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[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus]

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FOR YOUR FUTURE

Consult

SRIPATHY (JR.)

C/o Hindu Organ

[PHONE No. 56.]

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NO. 57

Sports In Social Relationship

Significance of Physical Culture

A characteristic feature of the individualistic character-type is its addiction to certain types of sport which mirror the ideology of the larger society. Simmel has explained that 'the more profound, double sense of "social game" is that not only the game is played in a society (as its external medium), but that, with its help, people actually "play" "society"'. Social relationships such as competition, browbeating, and conflict, which are imbued with purposive contents in the real world, lead their own lives in sport, propelled by their own rules. Sports shade off from hostile combat and the bloody duel at one extreme, through skill, to cunning and chicanery. The very fact that a referee or umpire is habitually employed, and detailed rules prescribe the limits of cheating and fair play, demonstrate that dishonest practices are not exceptional. Neo-spartan sports like football and boxing fetich those barba-

By

RALPH PIERIS

rian predatory traits such as self-reliance and 'toughness'—qualities which, as Veblen rightly pointed out, are characteristic of upper-class adherents of these sports, and lower-class delinquents: the difference is that what are called 'high spirits' in University students become criminal misconduct in the case of lower-class 'toughs'. It is a significant fact that the more violent and brutal of these amulative sports emerged *pari passu* with the rise of individualism in Europe, particularly after the Industrial Revolution. Even a relatively innocuous sport like cricket was still a boorish village 'game' in the early eighteenth century. But that aspect of industrial civilization which made men compare social behaviour with the law of the jungle with its remorseless elbowing,

crushing and trampling, found its apotheosis in 'manly' sports like boxing and all-in wrestling. In England, 'outside the prize-ring men and boys were in the habit of settling their differences with their fists', a practice which Trevelyan describes as a national custom of which everyone was proud.

Different individuals achieve spiritual maturity in different ways, but arrested spiritual development frequently expresses itself in adult participation in youthful manifestations of ferocity and barbarism, at times merely as onlookers or abettors. It is often supposed that sports perform the 'healthy' function of keeping adolescents from the mischief to which idle hands are prone. Such a view naively equates physical energy with psychical energy. Freud has argued that substitutive-gratifications such as Art, Science, and Religion perform the vital task of transferring man's grosser instincts into 'higher and finer' channels. For Goethe

'He who has Science and has Art, Religion, too, has he; Who has not Science, has not Art, Let him religious be!'

Freud grants that where there is no special disposition in a man which imperatively prescribes the direction of his life-interest, his daily work, particularly if it gives expression to the 'instinct of workmanship', can be an important element in the 'economics of the libido'. But he makes no mention of the role of sport, because the diversion of interest is only transitory, unless sport is so fetiched as to occupy an overwhelmingly important part in a man's psychic life. Where the opportunities for higher forms of spiritual expression are few, and where charlatanism and chicanery are at a premium, 'physical culture' occupies a

School Clerks Form Union

The Annual General Meeting of the Clerks and Minor Employees Union, Jaffna, was held at Jaffna Central College with Mr. A. E. Thamber in the chair. The following office bearers were elected:—

President: Mr. A. E. Thamber (Re-elected). Vice-Presidents: Messrs. T. T. Jayaratnam, K. V. Mylvaganam, V. Nadaraja, S. Changarappillai, and K. S. Manueppillai. Secretary: Mr. T. Canagajah, Asst. Secy: Mr. A. Arumugam. Treasurer: Mr. D. James. Auditor: Mr. T. Seenivasagam. Committee members: Messrs K. Subramaniam, K. Sivakolunthu, O. V. Weikmeister, A. P. Philip, S. Joseph, S. Vellaisamy, and K. K. Nadarajah.

It was further resolved to solicit support from clerks and minor employees in Colombo, Kandy, Galle and other towns and to appeal to other clerks and minor employees to organise themselves on an island wide basis. It was also resolved to register the Society.

It was proposed that Memorandum asking the Govt. to guarantee a fixed scale of salary with cost of living allowance be made to the Ministers of Education, Finance, and Social Service.

Mr. A. E. Thamber in the course of his remarks said that the quality of education imparted in schools depended to a great deal on Clerks, Librarians, Lab-Assists and others rendering useful assistance and that unless these employees were contented and competent men education would suffer, and therefore suggested that in the interest of education it was necessary to guarantee them a living wage and cost of living allowance.

honoured place even in the institutions of higher learning. The result is a one-sided reversion to barbarism and animalism, an accentuation of those ferine proclivities which make for destructiveness, with no corresponding development of the creative faculties. There can be no better evidence of the cultural malaise which we are experiencing than this exaggerated development of the lower forms of instinctual gratification at the expense of the higher

—University of Ceylon Review

VAVUNIYA ENDORSES M. P's 'FLAG' VIEW

THE only nomination paper tendered on Tuesday last for the by-election for the vacant Vavuniya



Will Resignation Recur!

Seat in the House of Representatives, was that of Mr. C. Suntharalingam who resigned his seat when the National Flag to which he was opposed was hoisted on the Parliament Buildings.

Mr. P. A. de Silva, A. G. A., Vavuniya, the Returning Officer, declared Mr. Suntharalingam elected un-opposed.

The future plans of the non-co-operator MP are not known.

NOMINAL FREEDOM IS PRACTICAL SERVITUDE

Soviet States In Contrast With Asian Nations

Independence, like democracy, is a relative term; there are many forms of independence which can conceal the reality of subjection; just as many so-called democratic states are not really democratic at all. In the days of primitive societies independence meant freedom to range over the tribal hunting ground, and later freedom to carry on subsistence cultivation in the community territory. Before the industrial revolution independence was mainly a political matter, meaning freedom from outside interference. This is what it meant to the Americans when freeing themselves from British control, to the Italians when dealing with the Austrians, and to the Norwegians when separating from the Swedes. The Industrial Revolution brought in large changes. The rise of world markets enabled some states to control others by economic means only, for the economics of some states became largely dependent on the will of more powerful ones.

The growth of the means of power and wealth resulted in a few states increasing in stature out of all proportion to others;

thus we had the eight Great Powers before 1914, reduced to seven in the inter-war period, and to the three World Powers of to-day. Along with this went the cultural expansion of western ideas, so independence came to mean to all small states freedom from "bossing" and "bullying" by the great, and to Asian countries freedom of cultural expression as well.

These changes in the conception of independence were well illustrated in the history of Indian nationalism, which began with a demand for political self-government and added, as it developed, demands for economic freedom and cultural self-determination. To be independent today a state must not only enjoy juristic sovereign status; it must have, in addition, the ability to order its internal economic life and its external commerce as it thinks fit, to determine its own cultural direction and to be free from the "bossing" and "bullying" of the powerful states.

Today the states of Asia like those of Europe, enjoy political independence.

(Continued on page 4)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

Only he, who never injures any being by deeds or thoughts or words,—becomes one with Brahman. He who fears nothing, and of whom no being is ever afraid, he who desires nothing, and knows no hatred—becomes one with Brahman.

—YAYATI

LIQUIDATING ILLITERACY

ONE OF THE MOST important duties expected by the average voter of a Minister or Member of Parliament is the declaring open of a milk feeding centre or a maternity home, a railway halt or a road, a Sub-Post Office or a School hall, a Community Centre or a reading room. This has become a regular feature in the public life of this country. Judging by the speed and quantity of the provision of these social facilities, one should expect total literacy in Sri Lanka. But statistics show that illiteracy is there just as it had been in the past and that the common man is yet the malleable material which requires to be 'sawed, planed and chiselled' into finer shape. Premier Nehru while inaugurating the New Delhi Public Library established with the help of the UNESCO made a pointed reference to the fact of the common man being left behind in the dark. We wish to remind the social workers in Sri Lanka that the establishment of a reading room, a library, an adult education centre by itself cannot make the common man gather knowledge and become literate. The functions of a reading room should be understood by the organisers and carried out by them in the most practical way in order that the man who is illiterate is given the chance and facilities to get a correct understanding of life.

The Reading Room though invariably and ostensibly established for the sake of the illiterates is always made use of by the literates and the well-to-do to the exclusion of the illiterates and the poor. Community Centres in their anxiety to become

entitled to a government grant set up reading rooms which later become a meeting ground for lazy gossipers. Whether the Village Committee funds are obtained or public subscriptions are availed of the responsibility of those who undertake such social work should be to make such establishments useful to the common man. Adult education as is obtaining at present seems to be satisfied with only making the adults read and write. How far this will help the common man one does not know. It is not the ability to read and write that the common man requires as much as 'knowledge' to help him live honourably and god-fearingly.

Letter to the Editor

Premiership and Age

Sir,—The result of the British General Election is not without lessons to us in Ceylon. We find that Mr. Churchill has been returned to a seat in Parliament and also saddled with the heavy responsibility of the office of Premiership at the age of 76. Ceylon's Prime Minister is, I believe, 8 years younger than Mr. Churchill. Physically and mentally he appears to be quite equal to the task of continuing in his present office for a considerable number of years to come. Those who say that by reason of age Mr. Senanayake should make room for a younger person, might consider the action of the British voters with their long and mature experience of democracy and the elective principle.

Even making allowance for the difference in climatic conditions, the somewhat enervating atmosphere of the tropics as contrasted with the invigorating climate of Britain, does not appear to have had its effect on Ceylon's Prime Minister. Perhaps his naturally robust constitution and his way of living are standing him (and the country) in good stead. It is rather premature to urge age as a reason for his retirement. On the other hand the fact of mellowed age, in his case, is an additional ground for his continuance in office. Mr. Senanayake appears to be blessed with the advantages flowing from age without being handicapped by disabilities that are sometimes attendant on advanced years. Mr. Churchill has been called back to office in Mr. Senanayake's case it will be only continuance in office if he is returned with a majority at the next General Election.

Age, experience, past services, ability to handle men and things, balanced and shrewd judgment, international contacts and recognition, trust reposed by the several communities and sections of Ceylon's heterogeneous population, political out-

Tiruketheesvaram Society

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Tiruketheesvaram Temple Restoration Society was recently held at the Old Kathiresan Temple, Bambalapitiya, with Mr. K. V. S. Sundaram one of the Vice Presidents of the Society in the chair. The Secretary reported that the Temple construction plans were received from the Architects in India. Mrs. M. Tambyah and Mrs. N. Nadarajah, who had contributed Rupees One thousand and one (Rs. 1001/-) each to the Society's fund were elected Life Members of the Society. The following persons were elected members of the Society:—

Senator S. R. Kanaganayagam, Mayor C. Ponnampalam and Messrs. K. C. Nadarajah, V. Nagalingam, C. M. Muttukumaru, V. E. Pasupathypillai, M. Mailvaganam.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to go into inter alia matters relating to the Society's Madam at Tiruketheesvaram and connected correspondence. The meeting commenced and terminated with the singing of Tiruketheesvaram Thevaram.

PERSONAL

It is learnt that the Public Service Commission has appointed Mr. S. P. Satcunan B. A. as Asst. Director of Education with retrospective effect from 4th February, 1950. He is now the Senior Asst. Director and the third Tamil to attain this position, the other two being the late Mr. W. R. Watson & Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy.

look and principles taken as a whole, a following greater than that of any other leader in Ceylon, awareness of the ancient tradition and culture of our country, devoted patriotism, all found together in one single person, constitute a rare and unique combination; and our country is fortunate in her Prime Minister. Even as he has been serving the country efficiently, he could be trusted to retire peacefully from arduous political duties when the time comes. In the meanwhile we venture to hope that the public will continue to utilize his services even as the British people have resolved to avail themselves of the services of Mr. Churchill. (Reference is made to Mr. Churchill in this letter because of the verdict of the British public and of his age; the writer is fully conscious of the great debt that Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Burma and other Asian countries owe to Mr. Attlee and the Labour party.)

Yours etc,

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM.

156, Hultsdorf, Colombo 12.

SPREAD OF SOCIAL EDUCATION

NEHRU ON 'LIBRARIES'

[Inaugurating the Delhi Public Library set up by the Indian Education Ministry with the help of the UNESCO Premier Nehru explained the need to bring the 'Common man' into the picture.]

"We forget", Shri Nehru said, "that we have got to gain by an emotional approach an appreciation of the other person who is working in the field, factory or wherever it might be. Unless we do that we can never really get good work; we can never get that full-blooded co-operation that is necessary in a great undertaking."

The Indian Premier said that failure to gain this "appreciation" often created labour disputes. However much "we might sympathise with the hard lot of the common man, the fact remains that we live in two different worlds. By 'we' I mean those who are somewhat more fortunately circumstanced. We live in a different world from the world of the common man, worker or peasant. We sympathise with him and we help him but we do not understand him." He hoped that the Library which had been started would not be a mere collection of books but represent the bigger idea of trying to understand emotionally the problems of the common man and create a "basis of emotional awareness" between those people who formed the millions of India.

Smattering Will Not Do

Referring to adult education Shri Nehru said that teaching a person merely to read or write was just useless if that person was not given fuller opportunity to gain more knowledge, widen his perspective and benefit from that education intellectually and otherwise.

Shri Nehru said that he was very happy to inaugurate the Library as "this library is meant to be a new venture. Now there has been a passion and justifiable passion, for spreading literacy among the adults. We want all people and our people to be literate. But somehow that passion subsides as soon as a man knows how to write his name or a sentence or two and is put down as a literate. That is completely useless and the sooner we put an end to this business of removal of illiteracy in this excessively limited way, the better it will be. It is just deluding ourselves if we think that we are liquidating illiteracy by just making people learn how to read and write and nothing more. When they go back, they forget all that they learn. They do not get any opportunity to further learn things

and so all that labour is wasted."

Correct Approach

The right approach, therefore, Shri Nehru said, was to carry this plan of helping people to learn to read and write much further. He thought the Library gave the people who did not have any opportunity to learn things or educate themselves, such an opportunity to develop themselves.

Shri Nehru hoped that the authorities would not debar poor people from coming in because of their dirty clothes or lack of general knowledge about things. The Library was meant for such people alone.

Shri Nehru hoped that next time the Library authorities sent out invitations, they would invite the common people and not the officers or the other well-to-do people alone.

Shri Nehru stressed the need for explaining to the common man the vital part he played in all undertakings, and referred to a recent visit he paid to a river valley project. Without naming it, he said it was a magnificent venture. He was glad to see the engineers excited about the work they were doing. When the engineers showed him the plans and explained the whole project he congratulated them. "Then I asked them a simple question: 'Have you explained your plans to these hundreds and thousands of workers carrying earth or handling machines or doing other work?' They said 'no'. I said 'you are taking a lot of trouble to explain to me and you are doing a very good thing. But you should explain to the workers also your plans and tell them that they are partners in building up the project.' I went up to the workers and called a few of them and asked them what they were doing. They explained their work, which was carrying earth or digging or doing some machine work. I asked them: 'What is all this about?' and they knew precious little."

Assist The Common Man

It was very necessary, Shri Nehru said, to make the common man feel that he was a partner in all big undertakings. The common man did not need so much sympathy as an understanding of his

(Continued on page 3)

AVOIDING ATOMIC ATROCITY

International Agreement Needed

PEOPLE all over the world live in fear of the atomic bomb. Most of us know of the terrible destruction which such bombs brought about in Japan at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. If everyone hates the thought of atomic war, why is it not easy to prevent it? It should be simple to stop anything or do anything about which all thinking people are agreed.

Since 1946 an argument has gone on about the way in which atomic war should be prevented. In that year a plan was presented to the United Nations for the international control of all kinds of atomic energy. It was a plan which went to the roots of the matter. It aimed to set up an Atomic Development Authority which would develop and control atomic energy throughout the world. It was intended that the Authority would have the exclusive right to operate and manage dangerous atomic facilities through all stages from the mining of source

By

LAURIE MC. MILLON

materials onwards. For facilities it did not consider dangerous to security the Authority would grant licences to individual nations. The Authority would undertake research so as to place itself at the head of world scientific knowledge, and would foster the beneficial war of atomic energy.

Vital to this plan was the power which the Atomic Development Authority would have to enforce its regulations. The Authority would have to enforce its regulations. The Authority would have the right to enter every country in the world to ensure that no one was making atomic weapons, or producing atomic energy, in secret.

In every civilised state there are police forces. They have the right, under certain conditions, to enter every home to ensure that the law of the land is kept. Never before in world history has there been an international inspectorate with the right, under proper conditions, to ensure that international law and international agreements are kept. But then, never before has there been an atomic bomb.

With this plan Britain agreed completely. It was realistic; it was generous. Only the United States had atomic bombs. At that time the United States was the only country which could use them against another, and at that all-powerful moment in its history the United States

offered to hand over that power to an international authority.

Power of Control

Britain urged the United Nations to accept that plan, and for a time it seemed that it might be accepted by all countries. Unfortunately the U.S.S.R. (Union of Socialist Republic) rejected the plan because of that very clause in it which would have made workable the power of the Authority to inspect and control atomic energy in every country.

The Russians put forward a different plan. It was that every nation should, if it wished, continue to make and own explosive atomic materials. Instead of the International Authority which would manage and control all atomic energy, the Russians wanted to have only inspection from time to time of each country's atomic energy factories. These factories, they said, would be known because each government would report them to an international agency. Further, they proposed that there should be special searches if there was any ground for believing that there had been a breakage of the international agreement to ban the use of atomic energy as a weapon of war.

Britain believes that that plan could not be effective: that the real hope for avoiding the frightful horror that atomic war would most certainly bring lies in the plan which the United States put forward and which Britain supported, for complete control of all sources of atomic energy. Britain, like the people of the United States and most other countries, is prepared to give up some of her national sovereignty to achieve it. She believes that the Russian refusal to do the same exposes to the risk of death many thousands, perhaps millions, of people, and destruction and disease for millions more through the use of atomic weapons.

Britain wants to avoid that and any other kind of war.

U. K. I. S

WANTED

(a) A junior clerk. Typewriting preferred. Apply in own handwriting enclosing copies of testimonials, if any.

(b) A Sub-Editor for Tamil & English papers. Previous experience in journalism preferred. Apply in own handwriting enclosing copies of testimonials.

Applications close on the 10th day of November 1951.

Apply stating salary expected to the Manager Hindu Organ, Jaffna.

Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1358

In the matter of the Last Will and testament of the late Ustheenapillai alias Than-gam widow of Vaitiampillai Manavetpillai of Karamban Kayts Deceased.

Mary Josephine widow of Santhiapillai Antonipillai of Karamban Kayts
Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of September 1951 in the presence of Mr. S. James Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read,

It is ordered that the Last Will and testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have probate of the Last Will and testament of the abovenamed deceased as sole legatee and as Executrix in terms of the last will filed of record in this case.

Sgd. V. S. Jayawickrama
District Judge.

(O. 92. 26 & 2).

Ceylon Government Railway Level Crossing Repairs

The following Level Crossings will be closed to vehicular traffic during the periods stated for effecting repairs:-

(1) Level Crossing at 157 miles 42 chains Jaffna Line North end of Vavuniya Station.

Totally closed from 7.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 13-11-51 to 4.00 p.m. on Wednesday 14-11-51.

Road Traffic could be diverted through Mannar Road.

(2) Level Crossing at 26 miles 48 chains 40 links (Railway Mileage) on the Colombo Galle Road between Kalutara North and Kalutara South Stations—Coast Line.

Partially closed from 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. on Sunday 25-11-51.

Totally closed from 10.00 p.m. on Sunday, 25-11-51 to 4.00 a.m. on Monday 26-11-51.

During the period of total closure Road Traffic could be diverted through Sirisumangala Road North and Beach Road respectively.

(3) Level Crossing at 1 mile 40 chains—Main Line between Maradana and Urugodawatta Railway Stations.

Partially closed from 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 14-11-51 and from 4.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. on Thursday, 15-11-51.

Traffic will be assisted over the crossing.

Totally closed from 10.00 p.m. on Wednesday 14-11-51

Matrimonial

Thillainathan Nageswari

The marriage of Sri S Thillainathan, Teacher, Kalviangadu Saiva School, son of Mr. T. Selliah of the Jaffna Saiva Prakasa Press with Sow. Nageswari daughter of Mr. P. Velupillai of Udavil was solemnized according to Hindu rites on Wednesday the 24th ultimo at 9 p.m. at the bride's residence.

We wish the new couple all prosperity

Spread Of Social Education

(Continued from page 2)

role. Sympathy was often given in the spirit of a favour which was due to a wrong approach made to the problem.

Referring to the new conception of libraries envisaged by UNESCO Shri Nehru said when he heard of the plan it fired his imagination. But he felt a great regret in his mind that he was denied the time and leisure to read books.

to 4.00 a.m. on Thursday 15-11-51.

During the period of total closure traffic may proceed via Ingram Road and Kolonnawa Road.

E. C. Wijeyesakera
for General Manager, C. G. R.
P. O. Box No. 355
Colombo, 4-11-51.
(G. 39. 2)

—Our Astrological Feature—

WEEKLY FORECASTS

—“SRI PATY”—

FROM 4-11-51 TO 10-11-51

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

You will have no mental peace this week. Petty official troubles and quarrels with friends shown. Take pains to keep fit. Beware of accidents.

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

The first day of the week must be spent with care. Ill health and worries shown. The rest of the week will prove very harmonious. Go ahead with new plans.

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

The first half of the week is likely to upset you a lot. But don't be rash in any actions. Keep your temper under control and you will see things turning for the better during the second half.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Relatives may cause you lot of expenditure and annoyance this week. There will be some domestic troubles also; Wednesday afternoon Thursday and Friday the worst out of the lot. Week end will turn favourable again.

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

You will have to work hard for your success this week. Don't make any important changes and avoid gambling. Friday afternoon and Saturday must be spent with care.

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

If you are very careful and avoid arguments you are sure to succeed in your undertakings. Patience will reward you a lot. Week end will make you triumph over competition and success.

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

Some crisis that has been pending may crop up this week. Lie low and keep your temper under control if you want to avoid serious consequences. Week end will bring some improvement.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

A restless week but you will gain much financially. Fame and success in litigation also promised. Go ahead with new plans.

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

A propitious week. You will be able to build up goodwill and faith in business. Social success promised week end.

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

Some interesting business link-up promised. You will have to shoulder some new responsibilities. Take care that you are not made a scapegoat.

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

Troubles through father's relatives shown. First half of the week likely to bring in unexpected expenses but you will realize whatever you spend before week end.

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

Unsettled week. Petty official troubles and mental worries shown. Keep alert for troubles brewing in the home circle.

NOMINAL FREEDOM IS PRACTICAL SERVITUDE

(Continued from page 1)

dence. They can determine their own form of government and order their economic and cultural lives. As a safeguard against bullying some belong to the British Commonwealth of Nations, some to U.N.O. (United Nations Organisation) and some to both. But just how real is it all? The new states of Burma and Ceylon provide interesting test cases, for one is now without and the other within the British Commonwealth.

Case of Burma

Burma was given the control of its finance and army in 1947 and the right of self-determination, and it elected to be a Republic without the Commonwealth in Jan. 1948. Since then the signs have been numerous of its independence in reality as well as in theory. Disturbances suspended its important oil production and reduced its great rice exports by three quarters, but neither the rice-consuming countries like India nor the oil consumers like Britain and America interfered. So far from doing so Britain gave Burma a loan. Externally Burma has recognised the Chinese Communist government and has just declined to sign the proposed Japanese Treaty. Her cultural life has been her own and India has brought no pressure to bear in favour of the large Indian community in Burma. She has enjoyed freedom from all interference, even of experts.

Ceylon Too

Ceylon chose a different path, preferring partnership in the British Commonwealth. Her Dominion status dates from 1947. As a result she has found herself with a freedom of control and action quite equal to that of Burma. She has complete control of her administration, any foreigners being presented as subordinates or expert advisers. In her hands lie the means of integrating the Indian Tamil and Ceylonese people into a single united nation. She can and does regulate the cultivation of her crops; she can and does sell her own prices without any let or hindrance from India (for rice) or Britain or America. At any moment she can separate from the Commonwealth.

Both these countries enjoy their own lives, freedom from economic determination or any form of Great Power bullying.

Controlled Ukraine

It is interesting to compare the demonstrably real freedom of Burma and Ceylon with the variety experienced by another set of small states, the federating members of the U. S. S. R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and the satellite countries of Eastern Europe. A federal state in Russia enjoys nothing comparable to Dominion status, though two of them, like India and Pakistan, are members of U.N.O. Unlike India and Pakistan, they cannot vote freely at Lake Success and unlike Burma and Ceylon they cannot secede at will. The Ukraine does not control its wheat, sugar, beet or minerals or Georgia its oil. The only freedom these Russian states enjoy is a very limited cultural one.

The satellite European states are in little better case. They have no independence abroad and are subject to orders from Moscow at home. Yugoslavia broke with Russia, said Marshall Tito publicly last week, "because Russia wished to exploit us." The Western Powers on the other hand said the Marshal on the same occasion, have been giving Yugoslavia help "with no strings attached" of any kind. Burma and Ceylon are examples of real freedom enjoyed by states of small power-potential; the condition of the Russian satellites and federated republics shows how much nominal freedom can go with practical servitude.

U.K.I.S

Jaffna College--Secondary Dept.

Admission To 1952 Classes

(Forms 1, 2, 3, Pre-Senior, H. S. C. or University Prelim 1st year).

Application Forms for admission to the above classes can be had at the College Office. All applications must reach the Principal before December 1.

The Admission Examination will take place on December 20 and 21.

PRINCIPAL,
Jaffna College,
Vaddukoddai.

(M. 127, 2 & 9.)

AJANTA INSPIRES COMMUNIST ARTIST

Wonder Work of Genius

NIKOLAI Cherkasov, people's artist of the U.S.S.R., who toured India recently, writes in *Soviet Land*:

Many generations of highly gifted Indian builders created these magnificent masterpieces of architecture; more than thirty cave temples and monasteries of Ellora that are carved out of one huge rock.

We examined the most remarkable of these Ellora creations—the Kailas temple. In the courtyard of the temple there are vast elephants. Quadrangular columns with frescoes. All of this was also carved out of rock.

We wander through the storeys of temple, filled with admiration for everything we see. All around the temple are frescoes depicting gods, men, elephants, lions and griffons. The temple itself stands deep inside the courtyard. Above its entrance is an enormous figure of the god Siva. We enter the temple. Our attention is drawn to the figure of the goddess Lakshmi. She is lying on a couch surrounded by elephants.

The Kailas temple is a wonderful work of art created by great and unknown artists from among the people. We wander through the temple a long time, emerge into the courtyard and again return inside unable to tear our eyes away from this work

of genius.

We must hurry, for we are going to Ajanta. A lovely road leads up another hill. Again we have a view of the valley with big leafy trees that are round, as if they had been trimmed to that shape. The grass is a yellowish-green. In the distance appears another chain of mountains wreathed in violet mist. We approach an enormous, wide ravine. We turn right and the ravine grows narrower. Finally we reach Ajanta.

We ascend one hundred steps and at the cure of the dark ravine come to temples carved out of rock like those at Ellora. There are more than twenty of them. We examine only a few, the most remarkable ones.

We approach the temple that was especially recommended to us as worth viewing. Concerts used to be given in it. A sort of booming sound catches our attention. You say something and it seems to boom somewhere far away. I let out my voice on a high note and it boomed like a piano string with the pedal pressed down, gradually fading away in the recesses of the temple. We timed it: the sound faded for 2 to 13 seconds and died away on the 15th to 16th second.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1351

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnathangam widow of Thamotheampillai of Tellippalai North West Deceased.

Kandappillai Thamotheampillai of Tellippalai Petitioner.

Achchimuthu widow of Velupillai of Tellippalai West Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama, District Judge Esq., Jaffna on the 9th day of August 1951 in the presence of Mr. S. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 22nd day of May 1951 and of the Notary and witnesses to the Last Will dated 5th June 1951 having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will of the said deceased dated 11th December 1950 attested by S. Nadarajah Notary Public under No. 654 be and the same is hereby declared proved and the said Petitioner as the executor named in the said Will be entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him, unless the said Respondent or any other person shall appear before this court on the 9th day of October 1951 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of August 1951.

Sgd. V. S. Jayawickrama,
District Judge.

Drawn by
S. Nadarajah,
Proctor for Petitioner.

Time to show cause extended to 2nd November 1951.
Sgd. V. S. J.
D. J.
(O. 93, 26 & 2)

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF T. MUTTUSAMIPILLAI