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SUPPLEMENT TO THE "INTHUBATHANAM"

FOR YOUR
FUTURE

CONSULT

SRIPATHY (JR.)
C/o. HINDU ORGAN

How Text Books Help International Understanding

[From an article by Herbert J. Abrahams of the Education Department of the UNESCO]

Textbooks and other teaching materials used in the classroom play an important part in giving children the information they need about human history and culture of the world in which they live. Though media of communication accessible to all have multiplied outside the school and the trend is toward diminishing exclusive reliance on the textbook in classroom instruction, the textbook remains the staple in the educational diet. Accordingly, an organization committed, as is Unesco, to the promotion of mutual understanding among the peoples, and the improvement of education to that end necessarily gives attention to the influence exercised by textbooks.

At its first session, the General Conference of Unesco approved a detailed programme for the improvement of textbooks and teaching materials as aids to international understanding. It was contemplated that Unesco would invite Member States to study their own textbooks, and draw up a set of principles for the authors of textbooks to follow; assist Member States and educators' associations, if invited, in the prosecution of events and facts, call world conferences, if necessary on specific aspects of the revision and improvement of teaching materials; encourage Member States and non governmental bodies to make bilateral and regional agreements, and prepare model agreements; and make new materials available to textbook writers.

The programme was, of course, far beyond the capacities of a newly established international agency in the first year or two of its existence. But it laid down the main lines along which Unesco's work in this field has been directed since 1946, despite certain changes made, at

successive sessions of the General Conference.

The next step was to encourage the establishment of bilateral committee. An international seminar on 'the improvement of textbooks, particularly history books,' held in 1950, marked a turning point not so much owing to the conclusion reached by the experts as because of the preliminary exchanges of views which occurred during their discussions.

During the past five years, bilateral meetings have become frequent. The most convincing proof of this is the report on the work of 28 bilateral committees, published by Unesco. These meetings have arisen in a variety of ways. In some cases, it is just that a group of teachers has spontaneously decided to get into touch with a group of colleagues in another country. These may include leading members of

associations of history teachers. In other cases, teachers have met through their professional unions. Or there have been consultations between the representatives of various educational institutions. In one instance, the first step was taken at the request of a Ministry of Education, which entrusted the task to an educationist. Often meetings have been arranged by National Commissions for Unesco.

Bilateral consultations on text-books have dealt chiefly so far with the teaching of history, and have for the most part taken place among European countries. Attention is now being given to the extension of such studies to other subjects, beginning with the teaching of foreign languages. In its current programme, however, Unesco is concentrating mainly on improving understanding between East and West. In 1953, it was suggested to National Commissions that they study the contents of their own text-books for primary and secondary schools, as regards the information given on the countries with a 'Western' cultural tradition on the one hand, and the Asian countries on the other.

The Need For General Education

Inaugurating a Seminar on General Education in Madras Dr A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, said 'General education' should be given to students not for examination purposes but for creating in them a taste for general knowledge. He added:

For many years he had held the view that one of the most important reforms to be introduced in the educational system of our country was to make it broad based so as to enable the students to develop good citizenship. It implied greater amount and variety of knowledge to be imparted to them than what had been possible hitherto. General education should begin first of all from Vice-Chancellors of Universities and then proceed to professors, teachers and lastly to students in colleges and high schools.

He made this deliberate statement because, in the course of his talks with many educationists, he had found a certain amount of conservatism in them in regard to what were the essentials of general education and its purpose. Politicians and legislators should have classes on general education if they were to discharge the duties expected of them properly.

Centuries ago, there was a time when a 'learned' man

(Continued on page 6)

School As Centre Of The Organised Life Of The Village

(Extracts from the Administration Report of the Director of Education for 1955).

One of the most remarkable features in recent years is the increasing interest taken by parents and members of the community in their schools and the increasing education of parents to their responsibilities not only to the children but to the schools which the children attend. The earlier attitude was one of aloofness, and it was believed that the school was the concern of the Government and the teachers, and the parents had no part in the education of children. This attitude is changing rapidly. Even in the remote districts of the Island parents have begun to realize that a School is what they make of it, and if they are indifferent, they cannot blame the teachers if the school does not develop. The co-operation of parents and the the community with the school has led to a new concept, that of the school being a vital centre in the life of the community. Great interest is now being shown in seeing that schools are well equipped and that assistance is given to the school in all its activities. All Provinces record the active support given by the Parent-Teacher Association and well wishers towards Prize days, Sports Meets, School Concerts, Song and Dance Recitals and Days of Religious Observances. This gesture towards co operation between the schools and the community has been very helpful to the teachers, too. They have begun to realize that education is not to be confined to the class room. They now realize that the term "extra curricular activity" was valid only in the days when the school was cut off from society; but that today what is called extra curricular activities are actually well within the curriculum of a school. Teachers have been thus compelled to move out of the class

room and establish contacts with the members of the community, and slowly and steadily the school, especially in the rural areas, is fast becoming a centre of the organized life of the village. Teachers are beginning not only to contact parents and well wishers but also to seek the help of other Departments and co operate with them in their activities as well. The Provinces report the prominent part played by schools in such enterprises as paddy transplanting organized by the Department of Agriculture, anti-crime drives, health weeks and exhibitions and tree planting campaigns, &c. The school is now the venue for the display of films not only by the Education Department but also by the Audio Visual Education Sections conducted by the Health, Agriculture and Co-operative Departments.

Head Teachers too, are learning to take a leading part in the life of the community. They have learnt the wisdom and advantage of contact with Public Officers. With their aid Head Teachers have in certain Provinces succeeded in getting roads cleared and repaired, wells sunk and have even secured land for landless persons. Head Teachers have also been helpful in guiding the villager and placing his needs before Public Officers. It is now a regular custom to invite to all school activities and functions the Government Agent, the D. R. O., the Rural Development Officer, the Doctor, the Public Health Inspector, the Co-operative Inspector, &c. The school platform provides a splendid occasion for the Head Teacher to speak to the village not only about the needs of the school but of the village as well and this, too, in the hearing of the chief administrative officers of the area.



திருவிழாக்கள்

சமஸ்தாயவோ குணமுதல்வியும்
சமஸ்தாயவோ தானவிதிச்சையும்
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திருவிழாக்கள்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1956

Treasure These Thoughts

The essence of mystic way is the longing to know the Person of Supreme Reality and His relation with the finite individuals. Steeped in love is the high stair of spirituality, which in inner sense is seeking universal good.

SELF DENUNCIATION

THE sudden but studied onslaught on the reputation of Stalin by those who had been in close contact and conscious collaboration with the dead Russian leader during his life time has only betrayed the real purpose of the present Soviet High Command. Little do these new leaders of the U. S. S. R. realize that in their attempt to placate public opinion in Asia and elsewhere they stand self-condemned administrators. Communist Dictatorship is despotism whether it is under a one-man authority or is supervised by a triumvirate so long as the essential ingredients of the particular political ideology for which Russian revolutionaries have been campaigning after the First World War continue to be present in their outlook, domestic as well as foreign. However, one fact becomes clear from the systematic campaign that has been inaugurated by Khrushchev in pouring scorn on Stalinism and all that it had stood for. Vilification has acquired a place of honour in totalitarian regimes, where dictators make a bid for personal power.

But it is surprising to find that in countries which profess to be uncompromising opponents of Communism the same method of approach is employed, when a clash for ascendancy of party or personal leadership occurs. In Sri Lanka the propaganda for the present General Election by the parties that are contending for ascendancy and ultimate authority has

assumed a very contemptible colour not different from the slanderous campaign of Khrushchev and his colleagues. Denunciation of erstwhile colleagues by collaborators in its true significance cannot be different from the confessions that accomplices make when opportunities are made available for them to escape without punishment.

Sir John Kotelawala, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike and Mr. R. G. Senanayake had been members of the same Cabinet and by virtue of such collaboration had been jointly and severally responsible for several decisions of the Government. The denunciation of one of them by the other two for ministerial acts for which the denouncers themselves were responsible cannot be anything worse than the derisive manner in which Khrushchev and Malenkov have disowned Stalin. The U. N. P. the M. E. P. the N. L. S. S. P. and the C. P. claim each in its own way, the exclusive right to rule the country. Even this thirst for supremacy is pardonable; but whether does this campaign of vituperative vilification and disgraceful denunciation lead these leaders? In similar manner the contestants in the Tamil speaking areas have brought into the democratic 'battle of the ballot' the totalitarian method of denunciation. How can the voter who has the misfortune to listen to mudslinging from all quarters find the time and facilities to investigate the charges and counter-charges and arrive at a correct decision. The voter, who in the eyes of candidates is the supreme voice, must be allowed the necessary peace of mind to elect his representative. Even at this late hour the candidates can be helpful to the voter by refraining from conducting a campaign of denunciation.

Farmers to Keep out of Party System

At a special meeting held at the CEE TEL Building Manipal with Mr. M. Kanagaratnam in the chair it was decided that members of the Young Farmers Club should not take active part in the forthcoming Parliamentary elections. Mr. P. Punneyasingham Secretary said that the members of the club must work hard for the agricultural development of the country and make Mother Lanka self-sufficient in time to come.

DRAMA AS BOTH EDUCATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

Inaugurating a Drama Seminar at New Delhi, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, stressed the important role played by drama in the life of the people. He said: drama created the conscience of the age "We cannot make people good by Acts of Parliament. Nor is it possible by constitutional provisions to remove deep-seated social prejudices. But through the medium of drama it is possible to set standards of social behaviour."

"Through poetry and drama man reveals himself to himself. He mirrors his soul; he expresses the desires, the urges, the hopes, the dreams, the success & failures in his struggle to 'make himself at home in the world'. All literature is the expression of intensity of feeling. — Vakyam Rasatmakam Kavyam."

"The dramatist or the playwright, delights us by the perfection of his art, its variety, its music and its mood. He can do so, if he is a man of Svadhyaya and Tapas of learning and intensity of spirit."

"If drama is to be one of the most powerful manifestations of the human mind, there must be maturity of mind and greatness of soul. Without these we cannot win and hold the affection of people across distances of time and space."

The whole plenitude of the dramatist, inner vision was applied to the full extent of the world, to all its depths and heights. Any subject, any topic might be chosen for dramatic representation — virtue and vice, joy and sorrow, pride and prejudice.

"Though we have the conflict between good and evil, the Indian view does not adopt a Manichean dualism, which believes in the ultimacy of the opposites of good and evil. Good is bound to triumph for there is a moral government of the universe. Truth will triumph, so beauty and goodness."

"Suffering is not the final end of life. That is perhaps why we do not have tragedies. There are tragic situations where man is at grips with Fate, where there is an interplay of character and circumstance, but there are no tragic endings. For the writer has faith in the ultimate decency of things."

"While the dramatist shows us the heights and depths to which man can rise or fall he induces in us sympathy for the good and hatred of evil. He affects our feelings directly and our ideas indirectly. The writer does not air his views but imperceptibly changes the life."

An actor must be able to inspire in his audience the

feelings of the character he represented, "There are some who hold that the actor should lose himself in his part; others think that he must be detached from it. The actor must not be overwhelmed by emotions but interpret them and present them in intellectual terms. It is said of King Krtasekara, a Twelfth Century ruler of Tamil Nad, that when he heard the verse that Rama was alone to meet the 14,000 demons, he became so excited that he immediately armed himself from head to foot and was about to march with all his army to meet Ravana as an ally of Rama."

Indian drama, had a great future and past. Benedict Keith, the Western Sanskrit scholar, had said that the only drama of quality and effectiveness for a period of 1,000 years from Euripides to Ben Jonson and Shakespeare was the Indian drama.

"Our people have natural gift for acting, I see in out of the way small schools and colleges young boys and girls active with superb skill and grace that it fills me with hope for the future of drama in our country. In all our big centres new theatre are sprigging up."

Though artists were born and not made, training would help them. Every school and college should have a dramatic society. Theatre clubs, where action and writers and all those interested in the drama could meet and discuss should also be promoted. "We must develop our drama in consistency with our temperaments and traditions. Drama is education, entertainment and recreation."

Centenary of the Late Mr. ST. M. Pasupathy Chettiar

The centenary of Mr. ST. M. Pasupathy Chettiar one of the chief founders and a gentleman who worked harder than any body else and who was solely responsible for the planning and putting up of the buildings of the Jaffna Hindu College falls on 21-4-56. As this day falls during the school vacation, the Managing Committee of the J. H. C. Board of Directors has decided to celebrate the Centenary in May and has appointed a sub-committee consisting of the Manager, Treasurer, Secretary, The Principal J. H. C. and Mr. S. Pasupathy Chettiar to take the necessary steps.

National Welfare And Language

Those interested in national progress and unity vis-a-vis the language problem might find the opinion of one of India's elder statesmen interesting and instructive. Sir Mokshak Kunderam Visvesvaraya, former Dewan of Mysore, is recently reported to have pleaded for the retention of the English language as the official language of India, and to have said that no date for its abolition should be fixed for the present until some improvement is effected in the country in more urgent directions, including industrial development and the earning capacity of the people.

He has added that 'until a fair per capita earning power is first attained, the question of adopting a common Indian language might be postponed, for otherwise the ordinary poor citizen will have too many things to do and will be unduly harassed.'

Lately India's Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru

By

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

said that the language problem, though important in itself, cannot be separated from other national affairs and requirements and cannot be considered only by itself, but that regard should be given to the entire context of a country's requirements and interest in deciding issues relating to languages as well as any other specific matter.

The opinions of these eminent statesmen are given to enable the language problem to be viewed from all angles and for the purpose of assisting in the creation of a balanced and reasonable outlook. Let us hope that our reasoning faculties will be allowed to assert themselves after the General Election.

A sense of proportion is necessary in all matters, the language problem not excluded, if this country is to last and to preserve its national integrity and independence. Let the sun and the moon last, to use the ancient picture que expression of both the Sinhalese and Tamil speaking people, recently availed of by our Prime Minister.

In drawing attention to the opinions of Sir Visvesvaraya and Shri Nehru, it is not attempted to minimise the importance of the national languages of Ceylon, viz, Sinhalese and Tamil and their proper place in the body politic.

What is humbly sought is a reasonable, practical and statesmanlike solution of our difficulties, leading up to certain ideals by stages so as not to damage the cause of the country which all of us have at heart.

GANDHI CODE OF CONDUCT

HEART MUST BE FREE FROM HATRED

SENSE OF PROPORTION EQUALLY NEEDED

The best advice I ever had, came from one of the greatest souls the world has ever known—Mahatma Gandhi—on a sunny afternoon about ten years ago.

Most people pass through a period of anguish when their belief in humanity is at a low ebb. I was in such a period. My husband had recently died. My deep sorrow over his loss was followed by the humiliating realization that in the eyes of Indian law I had no individual existence. With other Indian women I had participated for years with men in the national struggle for freedom, working and suffering side by side with them until it had finally been achieved—yet in law we women were still recognised only through our relationship to men. Now as a widow without a son, I was not entitled to any share of the family property, nor were my three daughters. I resented this galling position. I was bitter towards those members of my family who supported this antiquated law.

At this time I went to pay my respects to Gandhi and say good-bye before leaving for America to take part in the Pacific Relations Conference. After our talk he asked, "Have you made your peace with your relatives?"

I was amazed he should take sides against me. "I have not quarrelled with anyone," I replied, "but I refused to have anything to do with those who take advantage of an outworn law to create a difficult and humiliating situation for me."

Gandhi looked out of the window for a moment. Then he turned to me and smiled and said "You will go and say good bye because courtesy and decency demand this. In India, we still attach importance to these things."

"No," I declared, not even to please you will I go to those who wish to harm me."

"No one can harm you except yourself," he said, still smiling. "I see enough bitterness in your heart to cause you injury unless you check it."

I remained silent and he continued, "You are going to a new country because you are unhappy and want to escape. Can you escape

from yourself? Will you find happiness outside when there is bitterness in your heart? Think it over. Be a little humble. You have lost a loved one—that is sorrow enough. Must you inflict injury on yourself because you lack courage to cleanse your own heart?"

His words would not leave me. They gave me no peace. After some days of severe struggle with myself, I

By
Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

finally telephoned my brother-in-law. I would like to see him and the family, I said, before leaving.

I hadn't been with them five minutes before I sensed that my visit had brought a feeling of relief to everyone. I told my plans and asked their good wishes before starting on this new stage of my life. The effect on me was miraculous. I felt as if a great burden had been lifted and I was free to be myself.

The small gesture was the beginning of a significant change in me. A year and a half later I was in New York as leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations. Important to us was India's complaint regarding the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa. Harsh things were said by both sides. I resented the manner in which my opponents made personal attacks harmful to India's prestige and to mine. I struck back with the same sharp weapons.

Then, after a distressing duel of words, I suddenly thought of Gandhi. Would he approve? To him, means were as important as the end—in the long run, perhaps more important. What if we succeeded in getting our resolution passed by questionable tactics that injured our self-respect?

Before going to bed that night I resolved that, come what might, no word of mine would be lightly used in the U. N. From then on, I lifted the debate back to where it belonged, refusing to retaliate to personal attack or to score a cheap point. Our opponents met us on the new level and from then on we argued the case on its merits.

Before leaving the committee room on the last day, I went up and spoke to the leader of the opposing delegation. "I have come to ask you to forgive me if I have hurt you by any word or action in this debate."

He shook my hand warmly and said, "I have no complaint"

It was good to feel right with him, but even better to feel right with myself. Once more, Gandhi's advice had saved me from myself.

His words have helped me to retain perspective even in small matters. Many women. I imagine, share with me a recurring nightmare: someone important to you is coming to dine; the guests have arrived, it is time to eat—but there is no dinner. You wake perspiring, relieved to find it is only a dream.

But recently it really happened to me. My guests of honour, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and Lady Eden, could barely have been less important to me. High Commissioner for my country in the United Kingdom. I had planned every thing meticulously, from the menu to the colour scheme of the flowers and the candles. When the guests had arrived and drinks had been served twice, I signalled the butler to announce dinner. But still we waited. When for third time drinks came round I excused myself and ran down to the kitchen.

It presented shocking sight. In one corner stood a frightened little kitchen maid, in another the house-keeper. At the table sat my cook, waving ladle and singing, beating time with his foot. His eyes were glazed and he was far away in some other sphere. The table was littered with pieces of uncooked chicken.

My knees felt too weak to support me, but I asked in as normal a voice as I could command: "Why isn't the dinner ready?"

"But it is ready, Madame," my cook chanted. "All ready. Everybody sit down....."

I was furious. I was on the tip of my tongue to say, "Get out. You're dismissed," when I thought of the advice that had calmed me so many times. If I lost control, I would only hurt myself.

I pulled myself together.

FOR YOUR DAILY LIVING

Here are ten resolutions for your daily observance. You must believe in yourself, you can know that life's happiness and life's prizes are open to you as much as to anyone.

Behind this scheme of things there is a Mind.

1. Look your best. Dress as well as you can. Feel that you are neat, fresh, well-groomed.

2. Be sure of your manners and the way to behave. If you don't know, ask—or buy a book on etiquette.

3. Take pride in the way you carry yourself. Keep your head up,

By

V. E. Willis Maladeniyi

shoulders back, tail tucked in. Walk easily and from the hips, neither striding nor mincing.

4. Cultivate a sense of balance by dancing, standing on one leg, walking on tiptoes or with a book on your head.

5. Practise sitting down, rising, from a low chair.

6. Poise—means being master of yourself and your reactions in every situation.

7. Lead a full social life to gain the necessary experience.

8. Be so interested in others that you forget yourself.

9. Have enough confidence in yourself to be happy about giving others the limelight.

10. And have enough self-confidence not to be shaken by criticism.

"Let's get something on the table," I said,

Everyone pitched in. The food served wasn't quite what the menu described, but when I told my guests what had happened there was a chorus of surprise. "If this is what your cook gives you when he's drunk," someone exclaimed, "what must he provide when he's sober?"

The relief in my laughter must have sounded a little hysterical. My perspective restored, I realized that a dinner party, however important, is not the pivot of existence.

To retain a sense of proportion is as important as being able to keep one's heart free from hatred. For all of us; no matter what our work, the advice that Mahatma Gandhi gave me is meaningful: "No one can harm you except you yourself."

—From Reader's Digest.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction.
No. 54

In the matter of the intestate estate of late Chinnatangam wife of Kanapathipillai Ramalingam of Kaitbady Navatkuly.

Deceased.

1 Muttutambay Sinnappah and wife.

2 Annapooranam both of Kaitbady

Petitioners.

Vs.

1 Vallipuram Sethar and wife

2 Chellamuttu both of do

3 Sethukavalur Rasiyah and

4 Chinnatambay Ambalvanar both of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioners praying that the 4th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 3rd respondent, that they be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that letters be issued to them accordingly, coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esq. District Judge, on the 12th day of December 1955 in the presence of Mr. C. R. Tambiah, Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners having been read.

It is ordered that the 4th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 3rd respondent, that the petitioners be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased and letters issued to them accordingly, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on or before the 21st day of January 1956 at 10 a. m.

And it is further ordered that the 4th respondent do produce the minor the 3rd respondent before court on the said date.

This 31st day of January 1956

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai
District Judge

Order Nisi extended for
24-4-56

Intld. S. T.

D. J.

Drawn by

Sgd. C. R. Tambiah,

Proctor for Petrs.

(O 174 23 & 30)

The Law And Those Who Participate In Elections

Election Offences

(1) Under Elections Order-in-Council, there are certain offences called

- (a) "Corrupt Practices"
- (b) "Illegal Practices" and
- (c) Other "Election Offences".

(2) They are punishable with fine and/or imprisonment and in addition corrupt and illegal practices will also render the offender liable to various incapacities including the avoidance of the election.

54. (3) *Corrupt Practices are:-*

- (a) Impersonation
- (b) Treating, that is, directly or indirectly providing any person with meat, drinks, refreshments, entertainment etc., for the purpose of inducing an elector to vote or refrain from voting.

56. (c) Undue influence, that is, influencing an elector by the use of force or threats of any kind to vote or abstain from voting.

57. (d) *Bribery*

- (i) It is bribery to offer money or valuable consideration to an elector to influence him to vote or refrain from voting.
- (ii) It is bribery to promise an elector any office or employment to influence him to vote or refrain from voting.
- (iii) It is bribery even if (i) or (ii) is done to a third party to induce such party to secure the return of a Member of Parliament or the vote of an elector.
- (iv) It is bribery to advance money with the intention that it shall be used for bribery.

58. (e) *Making or publishing :-*

- (i) False statements of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of candidates.
- (ii) Any false statement of the withdrawal of any candidate to promote the election of another.

67. (4) *Illegal Practices are :-*

- (a) The making of a payment to an elector for the use of a house or premises to exhibit any notices or bills.
- (b) Payment for the conveyance of electors to and from the polling station.
- (c) The making use of hiring vehicles to convey electors. Even if the hirer is prepared to give the vehicles free of charge it is illegal; and the hirer himself is guilty of the offence.

63. (d) The employment for payment of more than :

- (i) One Election Agent.
- (ii) A reasonable number of Polling Agents for each Polling District, and
- (iii) A reasonable number of clerks and messengers.

68A (e) Printing, publishing, distributing or posting up posters, advertisements, handbills or placards without the name and address of the printer and publisher.

68B (f) Knowingly making a false declaration as to election expenses by Candidate or Election Agent.

66 (1) (g) The incurring of expenditure in excess of the minimum allowed.

62 (2) (h) The incurring of any expenditure except through the Election Agent.

70 (6) (i) Failure to forward the return of election expenses in time.

EDUCATION SHOULD EQUIP THE PEOPLE

To Maintain National Tradition

National education in India should equip the people to act as citizens of this great country whose leaders had impressed on the people the concept of the unity of the nation said Dr S Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of India at the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the National Council of Education Bengal.

The prevalent system of education suffered from two serious defects, first, that it was mainly literary in character, and secondly it ignored the national tradition.

"When we speak of national education, it does not mean that subjects like physics and chemistry, engineering, technology, change with the boundaries of nations. It means that here is a national heritage, a tradition of values into which the students should be initiated".

"The outlook associated with this country has been a spiritual one that there are higher laws of the universe than those studied by sciences and technology, that the world is more than what we see, feel, touch and measure".

The great epics, the literary classics, religious pilgrimages had all proclaimed the unity of the country. Asoka's edicts, for example, were found in all parts of the country, from Travancore and Madras in the South to Delhi and Takshasila in the North.

From the beginning of history, the people of India were pledged to peace and goodwill to all. The Asokan Lions were the watchers of the four corners and his *Dharmachakra* symbolised the triumph of virtue over vice in a reborn India, these symbols had been revived. The national laboratories established in different parts of the country and the cultural festivals pointed to the same ideal and warned the people against the danger of breaking up the nation into fragments.

The traditions of India were of great value to-day. In spite of the great knowledge accumulated by the people they were in a perilous state and in an unhappy predicament because they were indifferent to the higher laws of the universe. Hence, there was the urgent need to restore the truths of the spirit to the central place in the minds of men.

The results of science had been so impressive in their practical applications that

people were tempted to believe that the material world ruled by its laws was the only world that existed. Radio, telephone, the aeroplane, penicillin, plastics, the high explosive shell and the atom bomb whether they worked for good or evil all stemmed from science. "But all this does not suggest the omnipotence of matter. It discloses the omnipotence of the human spirit."

Science did not profess to solve all problems. There were regions where its writ did not run. "The world of truth and falsehood, right and wrong, beauty and ugliness, is different from the world of science. The world of scientific facts and the world of values are two different worlds. They belong to one whole, controlled by a Presence greater than we are and called absolute reality. Towards it we have a feeling of awe and humility and we should try to act in this world in conformity with the spiritual direction of the Universe."

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/77

1 Muttiah Mobaratnam and wife

2 Saraswathy both of Kallady Van East Jaffna

Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. Kumarasamy Sivanantham and wife

2. Thangaratnam both of No. 39, Kandy Road, Chundikuly Jaffna

Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. P/77 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna, under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land/lands called Panuvitkadu Irandadai 14 lms. V. C. and 1 1/2 kls and situated at Valalai.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 1st day of May 1956 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

This 16th day of March 1956

By order of Court,

Sgd P. Rajasingam

Clerk of Court.

(O 172. 28, 30)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 151

In the matter of the estate of the late Arumugam Namasivayam of Mallakam

Deceased.

Arumugam Sivasamboo of Mallakam

Vs.

1 Namasivayam Sivanesan Hindu College, Manippay

2 Somasundram Nadesan and wife

3 Sothiledchumy both of Cheddikulam

4 Namasivayam Kanagasigam of United Engineers Singapore

5 Thanaledchumy daughter of Namasivayam

6 Rajasingam son of Namasivayam

7 Seethaledchumy daughter of Namasivayam

8 Dorasingam son of Namasivayam

9 Gunasingam son of Namasivayam

10 Vijayaledchumy daughter of Namasivayam

11 Sogirthaledchumy daughter of Namasivayam

12 Cumarasingam son of Namasivayam

13 Kanagaledchumy daughter of Namasivayam

14 Amarasingam son of Namasivayam all of Mallakam

15 Arumugam Manapulisigam of Mallakam

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of March 1956 in the presence of Mr R. N. Sivaprakasam Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 15th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 6 to 14 Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest in this administration proceeding, and that the petitioner abovenamed is declared entitled to have Letters of Administration of the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same issued to him, Unless the said Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 23rd day of April 1956 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 15th Respondent do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 9th day of March 1956.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge.

Drawn by R. N. Sivaprakasam Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 175. 23, 30)

WRITERS MUST HAVE NOBLE IDEALS BEFORE THEM

The present-day writer should pay attention to the vindication of the human personality in his themes. The human personality should not be submerged in his writings. A writer should not be afraid of becoming unpopular in the vindication of his themes and he should remember that great writers like Dante, Milton, Voltaire and others were able to attain great eminence because they were fearless. They were courageous and stood for their principles. So said Sir C. P. Ramasamy Aiyer when he spoke on the 'writer's responsibility' at a meeting held in Bombay under the auspices of the PEN, All India Centre and observed, "Today we are at the cross-roads. There has been a period of transition and our writers are in a period of incubation. But I am sure a period of Renaissance will come about, when they will play their part keeping noble ideals before them."

Continuing Mr. Ramasamy Aiyer said: In the recent past, Tilak, Besant and Mahatma Gandhi had profoundly influenced the people by their writings, particularly in moulding economic and social thought in the immediate past. Four persons had been the main instruments for moulding the national life of the people. One was Swami Vivekananda, who, by his speeches and writings completely transformed the thoughts of his countrymen. The other three great writers were Lokamanya Tilak, Dr. Besant and Mahatma Gandhi, who created political consciousness and gave the idea of social equality to India.

The writer who had got the power to confer immortality upon the people by the selection of certain themes or cast them into oblivion by the elimination of certain other themes, had to perform his functions in a responsible and realistic manner. Gibbon and Macaulay were very careful in the selection of their themes. There had been great works of writers in the history of the world, which were responsible for bringing about revolutions. Voltaire ridiculed the lavish extravagance of the regime of Louis XIV and Rousseau exposed the inequalities of the age, both paving the

way for the French Revolution.

Karl Marx had produced an effect on the minds of the people to-day, quite unparalleled in history and literature. While the literary style of Marx was not worth speaking about, its effect on the people's minds was remarkable, he added.

In China writing and the radio played a great part in moulding the thoughts of the people and there was a unison between the broadcasters and the writers. By close co-operation, they were able to tell the people constantly, on the air that their present regime was the 'best regime', and thus produce the necessary mental outlook and attitude.

The effects of the last World War had completely demoralised the writers in discharging their responsibilities to the people. The Western nations in spite of their lofty ideals, made vituperative attacks on the Germans, and this showed how the writers were influenced by their environments.

In India though there had been some progress in the works of writers by way of simplification of style and the growth of the short story, on the whole, compared to the achievements of the distant past, the writers of to-day were found wanting. Throughout the range of history, writers of great eminence had appeared on the scene reflecting the glory of the age. But, when India was making great advances the writers had not derived enough inspiration to portray the national consciousness. Yet he was optimistic that the national consciousness would still assert itself. One great defect of the writers was the selection of the second best instead of the best for writing.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 153

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Annamamah widow of Subramaniam Perinbanayagam of Alaveddi North.

Deceased.

1 Vaithilingam Kangasun-

Official Terms Committee

The compilation of the official glossaries in Sinhalese and Tamil has been one of the earliest tasks undertaken by this organisation. The Official Terms Committees consisting of Advisers, Supervisors and Research Assistants have been functioning almost continuously during the year under review in order to 'process' the lists of terms and phrases for the preparation of the first volume of the glossary which is expected to go to press in 1956. Altogether, the documents pertaining to about twenty departments have been examined by the Sinhalese Section. This necessitated the perusal of about 30,000 pages of printed official material. Nearly 45,000 terms and phrases have been indexed so far.

The Tamil Section, meanwhile, has examined documents pertaining to twenty Departments 27,000 pages of printed official material have been read and nearly 48,117 terms and phrases have been indexed.

The total number of pages read in both Sections is 57,000 and the total number of terms and phrases indexed by the Sinhalese and Tamil Sections is 93,117.

deram and wife
2 Annappillai both of Alaveddi North
Petitioners.

Vs

Ponnampalam Veeragathipillai of Alaveddi North
Re pondent

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 16th day of March 1956 in the presence of Mr S. Canagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioners and the petition and the affidavit of the second named petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the second named petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as sister of the abovenamed deceased to have Letters of Administration of the estate of the deceased issued to her accordingly unless the respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested in the estate shall on or before the 30th day April 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 16th day of March 1956.

Sgd P. SriSkandaRajah
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd S Canagasabai
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 177 30 & 6)

ELECTION OF OFFICE - BEARERS

Central Province Saiva Maha Sabhai

At the 30th annual general meeting of the Central Province Saiva Maha Sabhai, Kandy, the following were elected office-bearers.

Patrons: Gate Mudaliyar N. Canaganayagam, Mudaliyar K. V. Ranganathan, Mr N Sivagnanasundaram, Mr. P. Balasingham, Mr S Kandiah, Mr. S. P. Vaithilingam, Mr N Coomaraswamy and Mr. S Kanagasabai.

President: Mr. A. Thetchanamurthy.

Vice - Presidents: Mr A. K. Veluppillai, Mr. R. M. Subbiah Chettiayar, Mr. D. Ramanujam, Mr. M. S. Duraisamy Pillay and Mr. P. Ambalavanar.

Joint General Secretary: Mr. S. Sithamparappillai and Mr. T. S. Sanmugathasan.

General Treasurer: Mr. S. Thamiyappah.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 141.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Karthigesu Chettiayar Muttukumar Chettiayar of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna.

Deceased.

Nagalingam Subramaniam of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sellammah widow of K. Muttukumar Chettiayar
2. Rajarajeswary wife of N. Subramaniam
3. Thirunavukkarasu Nadarajah and wife
4. Maheswari Devi all of Vannarponnai West

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petition coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of February 1956 in the presence of Mr M. R. Karalasingham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner having been read.

It is declared that the Petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 23rd day of March

Shri Senpaga Vinayagar Temple In Singapore

Sri P. PR. Subramaniam Chettiayar's Visit

On Friday March 23, 1956, Mr P. PR. Subramaniam Chettiayar, Chairman, Board of Directors of the Ceylon Tamil daily "Veerakesari" who has been touring the countries in South East Asia, paid a visit to the Sri Senpaga Vinayagar Temple at Ceylon Road, Singapore, and delivered a Lecture on "The Tamils and Their Religion".

He was received and garlanded by the President of the Committee of the Temple, Dr. P. Thillai Nathan.

Mr. Subramaniam Chettiayar, in the course of his address, referred to the finer aspects of the Tamil people and their Language and Religion which were some of the oldest languages and religions of the World. The Tamils were essentially tolerant to the other languages and religions of the World. This was one of the fundamental reasons, he said, why their language and religion could still survive and grow from strength to strength despite many adversaries and vicissitudes. He declared that no religion and no language on earth could be spread and made to survive long by force and intolerance.

He finally exhorted the audience to adopt the traditional and age-old policy of tolerance and love of the Tamils for one another and appealed to all Tamils to remain united and helpful to one another wherever they might come from or live.

Dr. Thillainathan thanked the speaker for his eloquent speech.

1956 show sufficient cause to the contrary..

Jaffna this 20th day of February 1956

Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham
Proctor for Petitioner

23 3 56

Time to show cause extended till 20 4-56.

ltd. P. S.
D. J.

(O 178 30, 6)

The Need For General Education

(Continued from page 1)

would know everything that one was expected to know. Those days were unfortunately gone for ever. The tremendous progress that had been achieved in various spheres of education and the great amount of specialisation emphasised in earlier stages, made it quite clear that unless they struck a new path and introduced some of their new ideas as to what a student should know, the education now given would necessarily be lopsided. The more specialisation one was inclined to take, the greater was the need for an all round general education. In our professions, there was a comparative lack of knowledge of general education. It was to prevent this lopsidedness, that recently the Faculties in Medicine and Engineering had been thinking of how best to incorporate some amount of general knowledge subjects in professional courses to improve the mental calibre and widen the horizon of understanding and thinking of students.

In the field of general education there was room for many people to cooperate besides the teachers and professors.

The tendency to emphasise examinations and results of examinations had been so great that unfortunately both the teaching profession and students had concentrated far too much on the preparation for an examination rather than on the preparation for a sound education. General education should not be made a subject for examination, since it would 'kill the spirit of general education' itself. General education should be given to students not for examination purposes, but for creating in them a taste for general knowledge. In order to stimulate an appreciation of general knowledge students should be persuaded to make more and more use of the library and a taste for reading books of all varieties should be created in them.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/84

Nadarajah Ehamparanathan of Nallor, Jaffna
Vs. Plaintiff.

- 1 Thambiah Sivagnanam
- 2 Thambiah Thirugnanasam bandan
- 3 Thambiah Thandauthapany and
- 4 Thambiah Sinnathurai all of Nallur, No. 373/3 Navalar Road Jaffna.

Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. P/84 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land/lands called 'Matavalavu' 11 lms. V. C. situated at Nallor Jaffna.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 1st day of May 1956 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

This 16th day of March 1956

By order of Court,

Sgd. P. Rajasingam,
Clerk of Court.

(O 173. 23, 30)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 150 T

In the matter of the Joint Last Will and Testament of the late Palaniappan Saravanamuttu and wife Thangamuttu of Araly West.

Palaniappan Saravanamuttu of Araly West Deceased
Thangamuttu widow of Palaniappan Saravanamuttu of Araly West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Murugesu Veerasingam of Araly West and
2. Sinnappu Perampalam of Vaddukoddai West

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of March 1956 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and that of the witnesses to the Last Will dated 27-2-56 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased now deposited in court be declared proved and the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have probate as executrix named in the said Last Will and probate in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner in terms of the said Will unless the said Respondents or any others interested shall appear before

Health Habits

Test For Rheumatoid Arthritis

The National Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation says that the simple and highly accurate test, which involves the use of sheep's blood, is a "momentous step in the direction of control of arthritis." One previous difficulty in detecting arthritis in the early stages has been that it is difficult to differentiate this serious form of the disease from more benign types of arthritis. Also, the disease is difficult to discover at all in the very early stage when therapy is most effective.

The new test is an outgrowth of an observation first made at the Columbia Presbyterian Hospital in New York in 1947. Researchers there found that the serum of blood from victims of rheumatoid arthritis, when mixed with specially treated blood from sheep, will cause the sheep's blood cells to stick together and form tiny clumps which will then drop to the bottom of the test tube.

this court on or before the 23rd day of April 1956 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 9th day of March 1956
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

interested shall appear before (O 176 30, 6)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 1-4-56 TO 7-4-56

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

An unsettled week. Work will be heavy. Domestic affairs will be far from satisfactory. The first day of the week will upset you much.

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

The first day will be favourable. Monday Tuesday and Wednesday morning must be spent with care. Avoid arguments and clashes in office. Rest of the week will turn favourable again.

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

A good week. Your old investments will bring in good results. Domestic harmony will prevail. New ventures will bring in the desired results. Spend Wednesday afternoon, Thursday and Friday with care.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Except for the last day this week will be fairly favourable. Work will be heavy but you are sure to reap good results. Triumph over enemies also promised.

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

A good week for new deals. But you will not be able to realize any immediate benefits. Domestic affairs will not be very satisfactory. Misunderstandings and quarrels likely.

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

All is not well in the domestic side. Health upsets and worries shown. But, financially a good week. You will find it easy to negotiate things. Opposition will melt away.

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

A good week. You will be able to steer clear of difficulties. But all is not well on the domestic side. Ill health to children and upsets likely.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Gains through lands and landed properties promised this week. But domestic peace will be disturbed. You will have to work hard. Be ware of secret enemies.

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

Keep your temper under control this week. Some misunderstandings with friends and relatives likely. Professionally a good week. Financial gains also promised.

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

Health will not be very satisfactory. Nervous strains and eye troubles likely. Do not over work. Financially a good week.

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

Financial gains promised. But there will be no mental peace. Success in undertakings and fame also shown. Go ahead with your ventures.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi. [Meena Rasi]

Health upsets likely this week. New ventures will have to be handled with care. Troubles through secret enemies shown. Domestic troubles also likely.

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 616,313.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 80 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. Part payments accepted.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

வாங்குநிலை வழங்கு பெயர் மலிவானது சரக்க மன்னன்
கோட்டுறை யாக செய்க் குறைவிலா துயர்க்கன் வாழ்க
சான்மறை யறங்க் கோங்க் சற்றவம் வேன்வி மங்க்
மேன்மைகொன் கைய நீதி வினங்குக் கலக் மெல்லாம்.

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