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NO. 28

PIONEER EFFORTS IN CO-OP. HOSPITAL SERVICES

What Moolai Means To The People Of The North

THE Co-operative movement today is a vital force in the readjustment of living relations in every part of the world. The primitive sense of living for one's self has largely given place to community living and this has been greatly influenced by the economic factors of human life. Creed for wealth brought in its trails the exploitation of the unprivileged man in Society and its curse was more evident in the villages where more than 80% of the people of a country live and are exposed to the machinations of seemingly benevolent but really unscrupulous grabbers of wealth, at the expense of the simple and unsuspecting peasantry, the real backbone of the village.

In Ceylon, the movement came into active existence with the introduction of the Co-operative Credit Societies Ordinance No. 7 of 1911 and as the name suggests, it was chiefly concerned in the early days with rural credit and assistance given to the petty farmer and trader to carry on his cultivation and trade on easy loans and moderate terms of repayments. The Co-operative motto laid spe-

By

K. KANAGARATNAM

cial emphasis on character and integrity and the movement may be said to have in a great way raised the standard of Credit and moral values in the lives of those who were drawn into it.

With the general progress which the country has made after the inauguration of the Donoughmore Constitution, the Co-operative movement too has developed and spread itself into various activities and forms of livelihoods and according to the last administration report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ceylon has today 77 distinct types of Societies originating with limited and unlimited Credit Societies and ending with Provincial Banks and a Co-operative Federal Bank which is a full fledged

Commercial Bank under the Monetary Act No. 58 of 1949 and including in between such novel Societies as School Co-operatives, Women's Guilds & Societies for better living and for Community and Welfare Services. These different types of Societies fall within a total of 8239 Societies in the country and the variety is most conspicuous considering the fact that in the whole sub-continent of India, there are only 40 different types out of such a large total of 250000 Societies. It is evident that such a large variety in Ceylon has brought almost every section and stratum of Society within the Co-operative membership. The greatest experiment in harnessing the movement to the solution of the Country's acute food situation was made during the last War period when consumer Societies enabled the Govt. to introduce the rationing system of food articles in short supply to the best advantage of the people. This experiment proved a great success and today 5 million ration books are attached to these stores out of a total issue of 7½ millions. The strength of the movement in Ceylon was such that the Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Co-operation who visited Ceylon in 1950 stated, that, out of the 16 Co-operative Departments inaugurated in the Colonies, after the last war, as many as 12 had their Registrars sent to Ceylon for special training.

With all these tributes to the Govt. Organisation of Co-operation in Ceylon, it was left to the inventive brain of the Jaffna man to try the first experiment of an organised community effort to provide medical facilities on a Co-operative basis. A high official of the Department of Co-operative Societies once stated that the Jaffna Peninsula was the veritable home of reputed Co-operators and that Co-operation in the Peninsula had assumed a diversity of forms and had touched every aspect of human life. A former Minister for Co-operative Undertakings paid the highest compliments

to the Jaffna man as the best Co-operator in the Island. Ever since the Co-operative movement was introduced in Ceylon, Jaffna became the centre of many Co-operative activities. In these activities, the villages of Tholpuram, Moolai and Chulipuram, all contiguously situated on the western side of the Jaffna Peninsula played a very important part. When the idea of a Co-operative Society to provide medical facilities first originated with some pensioners who returned from Malaya and some local men, there were as many as 35 other Co-operative Societies of various types in these villages with a credit union to coordinate the activities of all these Societies. In February, 1935, a handful of these men met together to discuss the idea and resolved provisionally to start first a dispensary and run it with the services of an eminent doctor who had just then retired from the Malayan Medical service and was willing to give his services free for some time. Two Apothecaries who returned from the Malayan Service also volunteered to give free services. In June 1935, 31 gentlemen from the above villages and the village of Pannagam assembled at a General Meeting and confirmed the original decision provisionally made at the informal meeting of February 1935. A house was rented for the purpose and a loan of Rs. 750/- was raised. The dispensary was opened at an auspicious time on the 24th October, 1935 in the village of Tholpuram and the Society was registered on the 4th April 1936.

The pioneers of the movement little dreamt at that time that they were making history by establishing the first Co-operative dispensary, the first of its kind in the East and as a member of the Soulbury Commission said on his visit in 1945, probably, the only one of its kind in the World. This was later confirmed by the Expert on Co-operative Adult Education attached to the International Labour Organisation who visited the hospital in 1952 and made an entry in the Visitors' Book that, to him, it was a great inspiration to see a hospital organised on the basis of a Co-operative Society and that it has been one of the most interesting Co-operative experiments he has ever seen. The number of Members enrolled at the first meet-

(Continued on page 2)

EDUCATION IN THE ANCIENT TAMIL COUNTRIES

Aims And Ideals Of Education

(PANDIT K. P. RATNAM, M. A., B. O. L.)

In the previous chapter we have seen how greatly education was valued and in what high honour the educated were held in ancient Tamil countries. We will now make a study of the aims and ideals of that education which was conceived of as the most fundamental activity of the national life by the ancient Tamils.

All theories of education are ultimately an expression of social philosophy in action. Spencer said, "true education is practicable only to a true philosopher". "The art of education" says Fichte, "will never attain complete clearness in itself without philosophy. Dewey has perhaps given the most penetrating definitions of philosophy by saying it is the theory of education in its general phases. Ancient Tamil education was a reflection of the Tamil outlook on life in this world and the next. It was an expression of its culture and ideals. A civilization stretching throughout the centuries, touched life at many points. Poetry was the mother of philosophy in India as in Greece, and the Tamil poets played the roll of philosopher cum educator, and formulated aims and ideals of education. According to their views education had not only a cultural and utilitarian end, but also a spiritual end.

Thiruvalluvar, the eminent poet and seer of the Tamilakam says, "of what avail is learning if he who has it does not worship the feet of the all-knowing One". How similar is Froebel's "the purpose of education was to expand the life of the individual until it should comprehend its existence through participation in all pervading spiritual activity. Thiruvalluvar is also of the opinion that those who received the right type of

education and realized the eternal truth will end their cycle of birth for ever. This, of course, reminds us of Milton and Loyola who had their eyes on Heaven and God in describing the aims of education.

Herbert Spencer's assertion, that the aim of education is complete living was preached by Thiruvalluvar and the other Tamil poets long ago. The Tamil philosophers and poets, even though they believed in rebirth and salvation, never advocated the renunciation of the pleasures of this world entirely. Wealth nor women was to be despised according to the Tamil way of thinking and living. It is the Aryans and especially the Buddhists and Jains who introduced the idea of total renunciation into the thoughts and actions of the Tamils. The Tamils, according to Tholkappiyana, recommended renunciation after enjoying the full joys and pleasures of the life. Hence the aim of complete living is not incompatible with the Tamils. One stanza in Nanmanikadikai attracts us by its vivid description of the aim of education. It says, "Education removes ignorance, as a result of which illusions are shattered and true knowledge is gained. This knowledge leads the human beings along the path of truth and enables them to get reputation in this world and salvation in the next.

Acquiring knowledge was undoubtedly one of the aims of education in Tamilakam. This knowledge is not potted information. It is the knowledge of the eternal truth. It enables the people who have acquired it, to have apprehensions

(Continued on page 6)

Admission To Australian Universities -1954.

All private students who intend seeking admission to Universities in Australia in 1954 are required to present themselves for interview at the Australian High Commission, Second Floor, G. O. H. Building at 9 a. m. on Friday, 6th November, 1953, bringing with them completed enrolment forms.

These forms are obtainable from the High Commission.

(M. 143. 23.)



தருக்கிறதாயல்.

கமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமுல் கல்வியும் கமச்சிவாயவே காணநிலிச்செயும் கமச்சிவாயவே காணலின்நேத்தமுமே கமச்சிவாயவே கன்னைநி காட்டுமே

தருக்கிறதாயல்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1953

Treasure These Thoughts

He who has taken the vow of truth, whose clarity is ever for the poor, who has mastered lust and anger, by him are three worlds conquered.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED

THE exchange of letters between Sir John Kotelawala and Sir Lalita Rajapakse, two of the cornerstones of the comparatively new structure — the United National Party — and ministerial colleagues in more than one Cabinet, has brought the political confusion of the past three months to such an ironic climax that the common man, who, when the change of Premiership occurred, unsuspectingly thought that the silver lining of stability could be seen in the new Government, has been filled with grave misgivings about the future. The ordinary man would have welcomed a smaller Cabinet with Sir John at the helm of affairs. But to the sad disappointment of the country the New Cabinet continued to have the full complement of fourteen ministers. The people again did not allow their murmur to develop into loud denunciation for

the simple reason that the Chief Minister knew most about the number of members that should constitute his Cabinet and how best the Government should be run.

This apparent smooth sailing, at the very outset, of the new Cabinet perhaps was too much for disappointed and disgruntled mischief-makers who pay professional attention to the job of providing people with concoctions that stimulate them for the nonce. Immediately gibber, gossip and loose talk ingeniously painted with the colour of credibility flooded the country so furiously that it was feared that a great political crisis had been precipitated some-where by some-body. Then came the exchange of compliments between two belted knights, the Premier and one of his former colleagues, to the utter amazement and profound dismay of all right thinking people of this Island—a country that has been renowned throughout history for its cultural greatness.

Sir John Kotelawala was called upon by the Governor-General to form a Cabinet by virtue of the fact that he was a Vice-President of the U. N. P.—the party that had a clear majority in Parliament, and because he enjoyed the confidence of a sufficient number of M. Ps. to enable him carry on the Government without having to run the risk of being outvoted in the House of Representatives. The Premier alone could nominate his Cabinet. Nor did he need any political mentor to help him choose his colleagues. Even if the Premier had made a mistake in including a Minister whom he ought not to have selected, he could still ask the person concerned to withdraw from the Cabinet. But why should feelings be created?

The publication of the letters that had passed between the Premier and the former Minister of Justice has created serious misgivings in the minds of the people about the mirage of collective responsibility, the moon-shine of party solidarity and other important political principles. To add to this confusion of events there has been released a string of speculative news about resignations and removals of several Ministers most of them, patron-saints of the U. N. P. We for our part refuse to and do not attach any value to any report that has no authority behind it. But what does the ordinary man

think about the present situation? He has been led to believe that the Government Party, or to put it more correctly, the U. N. P. has become confusedly disrupted. The mass mind thinks that if so ardent and faithful a member of the U.N.P. who had earlier the support of the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake and later that of Mr. Dudley Senanayake and who had stood with the Government through thick and thin particularly when the disruptive forces of reaction were at the door of the administration threatening to force it to a surrender by means of a *Hartal*, as Sir Lalita, should accuse the present leader of the U. N. P. of having given the former Premier anxious moments, the logical conclusion would be that the U. N. P. has lost its vaunted unity if not its national characteristic. The ordinary man wonders how ministers and members of Parliament when placed in the midst of nerve-racking gossips and demoralising rumours which haunt them wherever they go can withstand a break-down of health that incapacitates them for any work of responsibility. The country had to hold its head down in utter humiliation when that scurrilous pamphlet under the sinister title of *Premier Stakes* received wide publication here and abroad. And now when a former Minister rushes to the press and declares that he has information about the alleged authorship of that infamous publication the country's humiliation becomes ignominy.

The responsibility of governing the country lies with the Premier. The present Premier like his illustrious predecessors knows how he should shoulder the burden. Let not, therefore, others rush in to give the Chief Minister a helping hand in the art of governing. Quarters that arrogate to themselves the exclusive privilege of reflecting public opinion do a disservice to the country when they overstep the limits of their province of activities. Should the Premier have the necessity to consult public opinion then he knows that obviously the only way to do so is by means of a General Election. But then the country gave its verdict only sixteen months ago. Thus the purpose of fresh polls would be only to let the country know whether the U. N. P. has the same support as it had at the last General Election.

PIONEER EFFORTS IN CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL SERVICES

(Continued from page 1)

ing in 1935 was 32 and this number increased to 119 at the date of registration in 1936. The number of members today is 1458.

The dispensary grew both in popularity and the number of patients treated. The members received free medical advice and paid only the cost plus 10% on the medicines supplied. They also received 3 free visits to their homes from the Medical Officer and paid only Rs. 2/- for each subsequent visits. The experiment was so successful that the members resolved to put up a permanent building for the dispensary. A piece of land a little over an acre in extent was purchased at Moolai on the Jaffna—Chulipuram—Kayts—Road in October, 1936 for a sum of Rs. 1435/- and the foundation was laid in August 1937 for the first block of building to house the dispensary and the Administration offices. This building was completed at a cost of Rs. 5911/- and opened in August 1938. For the year ending April 1937, the Register showed that 5321 prescriptions had been dispensed and 295 visits paid by the Doctor to member-patients in their homes. On the financial side, a net profit of Rs. 1024/- had been earned. This encouraged the Committee to launch on their main objective of providing an up to date hospital with adequate provision for treatment of indoor patients.

A scheme for collecting donations from members and well wishers in Ceylon and Malaya was undertaken. With these collections, the second stage of buildings consisting of a Cottage Ward of 4 rooms, each of which was donated by individual members in memory of their beloved ones, Medical Officer's Quarters and some ancillary buildings were completed in 1940 at a cost of Rs. 10,416/-. Patients from neighbouring villages began to come in large numbers and it became necessary to extend the area of operation to three other villages and today the hospital covers 10 villages with a total population of 50,000.

At this time, a prominent retired planter from Malaya, a resident of Vaddukoddai became the President of the hospital Society and he built at his own expense an open ward for the treatment of poor patients in addition to donating one of the rooms in the first Cottage ward.

In 1942, another prominent retired Medical Officer from Malaya, a son of Moolai, who came here just before the declaration of the Japanese War leaving behind his children in Malaya and was compulsorily detained here during the war

became the President of the Hospital and it may be said with pride that the hospital made phenomenal progress during the period he was its head. He secured the services of a very distinguished doctor who had just severed his connection with a private medical institution in Jaffna after a period of 23 years service to take charge of the Hospital and he also helped the hospital to grow both in medical efficiency and adequate buildings and other amenities. Two distinguished sons from the villages served by the hospital who had attained high positions in the medical profession with good prospects in the Govt. Medical service joined the hospital, solely motivated by the spirit of service to their people in these remote villages of Jaffna. One of them who was sent to England for higher Medical training has obtained F. R. C. P. & S. degrees specialising in Surgery.

The second Cottage Ward consisting of 6 rooms, four of which were donated by individual members was completed in July 1944 at a cost of Rs. 15,057/-. Other buildings followed and by April 1950, buildings to the value of Rs. 104727/- have been put up including a Maternity Ward, Assistant Medical Officer's Quarters, an Electricity Power House etc., all out of public donations and profits made out of the Hospital Collections.

(To be continued)

Chavakachcheri M P Retains Seat

Their lordships, the Chief Justice, Sir Alan Rose, Mr. Justice Nagalingam and Mr. Justice Gratiaen who heard the Chavakachcheri Election Petition appeal dismissed it with costs upholding the preliminary objection to the hearing of the appeal on the ground that there was no right of appeal.

PERSONAL

Mr. N. Balasubramaniam, Assistant Director of Food Production has been appointed as cadet, Ceylon Overseas Service, with effect from October 19.

Mr. Balasubramaniam is an old boy of Jaffna Hindu College and is a grandson of the late Mr. S. Kandapasegram of Sivalingapulladi.

JAFFNA COLLEGE

ADMISSION—1954

For those wishing to secure admission into the College next year, an examination will be held for classes above the First Form (6th Std.) on Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st of November this year. Intending applicants are requested to forward their applications with an examination fee of of Rs. 5/- to the Senior Vice-Principal before the end of this month, on forms which can be obtained from the College.

There are no vacancies in the G. C. E. (Ordinary Level and H. S. C. second year Classes). Vacancies in the other classes are limited. For application forms and all other information please communicate with the Senior Vice-Principal.

PRINCIPAL

(M 135 23, 30)

GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Vavuniya Kachcheri

N3071—Sale of rent of the No. 8, Vavuniya North, Katchilamadu toddy tavern for the period 1-12-53 to 30-6-54 will be held at 10 a. m. to 10-30 a. m. on 10-11-53 at the Cirenit Bungalow, Mullaitivu. For particulars see Part I-Section II, Govt. Gazette, 23-10-53, copies of which are available for perusal at all Post Offices. (G. 35, 23)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 35

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nagar Velautham of Navatkuly Deceased
Sinnathankachchy widow of Nagar Velautham of Navatkuly Petitioner

- Vs.
1. Velauthar Panchadcharam
 2. Parameswary daughter of Velautham
 3. Velauthar Paramsothy and
 4. Parasakthy daughter of Velautham
 5. Nagar Sinnathamby all of Navatkuly Respondents

This matter coming on for determination before T. Muthusamy Pillai Esqr. Actg. District Judge, Chavakachcheri on the 14th day of July 1953 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthigesu, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and her affidavit and petition having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st to 4th Respondents for the purpose of watching their in-

NOTICE

The draw relating to the Raffle organized by the Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd, Moolai which was fixed for the 24th instant has been postponed for 12th December 1953 owing to unavoidable circumstances. Ticket holders will please note this. Any inconvenience caused is very much regretted.

P. M. SANGARAPILLAI, President, 16-10-53.

(M 136 23)

Interest in these Testamentary proceedings and that letter of administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to the petitioner as widow of the said deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 24th day of August 1953 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 14th day of August 1953 Sgd. A. W. Nadarajah Actg. District Judge

24-8-53

Time to show cause extended to 21-9-53

Intd. A. W. N. D. J.

21-9-53

Time to show cause extended to 27-10-53

Intd. A. W. N. D. J.

(O 114, 23 & 30)

Equating Production of Food With Growth of Population

Not Half So Easy As Politicians Imagine It

(By Siva Sri)

ECONOMIC unrest has been traced to be the chief contributory factor that has changed the destiny of *Ruling Classes*. Grant it by all means. What then does cause this all-powerful disturbing economic condition?

No country is idling. No government unmindful of its responsibilities. Yet the world is in the throes of starvation and disease, penury and physical deterioration. Why?

Nature the all-providing bounty, the great divine reservoir of potentialities has not vanished into thin air. It is still there and kicking too. Why then humanity has found itself in such humiliating circumstances as famine and epidemics?

Either the wickedness of man has provoked the wrath of Providence or that man has been lost in the mystery of science which he haughtily thinks has mastered. There must be an explanation for this economic insufficiency of man even when he has been planted in the midst of plentiful bounty which nature provides in its own inexplicable way.

Man versus Nature

Thus, it becomes clear that a battle is being fought between man and nature

for supremacy. And man can never hope to win the fight until he begins to realise the glaring fact that he is merely man and unless he invokes the blessings of Providence.

Any way a study of this unequal war will prove useful to man.

In this formidable fight the food front is perhaps the most vital sector. If one would turn our attention to this aspect of the war, one would find that man is again unequally placed. Nature the friend and foe of man and against which man is engaged in the battle for survival, again does fifth-column work in the opposite camp and weakens the weight of force of man by creating undue demands on him. Unlike conflicts where man engages man, the numerical strength of one side does not only help that side but affects it adversely. The more the human race expands, the greater becomes the tax on its resources and the fight continues to deteriorate into a losing wager.

What Figures Reveal

Latest computations in vital statistics astonishingly reveal the fact the world population has increased about 165 per

(Continued on page 5)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 25-10-53 TO 31-10-53

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

There will be no mental peace this week. Your friends will betray your trust. Success in new undertakings promised after initial difficulties. Avoid arguments.

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

You will be able to triumph over your competitors this week. Domestic harmony and financial gains also promised. New ventures will bring in good results. Social success also promised.

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

You will find it difficult to come to a decision in some important affair this week. Mental restlessness and financial worries shown. But friends will help you out of difficulties.

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

Your expenditure will be on the rise this week. Domestic upsets and quarrels also shown. Be careful in all your dealings with relatives.

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

Your brothers and sisters will be of much help to you this week. Financial gains promised and new ventures will be successful. Some unexpected good news promised week end.

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

You will be very quick to pick up quarrels this week. Misunderstandings with friends and scandals likely. But all is well on the professional side.

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

The first two days will give you much trouble. Financial worries and domestic upsets likely. Rest of the week favourable for business deals. Financial gains promised.

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

There will be no mental peace this week. Domestic upsets and official troubles likely. Handle affairs with care. Monday afternoon Tuesday and Wednesday the worst-out of the lot.

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

First half of the week favourable for all undertakings. Gains and favours from friends promised. Thursday Friday and Saturday morning will land you into some difficulties. But no serious worries shown.

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

You will succeed in your attempts after initial difficulties. Some scandals likely midweek. Financial improvements promised. But you will spend away whatever money you make.

AQUARIUS *Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 5 [Kumbha Rasi]*

A good week for new undertakings. Professional success and domestic harmony promised. You will succeed in your attempts without much difficulty. Fame and ruin to enemies also shown.

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

An unsettled week. Domestic upsets and ill health to children shown. Most of your programmes will be upset. Misunderstandings with friends also likely.

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 12% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI, Shroff.

International Inside

SOVIET NEW LOOK— AN ILLUSION

No Significant Change

In the first month or two after Stalin's death there were hopes, and indeed signs, that the new Russian Government intended to relax the worst rigours of the dictatorship, to restore some measure of civic liberty, to give the formal guarantees of the constitution some reality, and to establish to some extent the "rule of law" in place of the arbitrary acts of the police and officials. In these days, the phrase "Soviet Legality" was repeatedly used in the Soviet press to describe the new system that was to replace the old.

At the end of March a wide amnesty was granted by decree. Many thousands of convicted prisoners were released, thousands of others had their sentences halved. It was noted at the time that prisoners guilty of counter-revolutionary activities, or of offences against the State itself were excluded. But nevertheless, the amnesty

By

W. N. EWER.

was a fact and seemed a significant one. At the same time there was outspoken condemnation of the methods of the Security Policy in the case of the Moscow doctors who had been falsely accused of attempting to poison prominent Soviet personalities and who had been coerced into making untrue confessions of their guilt.

There were promising signs. But even more hopeful was the announcement that there was to be an immediate and drastic reform of the Penal Code. For it is the Penal Code with its provisions for sentencing citizens to imprisonment or exile "by decree of an administrative organ"—in other words without any kind of trials—which had made nonsense of the constitutional guarantees.

New Course—A Surmise

Here it appeared was clear evidence of a new trend, a "new course" in Soviet policy. Six months have gone by since the proclamation of the am-

nesty and the promise of reform of the penal laws. What progress has been made? So far though six months have passed, there is none to report. No more has been heard of the reform of the Penal Code. It was not mentioned at the August session of the Supreme Soviet. Mr. Malenkov in a speech lasting nearly two hours said not a single word about it or about the constitutional rights of Soviet citizens, which (it had been promised in April) would now be "sacredly observed", or about "Soviet Legality". The phrase once recurrent day after day in the Soviet press has been withdrawn from circulation.

Nor has there been any indication of any change in practice. There have been many denunciations of "criminals" and "scoundrels". Those who "framed" the doctors, ministers and party leaders in the smaller republics declared guilty of "vile deeds" which must be "severely punished"; Beria himself. One would surely have thought that "Soviet Legality" would have required that in accordance with article 111 of the Constitution, they would have been brought to public trials.

But there have been no trials. The offenders have simply vanished. It may be that they are all still being prepared for trial by the methods which were supposed, since the affair of the doctors, to have been abandoned as inconsistent with "Soviet Legality". It may be that they have been tried in secret. It may be that they have been sentenced "by decree of an administrative organ".

In any case it seems clear that they have been dealt with in the manner that their like were dealt with under Stalin. There has been no change.

The Old Order Still

The reasons which have led the Soviet Government first to promise and then to drop such reforms can only be surmised. Some are inclined to link it with the fall of Beria, to conclude that he was the ad-

(Continued on page 5)

Sheaves from Barathy

The Bard and "Sojji"

Sree Subrahmanya Barathy took immense delight in entertaining his friends. One day his devoted wife, Srimathy Chellammal Barathy, prepared some sweets called "Sojji". This sweet is prepared in wheat flour. The wheat cakes are fried in ghee and soaked in milk and sugar syrup.

On that day Barathy was exceptionally happy. He was thinking of his friends. He went to his office. He was then the sub-editor of the popular "Swadesa Mitran". He called his friends and told them individually in his characteristic child-like simplicity, "Brothers, today my wife has prepared "Sojji" I tasted a few of

By

Sri G. K. Sundara Sastry
B. A., B. T.

them. They are very nice. So I invite you all, this evening, to my house."

In the evening, Barathy came home with all his friends. Srimathy Chellammal was on the horns of a dilemma, for, the cakes were few and the guests were many. Further she wanted that Barathy alone should taste the few "Sojjis" she devoted by prepared. So she hid the cakes for the time from Barathy.

For a while the party enjoyed the sprightly and informal conversation of Barathy. Then the simple poet went straight to the kitchen to fetch the "Sojji". Alas! he could not find the sweets! He was terribly disappointed. He came back to his friends and cried like a child, "My dear brothers, I invited you all to share 'Sojji' with me. Now I fear that all the 'Sojjis' have been consumed".

The good guests immediately understood the transparent goodness, sincerity and simplicity of Barathy. They all consoled him thus. "Well, Barathy, we all feel happy and honoured for we have enjoyed your lively company and conversation. We can come another day and share 'Sojji' with you".

No, Barathy was not happy. He went to the kitchen, a second time. Ah! to his supreme joy he found the pot full of sweet "Sojji". He in all glee

Saiva Mangaiyar School of Oriental Music and Dancing

North Ceylon Oriental Music Society Examination Results

GRADE V.	1st Division	
Sivanandini Nalla'nathan		Veena
Pathmaneswari Murugesapillai		Violin
Susila Arumugam		Vocal (distinction in Theory)
(4th Grade Veena 2nd div.)		
	2nd Division	
Sivarooby Sivaramalingam		Violin
GRADE IV.	1st Division	
Punithavathy Ambalavanar		Vocal (distinction in Theory)
	2nd Division	
Punithavathy Ambalavanar		Violin
GRADE III.	1st Division	
Premala Arumugam		Vocal
	Ordinary Pass	
Ponmaleswary Arunachalam		Vocal
Annalakshmy Ponnambalam		Vocal
GRADE II.	1st Division	
Vasantbi Nagulesu		Vocal
Robini Jeremiah		Vocal (distinction in Theory)
Pathumanayaky Kulanayagam		Violin (distinction in Theory)
Vimala Arumugam		Violin (distinction in Theory)
Parameswari Murugesapillai		Vocal (distinction in Theory)
Premala Arumugam		Jalatharangam (distinction)
	2nd Division	
Saraswathy Ponniah		Vocal
Indrani Alagaratnam		Vocal & Veena
	Ordinary Pass	
Thavarani Thangarajah		Veena
Shanti Kulanayagam		Vocal
Annalakshmy Ponnambalam		Violin
GRADE I.	1st Division	
Suntharalakshmy Thirunavukarasu		Veena (distinction)
Maharane Joseph		Veena (distinction in Theory)
Ruparane Muthubalasuriyar		Veena (distinction in Theory)
Yogeswari Arunachalam		Vocal (distinction in Theory)
Sanat Kumar Nallainathan		Flute (distinction)
(Vocal 2nd Grade 1st Division with distinction in Theory)		
Vimala Arumugam		Flute (distinction)
Parameswari Murugesapillai		Veena (distinction)
Premala Arumugam		Veena (distinction)
	2nd Division	
Balasundari Kanagasabai		Vocal & Violin
	Ordinary Pass	
Lakshmi Ratnam		Violin
Susila Devi Ratnasabapathy		Violin
Maheswari Kandiah		Violin

GOVT. NOTICE

FOREST DEPT.

N3087—About 5000 Palu logs are available for sale at Rs. 1-25 per c. ft. at Murusamoddi Depot (Jaffna District). For particulars apply to the D. F. O., N. D., Jaffna or the Depot Keeper, Murusamoddi.

(G. 36, 23)

NOTICE

I, Kandan Velan of Karaveddy West, Jaffna, do hereby inform the Government of Ceylon and the general public that I shall henceforth be called and known as Kandan Velupillai and sign my name as

K. Velupillai

(M. 138-23)

took the whole lot and placed it before his guests. Indeed they all had a happy time and it needs no mention that the joy of Barathy knew no bounds.

Letter to the Editor.

SCHOOL EXCURSIONS

Sir,—It is now becoming a fashion in all schools and colleges to take out children, both boys and girls, on excursions or picnics. While it is not to be denied that they do learn a great many things on such trips and that language teachers find it convenient to set essay questions relating to these pleasant trips, it must be granted that such excursions are not an unmixed blessing.

To begin with, each one of the children is asked to pay something between three rupees to ten rupees depending upon the distance and duration of their trip. In these days when parents have to spend money on facilities fees, school uniforms etc. to educate their children "freely" in the school the compulsion on the part of the school authorities to meet the additional expenditure is a hardship to the parents who have often to struggle for existence in the unenviable position in which they are placed now with regard to their straitened economic resources. Now, more than ever, is the need to practise economy. If school authorities close their eyes to these facts and make unreasonable demands upon the financial resources of the poor parents, are not the latter justified in regarding those who are responsible for this as being thoroughly callous?

The parents grudgingly give the money for the excursions as they are made to understand that their children learn so many things from this extra-curricular activity. But alas! on examining the age group of these children we notice that they are, in most cases, between five and eleven. What profit can we reasonably expect these tender children to derive by knocking about from place to place in a bus or a van? Are there not other means of teaching these children about these "places of importance"? Is it not possible to teach them about these through pictures, photographs and talks? Those who are responsible for these picnics and excursions will do well to recollect the hundreds of such occasions they had during their own childhood.

It is a grave responsibility for the school authorities to take charge of the children even during school hours. But how much more so is the task of guarding these young ones during an excursion? There may be accidents, sudden ill-health or some unforeseen danger. It is unnecessary to remind readers of the recent loss of young lives due to drowning as one of the school excursions. What is more, who is to be held responsible if the children fall ill as a result of eating infected and unwholesome food and sweet-meats etc? Besides, young children

are an unruly lot and it is a killing job to poor teachers who will be ultimately held responsible if anything untoward should happen to them.

Taking out more grown-up children is not so bad. But here again a few points must be borne in mind. Many parents who are forced to send their daughters to mixed schools are compelled to send their children on long excursions. It is not difficult to imagine how this itself can be potentially dangerous. It is no wonder, in view of the prevailing conditions, that in several homes the parents have wisely decided not to send their girls to school at all. Connected with this is also the sad fact that many unmarried lady teachers from respectable homes are compelled to accompany their students on these excursions. It is only reasonable that when such lady teachers who have no experience of the world outside beg to be excused they must be exempted from this. Has the teaching profession come to that level when teachers cannot rightfully claim to be exempted from such onerous duties as are attached to this particular extra-mural activity?

The school authorities have openly admitted that they are unable to do anything in this matter. Are we to understand that the Education Department is behind this? Is it not high time that the Department cooperated with the parents in their practising economy by encouraging thrift among school children and by doing away with the inevitable hardships that mar the sweetness of the teaching profession? Is it unreasonable to expect that the learned and the profoundly compassionate people in the Department should understand these difficulties and extend their sympathies towards the poor parents and helpless lady teachers? It is never too late to mend.

PEDAGOGUE

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death under tragic circumstances of Mr. K. Sampanthar, Retired Post Master, of Urelu on Tuesday last. It is reported that he was shot dead while he was entering his garden.

The funeral took place yesterday at Urelu.

The deceased has left behind two sons Mr. S. Nagalingam of the Audit Office and Mr. S. Shanmugalingam of Films Ceylon Company and a brother Mr. K. Senagaratnam, of the P. W. D. Kurunegala and three sons-in-law Messrs P. Thillaiampalam, K. V. Pasupathy and S. Namasivayam.

VACANCY

A vacancy exist in the Northern Division Agricultural Producers' Co-operative Union Ltd, Jaffna for the post of Office Assistant.

Salary Rs. 300/ to Rs. 600/-
20 x 15

and allowance according to Government Rates.

Qualifications Candidates should be between the age of 30 and 40 and should have passed Inter-Economics or Inter Commerce with knowledge of Accounts and Office Administration.

Candidates who are graduates of Economics or Commerce with knowledge of Accounts and Office Administration shall be placed on Rs. 400/- to Rs. 750/- scale.
20 x 5 & 25 x 10

Security as shall be decided by the Union to be furnished.

Apply Secretary, N. D. A. P. C. Union Ltd, Main Street, Jaffna.

(M. 145. 23).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 498

In the matter of the intestate estate of C. Velupillai Kandiah of Alvai West.

Deceased.

Richard Murugupillai Gunaratnam of Point Pedro,

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kandiah Amirdaratnam
2. Kandiah Jayaratnam
3. Suhirthamalar daughter of Kandiah
4. Kandiah Poopalaratnam
5. Ghandimalar daughter of Kandiah all of Alvai West.

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esquire District Judge Point Pedro on the 9th day of October 1953 in the presence of Messrs. Kandaiya and Malvaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 7th day of October 1953 having been read it is hereby ordered that the petitioner is the administrator of the estate of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 29th day of October 1953 show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of October 1953.

Sgd. A. W. Nadarajah,
District Judge.

(O. 117, 23 & 30.)

Equating Production of Food With Growth of Population

(Continued from page 3)

cent since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Every minute thirty more persons see the light of day and there is correspondingly so much depression in the food front. At this juncture one would naturally like to know what nature has provided man with for him to exist. Here are a few figures which would help readers understand the significance of this article.

	Sq Miles
Extent of the Earth	55,000,000
Icy or dry waste lands	10,000,000
Thinly populated area	22,500,000
Area which supports people	22,500,000
	Acres
Cultivated land	2,590,000,000
Extent of the Earth	32,500,900,000
Percentage of cultivated land	7.7

Reduced arithmetically these figures declare that in 1950 there was one person for one acre of land.

(To be continued)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No: 1668.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Chellappah Vairamuttu of Anaicottai Jaffna Deceased

Vairamuttu Kanagarasa of Anaicottai Petitioner

Vs

1. Vairamuttu Parameswaran of Anaicottai
2. Pathmadevi daughter of Vairamuttu of do
3. Valkipillai widow of S. Vairamuttu of do

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of September 1953 in the presence of Mr. K. V. Navaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 15th July 1953 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 30th day of October 1953 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 499

In the matter of the estate of the late Thangammah wife of Thambipillai of Karanavai North

Deceased.

Vallipuram Thambipillai of Karanavai North.

Vs.

1. Nagarathnam daughter of Thambipillai of Do presently of G. T. G. School —K/Dehipagoda Gelioya.
2. Saraswathy daughter of Thambipillai of Karanavai North Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that Letters of administration to the estate of the late Thangammah wife of Thambipillai be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esquire District Judge Point Pedro on the 9th day of October 1953 in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 6th October 1953.

It is ordered that the Petitioner as the husband of the deceased be and he is hereby declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the late Thangammah wife of Thambipillai being issued to him unless the respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 29th day of October 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

The 9th day of October 1953.

Sgd. A. W. Nadarajah,
District Judge.

Drawn by
K. Subramaniam,
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 116, 23 & 30.)

Jaffna Hindu College

Vacancies in Classes

There are only a few vacancies. Applications for admission, written on special forms obtainable from the Principal, should reach him not later than 20-11-53.

(M. 142, 23, 30 & 6.)

satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 26th day of September 1953

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge, Jaffna

(O. 115, 23 & 30)

Education In The Ancient Tamil Countries

(Continued from page 1)

of values, which is the important quality that differentiates human beings from beasts. Many a Tamil poet called this kind of knowledge as "virtue" itself as Soerates did. "Acquire wealth in order to give; learn great works that you may walk in the way of virtue, speak every word with gracious purpose. These are the paths that conduct not to the world of darkness" says Thirikadukam.

The Tamils also had ideas of "Nurture and discipline" in education. Thiruvalluvar emphasizes the importance of subject matter and also of training and discipline. "If men, leaving works of wisdom, that contain well-weighted instruction, unstudied devote themselves to the recitation of mere worldly literature, they will acquire a store of empty high sounding words but not that wisdom by means of which mental confusion (that treats unreal things as real) is removed.

Education and knowledge are deemed useless if they do not modify the natural development and mould the character of the individual. Education imparts knowledge, and this knowledge should check the mind from going astray, and lead it along the virtuous path. In other words, education should develop character and personality. Thus character training was the supreme aim of education. It was compared to the mabout and the horseman too. As the mabout trains and controls the elephant, education gives the necessary training for the moulding of good character, which was considered more precious than life itself. In order to have a strong and sustained character, religious piety was instilled into the minds of the youngsters. "Education should", says Sir Henry Watton, "embrace the timely instilling of conscious principles and seeds of religion." This dictum was an accomplished thing in the Tamil land. Not only was morality the aim of education, but also a good portion of the contents of the texts used in the Tamil countries had a high moral end, and they were full of injunctions to moral rectitude.

"To live for a time close

to great minds is the best education" says John Bunchan, "Though themselves unlearned, if men live in association with the learned, they advance daily in excellent knowledge. The new vessel, by contact with the Padri-flower, of old renown and lustre imparts fragrance to the cold water it contains, "is the opinion of the Tamils expressed in Naladiyar. The Kurukula system of education strengthened the character of the student by making him live with his teachers. The student watched not only the teacher's intellectual process, but also their moral behaviour. He lived in an atmosphere of learning and wisdom and righteousness. The heroes of great authors too were held up as ideals to be followed in life. The dangers and pit-falls and temptations of life were to be watched for and avoided.

The student by following his teacher's ways, of thought shared in the teacher's achievements, and his mind was formed by contact with theirs. The teachers of the Tamil land appear to be men of admirable personality. The students were drawn to them and they helped to create ideals for the student. These ideals in their turn inspired the student and developed his self discipline which was the foundation of character.

The idea of a liberal education was also not new to the Thamilakam. The educational set up of the Tamils enabled men and women to understand the world in which they live and to contribute to the understanding of its problems.

The education imparted in the Tamil countries was not mere dynamic instructions as certain people think. It aimed at the full development of "valuable personality and spiritual individuality". The aim of social efficiency was, however, not neglected. The history of education of some other countries show a tendency to emphasize either the development of personality or social efficiency at different places of their history. But the Tamils, throughout their long history considered these two aspects as

TENDER NOTICE

The President of the Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd. Jaffna, will receive tenders up to 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 28-10-53 for the construction of Additions and Alterations to the Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.

The tender should be made on forms obtainable from the Manager of the Bank from whom particulars and information can be obtained and at whose Office plans can be seen.

Tender forms will be issued up to 2.0 P.M. on 24.10.53 on the tenderer making a deposit of Rs. 100/- at the Office of the Bank.

Intending tenderers will have to satisfy the President as to their capability to undertake the work before issue of tender forms. No tender deposit will be returned until the specification and agreements issued with the tender forms have been duly returned intact to the President from whom they were received.

Sgd. V. PONNAMPALAM
President.

Jaffna,
10.10.53.
(M. 123, 16 & 23)

having equal value. There was no conflict between these aims. Teaching itself was praised as one of the supreme social services. The educated people were appointed to key positions in the government. They also served society and contributed immensely to its advancement. The hall mark of an educated person was his readiness to serve others and society. The characteristics of the socially efficient individual are enumerated by Professor Bagley as (1) Economic efficiency (2) Negative morality (3) Positive morality. There are innumerable references to these characteristics which are also the characteristics of an educated man. The ideals of education and life were not separate or antithetical as far as Tamils were concerned. On the other hand a synthesis of these two ideals were conceived by them. They called it self-realization. Self-realization was the goal of education and of life too. All the efforts of the Tamils in the field of Education were directed to this supreme goal. All the ancient educators of Tamil land treated this topic exhaustively and urged the people to thrive for it. "The persons who achieve self-realization will become the object of prayers of others", was the verdict of Thiruvalluvar. To reach the goal the one and only means preached in Thirukural and other works on moral, is social service.

Soviet New Look- An Illusion

(Continued from page 3)

vocate and protagonist of reform and that he and it vanished simultaneously. Others incline to think that the promises were made by a new government uncertain of itself and seeking popularity: and that they were forgotten as soon as it felt secure. That has often happened in the past history of despotisms. But all this can only be speculation. Under Communist regimes, changes of policy are never publicly discussed and are rarely explained. They happen and are accepted and applauded. In this also there has been no change since Stalin's death.

The satellite states as always, follow the Soviet pattern. In the early summer there were expectations of a more "liberal" policy. By August all such expectations had vanished. In Eastern Germany and in Czechoslovakia for example, there has been a tightening and intensification of repression, especially in the trade unions. In Poland there is an intensification of the offensive against the Catholic Church.

So, over all, one must conclude that neither in the Soviet Union nor in its satellites has there been any significant change since Stalin's death. There has been a modification of economic policy, especially in agriculture, under the duress of facts. But there has been no "liberalisation", no change in the character of the regime. It remains as it was in Stalin's day. The "new look" which so many of us thought (not entirely without ground) that we could detect, has proved to be and illusion.

St. John's College, Jaffna

Admissions—January, 1954

Nov. 11th—Last date for sending in applications on forms obtainable from the College Office.

Nov. 21st Saturday—Admission Test 9 a.m.

J. T. ARULANANTHAM
Principal.

(M. 129 16 & 23)

வாழ்க்கை வளமுடன் பெரிய மலிவான காரைக்கல் மக்கள் கோட்டுறை யாசு செய்க குறைவிடா துயிர்கள் வாழ்க காரைக்கல் யாசு செய்க கோடுக்க காரைக்கல் வேண்டி மக்கள் மேன்மைகொள் காரைக்கல் தீயினைக்கு வலக மெல்லாம்.

NOTICE

Regulations have been framed under Section 152 (1) of the Motor Traffic Act No 14 of 1951, declaring certain roads within the limits of the Jaffna Municipal Council as Main Roads. This notice is published in Part IV Gazette No 10,590 of the 18th September 1953.

For full particulars, reference may be made to the Said Gazette notification.

K. Shanmugam
Commissioner.

Jaffna
October 15, 1953.
(M. 139. 23 10)

Sports Section

Jaffna Schools' Soccer

The following are the results of the Jaffna Inter-Collegiate First Eleven Soccer Competition matches played during the past two weeks:—

'A' Group:

Union College beat Victoria College by 8-0
Jaffna Central beat Drieberg College by 6-2
Kokuvil Hindu beat Union College by 1-0

'B' Group:

Skandavarodaya drew with Vaidyeswara 1-1
Urumpiray Hindu beat Manipay Hindu by 8-0
Skandavarodaya beat Manipay Hindu by 6-1
Urumpiray Hindu beat Nadeswara College by 3-2

The following are the results of the Jaffna Inter-Collegiate Second Eleven Soccer Competition matches played during the past two weeks:—

'A' Group:

Kokuvil Hindu beat Manipay Hindu by 4-1
Union College beat American Mission College by 2-1
Jaffna Hindu College beat Skandavarodaya by 2-1

'B' Group:

Parameshwara beat Nadeswara by 5-0
Mahajana beat Victoria by 5-1
Urumpiray Hindu beat Kopay Christian by 9-0
Mahajana drew with Jaffna Central 2-2
Parameshwara beat Mahajana by 3-0