd Psychology

'THE greatest danger to cultural freedom lies in crowd psychology which may choke the freedom of thought and speech under the guise of preserving order and security' said Sir C. P. Ramasamy Aiyar speaking at the conference organised by the American Committee for Cultural Freedom held at New York on March 29.

The speaker said: There can be no cultural freedom where there is a well-grounded fear of political or economic pressure, opposition or retaliation proceeding either from government or ruling cliques or great economic or even literary coteries. Such liberty must extend to the choice of the theme or subject. When Mr. Bradlaugh and Dr. Annie Besant were prosecuted in England for their propaganda of the Malthusian theory and for advocating birth control, in pursuance of what used to be called Victorianism, described humorously as the attempt to supply fig leaves to all ancient statues, cultural freedom was essentially negated. Even in the present day we have remnants of the savage opposition to an unorthodox treatment of orthodoxy experienced by Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall and by the leaders of the so-called higher criticism of the Bible. It is very slowly that the idea is gaining ground that in all these discussions one's own logic and ideas should be the dominant guide and the ostracism or punishment of the sordid ungodly or unusual or strange is still lingering amongst us. The treatment of Baudelaire and of Zola has been repeated in recent instances in Europe even on the western side of the Iron Curtain and of course if reports are to be believed even mathematics, astronomy and biology have to conform to the patterns of dialectic materialism to be encouraged or even tolerated in certain countries like Russia. Thus arises the necessity for a renunciation of the importance, indeed, the necessity of liberty of thought and expression.

#### Censorship of Mind

Milton's *Arcopagitica*, said C. P. Ramasamy Aiyar had an eternal validity. And Lord Morley asserted with truth: "No one should deliberately suppress or mutilate or be compelled to suppress an idea in order to make it congruous with traditional thought or current prejudice." Until recently Indian sculpture to be found in Indian

temples was considered obscene and reproductions therefrom were discouraged although the same virulent criticism was not applied to the type of image to be found in profusion in the Church of Notre Dame in Paris. More recently much of what Swinburne wrote was taboo and every one was aware of the storm of criticism and controversy that raged around *Lady Chatterly's Lover*, in certain Anglo-Saxon countries even the Bible and Shakespeare had to be expurgated in order to preserve the morals of the younger generation. The Bowdlerization of Rabelais "Boccaccio" and the "Arabian Nights" was kindred phenomena. But the dragging of ideas had never succeeded in literature or in science. On the whole, we had outgrown literary and artistic censorship although there had been recent demonstrations against over-realistic aspects of Epstein's statuary. The censorship of mind and soul involved in the banning in some countries of Einstein's theories of Mendelism was bound to die of ridicule.

#### Spiritual Vacancy Feared

The real danger, Sir C. P. Ramasamy Aiyar pointed out, lies perhaps in the political sphere where philosophies and dogmas are more intolerant even than in the domain of religion. Perhaps to-day the greatest obstacle to cultural freedom lies in crowd psychology which may choke the freedom of thought and speech under the guise of preserving public order and security. The French Revolution was in reality a revolt against spiritual more than political subjection. There is an ever present danger of the lessening of cultural values which may, in spite of attempts to achieve political equality and redress the economic imbalances of the world, result in spiritual vacancy or fanaticism. The cult of uniformity and even the pursuit of equality may lead to the enthronement of the herd mind and the elimination of personal uniqueness. Masses of men in political action very soon acquire the libid-

dominante and are apt to stifle individual initiative. The perils of conformity, enforced often times by violence, may lead to anarchy on the one hand or sensationalism on the other. The possibilities of intensive propaganda at this juncture of the world's history through canalized and repeated Press, radio and television apparatus may result in the mischievous dominance of clichés, half-truths and untruths. In spite, therefore, of the widespread ideas of political freedom and of economic rehabilitation, there still remains the necessity of stressing the importance of cultural freedom.

#### Doctrine Must Be Tested

It is remarkable but nevertheless outstandingly true that the principle underlying cultural freedom was unequivocally asserted twenty-five centuries ago by the Lord Buddha. One of his recorded sayings declares that knowledge is nothing but the continual burning up of error to set free the light of truth. When he was questioned by one of his disciples regarding the path of discipleship, his answer was as follows: "Do not believe in anything on mere hearsay; whatsoever, after thorough investigation and reflection, is found to agree with reason and experience, that alone accept as true; and thus shape your life in accordance with Truth. Do not accept my doctrine from reverence; but first try it as gold is tried by fire."

In the country of his birth as well as in China and other Asiatic lands there were however long periods not only of ignorance, but of tyranny—spiritual and cultural—and Lin Yutang, in his "Gay Philosopher", gives an account of one such epoch of close censorship of opinion, almost rivalling the state of things that prevailed in the Middle Ages in Europe in the years preceding the advent of Leonardo da Vinci and Galileo. India likewise witnessed, after the period of the Upanishads and Buddha, and again after the downfall of the great Hindu dynasties of the Gupta and Vijayanagar epochs, an atrophy of spirit and a mechanisation of intellect side by side with attempts to muzzle liberty of writing and discussion, although from time to time men like Sankaracharya vindicated the claims of investigation and discussion.

#### Freedom of the Press

Turning to conditions at the present day the lecturer (Continued on page 4)

## Travel Documents

### For Citizens of Ceylon in Malaya

Press Communique issued by the Ministry of External Affairs states:

This communique is published for general information as erroneous information on the subject has appeared in the Press from unofficial sources.

Citizens of Ceylon in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, who were previously required to apply to Federal and Singapore Government immigration authorities for travel documents, are now able to get them from the Commissioner for Ceylon in Singapore and the Assistant Commissioner in Kuala Lumpur.

#### Emergency Certificates

Emergency Certificates are valid for travel to Ceylon, India and Pakistan. Birth Certificates are not insisted upon and certificates from Officers in Malayan Government Service e.g., Station Masters in the Railways and Postmasters, etc. are accepted in proof of claims made on the prescribed application forms. No complaints have so far been received from applicants for these travel documents. On the contrary the expeditious issue of these certificates has been much appreciated.

During the period 5th February to 3rd March, 1952 over 100 Emergency Certificates had been issued by the Commissioner in Singapore and the Assistant Commissioner in Kuala Lumpur. Although the original notice of the Commissioner required applicants to apply at least one week ahead of requiring the Certificates, there have been several instances when the travel document has been issued as a matter of urgency in even less than 1 hour.

#### Passports

Citizens of Ceylon, who wish to travel to countries other than Ceylon, India and Pakistan, can also obtain Ceylon Passports from the Commissioner in Singapore and the Assistant Commissioner in Kuala Lumpur. Applicants for passports should be able to prove their birth in Ceylon, as birth outside Ceylon might have involved them in some other nationality. If their birth certificates are not available in Malaya they should obtain them from Ceylon. If birth certificates are not obtainable, in urgent cases affidavits in

## Words of Wisdom

1. Under the impacts of the tremendous crisis in human spirit the world was just passing through, modern education has ignored the fundamental aspiration the result of which is a blighting profanation of all glorious things and themes.

We have forgotten that man alone can help himself, and swallow a new dope that man is made by his material wants being met.

'Cultural values which strengthen the spirit of man, family life, freedom, stability, peace and the sense of beauty, human unity, love, God-mindedness which transcend self, are all at a discount'

2. Exclusive stress laid by modern education on work from without neglecting the inner development was the cause of modern frustration.

3. Great Masters of creative life wanted people to work from within first; the work from without must follow from the inner strength.

4. To get over this crisis, reconstruction of the whole fabric of education is essential. Education must be brought to serve its own purpose.

—Sri K. M. Munshi

## J. S. S. A. Cricket Champions

The Jaffna Hindu College Cricket Team has been declared cricket champions for 1952 in the series of cricket matches held by the Jaffna Schools Sports Association.

In the final encounter the J. H. C. defeated the Union College Team by 170 runs

the proper form, are accepted. Birth Certificates of fathers and grandfathers are not ordinarily necessary except in cases of doubt of the applicant's descent. It is, however, necessary to fix the place of an applicant's birth in view of the possibility of his having acquired the citizenship of some other country by virtue of birth outside Ceylon.

## NOTICE

The offices of the "Hindu Organ and the Intusathanam" and the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed for the Hindu New Year Holidays from 12th to 18th of April. There will be no issue of the "Hindu Organ and Intusathanam" on the 15th and 18th of April 1952.

MANAGER



## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1952

Treasure These Thoughts

*'Live for an ideal and that one ideal alone. Let it be so great so strong, that there may be nothing else left in the mind; no place for anything, no time for anything else.'*

—SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

### USHERING IN NANTHANA

PEACE OR WAR, ELECTION excitement or no the year rolls by in modulated measure and lets in another of its kind for the cycle of time to be continued. The Ancient Hindu scientists had not merely studied the movement of the heavenly bodies and determined the time occupied by the earth in its revolution round the sun and other relative durations but had given each unit of measure a distinguishing name and forecast what each year had in store for the country, the government and the people. Having arrived at the stock-taking end of the year one would have to review the disappearing year with a view to facing the approaching year.

The present period has come to be known as the ideologists' era and the common man is beginning to feel the quickened pace of thought and action. However regulated the movements of nature may be man is forcing the pace. Speedy solutions have to be found for problems that are set at the spur of emotion. In this set up the common man has to resolve in time to face every coming situation. How then has he to adjust himself to changing conditions in the Year Nanthana?

Men may come and men may go but the Supreme

## Stalin - Radhakrishnan Talks

### Significance on World Peace Problem

GREAT interest was taken both by the Press and Radio in New York in the 30-minute interview given by Soviet Premier Stalin to India's Ambassador, Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan

It was stressed that it was the first time Marshal Stalin had given an interview to an Ambassador both at the time of his appointment and his departure.

The interview was immediately linked to what has been described here as the new Soviet peace offensive.

Political analysts in commenting on the half-hour talks, generally adopted the following line:

(1) It could be taken for granted that Marshal Stalin had let it be known through India's Ambassador to Moscow that Soviet Russia was anxious for talks in a top level meeting of the Great Powers.

(2) The world leaders, who would discuss East-West problems would, in addition to President Truman, Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill, include Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

(3) Marshal Stalin chose to create the impression that all problems could be settled without fighting and he did this through the Ambassador of a country which has long considered itself in the role of a peace-maker between the East and the West.

(4) The Soviet peace offensive had been stepped up in tempo and follows the personal Stalin pronouncement of a week ago

Power remains as if nothing had happened. What other inspiration man can hope to get but the realization of this truth. Neither art and science nor man and machine can ever be able to determine the destiny of this universe. Let man, therefore, hark back to the teachings of the spiritual leaders and look forward to the ALMIGHTY for strength of mind to become prayerful. Nothing is wrought but by prayer.

We invoke the Blessings of the Maha Iswara to wish our readers a Happy New Year.

made through some American Editors. In that announcement he had said that co-existence was possible, and had suggested fruitful results through a meeting of heads of the Great Powers.

(5) By giving a place of honour to Dr. Radhakrishnan, Marshal Stalin might have pointed the figure in the direction of India as one of the Great Powers that could play a part.

(6) In effect, the peace offensive offered two alternatives: On the one hand, peace by negotiation and renewed prosperity by unrestricted trade or war in a most horrifying dress, a war of disease and of atom bombs. The germ war scare was still there.

(7) The leading analysts put it this way: The offensive is well timed and has many facets. It coincides with the American Presidential campaign in which United States foreign policy plays probably the most important role. It precedes the Western Big Three move to recognise the division of Germany as permanent. It fans fears of renewed outbreak of full-scale hostilities in Korea with the prospect—frightening for Asians above all peoples—of plague as a weapon.

Such an offensive might be aimed at creating a feeling in non-Communist nations calculated to force Governments towards a situation where present efforts at building defences will be held in suspension while the Big Three Powers talk.

—The Madras Hindu

### Beware of Communism

"I see signs of strong reaction in the middle classes in favour of the Congress on account of the unexpected emergence of Communists as a strong party. No other party can combat the Communists as the Congress, Gandhism being the only alternative to Communism".

This is a portion of a letter addressed to Premier Nehru by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao former Congress worker seeking re-entry into the Congress Party.

## Letters to the Editor

### Representation of Staff On J.H.C. Board of Directors

Sir,—The suggestion of the J.H.C. O.B.A. that a Board of Governors, consisting of two representatives from the O.B.A. and two from the Staff of J.H.C. should be appointed to look after the welfare of the college will, I am sure, be welcomed by all lovers of Jaffna Hindu, which is the pioneer Hindu educational institution in the Island and, as such, enjoys, even today, a popularity greater than that enjoyed by any other educational institution in the North. It is to be hoped that the Board of Directors will be pleased to adopt the suggestion and give effect to it at an early date.

The Old Boys of the college have already come into their own. It is no exaggeration to say that the Old Boys are at the moment actually running the institution. The Manager is an Old Boy and so is the principal. Old Boys park the Board of Directors as well as the Teaching Staff. Even the clerical staff is entirely composed of old Boys. I remember it took several years before the claims of Old Boys were recognised by the Board of Directors. They had to carry on a bitter struggle for a long time. But now they are safely there and no one dare shake them.

It is a matter of regret, however, that members of the Teaching Staff are not represented on the Board of Directors, and given an opportunity to share the burden of managing the affairs of the College.

Of course, the Principal is there, ex officio. But does he represent the Staff? I have known Principals who rather misrepresented than represented the Teaching Staff. I have also known Principals, who imagined that they belonged to the employer class while they looked down upon their Staff of Assistants as belonging to the employee lot.

I feel that it is high time that the Staff as such is represented on the Board of Directors. The Staff may be asked to form themselves into an electoral body and nominate one of themselves to occupy a place on the Board. If the Directors are really keen on ensuring the progress and welfare of the College, there is no earthly reason why they should not give the Staff a chance to serve the institution in the same capacity as themselves.

I would earnestly appeal to the Board of Directors to consider this suggestion as worthy of the best interests of the institution. After all, as the body that is actually doing the work of the College, the Staff is not second in importance and usefulness to any other body. I hope that the Board of Directors are conversant with modern

trends in education and that they would no longer hesitate to admit the Staff to equal partnership with themselves.

Yours truly,

M. Sabaratnasinghe

Vannarponnai,  
10th April, 1952.

### 'Independent' Members of Parliament

Sir,—During the last 4½ years the present Parliament functioned, citizens of Lanka have had the unhappy experience of witnessing the queer phenomena shown by members who entered its portals with the "Independent" label. Some of them were returned defeating the U. N. P. candidate. They had no scruples, when they later became members on the side of the U. N. P. While some were truly loyal and respected their pledges, there were others who somersaulted every now and then as suited their individual tastes or personal interests. The actions of members for Dandegattuwa, Matale, Baddarawela, Nikaweratiya, Nivitigala, Vavuniya, Mutur etc. Sometimes caused considerable perturbation in the minds of the electorates. Dr. Colvin R. de Silva did well to characterise their actions as those of 3-headed donkeys. They would vote on the side of Government in power at one time, oppose measures if it suited their tastes at another, or profess taciturnity on occasions they deemed expedient. There were no express rules or modes of conduct to guide their line of action, and their electorates were powerless to enforce their will or correct them. Once returned to Parliament they became truly independent of the electorates.

Having had the spectacle of their shameless and ludicrous display on the part of "Independent" members in Parliament, it behoves us to warn all those estimable gentlemen who aspire for seats in the next Parliament that if they come forward as members of recognised electoral bodies such as "the Tamil Arasu Kadchi", Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the Sama Samaja Party, the United National Party, the Tamil Congress, the Communist Party etc., which have a constitution of their own, whose behests members returned by the Party are bound to respect and obey, the electors will consider their merits and vote accordingly. On the other hand, if they elect to come forward as "Independents" owing allegiance to nobody but themselves, the electors must clearly tell them, however talented, eminent and able they may be, their claims will receive no recognition, and no vote will be cast in their favour. If they consider that the existing parties make no appeal to them, it is open to them to form new parties with clear-cut aims, and then to come forward as members of that party or parties.

Yours etc.,

V. VISWALINGAM,

Kokuvil, 7-4-1952.

### Predictions for the 'Hindu New Year'

by  
Prof. S. Sathasiva Kurukkal  
of Kondavil.

The Hindu New Year Nanthana begins at 16 minutes past 5 a. m. on Saturday the 13th of April, 1952, 3rd day after the full moon constellation Vesaik 4th part rising sign Pisces:—In Lagna Venu and Mercury 2nd House Sun and Jupiter 6th Kethu 7th Saturn 8th Moon and Mars 12th Rahu.

During this year Government may be forced to inflict severe and heavier punishment for breach of Law. Conflicts between the upper and lower classes of the masses are shown. At the top of expenditure—various difficulties will occur.

As the Sun occupies the 2nd House in co-ordination with Jupiter Senators, Ministers and other prominent and leading officials will be benefited and at the same time gaining esteem and praise from the various communities as well as from leaders of other countries. There will however be difficulties and differences of opinions among the ministers

According to the position of Venus and Mercury the Ministers will rival with one another to do service for the betterment of the country. The different measures and amendments introduced will be wholeheartedly accepted by the citizens and the Ministry after a lot of trouble.

Due to Ragu's position in the 12th House, lot of improvements in Engineering and openings of new railways and new industries may be effected. Race horse owners and trainers will be benefited a lot.

According to Saturn there will be a lot of misunderstanding between the people Ministers and the foreign Governments. People in Service will have increments of salaries and other benefits.

Higher officials will have a lot of foreign travel.

According to Moon and Mars the lower caste people will try to mix up with the higher. All places of worship and shrines will be renovated and improved. During the 1st half of the year merchants in general will suffer losses but during the 2nd they may make occasional bargains. There will be great bargains in articles of black colour. Price of grains will go down.

On the whole the people of the West will be more prosperous than those in the East.

There may be sudden deaths of animals, lot of accidents among people working with machinery and motor and other vehicles. Danger to those in service with machinery propelled by them. Thefts in Railway trains.

This year will not be so very prosperous as last year.

### Leadership Went In Search of Him

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari Premier of Madras has issued the following message to his countrymen: The worth of his leadership is inestimable.

"I am unable to find suitable words to express my feelings of gratitude for the letters and telegrams I have received. Unless I reduced it to a mere formality, which is repugnant to my taste, they are too numerous for personal acknowledgment and reply. They have given me great inspiration and encouragement.

"The position I have been pitchforked into has robbed me of peace of mind, and this is an additional reason why I am unable to reply even to some of them, which I would otherwise have done. I hope the friends and well-wishers and associations who have expressed their satisfaction at the step I have taken, will forgive me for tendering my acknowledgments in this manner through the Press. May the good thoughts of these kindly souls give me strength to find my way through the heavy task imposed on me"

ORDER NISI  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1422

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Rosammah Annammah wife of William Sinnappu Rajaratnam of Sanguvely Deceased. William Sinnappu Rajaratnam of Sanguvely

Vs. Petitioner  
Minor 1 Pearl Ratnamalar Rajaratnam

do 2 Sam Nesadurai Rajaratnam both of Sanguvely, minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 3rd respondent

3 J. C. Joseph of Kondavil Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of February 1952 in the presence of Mr. V. Venasitamby proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner abovenamed having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd respondents and Letters of Administration to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents abovenamed or others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 25th day of April 1952 and show sufficient cause to the contrary. Jaffna this 21st day of

February 1952  
Sgd. K. D. de Silva,  
District Judge,

Drawn by  
Sgd. V. Venasitamby,  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 4. 11 & 22)

### PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA IN FULL SWING

'No cause deserves more support than the prohibition movement. I have heard responsible men say that the youth of the country are becoming a prey to this pernicious habit of drink and that immediate action should be taken to liberate the future citizens of this Island from their slavery to drink' said Advocate M. Balasundaram speaking from the chair at the propaganda meeting of the North Ceylon Prohibition League held at Tinevely Y. M. H. A. last week.

Mr A. Arulambalam Proctor speaking next referred to the ethical code of all religionists and observed that it was no poetical or literary exaggeration of the learned of the past generations to have labelled drink as deadly poison.

Quoting profusely from the classical Tamil Literature Vidwan K. K. Nadarajan said that drink should have no place in a

self-respecting state

Dr. C. Gurusamy, Proctor V. Nagalingam, Pandit Arumugam and K. S. Saravanamuttu also spoke

#### AT KODDADY

Prohibition propaganda meetings must be held in the midst of those who are addicted to drinks. Modern conveniences such as propaganda vans and the microphone may be used with advantage if social workers penetrate into 'Drink Areas' and explain to their unfortunate brethren the evils that follow 'drink' observed Mr. M. M. Abdul Cader, Advocate at the propaganda meeting of the North Ceylon Prohibition League held at Koddady on Wednesday last with Dr. C. Gurusamy in the chair.

Dr C. Gurusamy explaining the program of the League said that the banning of foreign liquor would be the first step in

### OBITUARY

#### Mr. A. Sittampalam

We regret to record the death under tragic circumstances of Mr. Ambalavanar Sittampalam of Neeraviady. Th deceased was travelling by car from Colombo and at the 118th Mile Post on the Kandy Jaffna road crashed into a tree.

The late Mr. Sittampalam was the Supervisor examinations department, Education Department Colombo. He is 44 years old and leaves behind his widow and three children. His close relatives are R. Senathirajah (senior-law) C. G. R. Nuwara Eliya A. Nagalingam brother, Teacher, Kokuvi Hindu College, A. Arulambalam (cousin) Proctor, Neeraviady, Jaffna. Funeral will take place this evening (11-4-52) at Kompayanmanal.

the campaign.

Mr. M. Gnanaprakasam B. A., B. Sc. dwelt at length on the need for religious education in schools and for a lead to be given by teachers by example.

Messers R. N. Sivaprakasam, S. Ambikaipakan and Vadivel Swami also spoke

#### Our Astrological Feature

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRI PATY"

FROM 13-4-52 TO 19-4-52

**ARIES** Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

Except for the first two days this is likely to be a week generally. You will have social success and happiness. But money will flow out of your hands like water.

**TAURUS** Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]

The first two days of the week are favourable for personal affairs. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday morning must be spent with care. Rest of the week favourable again but beware of petty official troubles.

**GEMINI** Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

New year begins a good time. Friends will help you a good deal and you will have much social success. But spend Thursday Friday and Saturday morning with care.

**CANCER** Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ajilya [Kataka Rasi]

Except for the last day this week will be favourable. Although you will have to work a bit hard you will be successful. Triumph over competitors also promised.

**LEO** Maha, Pooru, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

Likely to be a pleasant and progressive period. There will be much mental peace. Domestic harmony also shown.

**VIRGO** Uttira 2, 3, 4, Attai, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

Marriage partner likely to cause you some anxiety this week. Don't make any important changes. Expenditure will be on the rise. Health also will be a problem for some time.

**LIBRA** Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

This should be an enjoyable week. You will have plenty of opportunity to make money. Ruin to enemies also shown. Small trip will prove of much gain to you.

**SCORPION** Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

You will encounter difficulties of an unusual and complicated nature if you do not make an effort to keep your temper under control this week. New link-ups may prove expensive. Personal success promised week-end.

**SAGITTARIUS** Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

There is money and success ahead this week. A good time for family affairs too. Gains of vehicles and landed properties also promised. Go ahead with new plans.

**CAPRICORNUS** Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

Social life will become very important this week. Women friends and relatives will do more than one good turn. You will find many opportunities to enjoy life.

**AQUARIUS** Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]

You will have to be tolerant to the whims and fancies of your friends this week if you want to achieve anything. Family worries likely but don't take them seriously.

**PISCES** Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

You will go ahead with your new ventures this week. You will be able to make some money through legal transaction. Ruin to enemies also shown.

# SUBSIDIZE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

## Principal's Suggestion

### At Kokuvil Hindu Prize Giving

"Religion plays an important part in education. The tragedy of it, is that although there are denominational schools, like Hindu and Buddhist schools, there are other schools which are denominational only in theory. Almost 99% of the students in such schools do not belong to those denominations. To call such schools, denominational schools, is both a lie and a fraud. This is one of the biggest tragedies of our present educational system in Ceylon"—declared Prof. G. P. Malalasekara, who was the Chief Speaker at the Kokuvil Hindu College Prize Giving held last week.

Dr. Malalasekara in the course of his address said that Education is the greatest single national enterprise and as such we ought to give it sufficient thought and attention. The people who should be held in the highest esteem are the teachers, and not administrators, doctors, or engineers. In the past teaching was considered a matter of service. But now the economic system has undergone radical changes, hence we too must change our concept about the teaching profession.

#### Consolidating Culture

He went on further to say that we must resuscitate our culture—for our culture is our own. A culture to be vital, must be a consolidated culture and must have an individuality of its own.

Continuing he said "When people laugh at us for saying this, let the laughter be on them. We are called fanatics. They call us by many names. But I say that those who oppose us are weak and hollow. That is why they call us knaves.... We must have an indigenous culture of our own."

Mr. Handy Perinbanayagam, the Principal, in the course of his Report said: "We have had to restrict admission through age limits and other devices.....I for one do not see why a child who attains his 19th year should not receive education. But because the State declines to be responsible for any share of

the expenditure incurred in educating over-aged pupils, we have to turn them out of our doors without paying any thought to their future."

#### Denominational Schools

Continuing he said: "Are the boys and girls who go out of our schools—I mean the denominational schools—going to immigrate at the end of their school career into some foreign country which would reap the fruits of their learning? Or, are they also expected to contribute to the nation's well-being and help the process of nation-building. Do not the parents of these children pay the same taxes as those of children who attend Government schools? The denominations brought a sense of dedication to their task which has enriched the lives of those who attended their schools and these lives in their turn have been a benediction to the nation. Government has hitherto relied on a routine inherited from colonial days and has unaccountably discriminated in its attitude to denominational schools and schools directly under its own control, as though the denominational schools were doing somebody else's work and were not entitled to the same measure of assistance from the state as the Govt. schools. Year after year fabulous sums are voted by the Govt. for building schools which it calls its own. By all means let Govt. build these schools. I have no objection to the Government doing this. But I fail to see why Government refuses to subsidise denominational schools which are also doing national work. It is not the denominations that suffer through the Govt's neglect in this regard, but it is the Nations children that suffer; and if the children suffer the nation is bound to suffer in the long run."

Mrs. R. R. Nalliah gave away the prizes. Mr. T. Muthusamipillai Crown Advocate, Manager of the Hindu Board, proposed a vote of thanks, seconded by Mr. C. Arulambalam Proctor, Secretary of the O. S. A. (Jaffna Branch).

# Cultural Freedom's Great Enemy

(Continued from page 1)

observed: It is not necessary to deal with a long history of the ups and downs of cultural freedom in India but it may suffice to find out that under the present constitution promulgated in India in 1950, amongst the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens are the right to freedom of speech and expression and assembly, barring certain exceptions arising from the necessity to protect the people against libel and slander, contempt of court and offences against decency, morality and public security. It may be of interest to record that in the period of the East India Company and the early British rule the plight of the journalists and writers under the operation of the Press and sedition laws was by no means happy or calm. The first English newspaper, Hickey's *Bengal Gazette* was started in 1780 and suppressed in 1782 for publishing what were considered to be defamatory articles on Warren Hastings. Ten years later the next Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, deported an editor. A few years later again very strict censorship of news and articles was instituted ostensibly to control the Press so as to prevent the leakage of information to the French against whom the English were then fighting. It was not until the year 1813 that it was recognised by the Marquess of Hastings that it is salutary for the supreme authority even when its actions are beneficial and its intentions are most pure to look to the control of public scrutiny. But the Marquess had a colleague who was not so tolerant and in 1818 occurred the famous case of James Silk Buckingham, the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, who for certain sarcastic comments on high officials and their standards of morality was deported from Calcutta to England. It is to the credit of the British public that when he went back to London, a subscription list was opened for him; that later he was elected to Parliament and attained obscurity. From this time there were many crises and catastrophes both in respect of vernacular and English journalism which attained comparative freedom in 1835 and which degenerated later under Lord Lytton who imposed many restrictions on vernacular papers. The last of the press laws were passed in 1908 and 1910 and it fell to my lot to defend Dr. Annie Besant when she was prosecuted for sedition under these laws in 1915. That prosecution and the observations of the judges in the course of the case led to a mitigation and ultimately to a repeal of those laws under the present Indian Constitution.

#### Tolerance of Another's View

Such freedom can only be established, and when esta-

blished, can only be maintained, when the system of popular education in school and university, in, advertisement and journalism, in radio and television, can be reorientated so as to lay the utmost emphasis on the comprehensive tolerance of the neighbour's point of view, on the elimination of race, colour, sex, creed prejudice and on the training in the emotions of peace rather than of belligerency. This was the gospel of what is called "non-violence," a gospel which originated in a pro-

founds hymn contained in the *Rigveda* not less than three thousand five hundred years old. "When people come together, let them gather in peace, endeavour to speak in harmony try to bring about harmony of mind, resulting in unity of action"

*Samgachchadhvam sam vadadhvam Samvo Manaamsi jaanataam.*

(From the *Madras Hindu*)

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Yours faithfully,

A. V. Sathasivam

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