



Supplement to the "INTHUSATHANAM"

**C.S.R.**  
DEPEND ON THE MARK FOR EXCELLENCE  
**OHMA WATER**  
THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

# THE Hindu Organ.

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## CO-OPERATION AIM OF EDUCATION

(By V. VEERASINGHAM B. A.)

CO-OPERATIVE movement embraces all aspects of life. Satisfaction of the needs of man is its purpose. Education is one of the primary needs of man. Co-operation will help itself and the world if the general education of a country is influenced by co-operative ideals. Education has its aims and ideals. All educationists agree that harmony, character and peace should be among the aims of education. Judging from results it is evident that educationists have failed. The failure is due to the fact that the aims are not kept in view and are not related to education in the actual practice of teaching and learning. Self-realisation is another aim of education. Judging again from the results this aim has miscarried. There is a preponderance of selfishness both in the individuals and in the nations. Self-realisation is nature's way. Education as an instrument for transforming wild human nature has not succeeded. Self-realisation aim will work by itself but outside agents are necessary to hasten its achievement and humanise it. The States, Churches and Schools which hasten this progress have unwittingly or unwittingly aided selfishness to outstrip civilisation. They are themselves selfish. When the agents and instruments of education are selfish, self-realisation as an aim cannot but end in disaster.

### Education through Co-operation

Learning process is very much facilitated by co-operation. Children acquire their speech through co-operation with others. Even Reading, Writing and Numbers, the tools of learning, are more easily and interestingly acquired when a small group of children are put together in surroundings and situations carefully prepared by a teacher so that the children could educate themselves. A child learns from another child more easily than from a dominating teacher. Set to a group a problem or a project, self-education starts by itself through co-operation. Under the guidance of an able teacher, they soon learn and apply efficient methods to acquire efficiency in gathering information and skill. The most popular methods of today are co-operative methods. From the Kindergarten to the University, and even later, co-operative methods are unconsciously used to facilitate the learning process and can be more profitably employed if conscientiously applied. A Class room can be built; all equipments can be supplied and even the ordinary syllabus for the year covered through co-operative methods if the work done is planned and coordinated. Even the class work done by the students at present can be done more thoroughly and efficiently if the students are taught how to co-operate to solve their difficulties. A student's business is half done when he knows how to learn, when to do a thing by himself and when and how to get the co-operation of others to do a

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## Sarojini Naidu Remembered Women's League Meeting

At a meeting of the Women's National Service League, held at the Hindu Ladies College, on the 11th instant, with Mrs. M. Masilamy in the chair, homage was paid to the late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Mrs. Selyaratnam Nathan B. A. speaking on the life of the great patriot who was both poet and politician, dwelt at length on how Mrs. Sarojini Naidu toiled hard for the liberation of her country from foreign rule. Students of the Hindu Ladies College also spoke.

### Thenmarachy News

## Reading Room Opened

A reading room for Chavakachcheri North, provided by the Arasady Samooga Seva Sangam was declared open by Mr. R. S. Saravananth, Post Master, Chavakachcheri.

## Meesalai Railway Halt

The convenience of passengers has been served by the provision of an additional improvised waiting room at Meesalai Rail Halt as a result of representations made by the Rural Development Society and Mr. V. Kumarasamy M. P.

## Nationalisation of Industries Effort By Indian Govt.

THE Government have not decided to nationalise industry in the sense of taking over the existing undertakings. What they have decided is to reserve the initiative for future development in some industries, although even here the Government may well invite the co-operation of private enterprise, where necessary", observed Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, in an interview broadcast in the series "A Government of the People" by All India Radio Delhi.

### Indian Industrial Revolution

Mr. Venkataraman did not think that this policy would either frighten away private capital or retard industrial development. He said: "India to-day is on the threshold of what we hope will be an industrial revolution. Till the middle of the 18th Century, India was almost completely self-sufficient. But then, our population was not over one hundred and thirty million at that time, and conditions of life were simpler in India as elsewhere. Since then, our population has increased three-fold; our needs have changed, agricultural and industrial production has no doubt increased, but has probably only just kept pace with the increase of population. "It is only today that we have opportunities to make a fuller use of our natural resources. While India is rich in certain raw materials, she would still need to import from abroad many of our requirements, whether of raw materials or finished products. No country, after all, can ever hope to be completely self-sufficient."

### Stage Reached for Action

Dealing with the Central Government's industrial plans Mr. Venkataraman said: "We have now come to the stage of giving concrete shape to some of these plans. The problem here is much more difficult. Experience has shown that if waste and

failure are to be avoided, we must have concrete schemes drawn up by the best technical consultants available. We have naturally to look for them in countries more industrially advanced. In this sense, therefore, few of our plans have gone beyond the project stage. For instance, we have only just received reports from our consultants on steel. We hope to start setting up our new steel factories later in the year. We also expect, within a few months, to put into operation concrete schemes for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, radio and radar equipment, machine tools, and penicillin and other important drugs."

### Private Enterprise

He denied that the last few years had been spent merely in the drawing up of plans on paper. "There has been", he said, "considerable development by private enterprise of industries like heavy chemicals, pharmaceuticals, rayon, light electrical industries and the simpler types of machine tools. Two important industrial projects initiated by the Government during the war are also well under way. The Sindri Fertilizer Plant, which is the largest of its kind in the world, is expected to commence production by the middle of next year. On achieving full production it should add to India's food resources a million tons of food-grains per year. The Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore, which is the only one of its type, between Suez and Australia, will launch the first Indian-built plane towards the end of the next year.

Concluding, Mr. Venkataraman said: "There have been other achievements as well, in the field of large-scale industry. The first two Indian built ocean-going ships are already on the seas. Indian-built steam and diesel road rollers are already at work on our roads. These achievements of the difficult years of the war promise success in the fulfilment of the plans we now have on hand."

## TAMIL LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

### Contribution Of Ceylon

(BY DR. K. KANAPATHIPILLAI)

(Continued from our last issue)

With these ideas in view the American Missionaries began their labours in Jaffna. Though they started in the Vattukkottai Seminary to give instruction in English on advanced subjects like science, philosophy and others, their ultimate aim was to enrich the Tamil language and make it a vehicle of all the advanced ideas that lay embedded in the languages of the West.

One of the most useful and important contributions they made in this direction to the Tamil language was the translation of modern sciences. The person who was mainly responsible for this work was Dr. Samuel Fish Green. He was the chief of the Mission Hospital at Manipay. He possessed a good knowledge of the Tamil language. Along with his duties as a doctor he gathered a number of physicians and taught them the Science of Medicine. It is to be noted that the Medical College in Ceylon had not come into existence at his time. As such many of the doctors who were taken in those days in the service of the Government of Ceylon were men trained under his able guidance.

### Translation of Text Books

To start with, Dr. Green taught his students through the medium of English. But, later on, thinking that they would be able to grasp the subject much more easily if they were taught through their own language, he began lecturing to them in Tamil. It was only then he discovered the disadvantage of having no text-books on the subject in Tamil. In order to rectify this he began to translate some of the leading text-books on the subject into Tamil.

The work of translation was not done by Green alone. He induced the students who studied under him to take up the work. Notable among his students who did this work were Chapman, Danforth and Everts. Before the translations of his students were published he himself went through the works and made the necessary corrections and alterations.

The book which Dr. Green translated at first was Cutter's *Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene*. This was printed at the A. M. C. Press in Madras. Besides this, he and his students translated *Munsel's Obstetrics, Drug's Surgery, Gray's Anatomy* and other works.

Apart from this, several other modern subjects also claimed the attention of the Seminary. Great emphasis was laid on the study of Mathematics, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry and Natural History. Owing to these facts this institution was able to produce great scholars who were pro-

minent in Tamil, English and other branches of knowledge. Like their professors who taught them, the students also played an important part in enriching the Tamil language in several branches of modern knowledge. One of them was William Nevins who was otherwise called Nevins Citamparap Pillai. He was a clever mathematician. Along with his knowledge of Mathematics, he was very good in logic. He knew thoroughly the old Hindu System as well as the modern European System. He produced in Tamil a work on logic called *Niyaya Itakhanam*. This work expostulated the Indian and European principles of logic. The scholars produced by this institution also wrote in Tamil works on Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Trigonometry, etc. Unfortunately these works are not easily available now.

### Tamil Lexicography

Another branch of knowledge to which the Missionaries devoted their attention was Tamil lexicography. In the year 1833 the American Mission in Jaffna decided to compile a Tamil-English Dictionary on the model of the dictionaries of the European languages. Along with this they wanted to bring out an English-Tamil Dictionary and a Tamil-Tamil Dictionary. On the request of the Missionaries Rev. J. Knight assisted by Mr. Gabriel Tissera and Reverend Peter Percival collected the material for these works. Unfortunately Rev. J. Knight died in the year 1833 and the work was suspended for some time. But, in the meanwhile Pandit Candrasekara,

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## M. P. For Chavakachcheri Entertained At Eluthoomadduval

The public of Eluthoomadduval accorded a reception to Mr. V. Kumarasamy M. P. on 11-3-49. Mr. C. Rajaratnam Proutor speaking from the chair outlined the needs of the parish.

Mr. Kumarasamy while thanking his constituents assured them that steps would be taken to establish early a Sub Post Office in the locality and that attention would be paid to the numerous requests made by them, such as construction of channels improvements to the Market and Railway Halt.

Mr. R. T. Subramaniam also spoke. The function came to a close with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Vallipuram.



**Hindu Organ**

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1949

**Treasure These Thoughts**

*He who having cast aside the ordinances of the Scriptures, followeth the promptings of desire, attaineth not to perfection, nor happiness, nor the highest goal.*

—BAGAVAD GITA.

**TOBACCO INDUSTRY**

THE FIRST SPEECH IN TAMIL in the House of Representatives was made by the Hon. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries when the motion that "This House is of opinion that the Minister of Industries Industrial Research and Fisheries, should consider the desirability of establishing a factory for the manufacture of cigarettes in the tobacco growing districts of the Jaffna Peninsula was proposed by Mr. V. Kumarasamy, of the Tamil Congress and seconded by Mr. W. Dahanayake of Gale (B. S. P.) Mr. Ponnambalam thanked the Speaker of the House of Representatives for making it possible for a speech in Tamil being made for the first time in that House; he hoped that his Sinhalese friends in the House who did not know Tamil would soon learn Tamil. It cannot be said whether the sentiments regarding the study of Tamil by the Sinhalese will be a pious wish only or would be implemented by action. It is fitting that the first speech in Tamil in the House should have been on the tobacco industry which is of vital interest to the Tamils in the Island.

Time was when tobacco cultivated in Jaffna and exported to Travancore brought profits; money lenders among whom might be mentioned the Naddukkodai Chettis in particular made perhaps more profits than the cultivators themselves whose profits were not negligible. The cultivation and export of tobacco continue to bring wealth to the poor man's home in Jaffna; prospects of the industry are not bright some of the observations made by some of the speakers regarding the flavour of Jaffna tobacco are true; the tobacco trade has been showing signs of decline during the past few years—the War years being an exception. Something must be done for the poor cultivator of tobacco to enable him to earn his livelihood by his toil.

It has been pointed out that a cigarette factory has been established in the village of Urumpirai (Jaffna). The pioneers deserve encouragement. The cigarettes locally produced in Ceylon out of tobacco produced locally have not failed to attract the fancy of certain smokers but the

**THIS COLUMN AGE**

**Snacks First—Square Meals Afterwards**

(BY YALPADI)

WHICH is more true, whether readers get the newspapers they deserve, or newspapers give their readers the stuff they want? Whichever it may be, it is safe today to say that the tastes of the newspaper reading public have vastly changed from what they were two or three decades ago. This change of taste is perhaps on a par with the change in their outlook on life caused by so many factors and itself causing other factors. Any how average newspaper reader today wants excitement, sensation, something snappy; he wants short, synthetic, spirited paragraphs where his fathers plumped for, solid, long-winded heavy, stolid articles. Hurry is certainly one reason for today's preference. Newspapers that do not or cannot serve the taste often find themselves outstripped by more alert rivals. That is not to say that newspapers sticking to solidity and sense, stability and dignity do not have a hopeful future. They can and do stay, but circumstances of reader-preference are forcing them to adjust themselves to the needs by providing even a little of the snappy stuff that readers want, though in some camouflaged form.

**Respectability and Popularity**

How are the newspapers, held firmly by the chains of the solid past, to go a little out of the way to cater to the tastes of the reader—reader-respectability and still satisfy the demands of the new readership. Unless journalists are very clever newspapers cannot keep up their position. I do not refer to the new growth of sensational or tabloid journals—they are the outcome of the extreme craving of the times and need not bother about stability or security. They have come upon surging times and certainly are tossed about by all the ripples.

**A Minister's Advice**

Some words of advice to journalists which Sri J. C. Rajagopalachariar, Governor-General of India, spoke to the tribe in Bombay, but addressed to all, two months ago, are apt in this context. C. R. was a Journalist himself. Today he looks upon journalism as a sacred trust which must be performed as a

product is not so refined as the imported stuff. If with the help of scientists who do research in agriculture it be possible to improve the curing of Jaffna tobacco so as to improve its flavour, the cigars as well as cigarettes made out of such tobacco will be in great demand. Jaffna tobacco is greatly appreciated in Travancore not without cause; cultivators in the Peninsula devote great attention to and take great pains over the cultivation; the harvest is rich in quality; the flavour appeals to some but not to all; it ought to be possible by improving the process of curing to make the flavour more appealing. It is to be hoped that Government will be able to render the necessary facilities for stabilising the tobacco industry in Jaffna.

piece of art. He advised the journalists to look upon their profession as a fine art. The meaning of his appeal to journalists a little earlier in Madras, he said, had been blurred by numerous lighter columnists. Lighter columns which had become common in the country, though humorous, had to be written with care. It was an easy thing to make jokes. A poor joke could shatter wisdom to pieces and do a lot of harm. Newspapers, he went on, had to develop a sense of fine art in this profession of journalism. Everything that we did must be looked upon as a fine art—how to chisel words and chisel ideas and make beautiful things out of them. When he wrote a sentence he tried to, make it sweet and beautiful. Leading articles had to be written with great care and caution. He could understand daily news reports being wrong sometimes, but he saw no reason why editorial writers could not spend a little more time on their leading articles. They could wait a little before rushing it off to the press—and make them more beautiful. There were other things which were written. Journalists had to write smaller things also but they could really with some effort, make perfect pieces of art out of them.

**Journalese and Jargon**

The above is more or less in the words of the artist in language and that Sri J. C. Rajagopalachariar is. Modern Journalism racing against the clock, though aided by all that science can place in its control, has little time and less temper to trim its phrases or decorate them. Journalese and Jargon have so much encroached on language that if a paragraph does not contain a liberal sprinkling of these much-worked cliches it won't go. The leader writer who chooses to produce pieces of art from the day's political happenings will be miles behind his matter-of-fact rivals and colleagues. Not that there are no masterpieces in editorials, but they are rare, and the writers of such seldom work from day to day. However it behoves every writer to endeavour to be accurate, quick and polished and perfect in presentation.

**Sugar and Spice**

Those "other things" in a newspaper are today very much the main things in many newspapers. The taste of the reading public is for the sugar and spice stuff that in eating has made snack-bars and restaurants so popular. Ask the average man or woman his or her preference today in outdoor eating, the answer will be snacks and short-eats (this is another jargon of the times). So in reading, sugar and spice, more spice than sugar, if you please! The taste is there, and if newspapers wish to retain their readers they must give them the fare the latter relish. Even here, I was told, readers first look at Sidights, or One-thing and Another, and then only turn to the editorial. That is the reason for so many good newspapers to carry "Feature" columns. Some of these have attained world-wide fame, and cover anything and everything from Atombs to Zoro.

**Columnists and Calumnists**

For quite many of these "Features" sensation, scandal, sex are the store house from which to yarn out the day's piece, while

**Co-operation Aim Of Education**

(Continued from page 1)

thing. Teaching is itself co-operative. A teacher cannot teach unless he secures primarily the co-operation of his students and secondarily that of his colleagues and parents for the presentation, preparation and co-ordination of his work. Co-operation does not stop with the learning and teaching processes but extends to co-operation among schools and between schools and State. Education is thus an ever expanding all enveloping process of co-operation. From the cradle to the grave and beyond, the man rises to fuller life on the steps of co-operation.

**How to meet Cost of Education**

All schemes of education break on the rock of educational finance. The cost of education can be appreciably reduced if the business aspect of education is co-operatively organised. In school supply alone a great saving can be effected. Meals, clothes, and transport of students is a major item of educational expenditure. This can be reduced by co-operative means. Great savings can be effected in buildings and equipment through co-operation of all schools. When these savings are accomplished by co-operation the saving process can be made to give practical education to pupils in co-operation, self-help, dignity of work and democratic citizenship. Democracy is pledged to provide equal opportunities for all. Free education for all in a capitalistic society does not provide equal opportunities for all. Equal opportunities for all have to be won by a slow process of evolution. Law cannot make a bad man into a good man nor can it give equal opportunities by a stroke of the pen. It is a waste of country's wealth to provide an expensive school in an area where there are not sufficient students or where equal opportunities provided by the Government are not availed of.

**State Aid According to Need**

It is sound educational policy to assist the people who want for their children equal opportunities. The assistance should be according to the needs. Big endowed schools which have incomes running into big figures do not require the help of the state. It is undemocratic to assist such schools when there are millions of undernourished children craving for a decent morsel of education. Cooperation is the means to democratise education. If every school becomes a Co-operative institution of which parents, teachers, Old Boys and members of the Board of Directors become members, it may qualify for state aid on furnishing proof of sufficient self-help and efficient management of the business of Co-operation. Cooperative business requires cooperative education to make it a success. Co-operation is the crying need of the day all over. Education is justified in having it as the aim not because it is the need of the day but because on its wings man can rise from harmony to harmony and because education could be imparted through it without sacrificing any principle of educational science or democratic practice. Education for and through cooperation has the panacea for the protection of humanity against all evils of individualism, nationalism, imperialism and other bloodthirsty-isms.

In the House of Representatives

**First Tamil Speech in Parliament**

**Mr. Ponnambalam's Proud Privilege**

IT was in the fitness of things that the T. C. leader should have chosen the occasion of a debate on the motion of Mr. V. Kumarasamy regarding the establishment of a cigarette manufacturing factory in Jaffna, to make history by speaking on the motion in Tamil. Mr. Ponnambalam wished that his Colleagues in Parliament who do not understand Tamil made an effort to study that language.

The Minister of Industries and Industrial Research said that he proposed making the tobacco industry a major industry like tea or rubber.

Dr. Colvin R. de Silva would not allow the concern of the Jaffna man a preserve only for Tamil M. Ps to safeguard. He said that the interests of Jaffna should be the concern of every progressive person in the country.

The motion was passed after Mr. C. Suntharalingam and Mr. V. Nalliah had spoken on it.

**Not of Paramount Importance**

The speaker ruled out of order the motion of Mr. C. Suntharalingam regarding the retirement of the Director of Education as in his opinion it was not a matter of urgent public importance.

**Plea for a 'Government Advertiser**

Speaking on his motion for the

publication of a Government Advertiser for publishing Government advertisements, Mr. Dahanayake had a dig at the 'Lake House Press' saying that the policy of this Press' was you advertise with us and we advertise you' and that Government had a leaning more and more to Private Press.

The Prime minister and the Minister for Finance dwelt on the need for utilising the Public Press for Government advertisements. Mr. Suntharalingam wished that the Government like Caesar's wife should be above suspicion.

The motion was lost only 15 voting for it and 39 against it.

Mr. Dahanayake's motion on the need for the establishment of pasture lands evoked much enthusiasm.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake said that he was glad that the question had been brought up and assured that the Government would give the greatest possible assistance in solving the problem.

Dr. Colvin R. de Silva said that unless the Government introduced more modern methods of local Administration it would not solve the pasture problem.

Mr. Dahanayake accepting the assurance of the Prime Minister withdraw his motion.

**Court of Criminal Appeal**

**Mrs. Seneviratna To Stand Another Trial**

**Conviction of Dharmasena Upheld**

The Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of Mr. Justice Canekaratne Mr. Justice Dias and Mr. Justice Windham dismissed the appeal filed by Dharmadasa the 1st accused in the Kotabena murder case.

The conviction of the second accused, Mrs. Seneviratna was quashed and a fresh trial was ordered.

Mr. A. B. Perera who appeared for the second accused contended at the appeal hearing that certain questions put to her by the trial Judge had caused a miscarriage of Justice.

**Car Collision**

Negotiating a curve near the Illupaiyady junction, Anaipanthi, Jaffna two cars came into collision. The occupants of the cars were fortunate in escaping with only injuries. In one of the cars the passengers included a pregnant woman who sustained a fracture of the leg. She is in hospital.

It is learnt that the car in which this lady was travelling turned turtle as a result of the impact with the other car.

others, sober and sedate, stick to staples urges. The writers are columnists, and in their vulgar and sub-standard productions are calumnists. The columnist has got to be master of an easy and racy style to please his patrons, and possess the knack of picking up the choicest bits from everywhere, for which he should possess an uncanny sense. If he can present his fare in beautiful language, approaching the piece of art that Rajagopalachariar advises, he will certainly shine. But if he waits to chisel his phrases he may be beaten by his rivals!

**Avoid the Temptation**

The popular Columnist's forte being to interest and amuse, instruct and inform he can make use of all the legitimate arts. Like the engaging after-dinner speaker he should be short, sweet, and humorous, otherwise he is likely to step into dangerous ground. That reminds me. One of our ministers of the present dispensation, when he was hatched out of the Law College many years ago, also dabbled in Journalism. At a Law Students' Dinner he took upon himself the task of toasting the guests, and mistaking cheap pun for humour and vulgarity for homeliness he reeled out puns on the initials of every one of the guests present, Chief Justice downwards, and he made such a sickening exhibition of himself that Law and Medical and College Dinners for some time after were avoided by society for fear of being punned at by the Ever Alert Pun Worker of the day. The columnist should not mistake crudeness for clarity, vulgarity for humour, impertinence for homeliness. With a sense of justice, decorum and reality he can dish out day after day quite tootsome, and wholesome fare to a wide readership. May the real columnist flourish.



